R. W. BELSON.

PACKAGE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 16, 1906.

928,423. Patented July 20, 1909.

Fig. 1.

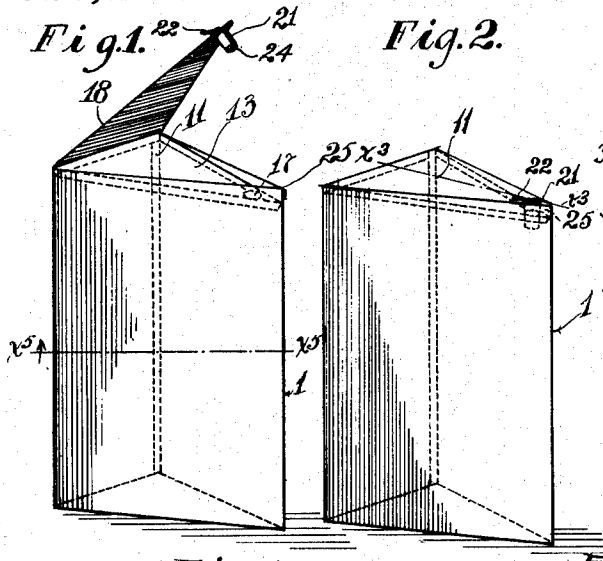


Fig. 2.

Fig. 7.

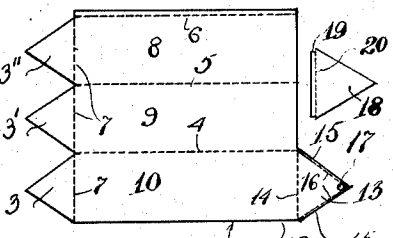


Fig. 8.

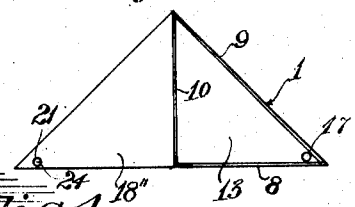


Fig. 3.

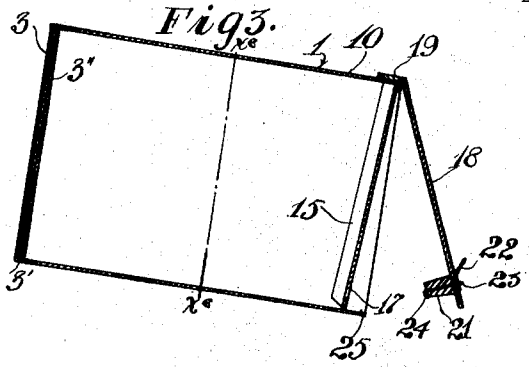


Fig. 4.

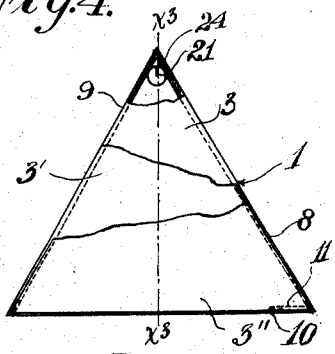


Fig. 6.

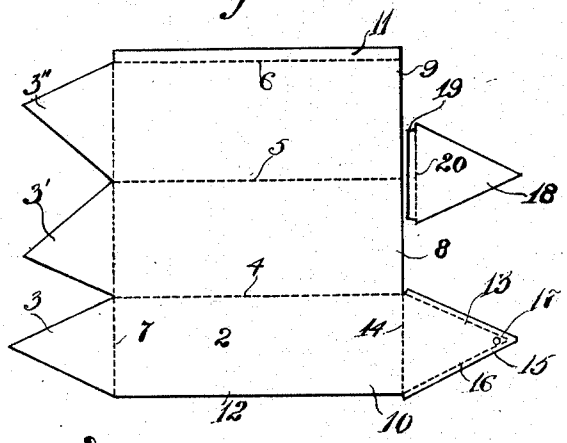
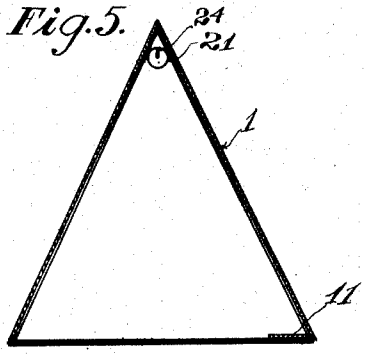


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

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Inventor

Richard W. Belson.

by James R. Townsend

his atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD W. BELSON, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO IRWIN L. DUNN, OF LONGBEACH, CALIFORNIA, AND ONE-THIRD TO ROBERT L. BARRY, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

PACKAGE.

No. 928,423. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 20, 1909.

Application filed October 16, 1906. Serial No. 339,274.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD W. BELSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Package, of which the following is a specification.

