

Nov. 7, 1939.

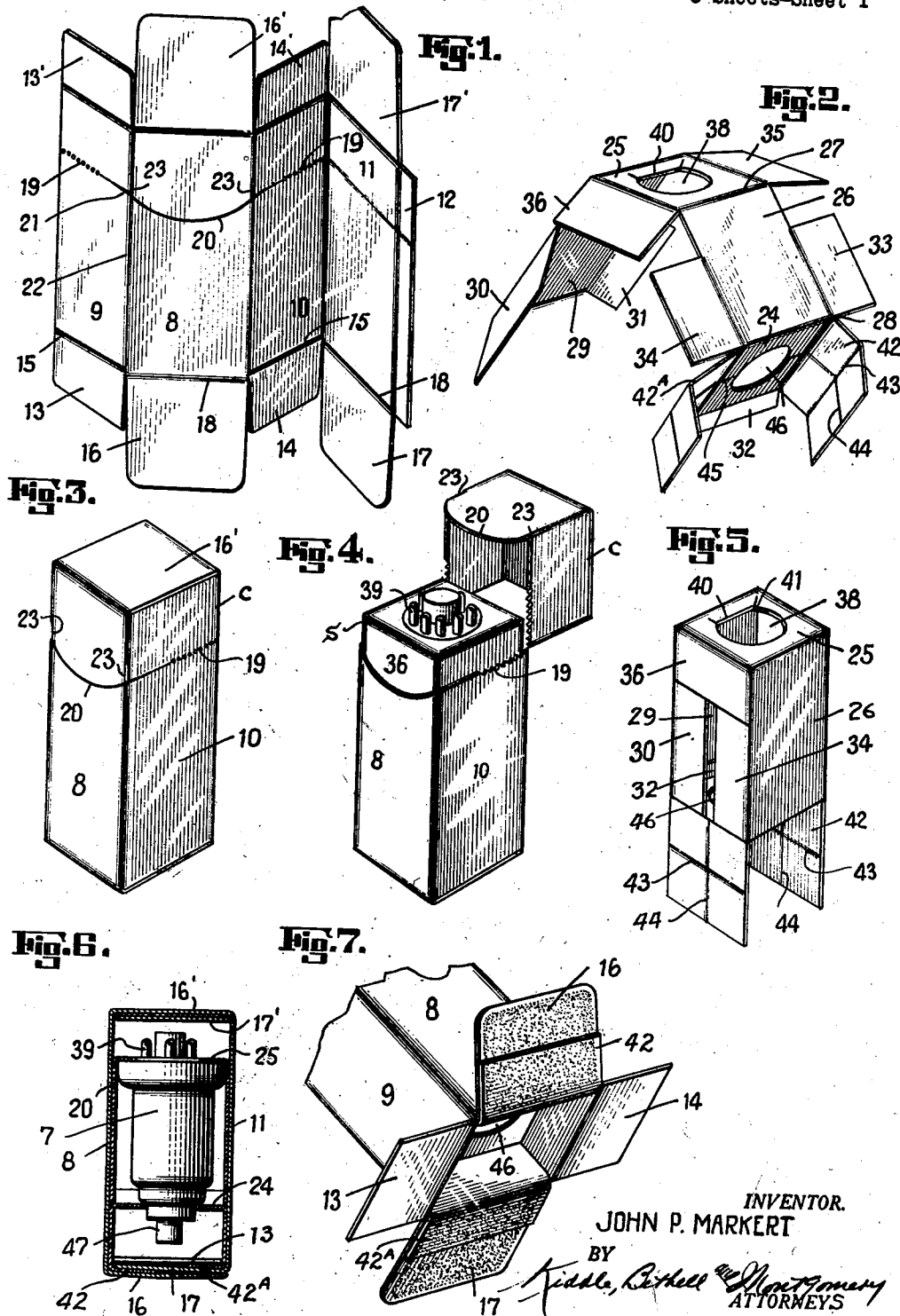
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2,178,967

RECEPTACLE

Filed July 13, 1937

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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3 Sheets-Sheet 2

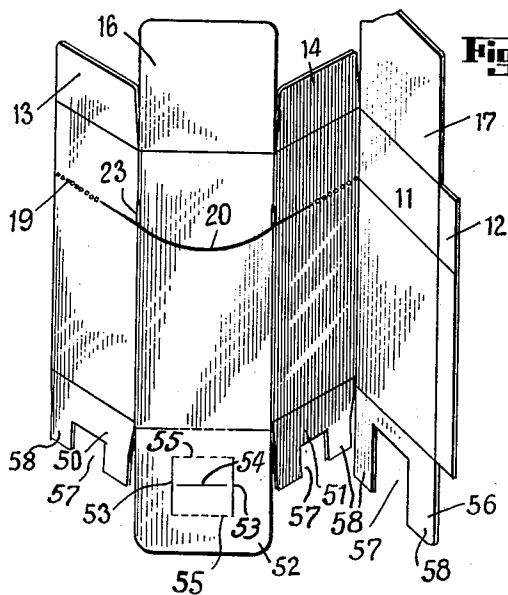


Fig. 8.

