

Oct. 30, 1923.

1,472,211

C. GALLISTEL

PACKAGE FOR WALL PAPER, ETC

Filed Nov. 4, 1921

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

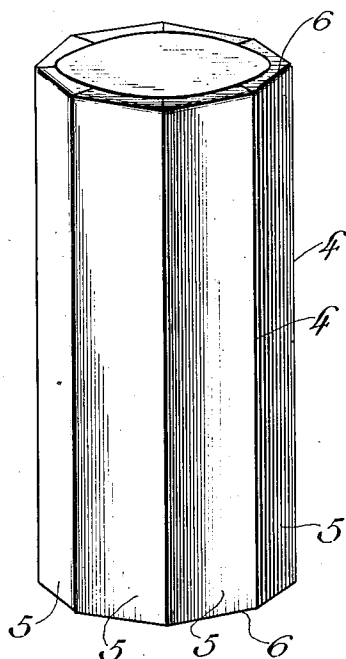


Fig. 2.

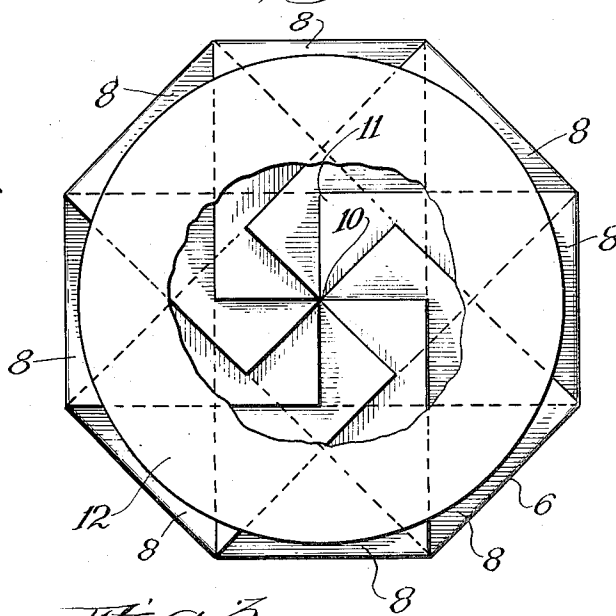
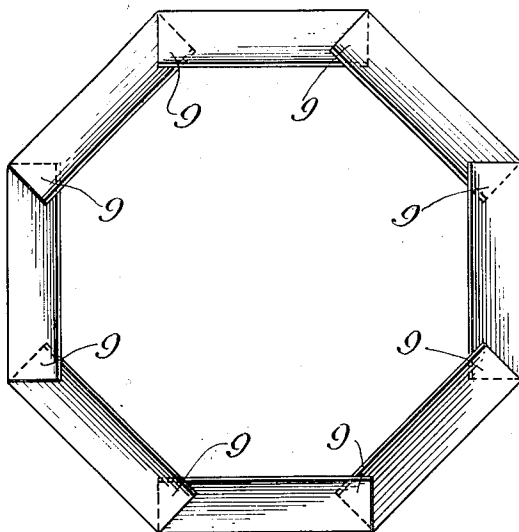


Fig. 3.



Witness:

Harry S. Gaither
by

Inventor:

Clarence Gallistel
Reed H. Gibson, David M. Mason
Attys

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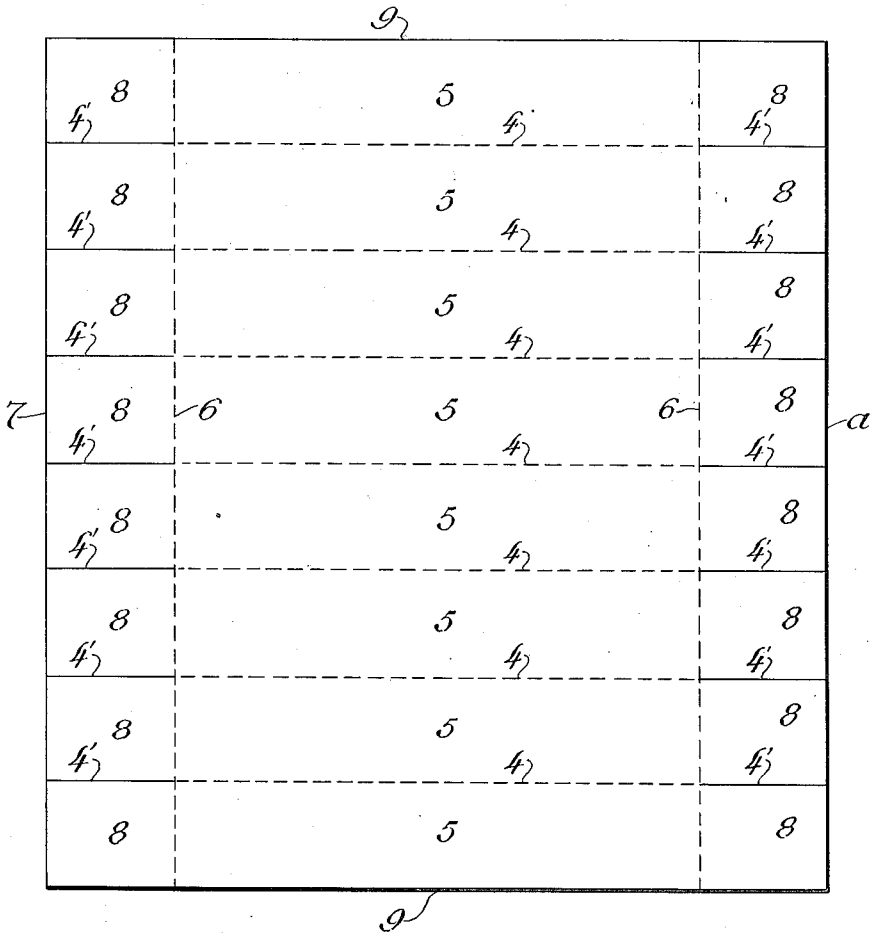
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 4.



