

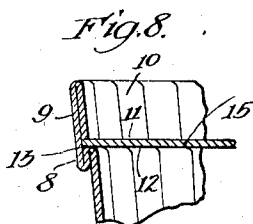
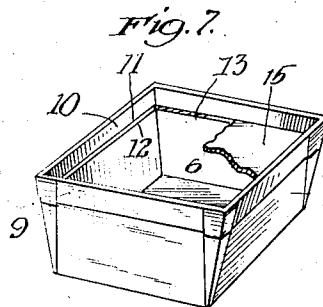
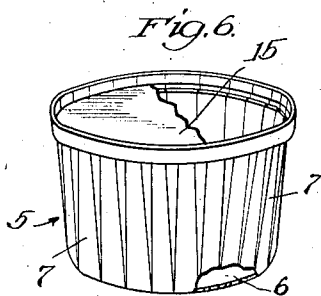
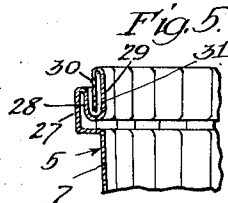
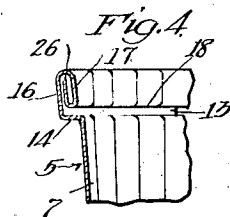
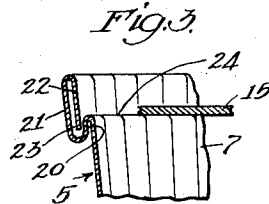
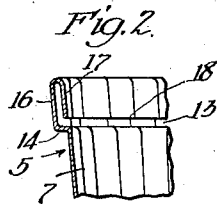
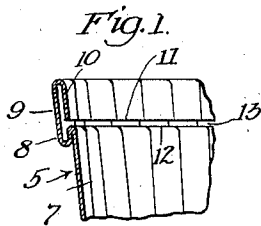
June 9, 1925.

1,541,146

E. R. HUNTLEY

PAPER CONTAINER

Filed May 22, 1923



INVENTOR.

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BY

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PAPER CONTAINER.

Application filed May 22, 1923. Serial No. 640,697.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST R. HUNTLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Paper Containers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to containers formed of paper for holding semi-solid substances, and refers more specifically to a novel form of cover locking seat formed on its rim. Heretofore inexpensive die formed paper containers have been used for holding dry substances, such as candy, dates, nuts, and similar articles that are unlikely to be spilt therefrom during transportation, but as far as I am able to determine no inexpensive paper container has been constructed having an annular cover locking rim formed thereon for the reception of a flat paper disk cover. In my improved construction, the annular rim of the container is so folded and formed that a simple paper disk cover can be readily attached thereto and securely held thereon without the use of a sealing material or a mechanical means, the resiliency of the container walls holding the disk cover against accidental displacement, thereby adapting the same for holding semi-fluid foods or substances that are likely to be spilt during transportation of the container.

An important object of this invention is to provide a novel form of die formed cover seating rim for paper containers that will securely hold a flat cover in position thereon without danger of accidental displacement.

The above and other incidental objects of a similar nature, which will be hereinafter more specifically treated, are accomplished by such means as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, described in the following specification, and then more particularly pointed out in the claim which is appended hereto and forms a part of this application.

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic detail view of the rim portion of a die formed paper container illustrating the method of forming the rim cover locking seat.

Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing another form of cover locking seat.

Fig. 3 is a similar view illustrating a frictional cover seat.

Figs. 4 and 5 are views similar to the pre-

ceding views showing further forms of cover locking seats.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a paper container having the rim cover seat formed thereon.

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 6, of a rectangular form of container.

Fig. 8 is a detail view of the upper portion of a container illustrating the form of seat shown in Fig. 1 in a finished condition, with a portion of the cover in the locking seat.

