Jan. 21, 1930. A. JOHNSON 1,744,388

SHIPPING, STORAGE, AND DISPLAY BOX FOR CRAYONS

Filed Nov. 19, 1927

Fig. 1

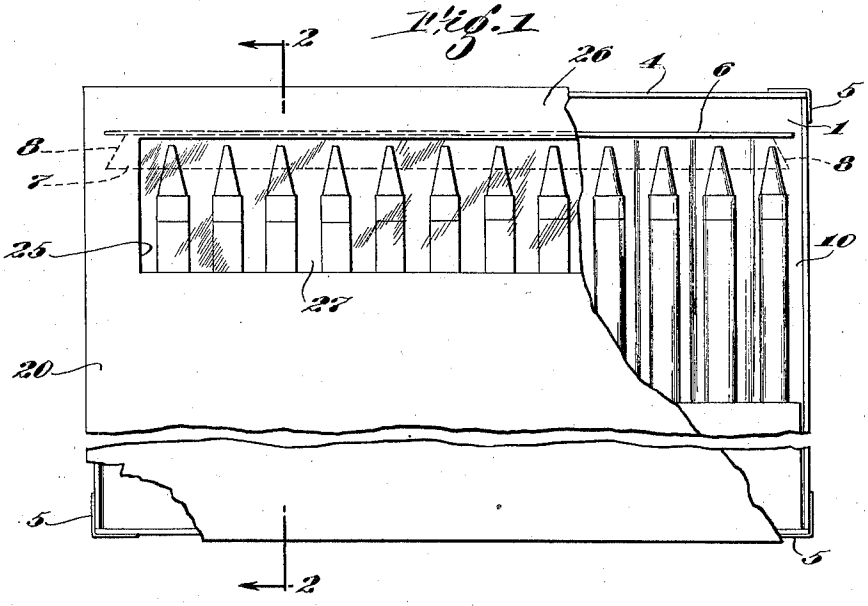


Fig. 2

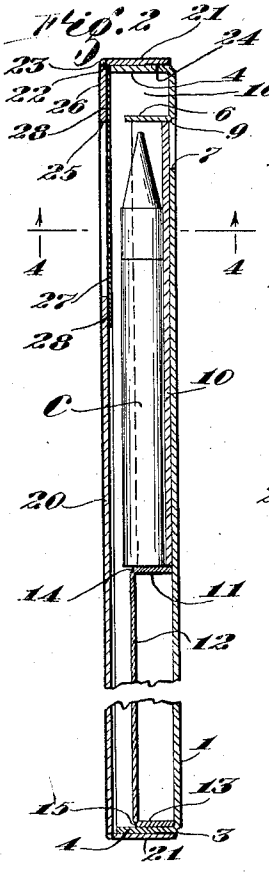


Fig. 3

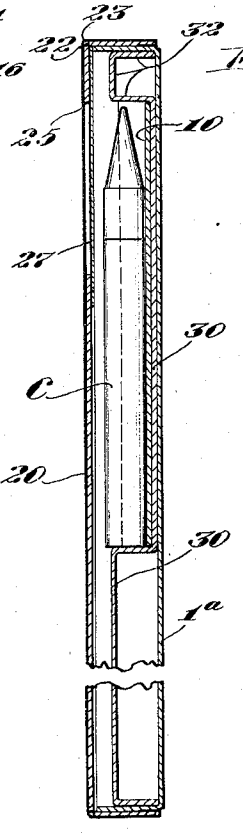
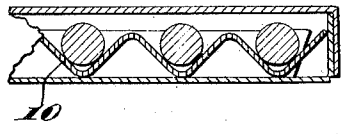


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SHIPPING, STORAGE, AND DISPLAY BOX FOR CRAYONS

Application filed November 19, 1927. Serial No. 234,382.

This invention relates to a shipping, storage and display package for colored crayons.