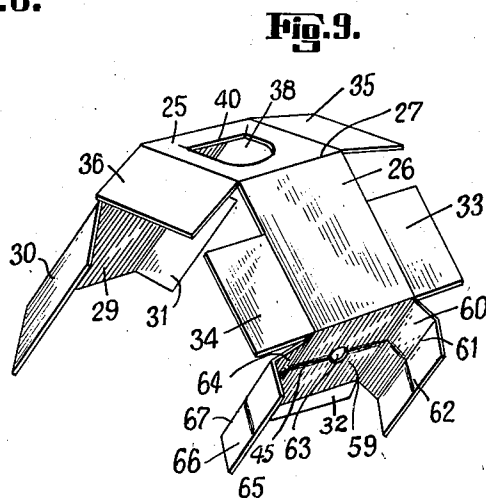


Fig. 9.

Fig. 12.

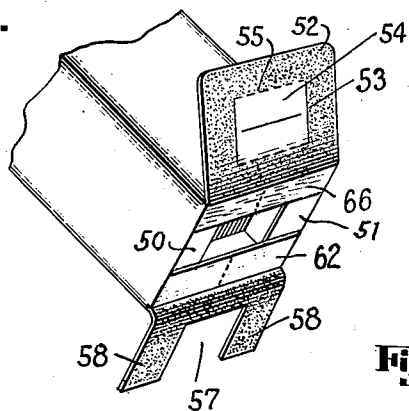


Fig. 11.

Fig. 10.

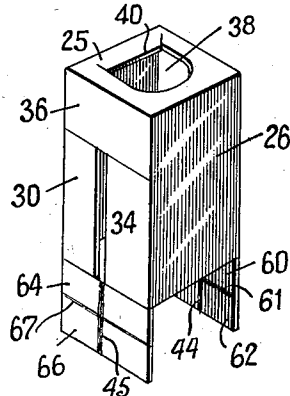
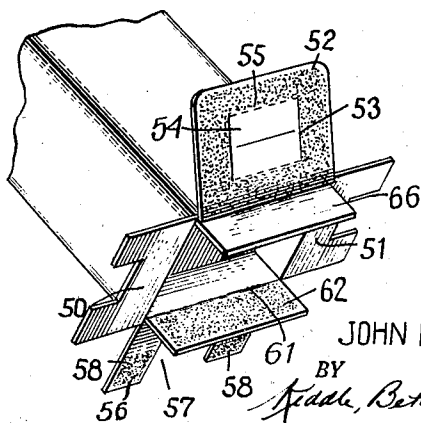
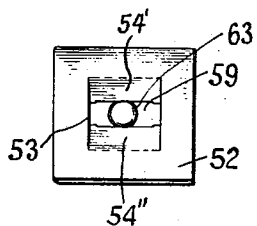


Fig. 13.



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3 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 14.

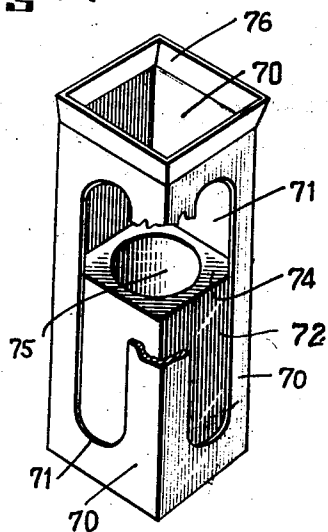


Fig. 15.

