

Nov. 14, 1939.

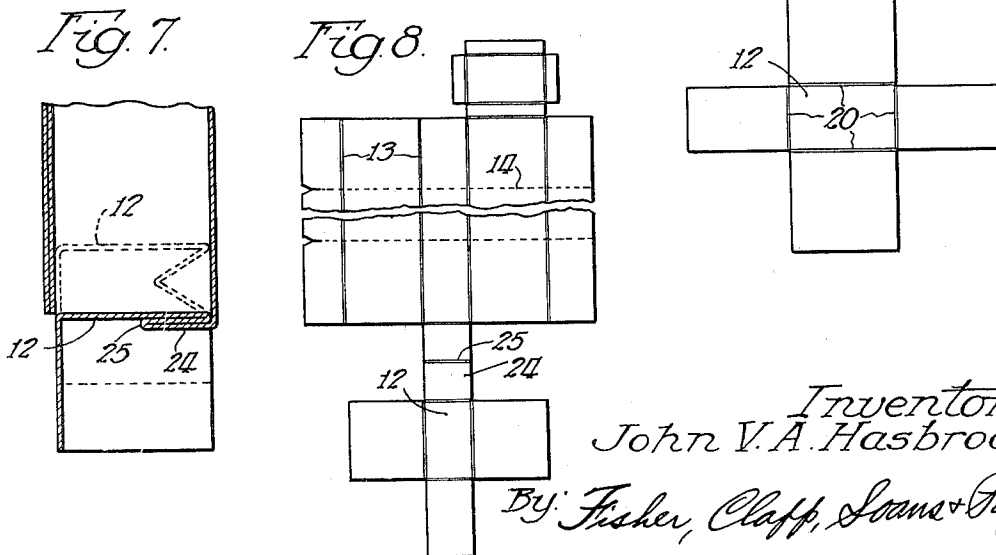
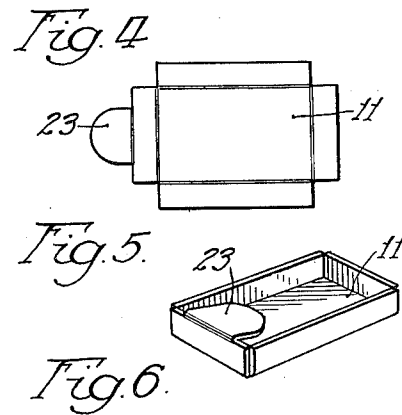
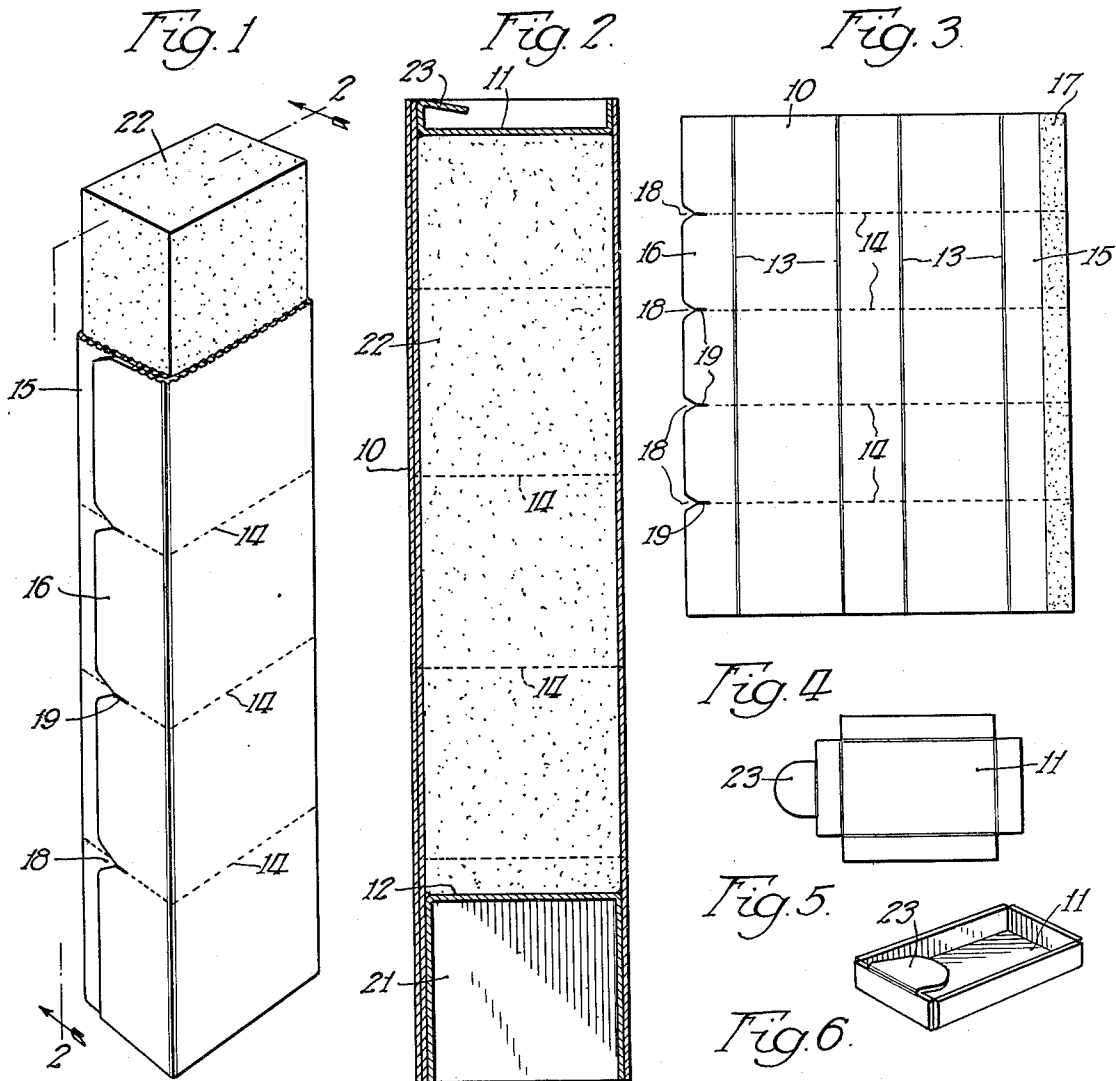
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2,179,504

