Sept. 2, 1947. M. I. WILLIAMSON 2,426,911

TELESCOPIC CONTAINER

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Fig. 1.

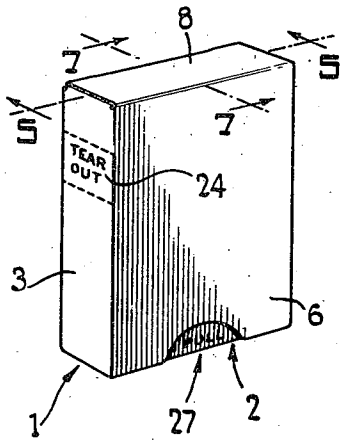


Fig. 2.

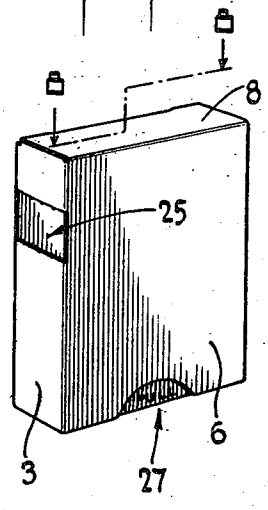


Fig. 3.

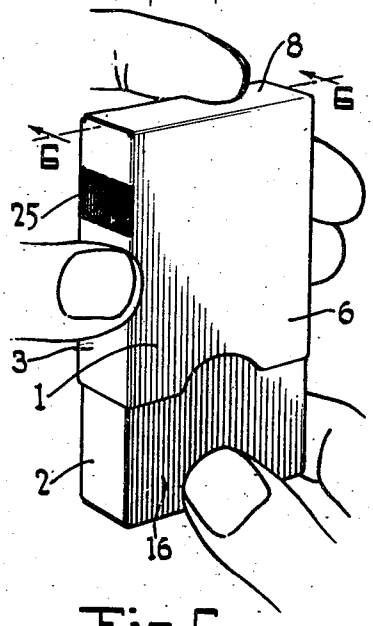


Fig. 5.

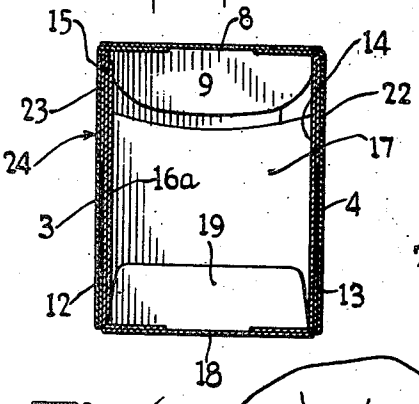


Fig. 7.

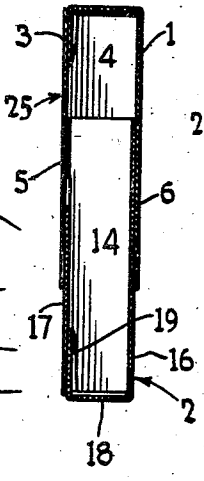


Fig. 6.

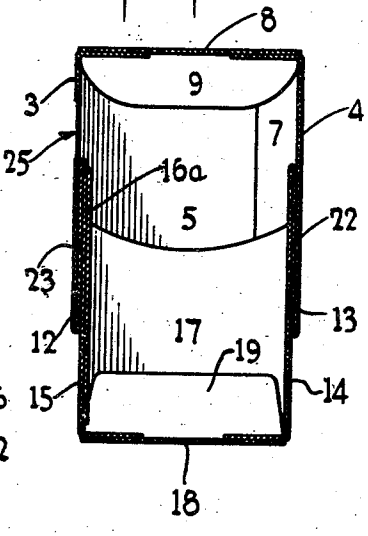
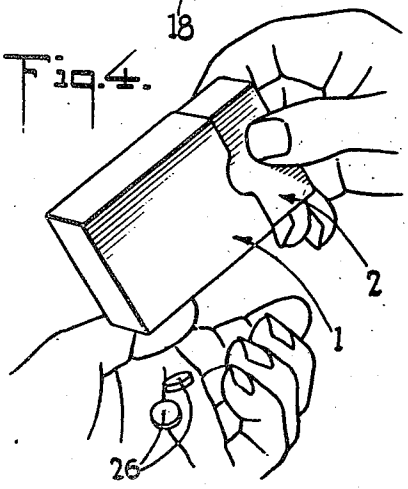


Fig. 4.



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Fig. 9.