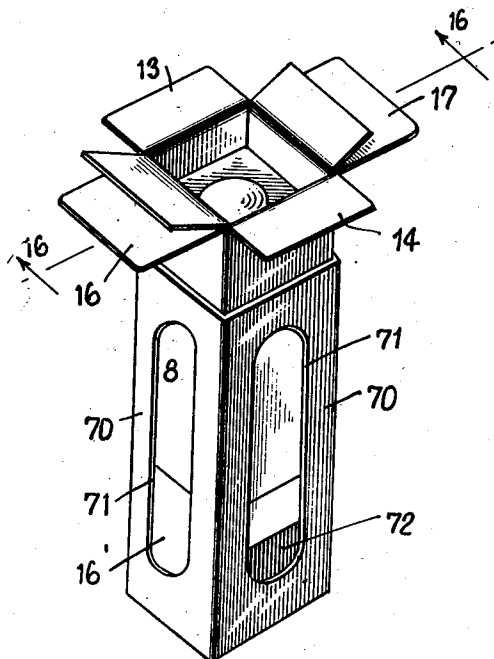


Fig. 16.

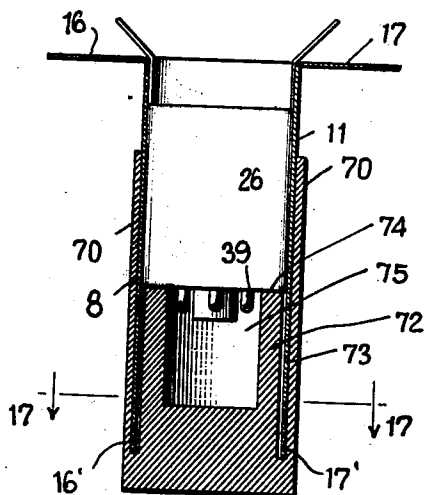
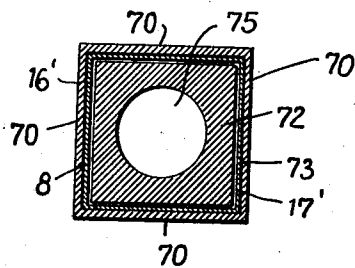


Fig. 17.



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RECEPTACLE

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Application July 13, 1937, Serial No. 153,353

8 Claims. (Cl. 229-6)

My present invention relates to paper or cardboard receptacles and method of and means for assembling the same, and is particularly directed to receptacles adapted to enclose vacuum tubes such as radio tubes, electric light bulbs, or the like, which are subject to test as to integrity and efficiency at the time of purchase.

The receptacle of the present invention is directed to that type of receptacle disclosed in my copending application Serial No. 63,623, filed February 12, 1936.

One of the objects of the present invention resides in the provision of a receptacle of the character indicated comprising a two-part container adapted to house vacuum tubes such as radio tubes, electric light bulbs and the like, with due provision for testing the tubes or bulbs without removing the same from the receptacle, so that the purchaser may be assured that the contents of the container or package are genuine so long as the container has not been ruptured or mutilated.

Another object of the present invention resides in the provision of receptacles of the character indicated of improved construction and assembly of the parts to attain the object above referred to, as will be pointed out hereinafter in detail in connection with the description of the accompanying drawings.

It is to be understood that the invention may be practiced in connection with containers for various types and sizes of vacuum tubes and electric light bulbs, and that the relative dimensions of the parts of the containers may be varied according to the specific types of tubes or bulbs to be packaged.

A further object of the present invention resides in the provision of a receptacle which can be opened for testing tubes with terminals or electrodes at both ends without removing the tube from the receptacle and wherein the receptacle must be mutilated in order to remove the tube thereby clearly indicating to the purchaser that a spurious tube has been substituted for the genuine.

A still further object of the present invention is the provision of a convenient apparatus for assembling the parts of the receptacle as will be hereinafter more fully described.

Still further objects of my present invention will be manifest from the following description and the accompanying drawings, in which drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a blank from which the outer container is formed shown in partially folded condition;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a blank from which the inner wrapper is formed, shown in partly folded condition;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the completed and closed receptacle;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 showing the end of the container opened for testing purposes;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the inner wrapper in position to receive a tube or bulb and ready for insertion into the outer container;

Fig. 6 is a longitudinal transverse sectional view through the receptacle of Fig. 3 showing a tube or bulb in place therein;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view on an enlarged scale of one end of the receptacle illustrating the parts in their relative positions before final sealing;

Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing a modified form of outer container;

Fig. 9 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing an inner wrapper adapted for use with the outer container of Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 is a perspective view showing the inner wrapper of Fig. 9 in position to receive a tube and ready for insertion into the outer container;

Figs. 11 and 12 are fragmentary perspective views of one end of the assembled receptacle illustrating the manner of sealing the inner and outer parts together in accordance with the present modification;

Fig. 13 is an end view illustrating the manner of exposing one end of the tube for contact with the testing apparatus;

Fig. 14 is a perspective view of a form for facilitating the assembling of the cartons or receptacles, partly broken away;

Fig. 15 is a view similar to Fig. 14 illustrating the method of assembling the receptacle with the flaps substantially in the position shown in Fig. 7;

Fig. 16 is a sectional view taken on the line 16-16 of Fig. 15; and

Fig. 17 is a view taken on the line 17-17 of Fig. 16.

