

Dec. 14, 1943.

F. A. SUNDERHAUF

2,336,706

DISPENSING CARTON

Filed May 28, 1942

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

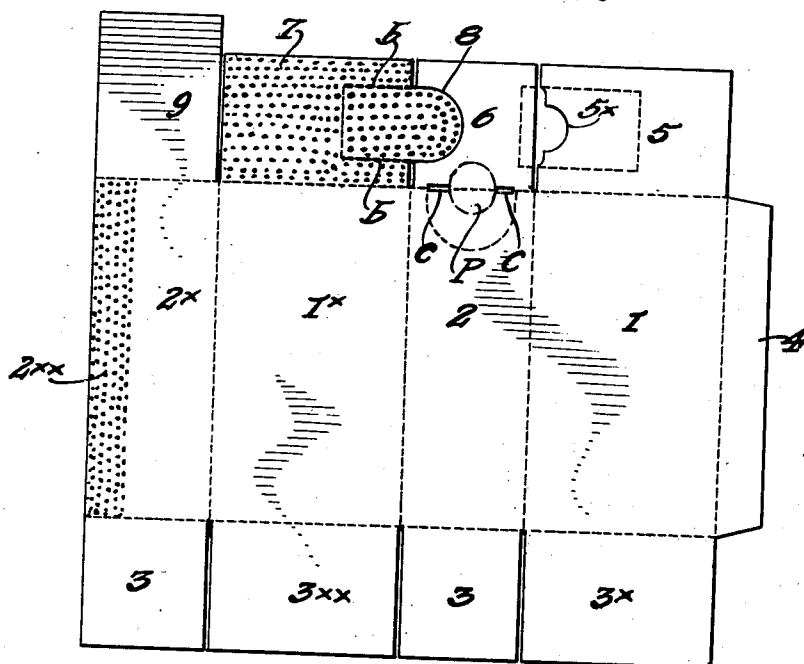


FIG. 2.

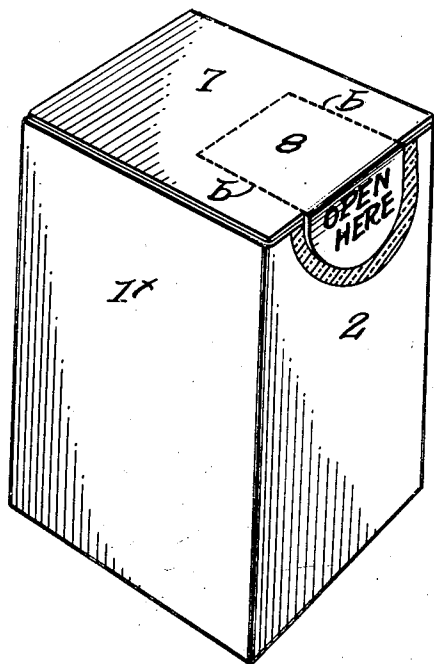
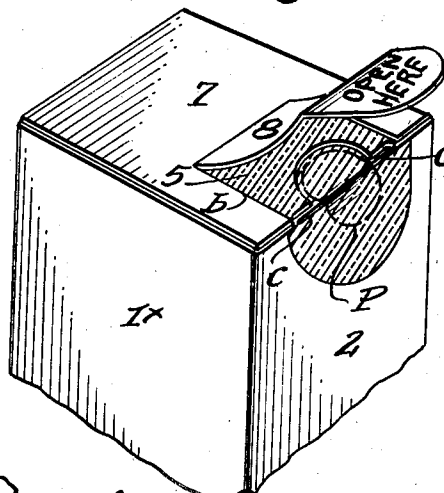


FIG. 3.



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FIG. 4.

