Sept. 19, 1944. C. L. GILBERT 2,358,502

DISPENSING CARTON

Filed Nov. 20, 1943 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

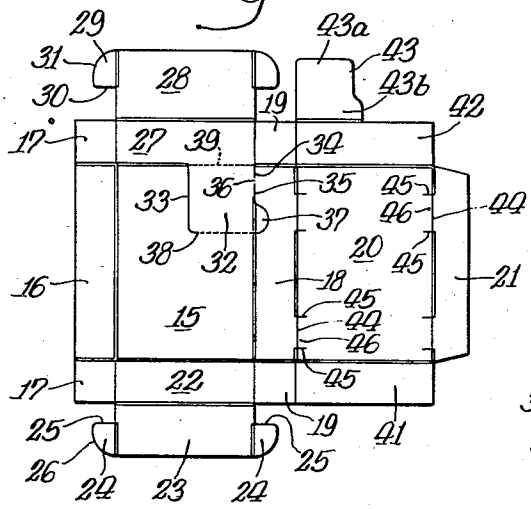


Fig. 2.

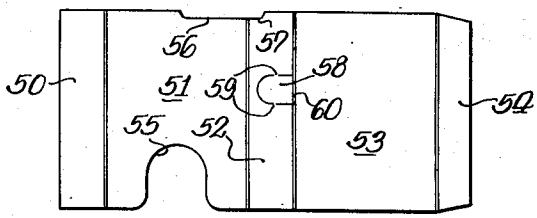


Fig. 3.

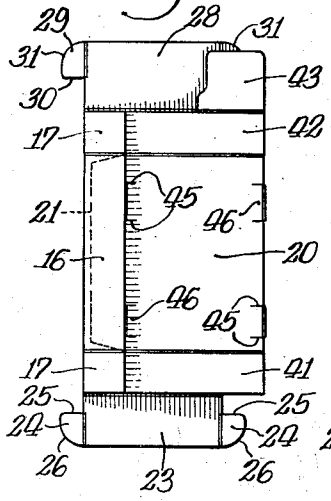
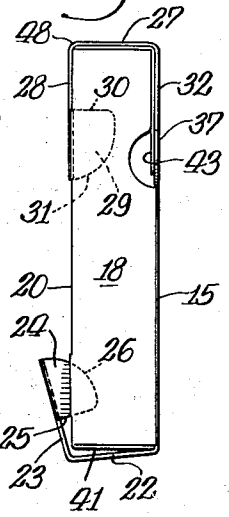


Fig. 4.



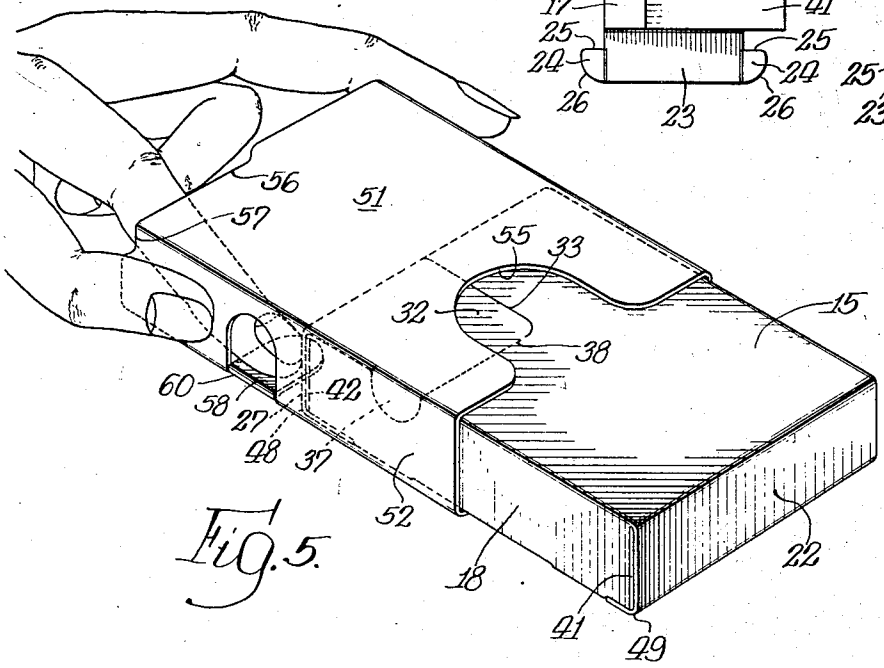


Fig. 5.