Referring to the drawings in detail and first of all to Fig. 1 which shows the blank from which the outer container is formed, the numeral 8 designates the front panel, 9 and 10 the side panels, and 11 the rear panel, provided with a flap or extension 12 to be adhesively secured to the inside of panel 9 when the receptacle is assembled. The panels 9 and 10 have relatively short extensions or flaps 13 and 14, respectively, hinged or foldably attached along creases or fold lines 15, while the panels 8 and 11 have relatively

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a blank from

long flaps or extensions 16 and 17 hinged or foldably secured thereto along creases or fold lines 18. The panels also are provided at their opposite ends with flaps or extensions 13', 16', 14' and 17' corresponding to the panels 13, 16, 14 and 17, respectively.

This blank from which the outer container is constructed is also provided with special means to form a cover for one end thereof, such means consists in perforations or weakened lines 19 on the panels 9 and 10. Preferably the perforations or weakened lines 19 extend substantially half way across the panels 9 and 10 and are in alignment with the ends of an incision 20, which is made entirely across the panel 8, preferably in arcuate form and extending substantially half way across the panels 9 and 10 and connecting with the weakened lines 19, as indicated at 21. The vertical creases or fold lines 22 between the panel 8 and the panels 9 and 10 are provided with longitudinal slits 23 which extend slightly upwardly from the incision 20. The purpose of these slits 23 will be pointed out hereinafter.

The blank of Fig. 1 is shown in assembled or closed position in Fig. 3, and it will be noted that when the upper portion of the container is broken along the lines 19 a cover C is provided to permit access to the interior, this cover being hinged to the panel 11. Of course, it is to be understood that the weakened or perforated lines 19 may be provided to extend the entire width of the panels 8, 9 and 10, if desired, instead of having the incision 20, this construction being within the purview of my invention.

In Fig. 2 I have illustrated a preferred form of blank from which the inner wrapper, which supports the bulb or tube in the outer container, is formed, and wherein there are opposite end panels 24 and 25 connected by a side panel 26 along creases or fold lines 27 and 28. The end panel 25 is also connected to a longitudinal side panel 29 which is provided with side flaps or extensions 30 and 31 along opposite edges. The panel 26 has lateral extensions or side flaps 33 and 34 corresponding to the flaps or extensions 30 and 31 of panel 29. End flaps or extensions 35 and 36 are provided at opposite sides of the end panel 25 and disposed at right angles thereto when the wrapper is formed, as shown in Fig. 5. Thus, when the panels 26 and 29 are brought substantially into parallelism they will form opposite side walls of the inner wrapper and then the flaps 35 and 36 may be bent downwardly and flaps 30, 31, 33 and 34 bent inwardly to form the other side walls of the container. The end panel 24 has a tab 32 adapted to be adhesively secured to the inner surface of the panel 29, to provide a rectangular structure with the panels 24 and 25 at right angles to the panels 26 and 29, thus forming two ends and side walls of the inner wrapper, with the other sides open to permit insertion of the bulb or tube as will be described presently.

It will be noted that the panel 25 is provided with an opening 38 through which the electrodes or prongs 39 of the tube or bulb project. The opening 38 may be of any desired shape and size to accommodate different types of tubes and bulbs; that is, the opening may be circular or noncircular. For the purpose of definitely locating the electrodes or prongs 39 for ready application to the testing apparatus, I prefer, however, to provide a substantially straight edge 40 along one side of the opening in definite relation to the panel 8 of the outer container. This prevents twisting or rotation of the bulb or tube

within the inner wrapper. If desired I may also provide notches or slits at the point designated 41 at the ends of the edge 40 to serve as keepers for certain of the prongs of the bulb or tube and also to facilitate insertion of the bulb into the assembled inner wrapper.

