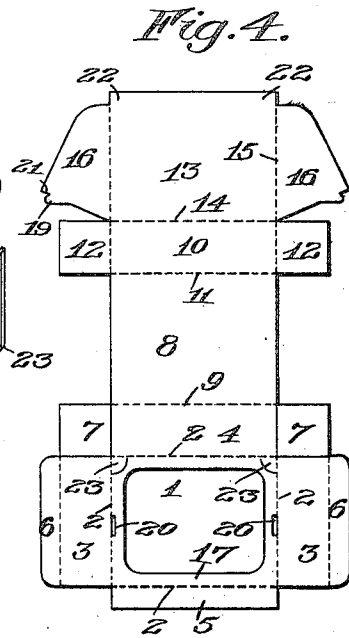
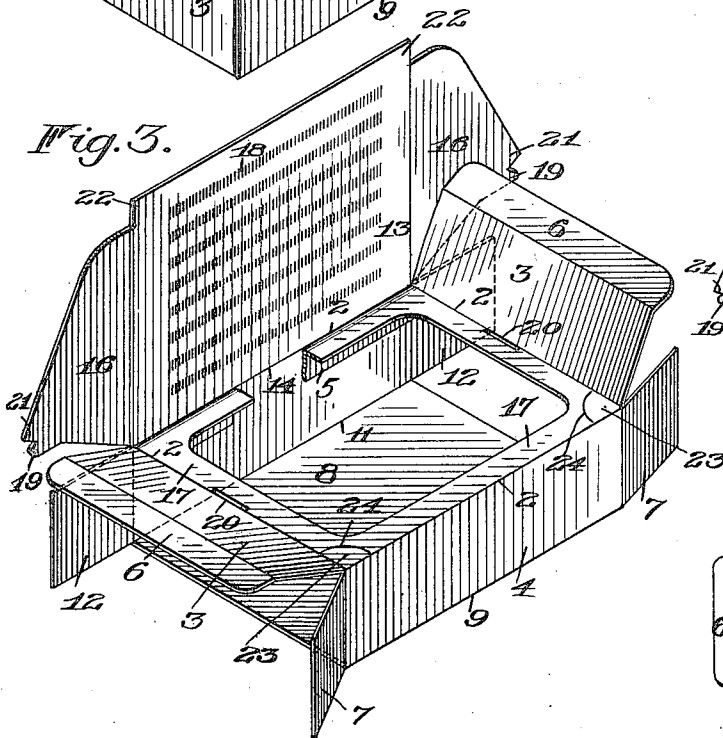
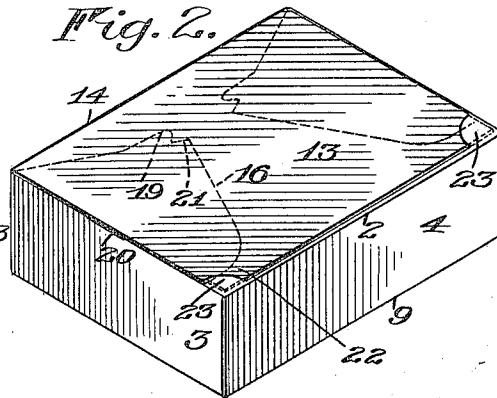
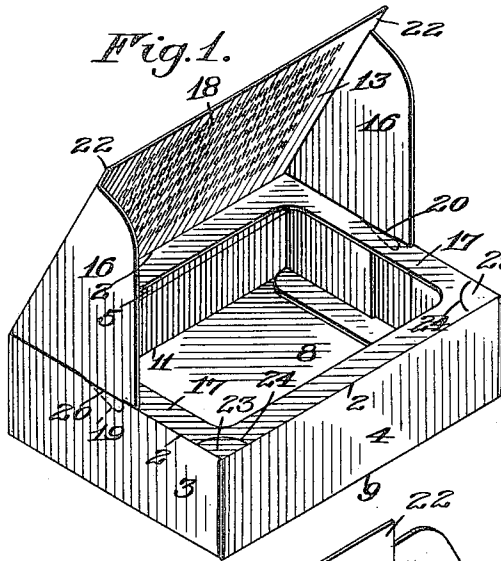


F. A. STECHER.
 RECEPTACLE.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 3, 1910.

1,060,719.

Patented May 6, 1913.



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Witnesses

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RECEPTACLE.

1,060,719.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK A. STECHER, of the city of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Receptacles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the reference-numerals marked thereon.

The present invention relates to receptacles and more particularly to covered receptacles, and it has for its object to provide an article of this character that can be produced at low cost and which can be used for the double purpose of both attractively displaying contained merchandise and serving as the wrapper or package in which the goods are delivered to the purchaser whereby no re-wrapping thereof is required.

The improvements are further directed more particularly to the formation of paper receptacles having the above advantages from flat blanks without excessive waste of material.