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Fig. 6.

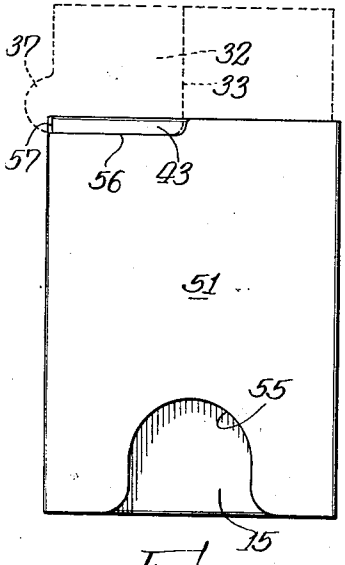


Fig. 7.

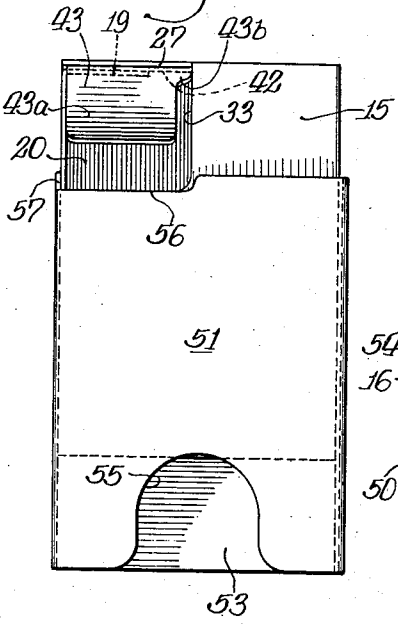


Fig. 8.

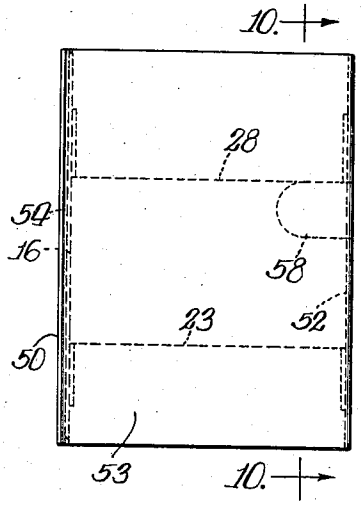


Fig. 10.

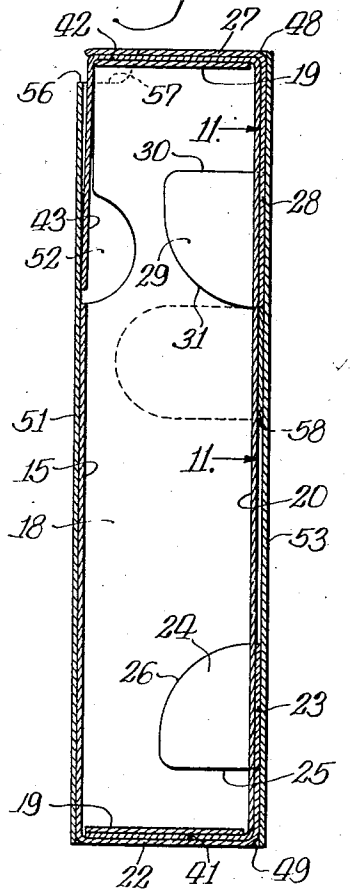


Fig. 11.

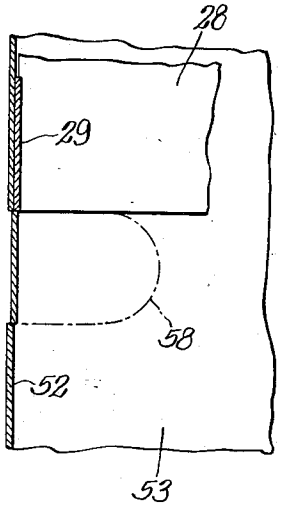
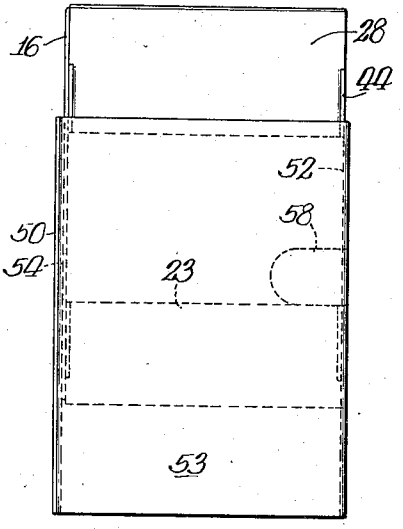


Fig. 9.