It is of the objects of this invention to provide a novel package for granular, powdered, liquid, or other materials that can be poured into and from the package; to provide such package with novel means for closing the orifice through which the contents may be poured; to provide for conveniently filling the package, and for returning to the package any materials that may lodge on the top after pouring from the package; to provide a novel and convenient means for securing the stopper against loss or displacement; to provide a novel cover to prevent dust from mingling with the contents before or while being poured; to provide novel means for securing the cover in place; to provide a simple one-piece package and a one-piece cover therefor; to provide a strong, simple stoppered box that can be packed compactly in cases; to provide a compact package with a pouring spout, and to so construct the same that it may be packed compactly in a case; and to provide a compact package from which the contents may be evenly and smoothly poured into a small-mouthed vessel.

Another object is to provide a neat, convenient, and easily-handled package of considerable size, for salt and other materials that can be readily held by the housewife or other user, while pouring, though containing as much as two pounds or more of the material to be used.

The invention may, in whole or in part, be embodied in boxes made of cardboard, sheet metal, glass, wood, or any other suitable material, and comprises a box triangular in cross-section, and certain other features of novelty that may be embodied as hereinafter described, or in other ways.

I do not limit myself to the specific form of the device, but may change the construction within the limits of my invention.

One object of the invention is to provide for the manufacture of practically air tight pasteboard boxes at minimum cost of material skill and labor.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the invention in forms I at present deem preferable for salt-boxes.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of the box open. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of another form of the box closed. Fig. 3 is an axial section of the box closed, taken on line x^3, Figs. 2 and 4. Fig. 4 is a broken view of the bottom end of the box shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 5 is a cross-section on line indicated by x^5, Fig. 1, looking toward the top. Fig. 6 is a reduced view of blanks for forming a package, the cross section of which is in the form of an isosceles triangle, the rear wall of which is narrower than the side wall. Fig. 7 is a view of the blanks used for making a package of the character shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. Fig. 8 is a plan view of a stoppered box in the form of a right angle triangle prism, the lid being thrown entirely open.

This newly invented box is in the form of a triangular prism. The walls of said box may be arranged in the form of an equilateral or other isosceles triangle. In Figs. 1 and 5 the walls are arranged in the form of an isosceles triangle, the back wall being narrower than the two side walls. In Figs. 2, 3 and 4 the box is shown in the form of an equilateral triangular prism. In Fig. 8 the arrangement for a right angle triangle prism box is shown.

In the drawings, 1 is a box body in the form of a triangular prism made from a single blank or sheet that is cut to the form shown in Fig. 7, in which 2 is the main body and 3, 3′, 3″ the end pieces for the closed end of the box. Said end pieces are isosceles triangles, and the body may be creased or scored at the three lines 4, 5, 6, to form the bends at the corners of the box, and the junction between the side walls of the box and the several triangular end pieces may also be scored or creased at the lines 7 across the ends of the several sides 8, 9, 10, of the box.

The width of the several walls may be equal or unequal as indicated by the two forms of blanks shown in Figs. 6 and 7 and in any case the triangular extensions or end pieces will be practically of uniform size to lap on each other to close the bottom end of the box.

11 is a lap at the edge of the body portion 2 to fold on the edge 12 of the side portion 10 when the blank is folded to form the box.

13 designates the top member, the same being an extension of the side member 10,

bendable thereon at the scored or creased line 14 and provided with two wings 15 set off by scores or creases 16 to fold inside the walls of the box to form a support for the top member which, in completing the chamber of the package, is folded aslant inside the walls and is provided at its tip or free end with a hole 17 through which the material to be contained may be poured from an acute-angled corner of the box.

18 designates the lid or cover member which may be formed of a triangular sheet equal in size to the cross-section of the completed package and provided with a neck 19 and a score or crease 20 between the neck and the lid member 18. The length of the neck may be equal to the width of the outside face of a side wall of the box.

The blanks for the receptacle and the lid may be stamped from any suitable sheet material and then folded and glued at the lap, or otherwise sealed or fastened to form the prism, the top piece 13 being pushed down inside the prism aslant and secured by glue, or otherwise, at the junction of the wings 15 and the walls of the prism; and the end pieces 3 being folded in place are glued, soldered or otherwise fastened as the case may be, one on another to form the bottom of the box. Then the lid member will be provided with a stopper 21 which may be of cork or other suitable material glued or otherwise fastened to the tip of the lid to enter the hole 17 when the lid is closed.

22 is a tab fastened to the lid by suitable means, as by a pin 23 inserted through the cork and bent at the end to form a catch 24 to firmly hold the stopper to withstand the stress of withdrawing it from the hole 17.

In practical use, to fill the receptacle, the lid will be raised and the salt or other material will be poured through the hole 17. Material that may fall on the slanting top 13, may be readily shaken into the hole. Then the lid may be closed and the stopper inserted into the hole 17. The lid may be opened by pulling up on the tab 22, thus applying force directly to the pin to pull the cork.