The end panel 24 has connected thereto or extending therefrom along opposite edges extensions or end flaps 42 and 42a which are creased or provided with fold lines at 43. The extensions 42 and 42a are also preferably creased or provided with longitudinal fold lines at 44, which meet a central crease or fold line 45 in the panel 24 at opposite sides of the opening 46. The purpose of the transverse creases 44 and 45 is to permit partial folding of the panel or end wall 24, as will be described presently, to extend the length of the inner wrapper after the tab 32 has been secured to the panel 29, permitting the end 47 of the tube or bulb 7 to be inserted through the opening 46, as shown in Fig. 6, after the prongs or electrodes 39 have been inserted through the opening 38 in the panel 25. It will be appreciated from the foregoing that the inner wrapper is completely assembled, as shown in Fig. 5, before the tube is inserted. With the inner wrapper thus formed it is merely necessary in order to open the wrapper to open the flaps 36, 30 and 34 outwardly, and apply pressure to the side walls 26 and 29, to cause the lower end or panel 24 of the wrapper to fold outwardly along the fold lines or creases 44 and 45 to elongate the inner wrapper whereby to facilitate insertion of the tube or bulb, after which the panel 24 may be straightened and the flaps folded back to their original position, as illustrated in Fig. 5, to firmly support the tube or bulb between the panels 24 and 25.

The inner wrapper containing the tube or bulb may then be inserted in the outer container with the extensions on the flaps 42 and 42a projecting below the fold lines 15 and 18 of the outer container, as illustrated in Fig. 7. The flaps or extensions 13 and 14 of the inner wrapper are then folded inwardly and adhesive is applied to the exposed inner surfaces of the flaps 16 and 17 and the flaps 42 and 42a, as shown in Fig. 7, and the flaps 17 and 42a folded inwardly upon the flaps 13 and 14 and adhesively secured thereto, the flaps 16 and 42 are then folded in overlapping relation upon the flaps 17 and adhesively secured thereto.

This folding and sealing, as will be seen from Fig. 6 will securely hold the flap 42a of the inner wrapper between the flaps 13, 14 of the outer container and the flap 17 of the outer container and the flap 42 of the inner wrapper between the flaps 16 and 17 of the outer container in such a manner as to maintain the inner wrapper against relative movement with respect to the outer container and be securely held therein so that the same cannot be removed from the outer container without mutilation as will be appreciated.

The scoring or fold lines 15 on the panels 9 and 10 of the outer container which carry the flaps 13 and 14, it will be noted from Fig. 1, are out of alignment with the fold lines 18 on the other panels to accommodate the folding and sealing operation just described.

The flaps 13', 14', 16' and 17' at the other end of the container are also similarly provided with adhesive and folded in overlapping relation and sealed. As will be seen from Fig. 4, the prongs or electrodes 39 extend through the opening 38 of the panel 25 of the inner wrapper in proximity to the perforations 19 and slit 20. It will

be appreciated that the electrodes or prongs 39 will be exposed for testing when the receptacle is opened by breaking the walls 9 and 10 along the perforations or weakened lines 19 and by swinging the cover C on its hinge to open position. In this connection it will be noted that the cover C has been moved to a point below the electrodes and out of the way of the testing apparatus. As will also be seen from Fig. 4 the upper end of the inner wrapper projects beyond the weakened lines 19 and incision 20 to provide a shoulder for the cover C. The forward corners of the cover C, as above mentioned, are provided with slits 23 and the incision 20 is arcuate to form a lip. The purpose of this arrangement is to facilitate closing of the cover after the same has been opened for testing of the tube. It will be appreciated that when the lip engages the shoulder the lip will be moved outwardly causing the slits 23 to open, whereby the front wall of the cover C may pass readily over the shoulder into closed position.

It will also be noted that the preferred shape of the opening 38 which definitely locates the prongs or electrodes 39 in predetermined position greatly facilitates the application of the prongs or electrodes 39 to the sockets of the testing apparatus, by providing a definite position of the carton when the test is made.

In Fig. 6 the tube is illustrated as having an end or teat 47, which in certain types of tubes must also be contacted when testing the tube, whereas, in other types of tubes the application of the prongs or electrodes 39 alone to the testing apparatus is sufficient.

In Figs. 8 to 13, inclusive, I have shown a modification of my invention which embodies the general object of preventing relative movement between the inner and outer parts of the receptacle, and permitting testing of tubes having electrodes or terminals at both ends while maintaining the tubes sealed within the receptacle.

In Fig. 8 the numerals 13, 19, 16, 14, 17, 11, 12, 20 and 23 designate the same parts of the outer wrapper as in Fig. 1, and are located at the end of the container which is adapted to be broken open to expose the prongs 39 of the tube for testing. In other words, the construction at this end of the outer part of the receptacle is the same as in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 9 the numerals 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38 and 40 designate the same parts as in Fig. 2, and are foldable in the same manner as explained in connection with Fig. 2 to permit the insertion of the prongs 39 through the opening 38.