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Patented Sept. 19, 1944

2,358,502

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,358,502

DISPENSING CARTON

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Application November 20, 1943, Serial No. 511,015

4 Claims. (Cl. 229—9)

This invention relates to containers and has to do with a container in the nature of a dispensing carton.

My invention is directed to a dispensing carton of comparatively simple and inexpensive construction comprising a casing or sleeve and a slide mounted for sliding movement in the sleeve so as to be disposed within the latter or outward therebeyond, the slide and the sleeve being so constructed and related that access to the contents of the slide cannot be had, by one unfamiliar with the structure of the carton, without tearing of the carton, thus rendering the carton pilfer- or theft-proof. More specifically, the slide is closed at its ends by flap means including fold down end closure flaps which extend along a wall of the slide and are provided adjacent their inner ends with securing means, these flaps cooperating with locking or stop means in such manner that the inner end portions of the flaps and the securing means are disposed within the sleeve in either position of the slide, the latter being initially completely closed so as to prevent access to the contents thereof. This carton is intended for dispensing candy, chewing gum, and various other substances in the form of pellets, tablets, or comparatively small pieces, and, in order that the purchaser of a carton of one of the substances referred to may dispense the same from the carton, the slide is provided in a wall thereof with a tear-out panel which, when removed, provides an opening for dispensing the contents of the slide. I also provide means in the nature of guide means to assist in tearing out the tear-out panel without risk of tearing the contiguous portion of the wall of the slide, and means in the nature of a projection or a tab associated with the tear-out panel to assist in removing the latter, this tab also cooperating with the sleeve and the locking means referred to above to assure that the slide is properly positioned relative to the sleeve for removal of the tear-out panel. Further objects and advantages of my invention will appear from the detail description.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is an inner face view of the blank from which the slide is formed, the blank being shown approximately one-half actual size;

Figure 2 is an inner face view of the blank from which the sleeve is formed, on the same scale as Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a front view of the slide blank in its folded and glued condition, on the same scale as Figures 1 and 2;

Figure 4 is a side view of the slide formed from the blank of Figures 1 and 3, but with the lower end fold-over flap only partially closed, the slide being shown approximately full size;

Figure 5 is an isometric side view of the carton on an enlarged scale, showing the manner of inserting the slide into the sleeve;

Figure 6 is a front view of the carton, shown approximately full size, with the slide in its inner or closed position, and the position of the slide when in its outer or projected position indicated in dotted lines;

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 6 but with the slide in its projected position and the tear-out panel completely removed;

Figure 8 is a back view of the carton, on the same scale as Figures 6 and 7, with the slide in its inner or closed position;

Figure 9 is a view similar to Figure 8, but with the slide in its outer or projected position;

Figure 10 is a sectional view, on an enlarged scale, taken substantially on line 10—10 of Figure 8; and

Figure 11 is a fragmentary sectional view taken substantially on line 11—11 of Figure 10.

The slide and the sleeve of the carton are formed from blanks cut from a suitable sheet material, preferably folding box-board, which possesses adequate mechanical strength and appreciable resiliency. The slide blank, shown in Figures 1 and 3, comprises a front panel 15 to one side edge of which is attached a side panel 16 provided at each end with a side end closure flap 17, a second side panel 18 attached to the other side edge of panel 15 and provided at each end with a side end closure flap 19, a back panel 20 attached at one side edge to side panel 18, and a glue lap 21 attached to the other edge of panel 20. The panel 15 is provided at its lower end with a fold-down lower end closure flap comprising an end flap 22 attached at one edge to the lower end of panel 15, and an extension flap 23 attached to the other edge of flap 22. The extension flap 23 is provided, at each side of its inner portion, with a securing tab 24 having a straight outer edge 25 and an arcuate forward edge 26. Front panel 15 is provided at its upper end with a fold-down closure flap comprising an end closure flap 27 attached at one edge to the upper edge of panel 15, and an extension flap 28 attached to the other edge of flap 27 and provided at each side of its inner portion with a securing tab 29 having a straight outer edge 30 and an arcuate forward edge 31. Front panel 15 is further provided, at the upper end portion thereof, with a tear-out element or panel 32 cut from panel 15 at its