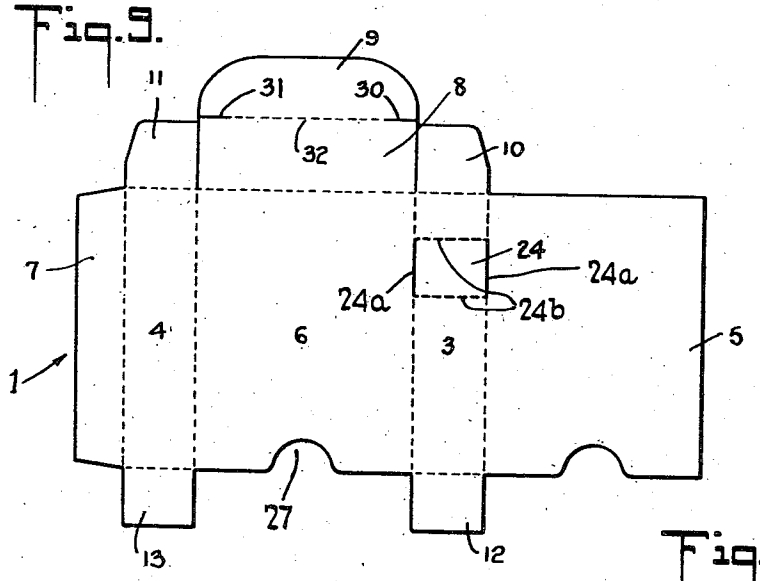


Fig. 8.

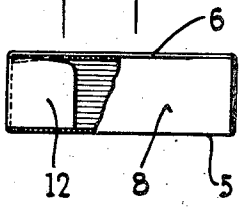
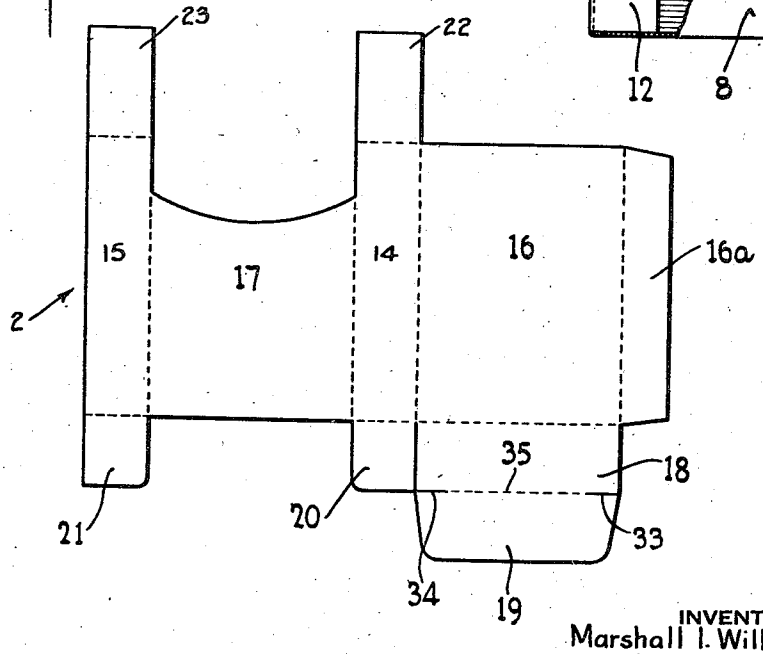


Fig. 10.



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Fig. 11.

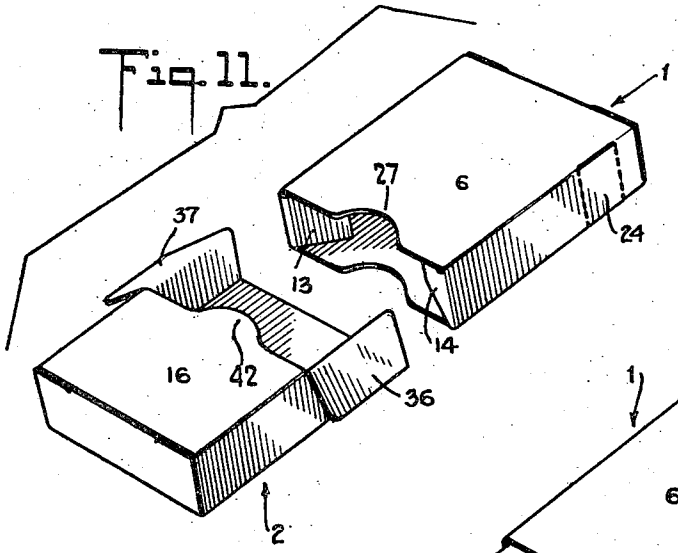


Fig. 12.