Referring now more specifically to the drawings, 5 designates the container, die formed from a single disk of paper, provided with the usual bottom wall 6, and plaited or folded side walls 7. The annular edge of the container of the form illustrated in Figs. 1, 6 and 8, after the same has been formed, is folded outwardly and downwardly a short distance as at 8, then upwardly as at 9, and finally downwardly and inwardly as at 10, the edge 11 terminating just above the edge 12 formed by the first folding operation, the two adjacent edges 11 and 12 forming an annular cover locking seat 13, all the folds being pressed together on the completion of the various cover seat forming operations as clearly shown in the completed container illustrated in Figs. 6 and in the sectional detail of 8 of the drawings.

The form illustrated in Fig. 2, is substantially the same form as illustrated in Fig. 1, except an outwardly extending annular flange 14 is substituted for the fold 8, to form an annular seat for the disk cover 15, stamped or cut from a sheet of paper of the desired thickness. From the outer annular edge of flange 14 a wall 16 extends upwardly a short distance and is then bent downwardly and inwardly upon itself, its raw edge 18 terminating a short distance above the flange 14 to form an annular cover locking seat 13 of the same form as shown in Fig. 1. By omitting the fold 8 in the above described form I am enabled to slightly decrease the cost of construction, although the formed edge or cover locking seat will not have the stability of the form illustrated in Fig. 1, the fold 8 of said form also tending to prevent the accidental unfolding of the plaited side walls of the container.

In Fig. 3, the upper edge of the container wall is first folded or bent downwardly and

outwardly as at 20, and then the wall extends upwardly as at 21, the extreme upper edge being bent downwardly and inwardly as at 22, the annular edge 23 terminating below the edge or seat 24 formed by bend 20 so that when the container is completely finished and the folds bent compactly against each other, similar to the form shown in Fig. 8, no raw edges will be exposed. It will be noted that no locking seat for the cover 15 is provided, the resiliency of the plaited wall 7 of the container frictionally holding the cover in position.

In Fig. 4 another form of cover seat is shown which is similar to the form shown in Fig. 2. In this form the extreme upper edge of bend 17 is bent upwardly and inwardly upon itself so as to form a rim consisting of three folds of paper, this rendering the annular edge of the container of a more rigid form, and at the same time concealing the raw edge 26 of the paper.

In order to increase the depth of the cover locking seat groove, the upper annular edge of the container 5 is bent as shown in Fig. 5, the annular flange 14 being the same as in the forms shown in Figs. 2 and 4. After completing the formation of flange 14, the upper portion of the wall 7 is bent upwardly as at 27, then downwardly and inwardly as at 28, then upwardly as at 29, the end being bent outwardly upon wall 29, the extreme end 31 chambering between walls 28 and 29, the entire formation being pressed compactly together in the completed container. By means of this construction the upper rim is greatly strengthened, and a locking seat is formed from which it will be impossible to remove the cover when mounted therein without destroying or rendering useless for other purposes the container.

In Fig. 7 is shown a rectangular container formed on its upper edge with a cover locking seat, preferably of the form shown in Fig. 1, although the other illustrated forms could be used if desired. In this form, the cover 15 will be held in locked relation to the container as in the cylindrical forms.

The cover 15 which is of disk form for the cylindrical containers, is formed of a single thickness of paper, its diameter being slightly greater than the diameter of the container at the locking seat groove 13, so that when it is mounted in the annular seat groove 13 the resiliency of the container walls will hold the same securely in position thereon.

From the above description it will be observed that I have produced a simple form of cover locking seat for inexpensive paper containers, that will securely hold the cover in place without the necessity of employing sealing material such as paraffine wax, or separate cover fastening means.

What I claim is:

As an article of manufacture, a paper container formed of a single blank having plaited side walls and having the upper end of its walls bent outwardly and downwardly to form an inner annular ledge then bent upwardly and downwardly upon itself and terminating above the said ledge to form with said ledge a cover locking groove, the width of the locking groove being substantially the same as the thickness of the cover, and a flat cover mounted in said groove, the resiliency of the side wall permitting the insertion of the cover in the locking groove.

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name this 3rd day of May, 1923.

ERNEST R. HUNTLEY.