inner edge, at 33, and separated from side panel 18 by cuts 34 and 35 spaced apart at their inner ends to provide a nick 36 attaching tear-out panel 32 to panel 18, the tear-out panel 32 being further provided, at its outer lower corner with a thumb tab 37 cut from side panel 18, the cut defining this thumb tab merging into the cut 35. At its lower edge tear-out panel 32 is attached to panel 15 by a row of perforations 38, there being a similar row of perforations 39 extending along the top or upper edge of tear-out panel 32. Back panel 20 is provided at its lower end with an end closure flap 41 and, at its upper end, with an upper end closure flap 42, from the forward edge of which extends a dust flap 43. Back panel 20 is further provided at each side and adjacent each end thereof with a lengthwise slit 44, and with two short transverse slits 45 extending from the ends of slit 44 and defining therewith a resilient tongue 46.

In the above description of the slide blank, the various elements thereof have been described with reference to the positions which they occupy in the set-up slide, when the latter is held in its upright position for use, with a view to clearness of description. The blank of Figure 1 is suitably scored or creased so as to divide it into the various panels, flaps, and tabs referred to, providing fold lines therebetween, as is known in this art, it being noted, however, that the tear-out panel 32 initially constitutes an integral part of the front panel 15. In order to produce the slide from the blank of Figure 1, back panel 20 is folded down in overlying relation to the side panel 18 and the front panel 15, glue or other adhesive is applied to the outer face of glue lap 21, and side panel 16 is then rolled or folded down onto glue lap 21 and held in position thereon, under appropriate pressure and for a suitable time, until the glue lap and panel 16 are effectively secured together by the adhesive, this operation preferably being performed by machinery in a known manner. The folded slide blank then appears as in Figure 3.

The folded and secured blank of Figure 3 is set up to produce the slide of Figure 4. In doing that, the side panels 16 and 18 are forced toward each other by exerting pressure at the sides of the blank and breaking the scores between the panels, moving the front and the back panels into superposed spaced relation with the side panels extending therebetween perpendicular thereto. That produces a structure of substantially rectangular cross section and open at its ends. The upper end of this structure is then closed by first folding downward and inward the upper side end flaps 17 and 19, it being understood that these flaps are cut apart from the flaps 27 and 42 in the cutting of the blank, then bending dust flap 43 forward substantially at right angles to end closure flap 42 and moving the latter flap forward and downward into overlying relation with the flaps 17 and 19, and with dust flap 43 disposed at the inner face of tear-out panel 32, after which the outer upper end closure flap 27 is folded down into overlying relation with flap 42, extension 28 of flap 27 being folded downward and forward so as to extend from the upper end of back panel 20 downward along the outer face thereof. Preliminary to folding down flap 27 and extension 28 thereof, the securing tabs 29 are folded into position extending forward from and substantially perpendicular to extension 28, and as this extension is moved into position at the outer face of back panel 20, the securing tabs 29 are inserted through the upper slits 44 in back panel 20, such insertion of the tabs 29 being facilitated by the resilient tongues 46. In folding down and securing of the fold-down flap, comprising the flap 27 and extension 28 thereof, this flap is pulled tightly about the upper back edge of the structure, as will be explained more fully presently with reference to closing the lower end of the structure, providing a rounded edge 48, for a purpose which will be later explained. In that manner, the slide is formed from the blank of Figures 1 and 3, and is closed at its upper end. This slide is then charged or loaded with candy, chewing gum, or other substance, while supported in an inverted or upside down position, after which the lower end of the slide is closed by first folding the side lower end flaps 17 and 19 downward and inward, then folding flap 41 into overlying relation to the flaps 17 and 19, after which the lower fold-down end closure flap, comprising the flap 22 and extension 23 thereof, is folded about the lower end of the slide, tabs 24 being inserted through the lower slits 44 in back panel 20. Referring to Figure 4, as the tabs 24 are inserted through the corresponding slits 44, the outer straight edges 25 of these tabs contact the edges of back panel 20 at the lower ends of the slits, pulling the lower fold down flap tightly about the lower end of the slide and providing a rounded corner or edge 49, shown more clearly in Figures 9 and 10, at the lower back edge of the slide. When the slide has been thus set up and charged and closed, the thumb tab 37 projects outwardly beyond side panel 18 of the slide, in the plane of front panel 15, as in Figure 4. The dust flap 43 is of slightly less length than the tear-out panel 32, so that, upon removal of tear-out panel 32, it may readily be swung outward by inserting a finger nail beneath its lower end. The dust flap 43 is also reduced in width at its lower portion 43*a*, the upper portion 43*b* thereof being of the same width as the upper portion of tear-out panel 32.