An object of the invention is to provide a package which shall serve in use as a palette, holding in order so that they are simultaneously visible for selective use a number of crayons of a desirable range of colors, the package being further adapted and arranged to protect the crayons from damage due to breakage by striking against each other, or by hard exterior objects striking their ends through outer walls of their container in transit or handling; and also being so arranged as to display effectively the colored material of the bare tips of all of the crayons in the unbroken package on the counters of merchants. Within these objects, the invention has for its object providing a package of these characteristics which shall be as inexpensive as possible, and which shall provide any desired amount of space within the package for drawing papers; for example, sheets furnishing monochrome outlines of figures, objects or landscapes adapted to coloring with the crayons for the amusement and instruction of young children.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a face view, partly broken away, of a preferred form of package;

Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a similar section illustrating a modification; and

Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings, the package may comprise a two-part box having a relatively flat tray 1 of cardboard, pulp board or the like, this tray preferably having squared-out corners and scores at 3 for upturns 4 held together when upturned by cloth or paper reinforces 5 cemented about the exterior corners in the usual way. The bottom of this tray is provided with an erect stop 6, preferably formed by cutting through the material of the bottom of the tray at 7, Fig. 1, on a line parallel with one of the sides of the tray 1, and at 8 in a sloping direction so as to free a tongue to constitute the stop 6, which tongue may be demarked by scoring at 9, as best shown in Fig. 2. The stop 6 defines the limits of one side of a corrugated paper spacer piece 10, the other side of which may abut against an interior stop 11 made as a downturn of an integral cardboard filling piece 12 also having a downturn 13, the downturns 11 and 13 being defined by parallel scores 14, 15. The space between the filling piece 12 and the covering of the package may be utilized for drawing paper, with or without printed outlines for coloring. The space at 16 between the stop 6 and the adjacent edge of the tray 1 may be utilized for a rubber, a rubbing stump, or the like; but the principal purpose of the stop 6 is to serve as an abutment for the bare ends of crayons C, to prevent their approach too close to the adjacent side of the box tray to avoid contact of their frangible tips with the wall of the box and prevent damage by blows against these tips, and other purposes. As displayed on a counter, it will be understood that the butts of the crayons are held to rest on the downturns of the filling piece 12. If it were permitted to have the bare ends of the crayons contact with the side of the tray, as they could do by sliding in the spaces of the corrugated spacer 10, the colors of these ends could not be well seen through a hole or window in the cover of the package. It is one advantage of this device to provide for clear, fully lighter display of these tips, so that the bare ends of the crayons may attract a purchaser by prominent exposure of their proper colors. To this end the cover of the box may provide an interfitting tray like the tray 1, having a principal extent at 20 and downturns 21, 21, which may be demarked by scores 22, as usual, concealed under a decorative thin cover of coated paper, or the like, at 23, the sheet 23 covering the entire exterior of the tray 20 and being lapped within the downturns 21, for example, at 24, all as usual in flat paper-box covers. The cover tray 20 is cut away to provide a hole extending over the bare ends of the contained crayons at 25. While this opening is shown as a rectangle, it may of course be of any desired form. Whatever the form, it is preferable, for strength of the cover, to retain a suitable longitudinal area of the cover tray 20 along one edge of the tray, for example as shown at 26; especially

if, as preferred, the window opening 25 is provided with a transparent pane 27. The pane 27 may be of any suitable transparent and relatively tough membrane, such as mica, celluloid, indurated gelatin, or a film of one of the cellulose esters. A preferred material is a film of acetyl cellulose, for example the variety known to the trade as "cellophane". An overlapping sheet of this material is attached about the edges of window 25 by glue or other adhesive 28, 28, on the inside of the cover tray 20.

The operation of the stop 6 and the corrugated spacer 10 is such as to keep the bare ends of the crayons C away from the shadow of the top member 26 and close against the pane 27. In the poor light of shops and stores this and the support of the bare end of the crayons as near as possible to the transparent pane 27 is useful to display effectively the colors of the bare ends of the crayons, upon which display sales of the material generally depend.

As shown in Fig. 3, instead of the stop 6, a box tray such as shown at 1^a, not having any opening 7 or stop 6, may be provided with an interior filling piece 30 having an integral part 31 bent up into a rectangular stop 32, which may be relied upon in connection with the spacer 10 properly to position the crayons C in relation to the transparent pane 27 of the window 25, constructed as before mentioned.

In the form of the device shown in Fig. 2, it will be observed that while the cut-out 7 provides an opening into the box, spacer 10 overlaps this opening and effectively closes the box against dust.

I claim:

In a storage and display package for crayons made as a box having a flat face and a window therein spaced from one edge of the box, the combination of a corrugated spacer adapted to hold the crayons against lateral motion, in parallel relation, and close to the face of the box containing the window, a stop erected from another internal face of the box for contact with the tips of crayons aligned with one edge of the window, whereby to prevent longitudinal motion of the crayon tips out of the space lit by said window.

Signed by me at Danvers, Massachusetts, this seventeenth day of November, 1927.

ARTHUR JOHNSON.