FOOD PRODUCT PACKAGE

Filed May 28, 1936

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 9.

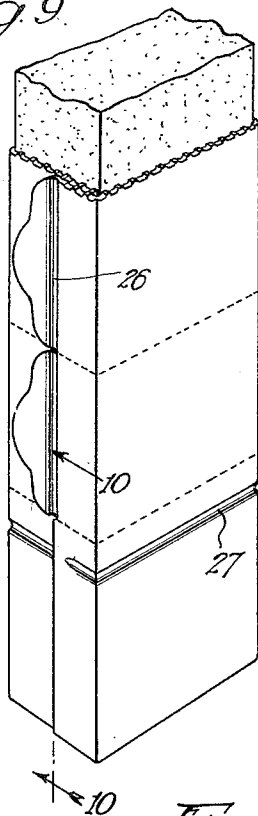
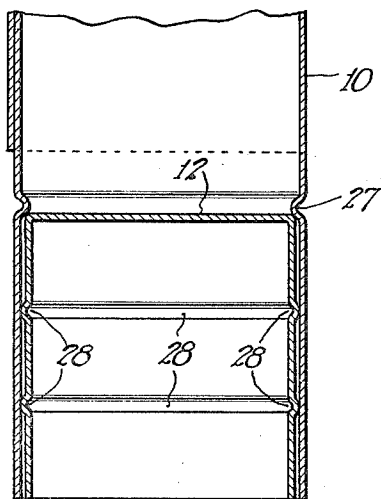


Fig. 10.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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FOOD PRODUCT PACKAGE

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Application May 28, 1936, Serial No. 82,162

2 Claims. (Cl. 206—56)

This invention relates to improvements in food tangular cross section and its upper and lower product packages, and although adaptable to a wide variety of food products, it is especially desirable in connection with confections such as ice-cream or candy bars.

The main objects of the invention are to provide a package for the purpose indicated which will maintain the package content in a clean and sanitary condition; to provide a package which may be opened in such a manner as to facilitate consumption of the package content while also providing a wrapper or holder for the product to facilitate handling the same while consuming it; to provide a package of the character indicated which may be produced at very low cost but which will nevertheless be highly efficient for its indicated purpose.

In general, it is the object of the invention to provide an improved food product package and other objects and advantages of the invention will be understood by reference to the following specification and accompanying drawings, wherein there is illustrated a food product package embodying a selected form of the invention.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective showing the improved package partially opened.

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

Fig. 3 is a plan of a blank for forming the main body of the container.

Fig. 4 is a plan of a blank used for forming a closure for the top end of the package.

Fig. 5 is a perspective showing the finished form of the top end closure.

Fig. 6 is a plan of a blank used for forming the bottom end closure.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary, sectional view of the lower end portion of the package, but showing a modified construction.

Fig. 8 is a plan of a modified form of blank embodying the main body portion and the top and bottom closures in a one-piece construction.

Fig. 9 is a perspective similar to Fig. 1, but showing a modified form, and

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary cross section corresponding to a portion of Fig. 2, but showing a modified construction.