The modification of the invention illustrated in Figs. 8 to 13 resides in the construction of the parts of the inner and outer wrappers at the other end of the receptacle, which is the normally sealed end where the respective wrappers are secured together against relative sliding movement or removal.

Referring to Fig. 8 wherein I have illustrated a modified form of outer container the numerals 50, 51, 52 and 56 designate flaps or extensions corresponding to the flaps or extensions 13, 14, 16 and 17, respectively, of Fig. 1. The flaps 50, 51 and 56 of Fig. 8, however, it will be noted, are provided with central slots or notches designated 57 which provide elongated side strips 58 extending along each side of the notches 57 in each of these flaps. The flap 52 is provided with parallel incisions 53 and parallel fold lines or creases 55 extending at right angles to the incisions 53 to form a rectangle or square. A

central incision 54 is also provided at right angles to the incisions 53 and parallel to and midway between the fold lines 55. The central incision 54 it will be noted does not extend all the way from one to the other of the incisions 53 but terminates short thereof whereby uncut connections are provided which are to be subsequently ruptured to expose one end of the tube for testing, as will be described presently.

In Fig. 9 the numeral 59 designates an end panel of the inner wrapper similar to the end panel 24 of Fig. 2, and is provided with flaps 60 and 64 corresponding to the flaps 42 and 42a of Fig. 2. The flaps 60 and 64 have extensions 62 and 66 similar to the extensions on the flaps 42 and 42a of Fig. 2. The extensions 62 and 66, however, are shorter than the corresponding extensions of Fig. 1, the same being equal to the width of the strips 58 of the flaps 50 and 51 of Fig. 8, so that when these extensions are folded, as will be described presently, their edges will be spaced from each other instead of abutting each other, as is the case with the corresponding extensions of Fig. 2.

In order to assemble the parts shown in Fig. 8 and 9 to form a sealed receptacle with a tube enclosed therein, the blank of Fig. 9 is folded and the tab 32 secured to the panel 29, as in the case of the form illustrated in Fig. 2. When folded the inner wrapper of Fig. 9 will assume the position shown in Fig. 10, which corresponds to the folded position of the blank of Fig. 5 previously described. The tube is inserted in the same manner as described with respect to the preferred form with the prongs 39 extending through the opening 38, and with the end 47 of the tube extending through opening 63 in the end panel 59, at which time the flaps 64 and 60 are in the substantially straight position shown in Fig. 10. The inner wrapper containing the tube may then be inserted into the outer container by sliding it through the open end until the creases 61 and 67 are located properly relative to the creases which unite the flaps 50 and 51 to their respective panels, leaving the extensions 62 and 66 projecting from the outer container as shown in Fig. 11. When the parts are in this position the upper end of the inner wrapper containing the tube projects beyond the weakened lines 19 to provide a shoulder for the cover as shown and described in connection with Fig. 4. The upper end of the outer container of Fig. 8 may then be sealed by folding the flaps 13', 14' toward each other and then the flaps 16' and 17' one over the other with an adhesive applied between the flaps 16', 17' in the same manner as described with respect to the form shown in Fig. 1.

In sealing the lower end of the receptacle of Figs. 8 to 13, inclusive, to unite the respective parts against relative sliding movement and prevent removal of the tube from the receptacle without mutilating the receptacle, the inner surfaces of the extensions 62 and 66 and the inner surfaces of the flaps 56 and 52 are first provided with adhesive, as illustrated in Fig. 11.

The flaps 50 and 51 are then folded inwardly, after which the extension 62 of flap 60 and extension 66 of flap 64 are folded toward each other and superimposed on and secured to the tabs 50 and 51, as shown in Fig. 12. It will be seen from this figure that a rectangular opening is provided of substantially the same dimensions as the rectangle formed by the incisions 53 and fold lines 55 of the flap 52. The flap 56 is then folded over upon and secured to flaps 50 and 51.

The flap 52 is then folded over upon the flap 56 and secured thereto. The folding may be done either by hand or by standard folding machinery. It will be appreciated that when the folding is completed the extensions 62 and 66 of the inner wrapper are securely sealed and held between the flaps of the outer container as in the case of the receptacle of Figs. 1 to 7.

Inasmuch as the present embodiment of my invention is adapted for use in connection with receptacles containing tubes requiring testing at both ends, the other end of the receptacle may be opened along lines 19 and 20 in the same manner as explained in connection with my preferred form, so that the end of the tube where the electrodes 39 are located are exposed for application to testing apparatus. The terminal or electrode 63 may be exposed for testing by merely pressing on the end on both sides of the incision 54 to rupture the connections of this incision and press the flaps 54' and 54'' thus formed inwardly whereby to expose the terminal 63 as shown in Fig. 13.