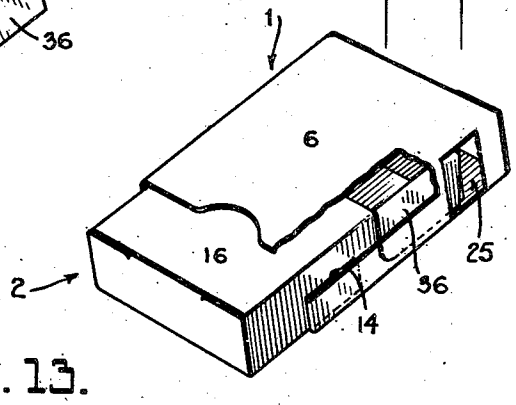
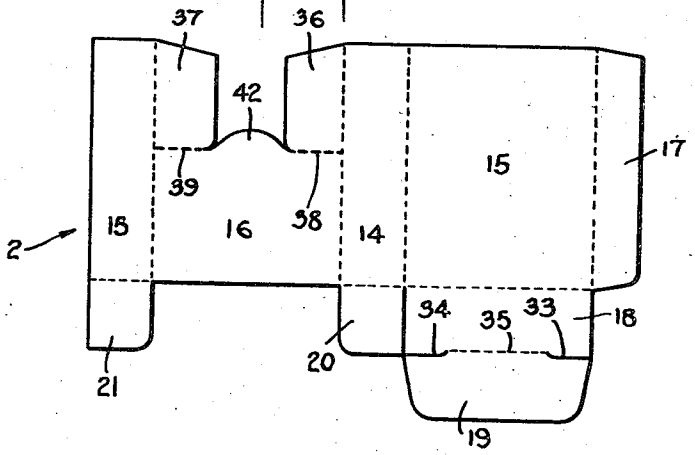


Fig. 13.



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Fig. 14.

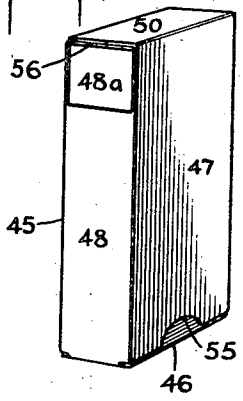
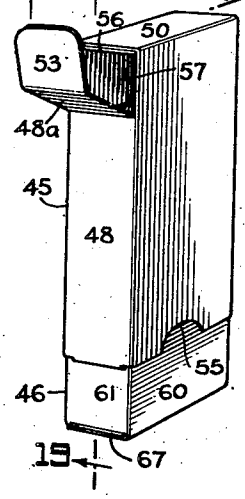


Fig. 15.



19. Fig. 16.

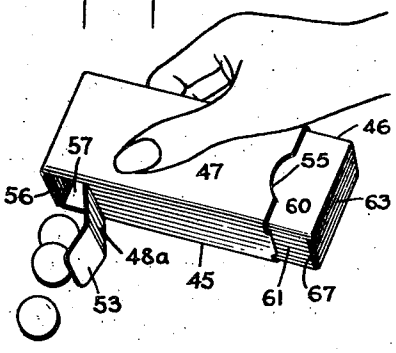


Fig. 19.

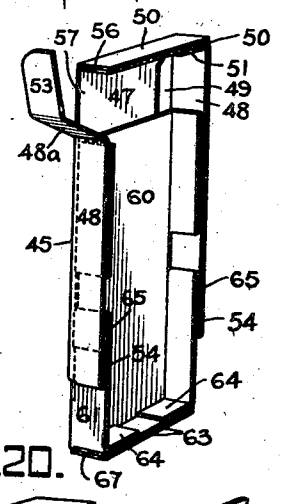


Fig. 17.

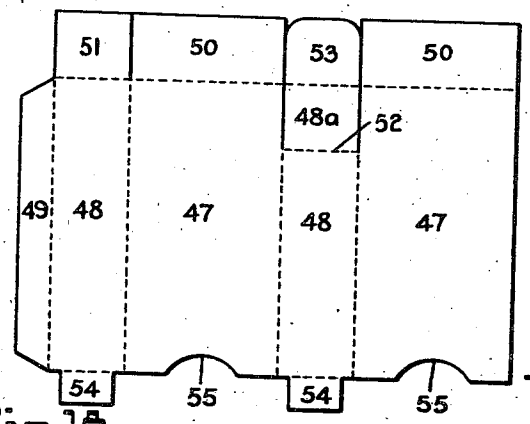


Fig. 18.