The blank from which the casing or sleeve is formed, shown in Figure 2, is of generally oblong shape. In describing this blank, the various elements thereof will be referred to with respect to the positions which they occupy in the completed carton, when the latter is in its normal upright position, with a view to clearness of description. This blank is suitably cut and scored in a known manner to provide a side panel 50 attached at one edge, along a fold line, to a front panel 51, a side panel 52 attached to the other side edge of panel 51 along a fold line, a back panel 53 attached at one edge along a fold line to the other edge of panel 52, and a glue lap 54 attached at one edge along a fold line to the other side edge of panel 53. Front panel 51 is cut out from its lower end to provide a thumb notch 55, and the upper edge portion of the blank is cut out to provide a shallow notch 56 extending from approximately the midpoint of this edge to the side panel 52, the latter being provided at its upper end with a notch 57 opening into and forming a continuation of the notch 56. Side panel 52 is cut to provide a stop or locking tab 58 nicked at its upper and lower edges to panel 52, at 59, this tab being attached at its outer end to back panel 53, at 60, along a portion of the fold line separating this panel and the panel 52.

In order to form the blank of Figure 2 to the casing or sleeve, back panel 53 is folded down over the side panel 52 and front panel 51, with the glue lap also overlying the front panel 51

with its free edge spaced a short distance inward from the fold line between side panel 50 and front panel 51. Glue or other suitable adhesive is then applied to the outer face of glue lap 54, and side panel 50 is then folded or rolled down onto the glue flap and maintained in contact therewith under appropriate pressure for a suitable length of time, sufficient for the glue or adhesive effectively to secure the glue lap 54 to the side panel 50. The folded and glued blank is then set up by breaking it along the fold lines and, by pressure exerted at opposite sides of the blank moving the front and the back panels 51 and 53 into spaced apart parallel relation, with the side panels 50 and 52 extending between the front and the back panels perpendicular thereto, thus producing the open ended outer casing or sleeve of rectangular cross section, shown in Figures 5 to 10, inclusive.

After the sleeve has been set up in the manner stated, the carton is completed by insertion of the charged and closed slide into the sleeve. Preliminary to insertion of the slide, locking tab 58 is freed from side wall 52 by breaking the nicks 59, and is turned inward and downward toward the back panel 53. Referring to Figure 5, the sleeve may be held in the left hand, with locking tab 58 held by the forefinger in contact with the inner face of back panel 53, and the slide inserted upper end first through the lower end of the sleeve. As the slide is moved inwardly of the sleeve, the rounded upper edge 48 thereof passes over the depressed locking tab 58, this rounded edge 48 preventing catching of the slide on the tab with possible injury thereto. After the slide has been inserted sufficiently far to retain the tab 58 in its depressed position, the forefinger may be withdrawn from the locking tab 58 and the slide fully inserted into the sleeve. In the continued insertion of the slide locking tab 58 is held against the back panel 53 of the sleeve by extension 28 of the upper fold-down closure flap, until the lower edge of this extension passes beyond the upper edge of the tab. When that occurs, locking tab 58, due to the inherent resiliency of the material from which the sleeve is formed, springs forwardly a short distance into contact with the outer face of back panel 3, this movement of the tab being evidenced by a clearly audible click. When the slide has been fully inserted into the sleeve, the ends of the slide are flush with the ends of the sleeve, as in Figures 6, 8, and 10. At that time, the locking tab 58 extends from the side panel or wall 52 of the sleeve inwardly between back wall 53 thereof and the back panel or wall 20 of the slide, and is disposed between the inner end of the fold-down end closure flap for contact therewith. Preliminary to inserting the slide into the sleeve, the thumb tab 37 is bent down into position so as to be disposed in the notch in side panel or wall 18 of the slide from which it is cut, in which position it is retained by side wall 52 of the sleeve, during insertion of the slide and while the latter remains in its inner position within the sleeve.

