H. M. SILVEIRA.

PAPER RECEPTACLE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 22, 1913.

1,129,364. Patented Feb. 23, 1915.

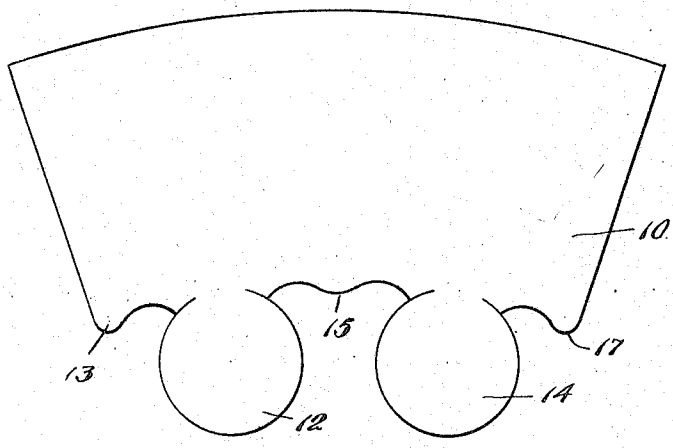


Fig. 1.

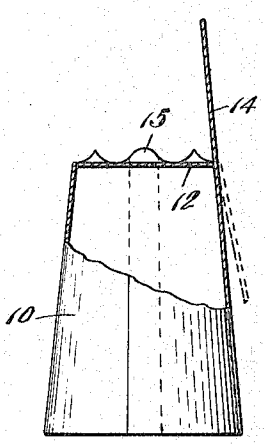


Fig. 2.

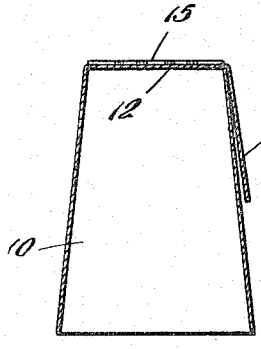


Fig. 3.

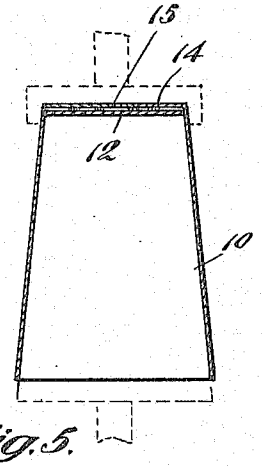


Fig. 5.

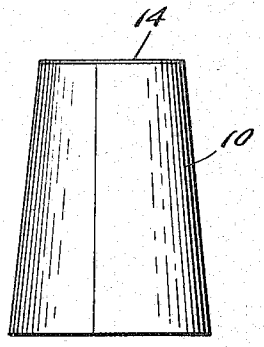


Fig. 7.

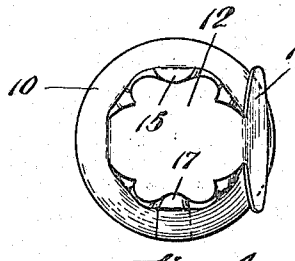


Fig. 4.

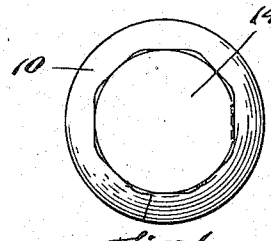


Fig. 6.

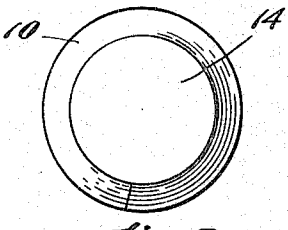


Fig. 8.

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY M. SILVEIRA, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO AMERICAN WATER SUPPLY COMPANY OF NEW ENGLAND, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PAPER RECEPTACLE.

1,129,364. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 23, 1915.

Application filed November 22, 1913. Serial No. 802,521.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY M. SILVEIRA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Paper Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to water-tight paper receptacles such as drinking cups, sundae dishes, finger-bowls, etc., and has for its object the construction of a receptacle composed of a single piece of paper bent to form a frusto-conical or cylindrical body having a circular top and a circular bottom. The single piece of paper composing the receptacle consists of a sector-shaped body-portion adapted to be bent to form the body of the receptacle, the lower end of which has one or more circular tabs and several lips having scalloped edges, the lips extending throughout the length of all those portions of said lower end not occupied by the tabs, all said tabs and lips being turned inward and adhesively secured together to form the bottom closure. As the receptacle is designed particularly to have a circular bottom said tabs and lips are turned inward on its arc of a circle.

In the preferred embodiment of my invention two tabs and three lips with scalloped edges are employed, and the tabs are made of a shape corresponding to the shape of the bottom of the receptacle and are coextensive therewith, and when the tabs and lips are turned inward the lips are arranged between the tabs.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a single piece of paper employed in forming the receptacle. Fig. 2 is a side elevation and partial vertical section of the receptacle having one of the circular tabs at the lower end of the body-portion turned inward. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the receptacle having the lips at the lower end of the body-portion turned inward upon one of the tabs. Fig. 4 is a plan view of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of the receptacle having its other tab turned inward upon the lips. Fig. 6 is a plan view of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the applied receptacle, and Fig. 8 is a bottom plan view of the same.

The single piece of paper of which the receptacle is formed, as shown in Fig. 1, comprises a sector-shaped body-portion 10, which, when bent into frusto-conical or cylindrical form is designed to form the body of the receptacle. The lower end of said body-portion has one or more tabs, two being here shown, as 12, 14, arranged at points a short distance from the sides thereof, and has several lips with scalloped edges extended from end to end of all those portions of the lower end not occupied by the tabs, three such lips being here shown, as 13, 15 and 17, the lips 13 and 17 extending from the sides of the body-portion to the tabs, and the lip 15 extending from one to the other tab. The tabs are made of a shape corresponding to the shape of the bottom of the receptacle and are coextensive with the area thereof, and as the bottom of the receptacle is shown as circular, said tabs are made circular. The lips are made to extend from the body-portion a short distance only and are scalloped for the purpose of providing narrow and wide portions, alternately arranged, the wide portions being large enough in area to hold the lips when adhesively secured to the adjacent parts and the narrow portions permitting the turning in of the lips on the arc of a circle, plaits being usually formed in one or more of the narrow portions of each lip. The ends of the lips adjacent the tabs are formed by slits, so that no definite space is produced between the tabs and lips. Wide portions are formed at the outer ends of the lips 13 and 17, so that when the body-portion 10 is bent into circular form and its sides overlapped said wide portions will overlap and together form a single wide portion at the end of the side-seam. When forming the receptacle the body-portion 10 is first bent into circular form and its sides overlapped and adhesively secured together; then one of the circular tabs is turned inward; then the lips with scalloped edges are turned inward; and then the other circular tab is turned inward upon the lips, and all the tabs and lips are adhesively secured together, thus forming a bottom closure. The lips will be turned in on the arc of a circle by means of a suitable die, and after the last circular tab has been turned in and adhesively secured, a suitable die may be

employed to engage the edge of the bottom closure and finish it, thus producing a truly circular form.

I claim:—

A blank for providing a water tight paper receptacle constructed of a single section including a body portion having formed integral with and extending beyond the lower edge of said body portion tabs spaced to correspond with the bottom of the completed receptacle, the bottom edge intermediate the tabs being formed with a lip having a scalloped edge, the bottom edge of the body portion beyond the tabs being formed with lips having scalloped edges, each of the lips being formed to provide narrow and wide portions, alternately arranged.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY M. SILVEIRA.

Witnesses:

GEORGE J. BOHLMAN,

CHARLES H. BIRD.