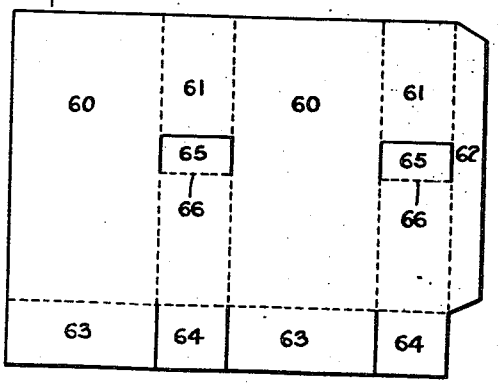
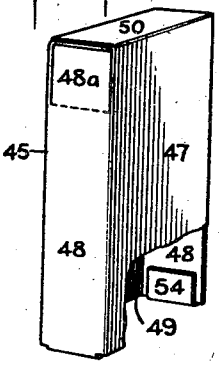


Fig. 20.



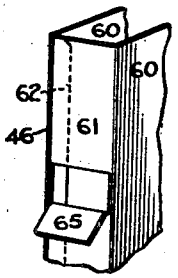


Fig. 21.

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Patented Sept. 2, 1947

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,426,911

TELESCOPIC CONTAINER

Marshall I. Williamson, New Haven, Conn., assignor, by mesne assignments, to National Folding Box Company, Incorporated, a corporation of Connecticut

Application July 17, 1943, Serial No. 495,119

14 Claims. (Cl. 229—11)

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This invention relates to dispensing containers.

The present application is a continuation in part of my copending application, Serial Number 409,794, filed September 6, 1941, entitled "Telescopic containers," now U. S. Patent No. 2,354,239, granted July 25, 1944.

More particularly, this invention relates to dispensing containers comprising two or more box parts adapted for telescopic movement relative to each other, such telescopic movement affording opening and reclosure of the dispensing opening and being limited by suitable means to prevent separation of the respective box parts. Preferably such limiting means comprises one or more sets of cooperating limit stop tabs respectively positioned adjacent the opposite ends of the telescoped parts.

The dispensing aperture may be afforded either by the provision of an aperture in one of the box parts, whereby upon movement extending the box parts the dispensing opening is cleared, or by employing a tray type of inner box part which is brought to open position by extending telescopic movement of the tray part relative to the outer box part. Desirably such one or more sets of limit stop tabs are associated with the narrow side wall panels of the box parts.

The invention is particularly adapted to the manufacture of telescopic dispensing containers made of sheet paper box board or of other suitable foldable material. The invention resides in the combinational structure hereinafter set forth, whereby the manufacture of such dispensing containers is facilitated.

A primary object of the invention is to provide a folding box made up of two or more sections telescopically related and adapted for telescopic movement with respect to one another, the sections being capable of easy and efficient manufacture on high-speed automatic machines.

An important feature of the invention, in the accomplishment of the foregoing object, resides in the providing of mutually cooperative limit-stops on mutually opposite lateral walls of the telescopic sections of the box, the limit-stops being preferably in the form of tabs secured to such mutually opposite lateral walls and adapted for edge-to-edge abutting engagement to limit the telescopic movement of the sections.

Other important features of the invention reside in dimensioning the respective panels of both the outer and inner sections to attain close interfitting of the sections, to thereby gain precision of fit, high rigidity of the sections when assembled, unity of telescopic relation of the sections with respect to one another during the stages of extension and retraction, coupled with assured restriction of maximum extension of the sections effected by cooperation of the limit stop tabs. In the attainment of these objectives, the panels of the outer and inner sections are of true rectangular configuration, thereby affording uniform rectangular configuration in transverse cross section when set up.

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As appears more fully hereinafter, in the embodiments of the invention providing for a dispensing opening in a side in the outer box section, the limit stop tab carried by the inner box section adjacent the dispensing opening in the outer box section is of such length that when the box sections are extended relative to one another, no interference arises between the terminating edge of the limit stop tab and the edges defining the dispensing opening.

The limit-stop tabs are preferably less in width than the respective wall panels with which they are associated in order to provide clearances for accommodating score beads resulting from the folding of the foldable material during the formation of the box. This facilitates both the manufacture and the subsequent assembly of the sections, and, in both these instances, as well as in the collapse of the box from set-up position to flat shipping and storing condition, prevents misalignment and distortion thereof.

Further features and objects of the invention will be more fully understood from the following detailed description, and the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a preferred form of the invention illustrating the same in final, assembled, closed status, and in particular embodying an initial closure formed of a portion of the material of the outer section required to be torn out prior to dispensing the contents of the container.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of Figure 1, having its "tear out" portion removed.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of Figure 2, illustrating the inner section of the container displaced preparatory to dispensing its contents.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of Figure 3, illustrating the user dispensing contents from the container.

Figure 5 is a longitudinal central section on line 5—5 of Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a longitudinal central section on line 6—6 of Figure 3.

Figure 7 is a transverse section on line 7—7 of Figure 1.

Figure 8 is a detailed sectional view on line 8—8 of Figure 2.