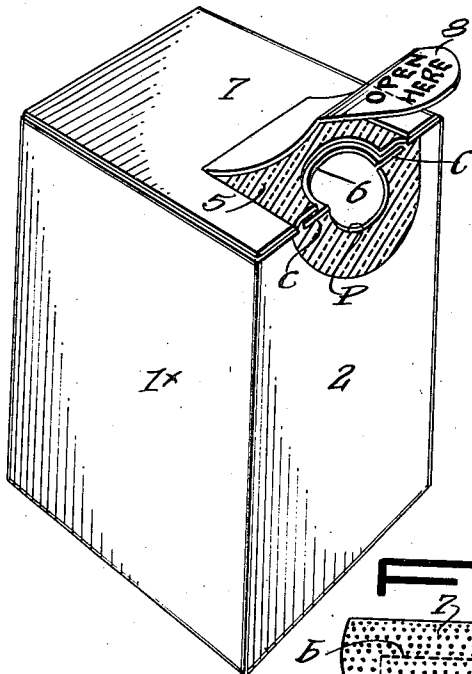


FIG. 5.

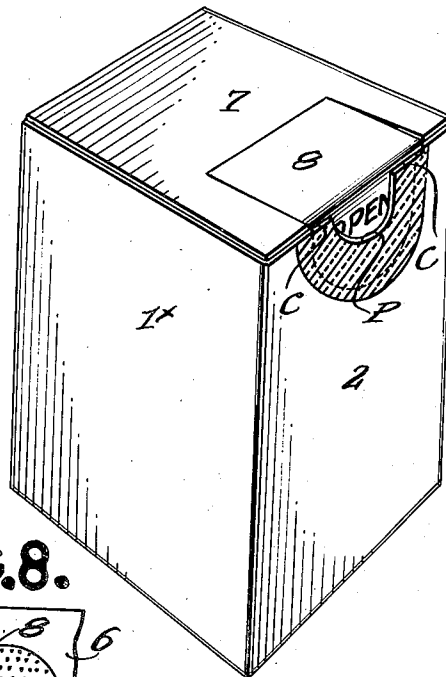


FIG. 8.

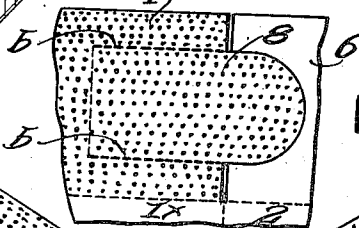


FIG. 6.

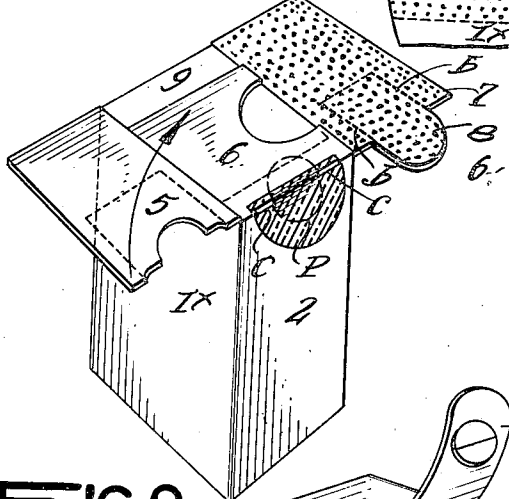


FIG. 7.

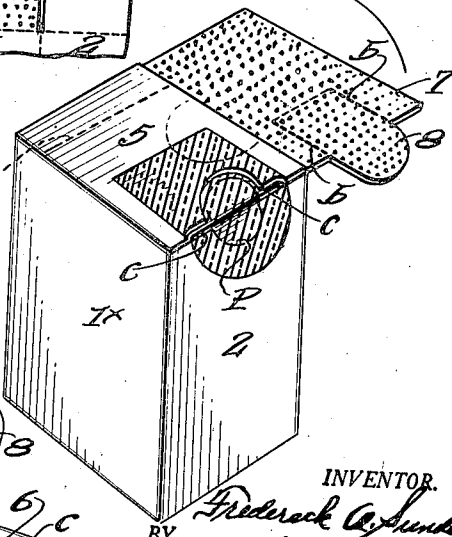
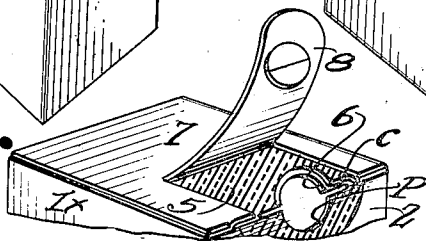


FIG. 9.



