March 28, 1944. N. LEEBOV 2,345,486

RECEPTACLE

Filed Aug. 24, 1942

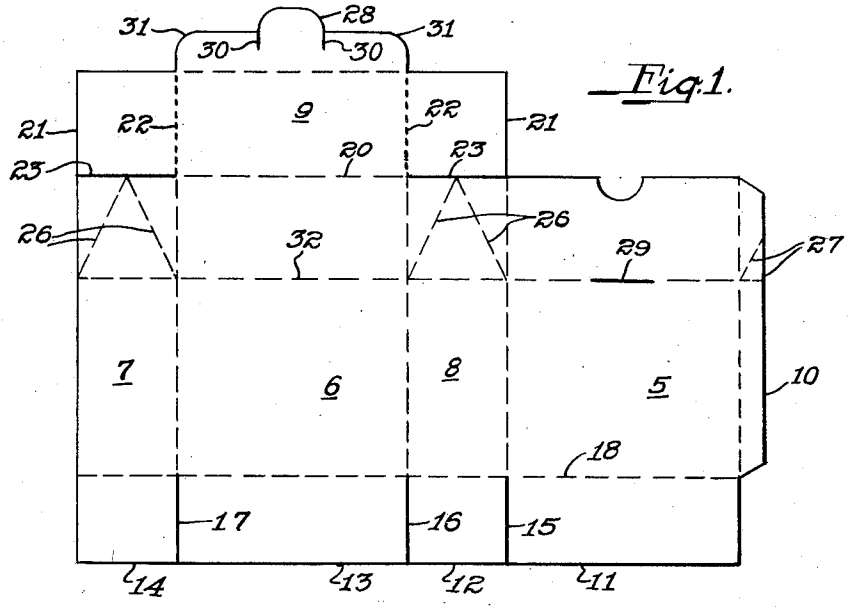


Fig. 1.

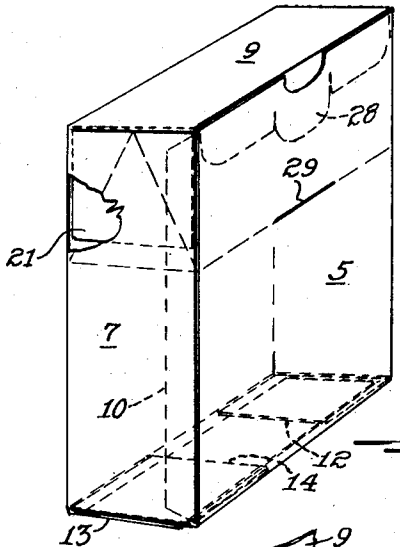


Fig. 2.

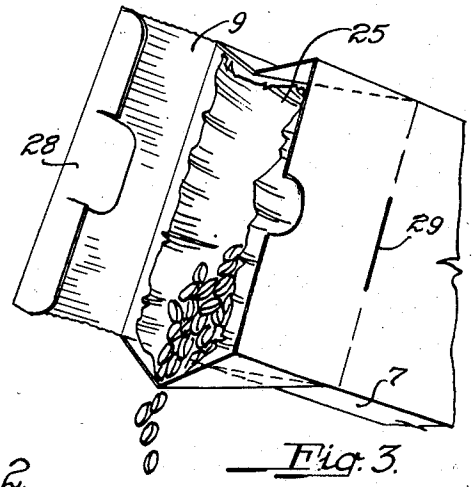


Fig. 3.

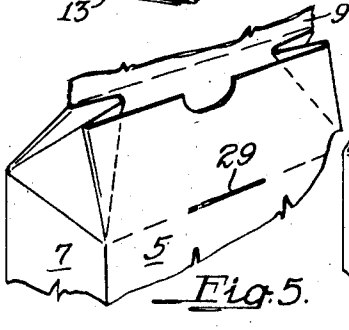


Fig. 5.

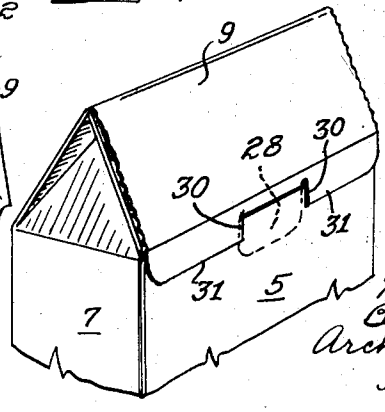


Fig. 4.

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Patented Mar. 28, 1944

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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RECEPTACLE

Nathan Leebov, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Application August 24, 1942, Serial No. 455,871

1 Claim. (Cl. 229—44)

My invention relates to receptacles, and more particularly to those of the cardboard type such as are used as containers for breakfast cereals, soap chips and powders, etc.

One object of my invention is the provision of a packaging container that can be produced at no greater cost than various conventional forms of containers, and which will nevertheless possess advantages over the prior forms, in the way of conveniently dispensing the contents and more effective sealing against entrance of dust or accidental spilling after the package has been broken for use.

Another object of my invention is to provide an improved arrangement of pouring spout and cover, for containers of this character.