Figure 9 is a plan view of the inside face of the blank of the outer section and Figure 10 is a plan view of the inner face of the blank of the inner section of the embodiment illustrated in Figures 1 through 8.

Figure 11 is an exploded perspective view of the inner and outer sections of another embodiment of the invention.

Figure 12 is a perspective view of the two sections shown in Figure 11, illustrating the same in telescopic relation, the inner section being partly extended toward contents-dispensing position.

Figure 13 is a plan view of the inside face of the blank of the inner section of the embodiment shown in Figures 11 and 12.

Figure 14, a view in perspective of a box representing another embodiment of the invention;

Figure 15, a view corresponding to that of Fig. 14 but illustrating the box in extended position for discharge of contents;

Figure 16, a view similar to the view of Fig. 15 but illustrating the box as discharging contents;

Figure 17, a plan view of the inside face of the blank used to form the outer telescoping part of the embodiment of Figs. 14, 15 and 16;

Figure 18, a plan view of the inside face of the blank used to form the inner telescoping part of the embodiments of Figs. 14, 15 and 16;

Figure 19, a vertical section taken on the lines 19—19, Fig. 15;

Figure 20, a view similar to that of Fig. 14 with the inner box part broken away to reveal a limit-stop tab;

Figure 21, a view corresponding to that of Fig. 20 but illustrating the inner box part.

The telescopic dispensing folding box illustrated in Figs. 1 through 10 comprises the outer box section generally indicated 1 and the inner box section 2. The configuration in common of the inner and outer box sections may be as desired; as illustrated in Figs. 1 through 8, their common configuration is rectangular, having their opposing side wall panels 3, 4 and 14, 15 narrow and the other opposing side wall panels 5, 6 and 16, 17 broad.

The outer section 1 is of approximately the same height as the inner section 2, and comprehends substantially the entire body of the latter when the container is in retracted position. The outer box section is hollow-formed from the blank shown in Fig. 9, while the inner section 2 is hollow-formed from the blank shown in Fig. 10.

The blank of the outer section, as shown in Fig. 9, comprises the narrow panel walls 3, 4, the broad panel walls 5, 6, and a conventional glue lap 7, all disposed in side-by-side serial alignment, as illustrated. Closure panel 8 extends from the upper end of the broad panel 6 and is provided with a tuck flap 9; closure-supporting flaps 10, 11, respectively, extend from the upper ends of the narrow panels 3, 4.

In the upper portion of the narrow panel 3 is an area 24 defined by vertical cuts 24*a* and horizontal lines of perforation 24*b* to provide a "tear out" portion, the purpose of which appears more fully hereinafter.

From the lower end of the narrow panels 3, 4 of the blank of the outer section, extend limit-stop tabs 12, 13.

The outer section 1 of the container is formed from the blank of Fig. 9 in conventional manner by first folding and gluing the same into a collapsed tubular shell which then may be expanded to rectangular hollow status.

The blank of the inner section 2, shown in Fig. 10, comprises the narrow panels 14, 15, the broad panels 16, 17, and the glue lap 16*a* disposed in side-by-side serial alignment. Extending from the lower end of the broad panel 16 is the bottom closure panel 18 and its tuck flap 19. The closure supporting flaps 20, 21, extend respectively from the lower ends of the narrow panels 14, 15. As shown in Fig. 10, extending from the upper ends of the narrow panels 14, 15, are limit-stop tabs 22, 23, respectively, which are adapted to co-operate—as appears more fully hereafter—with the limit-stop tabs 12, 13 of the outer section 1.

The inner section 2 is formed from the blank of Fig. 10, also pursuant to conventional procedure, as in the case of the outer section 1.

The dimensioning of the respective panels of both the outer and inner sections and the setting up and assembly thereof, are carried out with particular regard for close interfitting so as to gain the objectives of precision fit, relatively high rigidity of the sections when assembled, nicety of telescopic relationship thereof during the stages of their relative extension and retraction, and assurance of limitation of maximum extension of the sections effected by cooperation of the limit stop tabs.

The above qualities are well illustrated in Figs. 1 through 6.

Viewing in particular Figs. 5, 6 and 7, it will be observed that the inner section 2 is closely dimensioned with respect to the outer section 1 in their transverse peripheral relationship; that the limit stop tabs 22, 23 of the inner section, though unglued or otherwise secured, are held definitely in position in close physical contact with the outer faces, respectively, of the narrow panels 14 and 15 of the inner section and with the inner faces respectively of the narrow panels 3 and 4 of the outer section. Likewise the limit stop tabs 12, 13 of the outer section, though unglued or otherwise secured, are held definitely in position in close physical contact with the inner faces respectively of the narrow panels 3, 4 of the outer section and with the outer faces respectively of the narrow panels 14, 15 of the inner section. Upon telescopically extending the inner section 2 with respect to the outer section 1—compare Fig. 7 with Fig. 6 and Fig. 3 with Fig. 2—the stated limit stop tabs 22, 23 of the inner section engage, at their free ends, in edge-to-edge abutment with the free ends of the limit stop tabs 12, 13 of the outer section and thereby definitely limit the extent of outward telescopic movement.

