Dec. 11, 1928. 1,695,104

B. L. HUNTLEY

CARTON

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Fig. 1

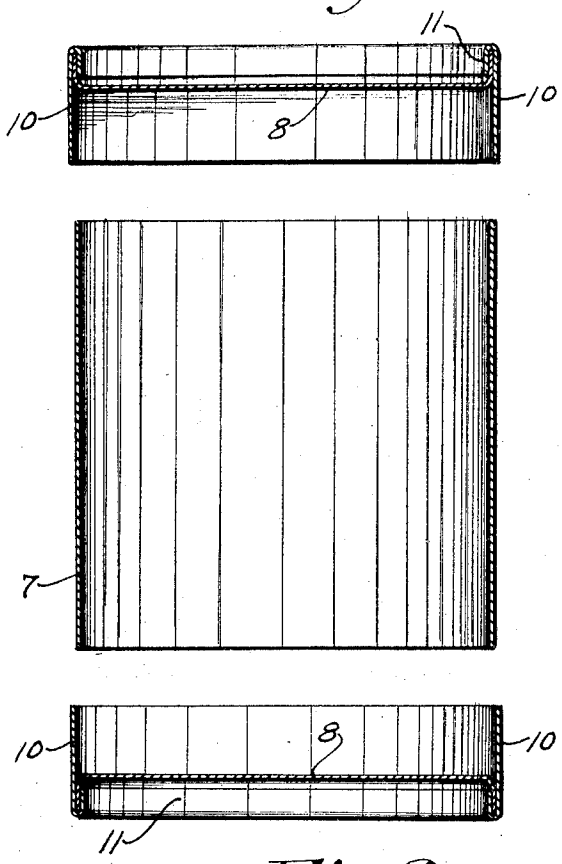


Fig. 3

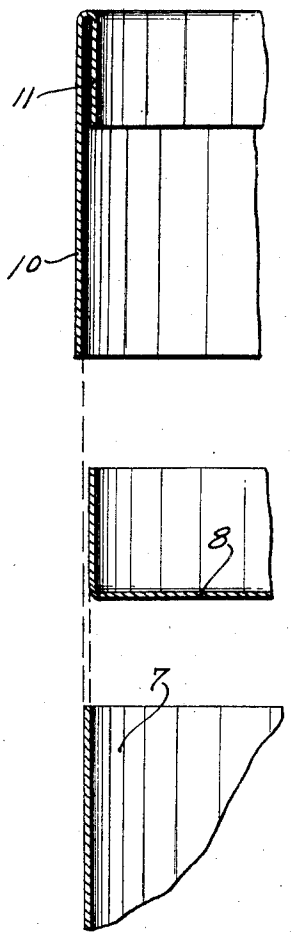
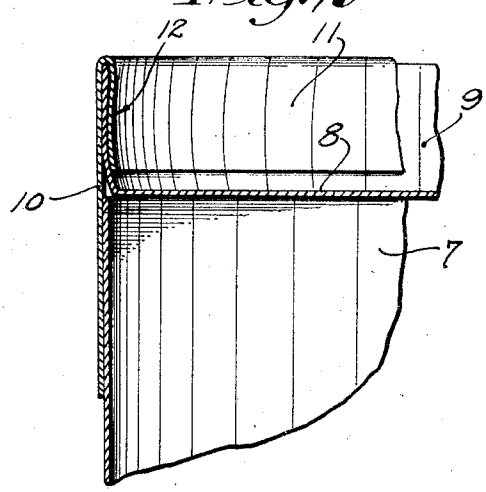


Fig. 2



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Fig. 5.

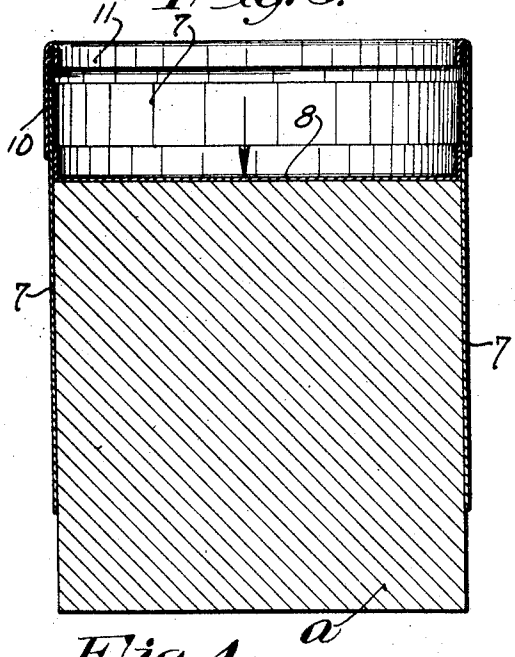
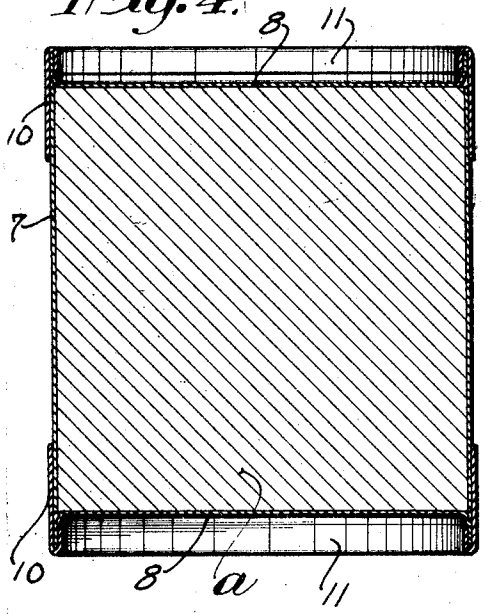


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CARTON.