Referring now to the drawings, the improved package comprises an elongated, tubular container 10, preferably made of a waxed or otherwise moistureproofed paper board of sufficient stiffness to maintain the desired shape. In this instance, the elongated tubular body is of rec-

tangular cross section and its upper and lower ends are closed by means of closures 11 and 12.

The container body 10 is formed from a generally rectangular blank illustrated in Fig. 3, which is provided with vertically or longitudinally extending weakened fold lines indicated at 13, 13, and transversely extending score lines 14, 14. The fold lines 13 are preferably made without cutting the paper stock of the blank and these lines serve merely to permit bending of the blank along the lines indicated to shape the blank into the tubular, rectangular form indicated. The opposite side margins of the blank designated 15 and 16 respectively, are brought into mutually overlapping relation as indicated in Fig. 1, and are adhesively united so as to maintain the blank in said tubular form. The adhesive for uniting the margins is preferably confined to approximately one-half the width of the overlapping portions of the flanges. In Fig. 3, the zone of adhesion is indicated at 17.

It will be evident that the outer marginal portions of the side margin 16 will not be attached to the inner portion of the side margin 15, whereby the edge portion of the margin 16 may easily be lifted from the underlying margin 15 so as to facilitate separation of the joined areas.

The score lines 14 are of such form that they facilitate tearing of the container body transversely along the lines 14, thereby permitting removal of sections of the container. To facilitate removal of the sections, the marginal portion 16 is provided with notches 18 and slits 19, the slits being aligned respectively with score lines 14. The length of the slits 19 is such that their inner ends terminate approximately where the zone of attachment between the overlapped margins begins.

It will be seen that the notches and slits just described serve to permit separation of a tongue-like end portion of one of the blank sections defined by the score lines 14, so that separation of the free end portion of one section may be readily accomplished without disturbing the tongue-like end portion of the adjacent section.

The blank illustrated in Fig. 3, may conveniently be formed of wax-coated cardboard of suitable stiffness and the overlying side marginal portions may be united by merely applying heat to the narrow zone 17 to an extent sufficient to fuse the adjacent wax coatings of the overlapping portions, it being understood that both surfaces of the blank are preferably coated. However, a coating of wax on one surface only may be used if preferred, and the joining of the overlapping

marginal portions may still be effected by applying heat as indicated to melt the single wax coating, which, upon cooling, will, of course, act as an adhesive to unite the overlapping portions.

5 When the package is to be used for containing ice-cream, to provide a so-called ice-cream bar, a bottom end closure such as 12 is first inserted in the lower end of the tubular container. As indicated in Fig. 6, the bottom closure consists of a
10 blank having four flaps extending from a central portion, the flaps being foldable on suitable score lines such as indicated at 20, to substantially perpendicular relation to the central portion. As indicated in Fig. 2, the central or bot-
15 tom wall is uppermost with the flaps depending therefrom, so as to form a hollow space designated 21 in the lower end of the container body. As indicated in Fig. 2, the bottom wall 12 is preferably disposed somewhat below the lowest score
20 line 14 for a purpose which will presently appear. The bottom element 12 may also be formed of wax-coated paperboard, and it may be secured in place in the lower end of the container by applying heat and pressure to melt the wax be-
25 tween adjacent surfaces of the closure member and the container body. Upon cooling, the melted wax will, of course, effectively unite the parts.

When the container body is equipped with a
30 bottom element in the manner explained, it forms a substantially moisture-proof, non-leaking end closure. Ice-cream indicated at 22, in fairly soft condition, may then be flown into the container to fill the same to the desired
35 extent, whereupon the upper end closure 11 may be applied. The upper end closure is in the form of a shallow tray having upwardly extending side flanges. It is similar in construction to the bottom closure, but as indicated is made much
40 shallower. It may be secured in place by like means, i. e., by melting the wax coating between adjacent surfaces of the closure member and container body, which melted wax upon cooling and hardening will effectively unite the parts. Al-
45 though it is not necessary to provide any arrangement for facilitating removal of the end closure, a tongue 23 may be formed as an extension of one of the side flaps of the upper end closure and such tongue may be bent to in-
50 wardly extending position illustrated, wherein it may easily be grasped between the fingers to facilitate removal of the end closure.

It is not important that the end closure be so arranged that it may be easily removed, since
55 the normal method of opening the package is to pull off or remove the uppermost section of the container body by tearing along the upper score line 14. Obviously, when such uppermost section is removed, there is nothing left to hold the end
60 closure in place which may then be readily removed from the end of the exposed ice-cream or other content of the package.