The relative positions of the outer section 1 and inner section 2 of the box, in the fully extended condition illustrated in Figs. 3, 6 and 7, are important as respects the placement of the tear-out portion 24, which gives rise to the dispensing opening 25, in preferably one of the narrow wall panels of the outer section 1, here specifically shown in the narrow wall panel 3. These relative positions should be such that the top edge of the corresponding narrow wall panel 15 of the inner section is substantially flush with the lower defining edge of the dispensing opening 25. In order to obtain these desired respective positions of the outer section 1 and inner section 2 relative to each other when the box is fully extended, the combined lengths of those limit-stop tabs which comprise any one of the two

pairs of coacting limit-stop tabs at opposite sides of the box must be substantially equal to that portion of the narrow wall panel 3 which lies between the bottom of the outer section 1 and the lower defining edge of the dispensing opening 25. Stated somewhat differently, there should be just sufficient space between the abutment edges of the respective coacting limit-stop tabs of a pair of same when the box is fully retracted to allow extension of the box only so far as will place the top edge of the narrow wall panel 15 of the inner section in alignment with the lower defining edge of the dispensing opening 25.

The exact lengths of the respective coacting limit-stop tabs of each pair of same will, in great measure, depend upon the size of the dispensing opening 25. The size of the dispensing opening will depend, of course, upon the use for which the box is designed, and may vary considerably in individual instances.

Fig. 2 illustrates the "tear out" portion removed, thus giving rise to the dispensing opening 25 located in the narrow panel 3.

It will be observed that prior to the stage when such "tear-out" portion 24 is removed, such weakened—but unremoved—portion 24 serves to seal the dispensing opening until the stage is reached when the user desires to dispense contents from the box.

The blank of the outer box section shown in Fig. 9 and the blank of the inner box section shown in Fig. 10 represent to true scale these parts of commercially produced embodiments of the invention. It will be observed from Figs. 9 and 10 that the panels 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the inner box section are of true rectangular configuration; likewise, the panels 14, 15 and 16, and the major portion of the panel 17, of the inner box section, are of true rectangular configuration.

Furthermore, upon forming the outer and inner box sections as above described, including the folding of the limit stop tab 22 of the inner box section upon its associated panel 14, and telescopically assembling the inner box section within the outer box section, it will be observed that the limit stop tab is brought into juxtaposition with the inner face of the panel 3 and its dispensing opening 25, assuming the "tear-out" portion 24 to have been removed as directed. The assembly thus attained is represented in Fig. 2.

By reference to Fig. 10 and in comparison with Fig. 9, it will be observed that the length of the limit stop tab 22 is greater than the distance from the upper margin of the panel 3 (at which the closure-supporting flap 10 is hinged) to the lower edge 24b of the dispensing opening 25. This distance as measured from the stated comparison of Figs. 10 and 9 is increased by the thickness of the material of the blank of the inner box section, shown in Fig. 10. Such relatively greater length of the limit stop tab 22 is of importance in that the free edge of the limit stop tab 22, when thus folded in the thus assembled container, is located below the stated lower edge 24b of the dispensing opening, thereby insuring absence of interference between the limit stop tab 22 and the lower edge 24b or other part of the material of the outer box section defining the edges of the dispensing opening 25. In summary, the stop limit tab 22 is dimensioned to locate its edges without the zone of the edges defining such dispensing opening, and thus preclude physical interference of its edges with the edges of the dispensing opening.

Fig. 4 indicates a manner of dispensing the contents from the extended box, the contents being illustrated in the form of one or more pellets 26. For indicating how the box should be extended, the inner container 2 may bear the legend "Pull," see 27, Figs. 1 and 2, and the contiguous central edge portion of the broad panels 5, 6 of the outer container 1 may be arcuately indentured to reveal such indication and to provide a finger grip for facilitating such telescopic extension.

For the purpose of "locking" the closure panel 8 of the outer section 1 in position together with its tuck flap 9, slits 30, 31 are cut at the opposite extreme terminations of the score line 32 at the margin of the cover panel and its tuck flap 9. For similar purposes slits 33, 34, are cut at the opposite extreme terminations of the score line 35 at the margin of the cover panel 18 and its tuck flap 19 of the inner section 2, as appears in Fig. 10.