Still another object of my invention is to provide an improved manner of detachably connecting the free edge of a hinged cover flap to the body of the receptacle.

As shown in the accompanying drawing—

Figure 1 shows a blank form from which the receptacle may be formed; Figure 2 is a perspective view of the completed receptacle; Figure 3 shows the manner in which the contents can be dispensed from the receptacle; Figure 4 shows the manner in which the receptacle is reclosed after a portion of its contents have been removed, and Figure 5 is a view of the upper end of the box of Figure 4, with the closure flap broken away.

As shown in Figure 1, the blank has a front wall portion 5, a back wall portion 6, side wall portions 7 and 8, and a closure flap 9. The blank is shaped to rectangular form by bending the side walls 7 and 8 forwardly and then bending the wall 5 into the position shown in Figure 2 with its flap 10 glued against the inner surface of the side wall 7. End flaps 11, 12, 13, and 14 are formed by slitting the blank at 15, 16, and 17, a weakened line being provided at 18 across the blank and other fold lines being similarly indicated by dash lines. These lower end flaps can then be folded to close such end, and glued into place, as indicated in Figure 2, though this folding operation ordinarily will not take place until after the container has been filled, and until after the opposite end thereof has been closed.

The closure flap 9 is joined to the rear wall 6 at a weakened fold line 20, and has a pair of wings 21 that have tear-off connection thereto along lines 22 of partial perforation. The full lines 23 indicate cuts or lines of separation between the wings and the side walls 7 and 8. At the time of packing the closure flap 9 will have its outer free edge tucked in behind the front wall 5, as shown in Figure 2, with the wings 21 lying flatwise against the inner faces of the side walls 7 and 8 and they may be held thereto by spots of glue.

In some instances the box will be filled after the closure flap has been tucked in as above stated, whereupon a closed bag 25 filled with the material to be packaged will be inserted from the other end, just before closing and gluing the flap elements 11—12—13—14. The entire box, when packed may be provided with a temporary thin paper wrapper, as is common.

The upper end of the box can conveniently be closed by bending the tongue 28 and the portions 31 flatwise against the forward face of 9 and the wings 21 folded in against 31 and 9, whereupon the flap 9 is folded into the closed position (Figure 2). Release of these elements 21 and 31 at this time allows them to spring to their normal positions.

The customer, upon receiving the package, will pull out the closure flap to the position shown in Figure 3 at which time the wings 21 will be torn off the flap at 22 and separated from the side walls 7 and 8, and then taken out or allowed to fall down in the box.

The top of the bag 25 will be torn off and discarded—where a bag is used. Thereupon one of the side walls will be flexed outwardly as shown in the lower portion of Figure 3 to serve as a pouring spout. The side walls are scored or otherwise weakened on lines 26, the flap 10 being similarly scored at 27 because it partially overlies one of the scored lines 26.

Upon reclosing the carton after some of its contents have been removed the upper portions of the side walls are pushed inwardly a considerable distance as indicated in Figures 4 and 5, this inward deflection being facilitated by reason of the scored lines 26. The flap 9 is then brought forwardly over the upper edges of the side walls 7 and 8 and the front wall 5. Its free edge is bent down and its tongue 28 inserted into a slit 29 in the front wall 5, as in Fig. 4. Slits 30 permit the tongue 28 to be inserted through the slit 29, and the adjacent flap portions 31 to lie against the outer face of the wall 5. Since there is some inherent resiliency in the cardboard, the parts 28 and 31 will have some gripping and frictional engagement with the front wall, to hold the closure flap 9 in place.

It will be seen that the closure flap will hold the upper portions of the side walls in their inwardly deflected positions and also maintain the upper edges of the front and rear walls closer

together, thus forming in effect a peaked roof effect. Where the box body is of fairly heavy material, a score line can be provided at 32 to facilitate bending of the back wall to the form shown in Fig. 4.

Because the upper portions of the side walls 7 and 8 are held tucked in as in Fig. 4 and the closure flap can be brought into overlying relation thereto and to the front wall, there is a better seal against the entry of dust than is usually possible in the case of boxes which are placed back on a shelf after a portion of their contents have been taken out.

When it is again desired to remove some of the contents the flap 9 will ordinarily be lifted and one of the side walls pulled out slightly at its upper end, as in Fig. 3. In the case of fine materials it may not be necessary to raise the flap 8 but to simply pull out the upper end of one of the side walls, and thereafter push it back into the box.

I claim as my invention:

A container having front and rear walls connected by side walls whose upper portions are bendable inwardly and outwardly from the planes of their respective walls, a closure flap connected to the upper edge of the rear wall in position to be folded forwardly at its line of juncture with the rear wall, to close the container, means for releasably retaining the flap in closed position, when the said sidewall portions are in the planes of their respective side walls, the upper portions of the front and rear walls being bendable toward one another on axes adjacent to said bendable sidewall portions, when the said portions are deflected, and means located below the rearwardly-bent portion of the front wall, for releasably holding the forward edge of the flap, in position to retain the flap flatwise against the front face of said rearwardly bent portion of the front wall.

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