It is to be understood that in case the prism is desired to be made of glass, it will be manufactured in accordance with the practice of the glass-blowers' art, and that the cork-carrying lid may be fastened to the glass prism, not shown, by any suitable cement or by any means known to the art for such purpose.

The form and construction of tab may be varied, and various changes in construction may be made without departing from the main features of the invention.

It is to be noted that the walls of the prism project above the depressed portion of the top 13 to form a spout by which to pour, and also to form a rest or stop for the lid 18 which fits snugly thereon. The triangular prism which forms the body of the package is adapted to be held firmly in the act of pouring, and is also adapted to pack in cases much more compactly than is possible with cylindrical packages.

In manufacturing packages of larger sizes it is advisable to make the rear wall of the package narrower than the two walls which join to form the pouring spout 25, in order that the hand of the user may span the back end of the package in handling the same.

In the form shown in Fig. 8 the package does not afford the user the perfect grasp afforded by the other forms. The lid 18″ is hinged to the wall which forms the base of the right angle triangle with the hypotenuse of said angle at the left, thus to allow the thumb of the user to grip the sharper corner of the package.

By making the box of an isosceles triangular shape, the two walls that meet to form the spout may be made uniform and will afford a good grip for the thumb and fingers of the user.

Boxes of the right angle triangular form shown in Fig. 8 will pack perfectly in rectangular packing cases. The other forms shown will not occupy all the space of such cases, but may be perfectly packed in rhomboidal packing cases fitted therefor.

What I claim is:—

1. A package provided with three walls arranged in triangular form, a top sloping downwardly from one of said walls to the opposite corner and provided with a hole at said opposite corner, and a lid secured to the outer face of the wall from which the top extends to close the package above the top.

2. A package provided with walls arranged in triangular form, a top integral with the end of one of the walls and sloping downwardly to the opposite corner and provided with a hole at said opposite corner, and a lid secured to the outer face of the wall from which the top extends for closing the package above the top.

3. A package provided with walls arranged in triangular form, a top sloping from the end of one wall to the opposite corner and provided with a hole, wings integral with the top and secured to the inner faces of the other two walls to hold the top in its sloping position, and a lid secured to the wall from which the top extends for closing the package above the top.

4. A package provided with walls arranged in triangular form, a top sloping from one of said walls to the corner opposite said wall and provided with a hole at said corner and a lid to close said package above said top.

5. A package provided with walls arranged in triangular form, a top sloping from one of said walls to the corner opposite said wall and provided with a hole at such corner and

a lid hinged to said wall and adapted to cover the top of said package and provided with a projecting stopper to close said hole when the lid is closed.

6. A package provided with walls arranged in triangular form, a top forming an end extension of one of said walls bent aslant toward the corner formed at the junction between the other two of said walls thereby forming a recess between said walls above said top the same being provided with a hole leading from said recess, a lid hinged to said wall, a stopper projecting from the underside of said lid, a tab on the upper side of said lid and a pin passed through said tab, lid and stopper to fasten the stopper to the lid.

7. A package formed of a sheet comprising a body portion folded and fastened together to form three side walls and provided with equilateral triangular end extensions folded upon each other to close one end of said package and an end extension of one of the walls folded into the chamber of the package and sloping downwardly to the opposite corner and having integral wings attached to the inner faces of the other two walls to close the other end thereof.

8. A package composed of a sheet having three folds to form three equal walls and a flap, said sheet being provided with three triangular extensions, the flap at the one end of said sheet being fastened to the edge of the other end of said sheet and said extensions being folded upon each other and sealed together, an end extension opposite one of said triangular extensions, the same being folded to form flaps along two of its edges and inserted into the chamber of the package and sloping downwardly to the opposite corner and provided with an opening at said opposite corner, said flaps being sealed to walls of said package.

9. A triangular package provided with a top, the top having a hole therein, a lid hinged to the package and extending over said top and a projecting stopper on the lid adapted to close the hole in said top.

10. A package formed of a sheet folded to form a chamber closed at both ends, one of said ends being depressed and arranged aslant, and a lid member provided with a neck and a score or crease between the neck and said lid member, said neck being fastened to a wall of the package, and said lid being adapted to fold into the recessed end of the package.

11. A package formed of a sheet folded to form a chamber closed at its ends and having one of said ends arranged aslant and provided at one of the corners of the package with a circular hole, and a lid member provided with a neck fastened to a wall of said package and provided with a stopper and adapted to fold onto said slanting end and to insert the stopper into said hole when so folded.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Los Angeles, California, this 5th day of October, 1906.

RICHARD W. BELSON.

In presence of—
JAMES R. TOWNSEND,
M. BEULAH TOWNSEND.