The embodiment shown in Figs. 11, 12 and 13 comprises the structural and functional features comprehended in the embodiment shown in Figs. 1 through 10. Parts of the embodiment of Figs. 10, 11 and 12 corresponding to those of the embodiment of Figs. 1 through 10, are designated by like reference characters.

The embodiment of Figs. 11, 12 and 13 presents the further structural feature of the limit-stop tabs which belong to the inner section, blanked and formed within the general contour of the wall-forming panels of the blank, that is to say, they do not extend outwardly to effect an irregular contour of the blank as in the preceding embodiment, thus affording considerable saving in paper stock. These limit-stop tabs of the inner section of the present embodiment are designated 36, 37, respectively. The outer section 1 of this embodiment is shown formed of a blank which duplicates the blank illustrated in Fig. 9.

The blank of the inner section 2 is shown in Fig. 13. Perforated score lines 38, 39, formed within the wall panel 16, define the lower edges of the limit-stop tabs 36, 37 respectively. By such arrangement the limit-stop tabs 36, 37, are held flat and protected against damage from the stage of production of the blanks to the stage of their assembly within the resulting container, thus preserving the strength and peripheral contour of the limit-stop tabs 36, 37. To assemble the blank of the inner section 2, the cut scores 38, 39 are "broken" to afford folding of the limit-stop tabs into their functional positions.

Desirably, the wall panels 5 and 6 of the outer section are arcuately or otherwise indentured, see 27, Fig. 11, to provide clearance for grasping the inner section, thereby facilitating telescopic extension of the two box sections relative to each other. The wall panel 16 of the inner section, from which the limit-stop tabs 36 and 37 are cut, is preferably provided with an extension, see 42, Figs. 11 and 12, to insure against inadvertent opening of the container when the box sections are extended.

In the embodiment of Figs. 11, 12 and 13, the slits 33, 34, cut at the extremities of the score line 35, have each an inner arcuate termination, the score line 35 extending between such arcuate terminations and thereby being positioned inwardly of the blank relative to the major portions of the slits 33, 34.

Another embodiment is shown in Figs. 14 through 21, wherein the outer section is designated 45 and the inner section 46.

The outer box section 45 is hollow-formed from the blank of Fig. 17, while the inner box section 46 is hollow-formed from the blank of Fig. 18.

The blank of Fig. 17 comprises the broad wall panels 47 and 47, respectively, the narrow wall panels 48 and 48, respectively, and a conventional glue lap 49, all disposed in integral side-by-side serial alignment, as illustrated. Closure flaps 50 and 50 extend from the upper ends of the broad panels 47 and 47, respectively, and a closure-supporting flap 51 extends from the upper end of one of the narrow wall panels 48 for forming a conventional glued-type top closure for the outer box section 46. The upper portion of the other narrow wall panel 48 is cut laterally and is divided from the remainder of the panel by a score line, indicated 52, for providing an upper lateral closure section 48a. Extending from the upper end of such panel section 48a is a flap 53 which corresponds to the closure-supporting flap 51 and normally has the same function, but which forms a part of the lateral closure provided in part by the panel section 48a. From the lower ends of narrow wall panels 48 and 48 extend limit-stop tabs 54 and 54, respectively, preferably, as in the prior embodiments, of widths less than the widths of the wall panels from which they extend. The lower edges of the broad wall panels 47, 47, may be arcuately indentured substantially centrally thereof as at 55, 55, respectively, to provide a finger grip for facilitating telescopic extension of the outer box section 45 relative to the inner box section 46.

The outer box section 45 is hollow-formed from the blank of Fig. 17, while the inner box section 46 is hollow-formed from the blank of Fig. 18.

The blank of Fig. 17 comprises the broad wall panels 47 and 47, respectively, the narrow wall panels 48 and 48, respectively, and a conventional glue lap 49, all disposed in integral side-by-side serial alignment, as illustrated. Closure flaps 50 and 50 extend from the upper ends of the broad panels 47 and 47, respectively, and a closure-supporting flap 51 extends from the upper end of one of the narrow wall panels 48 for forming a conventional glued-type top closure for the outer box section 46. The upper portion of the other narrow wall panel 48 is cut laterally and is divided from the remainder of the panel by a score line, indicated 52, for providing an upper lateral closure section 48a. Extending from the upper end of such panel section 48a is a flap 53 which corresponds to the closure-supporting flap 51 and normally has the same function, but which forms a part of the lateral closure provided in part by the panel section 48a. From the lower ends of narrow wall panels 48 and 48 extend limit-stop tabs 54 and 54, respectively, preferably, as in the prior embodiments, of widths less than the widths of the wall panels from which they extend. The lower edges of the broad wall panels 47, 47 may be arcuately indentured substantially centrally thereof as at 55, 55, respectively, to provide a finger grip for facilitating telescopic extension of the outer box section 45 relative to the inner box section 46.