The locking tab 58, in cooperation with the inner end edges of the fold-down end closure flap, limits relative movement of the slide in either direction in the sleeve. When the slide is in its fully inserted position, with its ends flush with the ends of the sleeve, tab 58 is contacted by the inner end of the upper fold-down end closure flap, and cooperates therewith to prevent relative downward movement of the slide beyond that position. That will be clear from Figure 8, in which the locking tab 58 is shown in dotted lines, and the upper end fold-down tab is shown in dotted lines with the inner end of its extension 28 in contact with the upper edge of tab 58. It will be noted that in the inner position of the slide, within the sleeve, both of the end fold-down closure flaps and the securing means therefor are disposed within the sleeve, the securing means for the flaps respectively guarding against outward movement thereof relative to the back wall of the slide, which renders it impossible to open either end of the slide without tearing or damage to the carton, which contributes to rendering the carton theft- or pilfer-proof.

In order to dispense the contents of the carton, the slide is moved from its inner position to an outer position, shown in dotted lines in Figure 6 and in full lines in Figure 7, in which the upper end portion of the slide projects outward beyond the sleeve. That is accomplished by exerting pressure upon the lower end of the slide with the thumb, thus moving the slide into its projected position, in which its lower end is disposed at the upper end of thumb notch 55 substantially flush therewith, the panel or front wall 15 at the upper end of this notch providing a stop for preventing further outward movement of the slide and with which the thumb contacts for that purpose. In the outer projected position of the slide, the inner end of extension 23 of the lower end fold-down closure flap is in contact with the lower edge of the locking tab 58, as shown in Figure 9. That limits the extent of outward movement of the slide relative to the sleeve, and in the outer projected position of the slide the inner end portion of extension 28 of the upper end closure fold-down flap is disposed within the upper end portion of the sleeve, with the associated securing tabs 29 also extending into the sleeve for an appreciable portion of the length thereof, the arrangement being such as to guard against opening of the upper end of the slide without tearing thereof or of the sleeve, which further contributes to rendering the carton pilferproof. The locking tab 58 thus cooperates with the fold-down end closure flap for restraining the slide against movement in either direction, relative to the sleeve, beyond either of its positions, and the sleeve in cooperation with the fold-down end flaps and the securing means therefor prevents opening of either end of the slide, in either of its positions, without causing damage to the carton of a character such as to give evidence of such unauthorized opening. Since the slide is initially completely closed, unauthorized access to the contents thereof cannot be had without damage to the carton of such character as to give evidence of such unauthorized access, thereby rendering the carton pilferproof as to persons not familiar with its construction, it being noted, in that respect, that a person familiar with the construction of the carton could remove the slide from the sleeve by inserting a knife blade or other suitable instrument between the slide, from one end thereof, and the locking tab 58, holding the latter in depressed position while the slide is withdrawn from the sleeve. However, that cannot readily be done by one not thoroughly familiar with the construction of the carton, since the knife blade or other instrument must be inserted in such manner as to avoid contact thereof with the inner edges of the fold-down end closure flaps, and the carton is, for all practical purposes, substantially pilferproof.