Application filed October 4, 1926. Serial No. 139,385.

My present invention relates to cartons intended for general use but especially adapted for use in connection with ice cream carton fillers of the type disclosed and broadly claimed in the Huntley and Irwin U. S. Letters Patent No. 1,532,055 of March 31, 1925 and Huntley applications Serial No. 116,833, filed June 18, 1926 and Serial No. 120,456 filed July 3, 1926.

Generally stated, the invention consists of the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and defined in the claims.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a view of the improved carton in central longitudinal section with the covers separated from the body thereof;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view corresponding to Fig. 1, but showing one of the covers in position on the body of the carton;

Fig. 3 is a view corresponding to Fig. 2 but showing the several parts separated, the one from the other;

Fig. 4 is a view in central longitudinal section showing the filled carton body removed from the filler and having the covers applied thereto; and

Fig. 5 is a view corresponding to Fig. 4 but showing one of the covers removed from the body, and the other cover is shown pressed into the body of the carton, detached from its capping flange and with the ice cream partly projected from said body.

The improved carton may be made from paper or any other suitable material and comprises a cylindrical body 7 with open ends to which are applied removable caps 8. Said body 7 is smooth throughout its entire length 5 has a constant diameter from one end to the other.

Each cover 8 is in the form of a disc provided with an outwardly extended peripheral flange 9 and a capping flange 10. Said cover 8 is of such diameter as to snugly fit within the body 7 for axial movement therethrough. The outer end portion of the capping flange 10 is folded inward upon itself to afford a channel 11 into which the outwardly extending peripheral flange 9 extends with freedom for axial separation therefrom.

The peripheral flange 9 and capping flange 10 are held in assembled relation by frictional contact, the one with the other, and to increase this frictional contact the inturned portion of said capping flange is circumferentially crimped at 12 onto the peripheral flange 9. By reference to Fig. 2 it will be noted that the peripheral flange 9 is slightly circumferentially expanded where it is telescoped into the channel 11 and holds the cover 8 axially aligned with the body 7. The covers 8, when applied to the body 7, are held by their capping flanges 10 substantially in the plane of the ends of said body.

The improved carton may be filled in any suitable manner, but when it is desired to fill the same by use of an ice cream carton filler of the type disclosed in the previously noted patents the caps 8 are removed from the body 7 and said body placed in the filler. Said filler is then inserted into a can and pressed into the body of ice cream contained therein until the carton body 7 is completely filled. At the completion of the filling of the carton body 7 with ice cream the filler is removed from the can and the carton body 7 removed therefrom, and the caps 8 are applied as shown in Fig. 4 by telescoping their capping flanges 10 onto the body 7. The filled carton is now ready to be wrapped and given to the customer.

To remove the ice cream *a* from the carton, one of the covers 8 and its capping flange 10 is removed from the body 7 and the other cover 8 is used as a follower and pressed axially into said body to project the ice cream from the other end thereof. The initial movement of one of the covers 8 into the body 7 withdraws its peripheral flange 9 from the channel 11 and detaches said cover from its capping flange 10 which remains on the body 7, as shown in Fig. 6. As the ice cream *a* is projected from the body 7 the same may be cut into slices or the entire body of said ice cream may be removed from the carton. To cause the ice cream *a* to freely move from its body 7 water may be poured over the exterior of the carton before the covers 8 are remover therefrom.

In the use of carton filling devices such as above referred to it is very necessary that

the carton applied in the filler be a true cylinder completely open at both ends. To properly fill the carton it is necessary that the air be permitted freely to escape from the unfilled end thereof.

In practice it is highly important also that it be made possible to readily remove as a cake the entire contents of the carton just before it is to be served. Hence the importance of the displaceable discs which may be forced from the heads through the cylindrical carton to press the ice cream cake out of the carton. Obviously, a cake removed as just indicated may be sliced substantially the same as a brick of ice cream. Whereas, if not removed as an entirety the cream would have to be dug out of the carton with a spoon.

Hence, the importance of the carton of the character above described and herein claimed.

What I claim is:

1. A carton comprising a cylindrical body open at both ends, and cap-like covers detachably telescoped around and onto the ends of said cylindrical body, at least one of said covers comprising an annular rim portion telescoped onto the exterior of the end of said body and having a displaceable disc-like portion capable of being readily forced from said rim into and through said body.

2. A carton comprising a cylindrical body open at both ends, and caps detachably telescoped around and onto the ends of said body, said caps comprising rim portions and disc-like central portions, said rim and disc-like central portions having frictionally interlapped flanges, and said disc-like portions being held against outward movements, but being readily displaced from the cooperating rims by inward pressure and capable of being forced through said cylindrical body in close contact therewith.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

BURTON L. HUNTLEY.