

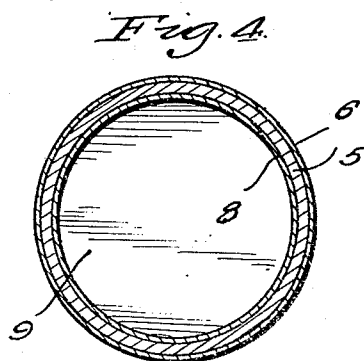
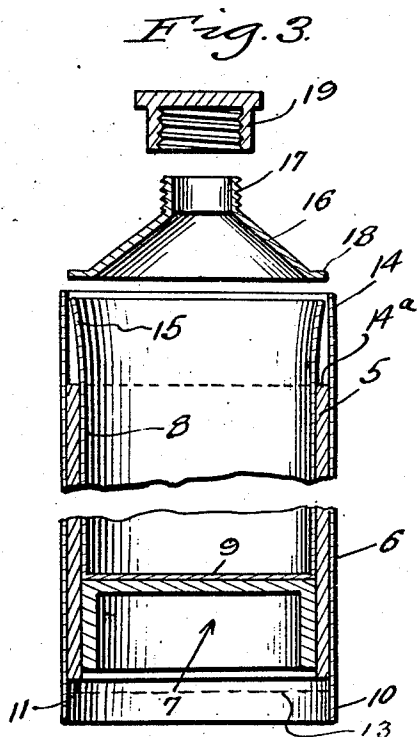
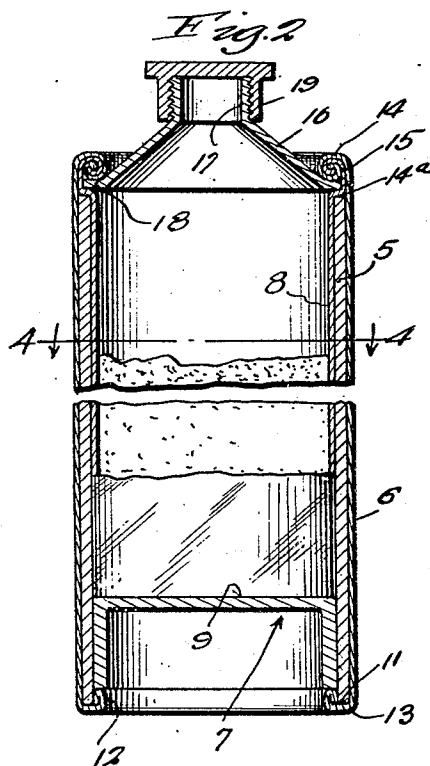
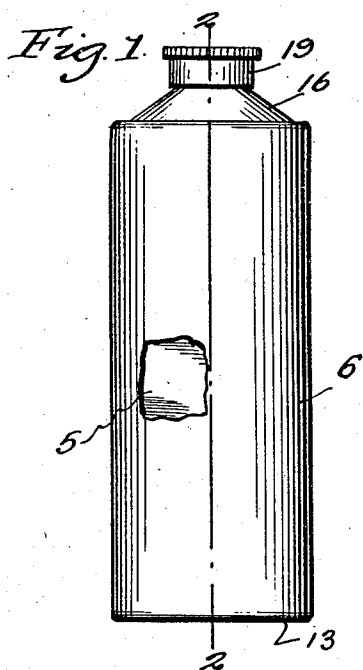
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2,434,505

NONMETALLIC PASTE OR SIMILAR TUBE

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NONMETALLIC PASTE OR SIMILAR TUBE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 222-105)

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This invention relates to merchandising and dispensing containers such as are used for marketing and later dispensing such products as tooth paste, shaving cream, and the like.

As the preceding introductory statement of the invention implies, a conventional or standard dispensing tube such as is now commonly used, is a collapsible metallic container whose closed end is adapted to be rolled and curled upon itself in order to press and squeeze the contents through a removably capped discharge neck.

The primary purpose of the present invention is to provide a non-metallic dispensing tube characterized by a rigid container which resembles an ordinary type used for holding and dispensing powders and the like. The tube is provided on its interior with a collapsible "cellophane" or equivalent bag for the paste, this being progressively squeezed and collapsed by a follower which is slidably mounted in the tube and is forced and pressed into progressive ejecting positions by the finger of the user.

I have found it possible, following my ideas, to thus produce a simple, inexpensive, non-metallic, collapsible tube, this made from obtainable materials and functioning quite as efficiently as the aforementioned metallic collapsible types.

Other objects, features and advantages of the invention will become more readily apparent from the following description and the accompanying illustrative drawing.

