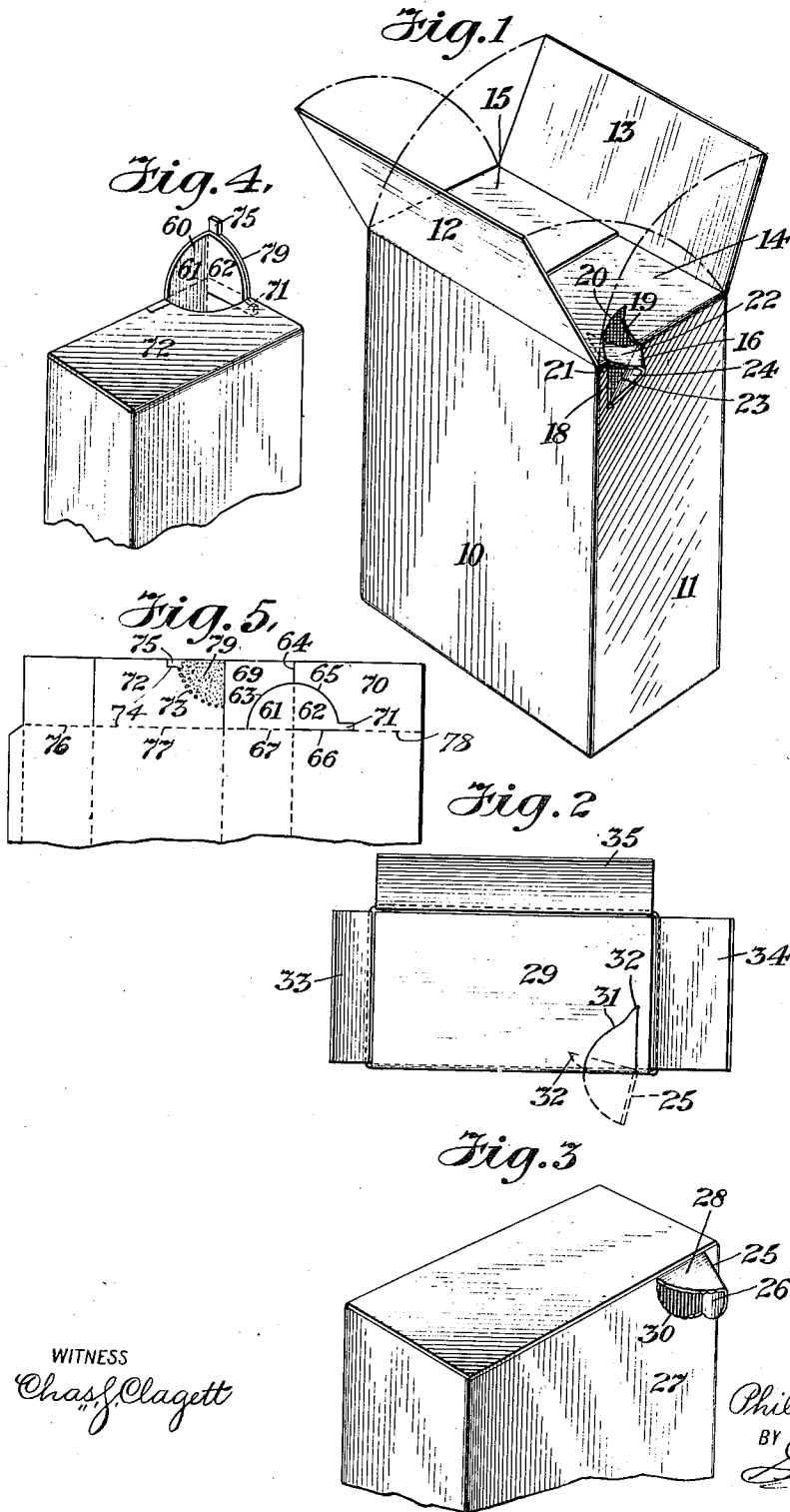


1,426,439.

Patented Aug. 22, 1922.



WITNESS
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP ZALKIND, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CONTAINER.