In order initially to dispense the contents of

the carton, the slide is first moved into its outer projected position, as shown in dotted lines in Figure 6. When the slide reaches that position, the thumb tab 37, due to its inherent resiliency, springs outwardly into position to extend across the upper edge of side panel or wall 52 at notch 57 thereof, and the lower portion of the tear-out panel 32 then substantially coincides with the notch 56 of front panel or wall 15 of the sleeve, this notch defining a guide for tearing the lower portion of panel 32 from front wall 15, thereby preventing tearing of this wall when separating the lower edge of the tear-out panel therefrom. By grasping thumb tab 37, the tear-out panel 32 is readily torn free from wall 15, along the line of perforations 38. In that connection, the thumb tab 37 serves as a stop preventing inward movement of the slide beyond its proper projected position for removal of the tear out panel 32, assuring that the slide will be properly positioned for that purpose. After the tear-out panel 32 has been torn free from front wall 15 of the slide along the line of perforations 38, it may, if desired, be completely removed by tearing it along the line of perforations 39. That is, however, not essential, and if desired the panel 32 may remain hinged to the slide along the line of perforations 39, and be swung outwardly into open position. In that connection, if desired, instead of providing the line of perforations 39, tear-out panel 32 may be attached to the upper edge of front wall 15 of the slide along a fold line comprising part of the fold line between front wall 15 and end flap 27, or a fold line otherwise suitably located. Upon removal of the tear-out panel 32, or movement outward thereof into open position, the dust flap 43 is swung outward, in the manner above stated, through the opening provided by removal of the tear-out panel. That provides access to the interior of the slide for dispensing the contents thereof through the opening thus furnished. During the discharge of the contents from the slide, the dust flap 43 extends outward and forward over the discharge opening and serves as a guide for dispensing the contents of the slide, reducing likelihood of spillage. In cases where the tear-out panel is completely removed from the slide, the dust flap 43 provides, when the slide is in its inner position within the sleeve, a closure means for the opening provided by removal of the tear-out panel. As previously noted, the upper portion 43*b* of dust flap 43 is of the same width as the tear-out panel 32, and this upper portion 43*b* is of somewhat greater height than the notch 56 in front wall 15. Accordingly, when the tear-out panel 32 is completely removed, upon return of the slide to its inner position within the sleeve, upper portion 43b of dust flap 43 closes the upper end portion of the opening corresponding to the tear-out panel, and also covers or closes the notch 56, guarding against entry of particles of materials in a pocket in which the carton may be carried, commonly referred to as pocket dust, into the slide. In that connection, it will be noted that in the inner position of the slide, the notch in side wall 18 thereof from which the thumb tab 37 has been cut is disposed at the inner face of side wall 52 of the sleeve so as to be effectively covered thereby.

While I have shown, in Figure 5, the slide as being inserted into the sleeve from the lower end of the latter, for clearness of illustration, it will be undersood that the slide may be inserted from either end of the sleeve, the locking tab 58 being held depressed in a suitable manner until the slide has been inserted sufficiently to hold this tab depressed during the continued insertion of the slide. As the slide is inserted, the back wall of the sleeve may be bulged outward slightly during passage of the fold-down end closure flap extension over tab 58, the latter springing inward against the back wall of the slide, when the latter reaches such position that tab 58 is disposed between the inner ends of the fold-down end closure flaps, in the manner previously described. Referring particularly to Figure 11, it will be noted that when the slide is in its inner position within the sleeve, locking tab 58 not only contacts the inner edge of extension 28 of the upper fold-down end closure flap, but also contacts the inner edge of the adjacent forwardly extending tab 29 of extension 28, it being noted that the lower edge of tab 29 is flush with the lower edge of extension 28. Likewise, when the slide is in its projected position shown in Figure 9, the lower edge of locking tab 58 contacts the upper edge of the corresponding securing tab 24 of extension 23 of the lower fold-down end closure flap. That guards against the locking tab 58 being caught between either of the fold-down end closure flaps and the back wall of the slide, which would be objectionable as possibly resulting in tearing of the tab 58. Preferably this tab 58 extends in the direction of the grain of the box-board of which the sleeve is formed, the fold line connecting this tab to side wall 52 of the sleeve extending across the grain, which is conducive to increased strength of tab 58 and the connection between this tab and panel or back wall 53 of the sleeve, and, in conjunction with the means guarding against entry of the tab 58 between either of the fold-down end closure flaps and the back wall of the slide, guards the locking tab 58 against injury and assures efficient operation of the carton.

In Figures 7, 8, and 10 the carton is shown in the condition resulting from complete removal of the tear-out panel 32. In cases where that panel is not completely removed and remains hinged at its upper edge to the slide, the panel 32, in the closed position of the slide, would overlie the dust flap 43 and supplement the latter for closing the opening corresponding to the tear-out panel. In Figure 10, for example, the tear-out panel 32, if not completely removed and hinged at its upper edge to the slide, would extend between front wall 15 of the sleeve and the dust flap 43 in an obvious manner, supplementing the latter in closing the opening corresponding to the tear-out panel.

When the tear-out panel 32 is retained, the thumb tab 37 is, of course, held in position in the corresponding opening in side wall 18 of the slide flush therewith, while the latter is returned to its inner position within the sleeve. After the tear-out panel 32, if retained, and the dust flap 43 have once been swung outwardly of the slide for dispensing the contents thereof, thereafter they will swing outward by their inherent resiliency when the slide is projected outwardly beyond the sleeve. In like manner, if the tear out panel 32 be completely removed, the dust flap 43 will automatically swing outward, upon the slide being projected, into position to assist in dispensing the content of the slide in the manner above explained.