It will be appreciated that the construction and arrangement herein described, and particularly the method of adhesively securing the inner wrapper to the container by overlapping the tabs to secure the tabs of the inner wrapper securely between the tabs or flaps of the outer container is such as to positively prevent removal and substitution of tubes in an original container constructed in accordance with the invention without clear indication that the original container has been broken, opened or partially destroyed.

If the test of the tube proves the same to be efficient, the container is readily closed by swinging the cover C, formed by the upper portions of panels 8, 9 and 10, above the slit 20, and perforations 19, upwardly from the position of Fig. 4 to the original position of Fig. 3. In this connection the slits 23 along the creases 22 facilitate the closing movement by giving flexibility to the cover when it is swung over the shoulder S of Fig. 4 provided by the flaps 35 and 36 of the inner wrapper and the wall 26 of the said wrapper, as hereinbefore explained.

In actual tests I have found the construction to be not only simple in method of assembly of the parts, but to also be rigid in nature providing the desired protection to the contents while also affording a guarantee of integrity of the merchandise.

The method of assembling is facilitated greatly by the form shown in Figs. 14 to 17, inclusive, comprising a box-like structure which may be made of any suitable material such as wood, metal or fibre board, and comprising walls 70, certain of which may be provided with longitudinal slots 71 to permit the fingers of the operator to contact a carton as it is inserted in the form. The provision of the slots 71 is an optional feature, as obviously the cartons may be inserted in the form if all of the walls of the form are solid.

Within the form and between the opposite walls 70 is block 72 which may be made as an integral part of the form, or which may obviously be a separate part, so arranged and proportioned relative to the walls 70 as to provide spaces 73 to receive portions of the sides of the outer part of the carton when inserted. The block 72 is further so proportioned in length relative to the walls 70, and the particular cartons to be received in the form for assembling as to termi-

nate at a predetermined point between the top and bottom of the form to constitute an abutment 74. The block 72 is also provided with a chamber 75 which receives the electrodes of the tube or bulb, as shown best in Fig. 16.

The method of assembling the cartons with the form shown in Figs. 14 to 17, consists in first enclosing the tube or bulb within the inner wrapper in the manner hereinbefore described, and inserting the outer wrapper, such as shown in Figs. 1 and 8, within the form with portions of the side walls of the outer container disposed in spaces 73, between the block 72, and the walls 70. It is immaterial whether the inner wrapper be assembled with the tube or bulb therein prior to the insertion of the outer wrapper or carton, because one operator may attend to the insertion of the bulbs in the inner wrapper, and another may attend to the insertion of the outer wrapper in the assembling forms, or one person may perform the entire operation. In either event, it is essential that the outer wrapper or carton be inserted in the form with the flaps 16', 17' contacting the lower ends of the grooves or slots 73, as shown best in Fig. 16.

As previously mentioned the relative proportions of the forms and the cartons to be assembled thereon is predetermined. This is clearly illustrated in Figs. 15 and 16 where the parts of the carton are inserted in the form with end flaps, corresponding to similar flaps of the embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 11, disposed above the top of the form. The exact or approximate relative folding position of the flaps of the inner and outer wrappers, which secure the two parts together against relative sliding movement is determined by the block 72, as shown in Fig. 16, which illustrates the end 25 of the inner wrapper abutting the top of the block 72, and the electrodes of the tube extending into the chamber 75. When this position is reached upon the insertion of the wrapper of Fig. 5 with a tube inserted therein, into the outer wrapper and form of Fig. 14, the end flaps of the inner and outer wrappers are in position to be folded along their creases into superimposed relation to be adhesively secured together as shown in Fig. 6, from the position of Figs. 7, 11 or 15.

After the container is removed from the form with the tube or bulb contained therein, it is only necessary to fold the flaps at the other end of the outer wrapper into superimposed relation and secure them together in the manner hereinbefore described.

If desired the open end of the forms in which the blanks are assembled may be made substantially funnel shape to facilitate insertion of the blanks within the forms. This is illustrated in Fig. 14, where extensions 76 are provided on the upper ends of the walls of the form and incline upwardly and outwardly. Thus, the flaps 13, 14, 16 and 17, if not in exact alignment with the walls 8 and 9 of the carton will be guided into the form by contact with the inclined extensions 76. Obviously, if desired, and where a form made of cardboard or fibre board is used the extensions 76 may be in the form of tabs or flaps individually connected to the walls of the form along creases to provide a flexible connection between the main part of the form and the tabs which provide the funnel-like end. In such cases the tabs would be separate at the several corners of the form. In either event and in either construction the provision of the funnel-shaped end on the form is optional, and a form made with a plain open

end as shown in Figs. 15 and 16 may be provided.