1,426,439.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 22, 1922.

Application filed April 23, 1918. Serial No. 230,203.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP ZALKIND, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Containers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a package or container and more particularly to that type of such articles in which various kinds of foods and drugs, for example, cereals, spices, and drugs in powdered form are packed and sold. Heretofore in containers of this type the walls thereof are ordinarily sealed and in the use of the container or package the end or a portion of a wall thereof, is broken in order to gain access to the contents of the container. Obviously, disadvantages and inconveniences are experienced in removing the contents in this manner from these containers, and the object of my invention is to overcome these difficulties and inconveniences by providing a container in which in and of the walls thereof there is formed a dispensing trough or chute. In carrying out the invention, in a predetermined position and in a desired wall of the containers, I provide the dispensing trough or chute by cutting a wall along predetermined lines, scoring or perforating the wall along other predetermined lines, and creasing a predetermined wall along another line so that normally the package is closed and sealed and may be opened by separating the part of the chute defined by the line of scoring or perforations in order that it may be turned on the crease line as a hinge to provide an opening or aperture in the wall of the container, and when turned out acts as a trough or chute in removing the contents of the container, the construction being such that the trough thus formed may be turned back to its original position to close the aperture when the contents of the container are not being removed therefrom, all of which will be hereinafter more particularly described.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a container in which the present invention is embodied.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of a partially opened container in which another form of the invention is illustrated.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the form of the invention shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view illustrating a further form of the invention, and

Fig. 5 is a plan of the end portion of the blank from which the container shown in Fig. 4 is formed.

Referring to the drawing and particularly to Fig. 1, the container therein illustrated includes a front wall 10, a corresponding rear wall, a side wall 11, and a corresponding oppositely disposed side wall, together with end flaps 12, 13, 14 and 15. The end flap 12 is a continuation of the front wall 10, the end flap 13 a continuation of the rear wall, and flaps 14 and 15 continuations of the end wall 11 and its corresponding wall. In this figure, 16 represents the trough or chute which is formed in the walls of the container for dispensing purposes. In forming this trough in the walls of the container, the side wall 11 is scored or perforated along the line 18, and the adjacent portions of the end flap 14 are cut along the lines 19 and 20 preferably on arcs of circles with the arc formed by the line 20 eccentric to the arc formed by the line 19, so that the edge 21 of the wall 22 forming part of the trough is eccentric and when turned out acts as a wedge against the adjacent inner surface of the front wall 10 to limit and determine the extent of the movement of the trough. In forming the trough the end wall 11 is also creased or similarly scored along a line 23 providing the wall 24 of the trough. Now, as will be understood, the blank being thus cut, the flaps 14 and 15 may be turned to position and the flaps 12 and 13 properly placed and secured to one another to close the container. Also, that when in use the scored or perforated line 18 is broken, thus severing the trough from the wall along this line, and making it possible to swing the trough on the creased line 23 to the position indicated in Fig. 1 in order that it may act as a chute in removing or dispensing the contents of the container, and also that when the contents or a desired portion thereof are removed, the flap may be turned back on the creased or hinge line to its original position to close the aperture formed in the wall when the trough is turned out.

Referring to Figs. 2 and 3 I have illustrated an instance in which the trough is also two sided and angular and formed from the front wall and a corresponding flap of the blank from which the container is made. In this instance the trough is indicated at 25 and one wall 26 thereof is formed from a portion of the front wall 27

of the container, while the other wall 28 of the trough is formed from the flap 29 which is an extension of the front wall 27. In this instance the front wall 27 is perforated or otherwise scored along the line 30 and the flap 29 cut along lines 31 so as to form therefrom the wall or slide 28 of the chute. In so cutting the wall or flap 29, provision is made for the shoulder 32 which when the flap is outturned, acts as a stop to limit its movement. With the blank thus formed the flap 29 is turned to position, the end flaps 33 and 34 folded over the same, and the rear flap 35 folded against the end flaps 33 and 34 and secured thereto. As will be understood, the scored line 30 in the use of the container may be severed and when this is done the trough or chute may be outturned to the position shown in Fig. 3 for dispensing the contents of the container.