To these and other ends the invention consists in certain improvements and combinations of parts all as will be hereinafter more fully described, the novel features being pointed out in the claims at the end of the specification.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a receptacle constructed in accordance with and illustrating one embodiment of my invention, the same being shown in open position for the display of its contents; Fig. 2 is a similar view but with the cover closed; Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1 but showing the box incompletely folded or assembled, and Fig. 4 is a plan view of the blank.

Similar reference numerals throughout the figures indicate the same parts.

Without intending to imply that features of my invention are inapplicable to receptacles of various general forms and intended for various uses or composed of different materials I may state that it is practiced probably to the greatest advantage in the formation of paper cartons or boxes, such for instance as are displayed on the counters of a shop in open condition to exhibit such

contents as nuts, candy, or the like, and such a box has therefore been illustrated in the present instance.

Referring first to the blank shown in Fig. 4, the latter comprises a sheet having a central opening 1 and scored as at 2 along lines removed from the margin of the opening forming lines on which the side or lateral walls 3, the front wall 4 and the rearward attaching flap 5 are folded. The end walls are in the present instance provided with securing flaps 6 which hold them in position between the top and bottom walls, and the front wall 4 is similarly provided with the ordinary tucking flaps 7 as is customary in boxes of this type. The bottom wall 8 adjoins the front wall 4 at the scored edge 9 and is attached to the rear wall 10 along the scored edge 11, the said rear wall having spacing flaps 12 similar to the flaps 7 on the front wall. The cover 13 is connected to the rear wall 10 along the scored edge 14 and is provided at the lateral edges 15, which are also scored, with supporting flaps 16, the said edges 15 being those on the cover which correspond with the edges 2 of the first described sheet that forms the open top of the box so that the end walls 3 on the latter project out in the same direction and may be designed to project the same distance as the supporting flap 16 on the cover, and the blank as a whole may be cut from a rectangular sheet or strip with very little waste, as clearly indicated by the figure.

In erecting the box from the blank it is folded along the scored lines, all of which are indicated by dotted lines in the figures, in a manner instantly recognized by one skilled in the art, to bring the respective walls in their proper relations, as shown in Fig. 3, the attaching flap 5 being pasted or otherwise secured to the rear wall 10 and the end wall and flaps are then folded in the usual way. There is thus produced in the present instance a rectangular box having an open top wall that in effect constitutes a continuous inwardly projecting flange 17 at the top edges of its side walls and furnishes an attractive opening through which to view the contents.

The cover 13, when open to display the goods, may carry on its under side, as shown in Fig. 1, advertising or descriptive

matter to attract purchasers, indicated by the numeral 18 in the figures, and in order to maintain the cover in such open relation that this matter may be easily viewable 5 without exposing the inclosed merchandise unduly, the before mentioned supporting flaps 16 are provided. These coöperate with the receptacle at one end and these edges are provided with under cut tongues 19 that 10 enter elongated perforations or openings 20 in the receptacle, preferably placed along the lines of juncture of the top flange 17 with the end walls 3 the edges of the flaps forming shoulders 21 that bear adjacent the 15 opening 20. The flaps are thus interlocked with the receptacle, the tongues 19 being concealed as they extend parallel with or against the end walls on the inner sides thereof. The said flaps 16 preferably terminate a distance from the front edge of the 20 cover to leave a flexible corner portion 22 of a single thickness, and when it is desired to close the box, the cover is lowered after first disconnecting the flaps 16 and folding them 25 against its underside and substantially parallel therewith and the corners 22 are slipped beneath the retaining portions 23 at the corresponding corners of the receptacle. I prefer to form these retaining members by cutting a diagonal perforation 24 in the flange 30 17. In this folded position the supporting flaps 16 are not allowed to drop down into the interior of the receptacle or into serious engagement with its contents, but are supported by the flange 17 to such an extent that 35 they maintain their practically parallel position closely against the inner side of the cover.

A paper box constructed as above costs at 40 most a trivial amount above the ordinary kind, yet offers the advantages outlined, among them being the saving in transferring goods from a display device in the

nature of a fixture into a receptacle sold with the goods and later destroyed. 45

The display carton, it will be observed, is capable of being filled at one end while the open display top is closed by the cover during the process of "setting up" the box when one of the two ends is also closed. The receptacle is then in readiness to receive its contents through the open end, the supporting flaps of the cover being held at one side of the plane of the open top, outside of the box proper, do not in any way interfere with 55 the insertion of the contents of the box through the open end which is afterwards closed.

I claim as my invention

A display carton formed of a blank comprising a top, having a central opening providing inwardly extending horizontal flanges, a bottom panel and front and rear side panels connecting the top and bottom panels, tucking flaps at the ends of the side 65 panels and end panels arranged at the lateral edges of said top forming the ends of the carton, the end flaps and panel at either end being adapted to be closed after the contents of the carton has been inserted 70 through that end, said blank further comprising a cover portion having supporting flaps at its two lateral edges adapted to coöperate with said top flanges to support the cover in open position and when the latter 75 is closed also coöperating with said flanges for the purpose of holding the flaps in flattened position against the cover to prevent their obstructing the interior of the carton during the filling operation, and means for 80 holding the cover temporarily in closed position.

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Witnesses:

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