It is to be understood that various changes and modifications may be made in the structures herein illustrated and described without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

What I claim is:

1. A receptacle for articles such as vacuum tubes comprising a one piece outer container having its ends sealed and provided adjacent one of said ends with weakened lines in certain of its side walls whereby the container may be ruptured to effect opening, a wrapping within said outer container and secured thereto at the end remote from the weakened lines against relative movement, said wrapper being provided with tube-supporting panels at each of its ends, said panels being spaced from the end of the container and having openings to receive the ends of the tube, one of said openings being so formed as to receive the electrodes or terminals of the tube and to prevent rotation of said tube in said wrapper.

2. A receptacle for articles such as vacuum tubes comprising an outer container having its ends sealed and provided adjacent one of said ends with perforations on certain of its side walls and an arcuate incision on one wall in alignment with said perforations whereby the container may be ruptured along said lines to provide a cover to effect opening, said arcuate incision forming a lip when the perforations are ruptured, a wrapper within said outer container and secured therein against relative movement, said wrapper being provided with end panels having openings to receive the ends of the tube to support said tube therein, the other end of the container being sealed, one end of said wrapper extending beyond said perforations to provide a shoulder for engagement with said lip to facilitate closing of said cover.

3. A receptacle for articles such as vacuum tubes comprising an outer container having its ends sealed and provided adjacent one of said ends with perforations extending partially across certain of its side walls and an arcuate incision in one wall in alignment with said perforations whereby to provide a cover upon rupturing said perforations to effect opening, said arcuate incision forming a lip on said cover, the corner of said cover adjacent said lip being provided with vertical slits, a wrapper within said outer container and secured therein against relative movement, said wrapper being provided with end panels having openings to receive the ends of the tube to support said tube therein, one end of said wrapper extending beyond said perforations to provide a shoulder for engagement with said lip to open said slits to facilitate closing of said cover.

4. A receptacle for vacuum tubes comprising in combination an inner wrapper and an outer container, the inner wrapper being provided with an end panel having an opening through which a terminal of the tube projects, means for securing the wrapper within the container, the end of the container adjacent the opening in said end panel

having a multi-ply wall, the inner plies of which are each provided with a central opening, the outer of the plies of said end wall being weakened whereby the same may be ruptured to expose the terminal of the tube through said end wall for testing.

5. A receptacle for vacuum tubes comprising in combination an inner wrapper and an outer container, the inner wrapper being provided with an end panel having an opening through which a terminal of the tube projects, means for immovably supporting the wrapper within the container, the end of the container adjacent said end panel being provided with flaps having central notches, said flaps being folded into overlapping relation whereby said notches will provide a central opening, a closure flap on said container for closing said central opening, said last mentioned flap having weakened lines overlying said central opening whereby upon rupturing said weakened lines the terminal of the tube may be exposed through said central opening for testing.

6. A receptacle for vacuum tubes comprising an inner wrapper and an outer container, the inner wrapper being provided with end panels, one of said panels having an opening through which a terminal of the tube projects, means for securing the inner wrapper within the outer container, the end of the outer container adjacent the said opening in the end panel of the wrapper having a pair of incisions and an intermediate weakened line extending at an angle thereto whereby the end of the container can be opened to expose the terminal of the tube for testing.

7. A receptacle for vacuum tubes comprising an inner wrapper and an outer container, the inner wrapper being provided with end panels, one of said panels having an opening through which a terminal of the tube projects, means for securing the inner wrapper within the outer container, the end of the outer container adjacent the said opening in the end panel of the wrapper having a plurality of unconnected incisions whereby the end of the container can be opened to expose the terminal of the tube for testing.

8. A receptacle for articles of the class described comprising an inner supporting wrapper for the article, an outer container for the wrapper, flaps at one end of the wrapper and flaps at the same end of the container, an end panel at the said end of the wrapper, the flaps of the wrapper extending beyond said end panel and being folded inwardly substantially parallel to the end panel along a line intermediate their extremities and said end panel whereby to space said end panel from the end of the outer container, the inwardly folded portions of said flaps being secured between the flaps of the container to prevent relative movement of the wrapper in the container and separation of the wrapper and container without mutilation.

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