By reference to Figs. 4 and 5 it will be seen that the tongue forming the trough or chute may be made in the end walls of the blank from which the container is formed. In this instance the trough or chute is indicated at 60. It is angular in form and in this respect similar to those shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. The walls of the trough are indicated at 61 and 62 respectively, and are formed by cutting the end flap 69 along the line 63, the rear flap 70 along the line 65, and separating these flaps by cutting the same along the line 64. Also by cutting the line between the front wall and its flap 70 along the line 66. This trough 60 is then adapted to be swung along the creased line 67 forming part of the crease line between the side wall and its flap 69. The wall 62 is provided with a shoulder 71 forming a stop to limit the movement of the chute. The flap 72 forming an extension of the front wall of the container is scored or perforated along the line 73 and cut along the lines 74, the line 74 providing a tongue 75. In forming the container from the blank thus described the end flaps are turned on the creased lines 67 and 76 the flap 70 forming an extension of the rear wall is turned on the crease line 78 and the flap 72 forming the extension of the front wall is turned on the creased line 77 and a part of the flap 72 is secured to the underlying part of the flap 70 and that portion 79 of the flap 72 lying outside of the score or perforated line 73 is secured to the underlying part of the trough 60 by any suitable adhesive material. In the use of this form of the invention the tongue 75 may be turned out by the fingers of the user to separate the parts of the flap 72 along the scored or perforated line 73, then as will be understood the tongue may be turned outwardly along part of the creased line 67 to the position shown in Fig. 4 in order to remove the contents of the container along the chute 60. The chute 60 may also be returned

to its original position when the contents of the container are not being removed therefrom. This as will be understood, is similar to the form of the invention shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 with the exception of the position 70 in which the trough or chute is placed.

It will also be understood that the trough or chute may be angular as shown in Figs. 1 to 3 and Figs. 4 and 5, or otherwise, and may also be formed in any suitable or convenient walls or ends of the container, without departing from the nature and spirit of this invention.

I claim as my invention:

1. A container comprising enclosing walls, a member provided in an exposed wall of the container normally closing the same and adapted to be separated therefrom along a predetermined line to provide an aperture therein, and a member formed in an unexposed wall of the container and adapted to be secured to the aforesaid member and to form a trough which is operated by the first aforesaid member to open and close the said aperture.

2. A container comprising enclosing walls, a member provided in an exposed wall of the container normally closing the same and adapted to be separated therefrom along a predetermined line, and a trough member formed in unexposed walls of the container and a part of which is connected to the first aforesaid member and moved thereby through the aperture in opening the same and into the said aperture when closing the same.

3. A container comprising enclosing walls, a member provided in an exposed wall of the container and normally closing the same and adapted to be separated therefrom along a predetermined score line, an extension on the said member acting as a stop to limit the position of the same when closing the aperture, and trough members formed in unexposed walls of the container and having a portion thereof adhesively connected to the first aforesaid member to be moved thereby through the aperture in opening the same and into the aperture in closing the same.

4. A container comprising enclosing walls, a member provided in an exposed wall of the container and normally closing the same and adapted to be separated therefrom along a predetermined score line to form an aperture therein, trough members formed in unexposed walls of the container and a part of which is adhesively connected to the first aforesaid member, and an extension on the said trough members limiting the extent of movement thereof when moved outwardly through the said aperture by the first aforesaid member.

5. A container comprising enclosing walls, a member provided in an exposed wall of the container and normally closing the same and

adapted to be separated therefrom along a predetermined score line to form an aperture therein, an extension on the said member, trough members formed in an unexposed wall of the container, a portion of which is adhesively connected to the first aforesaid member, and an extension on the said trough members, the trough members being adapted to be moved outwardly through the aperture by the first aforesaid member in opening the same and to be limited in their outward movement by the extension on the trough members, while the movement thereof is limited when the trough members are returned through the opening by the extension on the first aforesaid member.

Signed by me this 17th day of April, 1918.

PHILIP ZALKIND.