In some instances, it may be preferred to form the package from a single blank embodying not
65 only the tubular container body portion, but also the upper and lower end closures. In Fig. 8 a blank is illustrated embodying integrally attached upper and lower end closures. Because of the depth of the lower end closure 12, it is
70 desirable that one flap designated 24 be provided with an intermediate fold line designated 25, which will permit said flap to be folded upon itself as indicated in Fig. 7, to permit insertion of the end closure 12. From the position indi-
75 cated in full lines in Fig. 7, it will be apparent

that the end closure may be pressed inwardly in the container to its normal position indicated in Fig. 2, the folded flap 24 being incidentally unfolded as indicated in the dotted line, partially-
5 inserted position illustrated in Fig. 7. When the parts are fully inserted, they may be sealed in place by means such as already described.

While it has above been indicated that the tubular body of the container may have its margins united by fusing wax coatings on adjacent
10 surfaces of the overlapping portions or through the agency of heating even a single wax coating and causing it to harden and thereby unite the two margins, it will also be understood that other forms of adhesive material may be used if preferred. For example, certain well known vegetable pastes or glues may be applied to the zone
15 indicated at 17 and relied upon for uniting the said parts.

The container may be modified in numerous
20 other ways. For example, the free or tab-forming outer marginal portion of the flap 16 may be somewhat more ornamental in shape to more clearly show the tabs and said tab portions may be made more freely bendable relative to the por-
25 tions of the margins 16 which are united to the underlying wall portion by providing a fold line such as indicated at 26. The said fold line 26 may be in the form of an ordinary crease or in-
30 dented line and it would preferably substantially register with the underlying edge of the adhesive area.

The container body may also be provided with an indented line or portion 27, substantially parallel with the score lines 14 and disposed in po-
35 sition to engage the edges of the bottom closure 12. By reference to Fig. 10 wherein this modification is illustrated, it will be apparent that the provision of an indentation or crease such as 27 will serve to limit the extent to which the
40 bottom 12 may be inserted. The side or flap portions of the bottom member may also be provided with creases such as indicated at 28, formed therein so as to project outwardly when the closure is in place. Said creases may be desirable
45 for the purpose of forming areas of intimate engagement between the said flaps and the inside of the container to provide traps for melted paraffin or the like which has a tendency to flow
50 through very fine spaces. Such traps would provide points at which flowing paraffin would tend to gather and harden thereby insuring an airtight seal between the bottom element and the container body.

The application of heat for sealing the joints
55 between the various parts of the package, may, of course, be effected by any suitable heating devices with which the application of pressure may also be effected if desired. In some instances it may be preferable to form the package with-
60 out the employment of heat. In such cases, the margins of the body would preferably be united through the agency of a suitable vegetable paste or glue and the bottom element may be secured in place by spraying melted wax or the like
65 around the edges of the bottom 12 where they engage the walls of the container body.

When the container is used for holding a con-
70 fection such as ice-cream which is to be held in the hand while being consumed, the hollow end portion 21 constitutes a handle portion so that the heat of the hand will not be directly transmitted to the ice-cream to melt the same. By thus preventing melting of the ice-cream, one cause for leakage is removed, since ice-cream in its normally hard state does not readily flow. It
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will be understood, of course, that in filling the container, the ice-cream is poured in in a fairly softened condition and that after the cover is applied and secured in place, the container may be placed in a freezing chamber to effect hardening of the ice-cream. This will require only a short period of time, after which the packaged confection is ready for sale.

When the confection is consumed to such an extent that the container body section above the lowermost score line 14 is removed, the remaining shallow receptacle-like portion immediately above the bottom closure 12 serves to effectively hold the ice-cream or other confection attached to the remaining handle portion of the container. Hence, the lowermost portion of the confection will not readily be lost from the handle when the last section of the container is removed to expose the bottom portion of the content.

Changes in the described arrangement may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention, the scope of which should be determined by reference to the following claims, the same being construed as broadly as possible consistent with the state of the art.

I claim:

1. A package of the class described comprising an elongated, tubular container body, a closure for the lower end of said body, said closure being located in inwardly spaced relation to one end

of the body, said body being provided with scoring extending transversely therearound in inwardly spaced relation to said closure, said scoring serving to permit removal of an end portion of the body by tearing along said scoring to thereby expose a portion of the package content, and said location of the scoring relative to said bottom serving to effect retention of a portion of the container body to insure adequate anchorage of the exposed packaged content to the retained body portion.

2. A package of the class described comprising an elongated, tubular container body, a closure for the lower end of said body, said closure being located in inwardly spaced relation to one end of the body, said body being provided with inwardly extending creasing constituting a seat for positioning said closure, and said body being provided with a plurality of relatively independent lines of scoring extending transversely around the body, the lowermost of said lines of scoring being spaced upwardly from said closure so that when the body portion defined by said lowermost line of scoring is removed, a portion of the container body remains in upwardly extending relation to said closure to thereby form with the closure a shallow receptacle to insure adequate anchorage for the exposed package content to the remaining body portion.

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