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DISPENSING CARTON

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Application May 28, 1942, Serial No. 444,776

5 Claims. (Cl. 229—17)

This invention relates to dispensing containers for granular and other pourable materials, and its object is to provide an efficient and inexpensive container readily formed from a cut and scored unitary sheet, the container being of such construction that upon pulling upward an overhanging and angularly bent extension of the top wall the contents are automatically exposed and a pouring opening is provided, while, at the same time, the said extension or flap may be inserted through a slot at one top edge of the box to close the pouring opening.

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank from which the carton is formed, dotted areas indicating areas which receive an adhesive and the dot-and-dash area indicating either a light and separable adhesive or an area treated to resist reception of adhesive.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the carton in closed position.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the upper portion of the carton with the closure flap raised.

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 1, showing the closure flap raised and the material which normally closes the pouring opening has been removed.

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 4 with the closure flap tucked into closing position.

Figure 6 is a perspective view showing the carton formed up and the two lowermost top walls folded downward, the two uppermost top walls being extended outwardly.

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 6, showing the carton closed except for the uppermost of the top walls.

Figure 8 is an enlarged fragmentary view showing the lower face of the sealing flap and the members immediately adjacent thereto.

Figure 9 is a view showing the top area of the carton with the sealing flap raised and carrying the plug area which normally closes the pouring opening.

Referring to Figure 1 of the drawings, it will be seen that the blank is generally rectangular and is cut and scored to form the major side walls 1, 1x and the secondary side walls 2, 2x, these walls carrying the bottom closure walls 3, 3x, 3xx, and a side lip 4 adapted to be laid over upon adhesive area 2xx of side wall 2x.

At its top side wall 1 carries a projecting top closure wall section 5 which lies opposite a secondary top closure wall section 6. The left hand margin of top closure wall 5 is inwardly cut to

form a pouring clearance. At the line of fold intermediate side walls 2 and secondary top closure wall 6 the sheet is cut-scored, in a circular manner bounding area p, so that a pouring opening will be provided when the area p bounded by the cut-score is torn away.

Extending upwardly from side wall 1x is the uppermost of the two primary top wall sections, the same being indicated at 7. Within parallel spaced cut-score lines b is the sealing flap 8, its rounded outer end being cut from secondary top wall section 6. At 9 is the second of the two secondary top wall members.

In forming the carton the side walls are folded on the scored lines and lip 4 adhered to the adhesive area 2xx on wall 2x. Thereupon the bottom may be closed by folding inwardly bottom wall sections 3 which depend from side walls 2, 2x, this operation being followed by folding in the bottom wall section which depends from side wall 1, whereupon the lowermost of the bottom walls, indicated at 3xx, is glued in position.

After the carton is filled the secondary top wall sections 6 and 9 are folded inwardly, followed by primary top wall section 5, upon which is then laid and adhered the uppermost top wall member 7. Sealing flap 8 may then be folded to about the area p which initially closes the pouring opening, bounded by the cut-score lines a, and preferably to be adhered thereto. The carton will then have the appearance shown in Figure 2.

When the sealing flap is adhered to the area p bounded by the cut-score lines a, it, nevertheless, may be secured in the position of Figure 2 by a light adhesive so that it will readily be detached and when moved upwardly will expose the area for tearing away. That area extends both vertically and horizontally and with a central line of fold, so that by pinching it with the fingers the "plug" p may be detached and the contents may then be poured from the carton. After pouring, the flap may be inserted through the appropriate slot which is provided by the lateral cuts c, c, Figure 1 which are formed in the line of fold intermediate side wall 2 and top wall 6 and hence at opposite sides of the sealing plug p.