In the drawing, wherein like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same:

Figure 1 is an elevational view of a dispensing type container constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view this taken on the longitudinal line 2-2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2 with the structure in the process of being built into the complete container.

Figure 4 is a transverse or cross sectional view on the plane of the line 4-4 of Figure 2.

The tube, unitarily speaking, is of sectional form and the parts are of suitable paper stock, as brought out in Figures 2 and 3. The main body 5 is a relatively stiff, sufficiently sturdy cardboard cylinder or tube, the same being open at opposite ends. This tube 5 is surrounded by an outer and enclosing cardboard cylinder or jacket 6 which is longer and of light weight stock. In the finished article, the cylinder or jacket 6 is enclosed in the usual advertising wrapper (not

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shown) bearing the trade-mark, directions, etc. An inverted cup-like follower 7 is slidably mounted in the cylinder 5. Also, a Cellophane or equivalent bag or sack 8 is placed and confined in the cylinder 5. The closed end of the bag is indicated at 9 in Figure 2. The lower end portion 10 of the jacketing cylinder 6 is tucked in and bound around the lower end 11 of cylinder 5, thus providing an annular stop shoulder of the shape seen at 12 in Figure 2, the fold line being denoted at 13. A similar rolled edge construction is provided at the top as shown in Figure 2. That is to say, the upper end 14 of the jacket 6 is inturned and rolled about the corresponding mouth or end portion 15 of the Cellophane sack, the two parts interlocking into a reinforcing and assembling seam, as shown in Figure 2.

The closure means at the upper end comprises a frusto-conical cardboard shell 16 with a threaded discharge neck 17 in an outstanding assembling and retaining flange 18. The flange 18 is located beneath and thus held in place by the annular inter-coiled seam construction, as shown in Figure 2. The numeral 19 designates a suitable closing cap.

With the structure assembled as brought out in Figure 2 it is obvious that the plunger-like follower 7 normally seats itself against the shoulder forming bead 12 and the Cellophane bag sits on the upper seating surface of said follower. The Cellophane bag is then filled (see Figure 2) with cream or paste as the case may be and the closing structure at the top is assembled and put in place. Then, the device is ready for use. By removing the cap 19 and pushing the follower or ejecting plunger 7 into the cylinder 5 the cream (not shown) is squeezed out, the Cellophane bag being sufficiently flexible, to accommodate this action. At the same time the Cellophane bag provides a satisfactory container for the cream until it is fully used.

A careful consideration of the foregoing description in conjunction with the invention as illustrated in the drawings will enable the reader to obtain a clear understanding and impression of the alleged features of merit and novelty sufficient to clarify the construction of the invention as hereinafter claimed.

Minor changes in shape, size, materials and re-arrangement of parts may be resorted to in actual practice so long as no departure is made from the invention as claimed.

I claim:

1. A dispensing type container of the class described comprising an open ended inner rigid

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cylinder, a collapsible paste containing sack mounted in said cylinder, an inverted cup-like follower slidably mounted in the lower portion of the cylinder and engageable with the adjacent bottom of the sack, a second cylinder surrounding and wholly enclosing the first cylinder and having its lower end folded and inwardly bent into the first cylinder to provide an annular shoulder holding said follower in assembled operating position, a closure comprising a neck-equipped shell having a marginal flange, the respective upper ends of the sack and outer second cylinder being inter-coiled with one another into an annular seam, the latter constituting an intumed shoulder, and said last mentioned shoulder overlapping and retaining said marginal flange to hold said shell in completely assembled position.

2. A dispensing container of the class described comprising a rigid, open ended relatively thick cardboard inner cylinder, an inverted relatively rigid cup-like plunger-type follower fitted telescopically and slidably in the lower end portion of said cylinder, the outer marginal surface of the rim portion of said follower being in frictional but slidable contact with the interior of said cylinder, a moisture-proof plastic sack fitted in and lining said inner cylinder, the closed bottom of the sack resting against the follower, the top of said sack being open and said open top of the sack extending well beyond the co-acting upper open end of said cylinder, a bendable outer cylinder surrounding the first named inner cylinder and having its end portions extending well

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beyond the opposite ends of said inner cylinder, the lower extending end of said outer cylinder being laterally intumed against the lower end of the first cylinder and then circularly bent to provide an annular bead-like shoulder, said shoulder projecting into the inner cylinder and providing a stop for the follower, a cap equipped closure having an outstanding marginal flange seated against the remaining end of the first named cylinder and an adjacent portion of the extended upper open end of the sack, the latter and the coacting extended end of said outer cylinder being inter-coiled to form a seam and said seam being positioned in assembling and retaining relation around and against said flange and assembling and thus holding the closure in place.

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