While I have described the glue lap 21 of the slide as being adhesively secured to side wall 16, which is preferable in certain cases, that is not

essential in all cases, since the end flaps 17, in conjunction with the flaps 41 and 42 and flaps 22 and 27 of the fold-down end closure flaps, may be relied upon, in conjunction with the side wall 50 of the sleeve, for effectively holding the slide in its set-up condition, with side wall 16 and glue lap 21, which latter may then be considered as a panel, perpendicular to the front and the back walls of the slide. In cases where the slide is to be filled or charged by machine, with the slides in their set-up condition but with their lower ends open, supported in suitable trays or frames, in inverted position, the glue lap 21 need not be adhesively secured to side wall 16 of the slide for the reasons above stated. When the slides are to be filled by hand, glue lap 21 preferably is adhesively secured to side wall 16 of the slide, for convenience in handling, though that is not considered essential. It will be seen that in the carton of my invention but two gluing operations are required, one for the sleeve and one for the slide, and the gluing operation for the slide may be omitted, which is conducive to increased production with corresponding reduction in cost.

It will be understood, as above indicated, that changes in details of construction and arrangement of parts of the carton of my invention may be resorted to without departing from the field and scope thereof, and I intend to include all such variations, as fall within the scope of the appended claims, in this application, in which the preferred form only of my invention has been disclosed.

I claim:

1. In a dispensing carton of the character described, a sleeve of substantially rectangular cross-section comprising side and front and back walls, a slide of substantially rectangular cross-section comprising side and front and back walls slidable in said sleeve into an inner position with its ends substantially flush with the ends of said sleeve and an outer position with its upper end portion projected outward beyond said sleeve, said upper end portion of said slide being provided with a removable element giving access when removed to the interior of the slide and the ends of said slide being closed by flap means including outer fold down end flaps extending across said ends and thence inward along the back wall of said slide, said flaps having adjacent their inner ends securing tabs extending toward the front of said slide and the back wall of said slide having slits receiving said tabs and in cooperation therewith restraining said flaps against outward movement relative to said back wall, and means cooperating with the inner ends of said flaps effective for restraining said slide against movement relative to said sleeve beyond either of its said positions, said fold down flaps being of such length that the inner end portions thereof and said tabs are disposed within said sleeve in either of said positions of said slide.

2. In a dispensing carton of the character described, a sleeve of substantially rectangular cross-section comprising side and front and back walls, a slide of substantially rectangular cross section comprising side and front and back walls slidable in said sleeve into an inner position and an outer position, the ends of said slide being closed by flap means including outer fold down end flaps extending across said ends and thence inward along the back wall of said slide, means adjacent the inner ends of said flaps releasably securing them to said slide and against relative outward movement, and a locking element secured to said sleeve disposed between the back wall thereof and the back wall of said slide and between the inner ends of said flaps and in cooperation with the latter restraining movement of said slide relative to said sleeve beyond either of its said positions, said flaps being of such length that the inner end portions thereof and said securing means are disposed within said sleeve in either of said positions of said slide.

3. In a dispensing carton of the character described, a sleeve of substantially rectangular cross-section comprising side and front and back walls, a slide of substantially rectangular cross-section closed at its ends comprising side and front and back walls slidable in said sleeve into an inner position and an outer position with its upper end portion projecting outward beyond said sleeve, and means restraining movement of said slide relative to said sleeve beyond either of its said positions, said slide being provided at said upper portion of its front wall with a tear-out panel of less width than said slide front wall and said sleeve being provided at its upper end with a notch substantially conforming to the lower portion of said tear-out panel in said outer position of said slide.

4. In a dispensing carton of the character described, a sleeve of substantially rectangular cross-section comprising side and front and back walls, a slide of substantially rectangular cross-section closed at its ends comprising side and front and back walls slidable in said sleeve into an inner position and an outer position with its upper end portion projecting outward beyond said sleeve, and means restraining movement of said slide relative to said sleeve beyond either of its said positions, said slide being provided at said upper portion of its front wall with a tear-out panel of less width than said slide front wall and having a dust flap hinged to its upper end and underlying said tear-out flap, said sleeve being provided at its upper end with a notch substantially conforming to the lower portion of said tear-out panel in said outer position of said slide and the upper portion of said dust flap being of sufficient extent substantially to close said notch in the inner position of said slide when said tear-out flap has been completely detached therefrom.

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