By means of the invention an easy method for removing part or all of the contents packaged in seal-end style folding cartons is provided with a reclosing feature to protect the balance of the product. The carton is easy to open, easy to use and easy to close so that the

contents after pouring will be protected. The carton can be filled and sealed on standard automatic filling and sealing equipment. The reclosing feature prevents spilling, excludes shelf dust, and offers substantial protection to the balance of the contents. The carton provides a practical medium for packaging cereals, specialty and prepared flours, salt, tea, coffee, sugar, cocoa, baking powder, soda, soap powders, whole grains, and many other products.

Having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is as follows:

1. A carton having side walls, bottom closure flaps and top closure flaps including an uppermost flap provided with a pair of weakened lines extending from the outer end of said flap, a hinge line connecting the inner end of said weakened lines, the remaining top closure flaps underlying the first flap, a tab on the outer end of the first flap and extended over upon the side wall of the carton, a top area of the carton, underlying the first flap within an area of the latter laterally bounded by said weakened lines and the tab, being provided with a tear area itself bounded by weakened lines and adapted when torn away to provide a pouring opening, the carton being adapted at its top by means of slits at opposite sides of the tear area and at the juncture between a side wall and a top closure flap, to receive said tab as a tuck-in closure member for the pouring opening when the said tear area is removed.

2. A carton having side walls, one constituting a front wall, bottom closure flaps and top closure flaps including an uppermost flap provided with a pair of weakened lines extending from the outer end of said flap, a hinge line connecting the inner end of said weakened lines, the remaining top closure flaps underlying the first flap, a tab on the outer end of the first flap and extended over upon the side wall of the carton and adapted to be sealed thereto, a top closure flap, underlying the first flap and provided with a tear area bounded by weakened lines and adapted when torn away to provide a pouring opening, the front wall being formed at its top with a narrow clearance slit formation and at a juncture thereof with one of the top closure flaps to receive said tab as a tuck-in closure member for the pouring opening when the said tear area is removed.

3. A carton having side walls, bottom closure

flaps and at least two top closure flaps including an uppermost flap provided with a pair of weakened lines extending from the outer end of said flap, and an underlying flap, a hinge line connecting the inner ends of said weakened lines, a tab on the outer end of the said top closure flap and extended over upon the side wall of the carton, an area of the carton lying under said tab being provided with a tear area itself bounded by weakened lines and adapted when torn away to provide a pouring opening, the underlying flap at a juncture thereof with one side wall being slit, the carton being adapted to receive said tab as a tuck-in closure member for the pouring opening when the said tear area is removed.

4. A carton having side walls, bottom closure flaps and top closure flaps including an uppermost flap provided with a pair of weakened lines extending from the outer end of said flap, a hinge line connecting the inner end of said weakened lines, the remaining top closure flaps underlying the first flap, a tab on the outer end of the first flap and extended over upon the side wall of the carton, and an angular tear-out portion bounded by weakened lines disposed at a top folded area of the carton under the uppermost flap and extended into both a closure flap and a side wall area of the carton lying under said tab, which area when torn away will provide a pouring opening.

5. A carton having side walls, bottom closure flaps and top closure flaps and formed from a blank comprising four mutually foldable side wall panels and means for connecting said panels into a rectangular structure, the panels carrying the bottom closure flaps and the top closure flaps, the latter including an uppermost flap having a projected tab cut-out of an immediately adjacent tab closure flap, the uppermost flap being provided with a pair of weakened lines substantially spaced from lateral marginal areas of the top closure flap and meeting side edges of said tab, the top closure flap from which the tab is cut and also the side wall which carries the same being formed with a tear-out area bounded by weakened lines and the carton at the juncture between said last-named flap and the side wall which carries it being slit to receive said tab as a tuck-in closure member for the pouring opening when said tear-out area is removed.

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