Witness:
Harry S. Gutter

Inventor:
Clarence Gallistel
by *Russell H. Davis*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARENCE GALLISTEL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO SEFTON MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

PACKAGE FOR WALL PAPER, ETC.

Application filed November 4, 1921. Serial No. 512,730.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARENCE GALLISTEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Packages for Wall Paper, Etc., of which the following is a specification.

My invention, more particularly stated, relates to packing and shipping cases or receptacles such as are formed from corrugated fibre board. This material is made in long broad strips and comprises an intermediate corrugated straw- or fibre board faced on opposite sides with plane sheets of the same material, which are cemented to the crowns of the corrugations of the intermediate layer. The resultant board is very light and possesses considerable rigidity and strength, but by suitably scoring may be bent along straight lines. It has come into considerable use as a substitute for wood in packaging articles which are not of too great weight. My invention consists in a package or container of prism form which is made substantially from a single sheet or strip of this material bent to form the sides and ends thereof. The strip is transversely scored at intervals depending upon the width of the sides and bent at the scorings to form a prism shaped tube, the ends of the strip being brought together and united in any suitable way, thus forming one corner of a package or container. The ends of the case or package are formed by interlocking hinged extensions of the respective side panels, the hinges being formed as usual by scoring the board and bending it. It will be obvious that the package may be used for a great variety of purposes and might be formed of other than the preferred material to which reference has been made.

In the drawings Fig. 1 is an isometric view of the completed package; Fig. 2 is an end view thereof on an enlarged scale; Fig. 3 is an end view showing the package in process of formation; and Fig. 4 is a plan of the blank.

For the purpose of exemplifying my invention I have shown a package of octagonal shape in cross section but obviously it may be of a greater or less number of sides. Referring to Fig. 4 it will be seen that the blank for forming the box or package is

rectangular and of a length depending upon the number and width of the side panels of the finished package and of a length equal to the length plus the diameter of the finished package. The rectangular sheet *a* from which the blank is formed is scored transversely as at 4 at distances equal to the width of the sides of the package to be formed and is also scored longitudinally as at 6, the scorings 6 being at a distance apart corresponding to the length of the package to be formed and spaced from the respective ends a distance approximately one-half the diameter of the package. The blank is cut through along the lines 4' between the respective longitudinal scorings 6 and the adjacent edges of the blank so that each side panel 5 has hinged to the ends thereof rectangular end flaps 8. If desired these end flaps 8 may be somewhat less in length than the semi-diameter of the package but I find that the package is more rigid when the flaps are substantially of the length given.

In forming the package from the blank the latter is first bent along the scorings 4 to form a prismatic tube, the ends 9—9 of the blank being united in any suitable manner to form one of the longitudinal corners of the package. The end flaps 8—8 of one end are then bent down into the position shown in Fig. 2 to form an end of the package. In forming this package end the strips are first slightly bent in and overlapped as at 9, Fig. 3, each end flap overlapping the next at one end on the outside and underlying the adjacent flap at the other end. After the flaps have been arranged as in Fig. 3 they are gradually worked together inward to the plane of the package end as seen in Fig. 2, in which the end edges of the flaps substantially meet at a central point 10, a corner 11 of each flap being exposed. Obviously, each flap is somewhat bent or flexed at the center of its end and therefore the flaps bear upon each other with considerable pressure and the resulting friction offers considerable resistance to the movement of the flaps in either direction. It will be noted that opposite flaps bear substantially end to end against each other at their respective central points and are reinforced by adjacent flaps so that the end of the package presents a strong resistance to sidewise crushing force. Pref-

erably some additional means is provided for preventing relative movement of the flaps, though such means need not have any great strength. Preferably
5 for this purpose I use a disk 12 of tough paper pasted or cemented over the end of the package to each end flap which forms an ample securing means for the interlocked
10 flaps. The packages may be furnished to the user with one end closed and the other end open. Preferably, however, they are shipped in knock-down condition with both ends open.

As above stated, the package is particularly well adapted for the shipment of rolls
15 of wall paper which are preferably arranged therein lengthwise of the package which is of suitable length to receive them.

I claim:

20 1. A container of the class described, comprising a number of rectangular side panels in excess of four, having rectangular end flaps hinged to the respective ends of each panel and of the same width, said end flaps
25 being substantially equal in length to half the diameter of the package and each end flap overlapping the adjacent end flap on

one side and underlapping the adjacent end flap on the other side.

2. A container of the class described, comprising a number of rectangular side panels in excess of four, having rectangular end flaps hinged to the respective ends of each panel and of the same width, said end
35 flaps being substantially equal in length to half the diameter of the package and each end flap overlapping the adjacent end flap on one side and underlapping the adjacent end flap on the other side and means for securing the end flaps against relative move-
40 ment.

3. A container of the class described, comprising a number of rectangular side panels in excess of four, having rectangular end flaps hinged to the respective ends of each panel, and of the same width, said end
45 flaps being substantially equal in length to half the diameter of the package and each end flap overlapping the adjacent end flap on one side and underlapping the adjacent end flap on the other side, and a disk of paper cemented over all of said end flaps and
50 secured to each of them.

CLARENCE GALLISTEL.