The outer box section 45 is formed from the blank of Fig. 17 in conventional manner by folding and gluing the same. The flap 53, it should be noted, is allowed to remain unsecured under the top closure 56, so that it, together with the panel section 48a, may be pulled out from the completed box to form a pouring discharge aperture 57, see Figs. 15, 16 and 19. The limit-stop tabs 54, 54 are folded against the inner face of

the blank, and are preferably glued in place as illustrated in Fig. 20.

The blank of Fig. 18 comprises the broad wall panels 60 and 60, respectively, the narrow wall panels 61 and 61, respectively, and the conventional glue lap 62, all disposed in integral side-by-side serial alignment, the arrangement, however, being opposite to that of the blank of Fig. 17, as respects corresponding elements. Extending from the lower ends of broad wall panels 60 and 60 are bottom closure flaps 63 and 63, respectively, and extending from the lower ends of narrow wall panels 61 and 61 are bottom closure-supporting flaps 64 and 64, respectively, such closure and closure-supporting flaps forming a conventional glued-type bottom closure. Formed by suitable sets of cut lines provided at corresponding locations intermediate the lengths of narrow wall panels 61 and 61 are limit-stop tabs 65 and 65, respectively, adapted to fold outwardly and downwardly on the transverse score lines 66 and 66, respectively, see Fig. 21.

The inner box section 46 is formed from the blank of Fig. 18 in substantially the same manner as the outer box section 45 is formed from the blank of Fig. 17, the bottom closure flaps and closure-supporting flaps being adapted for folding and glueing to form the sealed bottom closure 67, see Figs. 15, 16, and 19. The outwardly and downwardly folded limit-stop tabs 65, 65, may be left free, as illustrated in Fig. 21, but may, if found desirable in particular instances, be secured, as by gluing, to their corresponding narrow wall panels 61, 61, respectively.

In assembling the box, the inner box section 46 is slid, with its open top end going first, into the outer box section 45 through the open bottom end thereof. The limit-stop tabs 65, 65 of the inner box section 46 slide over the limit-stop tabs 54, 54 of the outer box section 45 and snap against the inside faces of the narrow panel walls 48, 48, respectively, thereof with an outwardly-urged pressure fit. Thereby, the inner box section is locked within the outer box section for limited telescopic movement relative thereto.

After gluing of the respective closure and closure-supporting flaps to form the top closure 56 and the bottom closure 67, telescopic extension of the two box sections relative to each other, within the limit set by the locations of the limit-stop tabs 65, 65, uncovers the pouring discharge aperture 57 from the inside, and opening of the lateral closure, comprised of the panels 48a and 53, as previously described, permits discharge of contents from the box, see Fig. 16. Telescopic retraction of the two box parts relative to each other to an extent such that the top of the inner box part abuts against the sealed top closure 56 of the outer box part, effects closure of the pouring discharge aperture 57 from the inside, and, therefore, the lateral closure 48a, 53 may, if desired, be torn off and discarded.

The same advantageous factors permitting accurately aligned gluing of the individual box sections and facility of collapse of the telescopically assembled box from set-up condition to flat shipping and storing condition apply here as in the previously described embodiments. In attaining the latter advantage, it is desirable that both the bottom and top closures of the box be glued after the telescopic assembly of the two individual sections, relative to each other, is completed.

The characteristics of true rectangular con-

figuration of the panels of the outer and inner box sections and the resulting transverse cross sectional formations of true rectangular configuration of the inner and outer box sections, and also the relationship of the length of the concerned respective limit stop tabs with regard to the edge or edges defining the dispensing opening, apply with respect to the embodiment shown in Figs. 14 through 21 and follow the characteristics hereinabove described with reference to the respective embodiments shown in Figs. 1 through 10 and Figs. 11 through 13.

It should be noted that the present embodiment provides for a rather short telescopic stroke of the two box sections relative to each other in forming the desired discharge opening, i. e., the pouring discharge aperture 57. Because of this feature, the limit-stop tabs 65, 65 are cut out and provided at an intermediate location along the lengths of the narrow panel walls 61, 61 of the blank of Fig. 18, rather than being provided by tabs extending from the ends of such narrow panel walls, which tabs would have to be of considerable length to effect the short telescopic stroke here desired, and, thus, would greatly increase the size of the blank of Fig. 18.

As appears from the foregoing the invention generically and with respect to the illustrated three perferred embodiments thereof, provides a container comprising a plurality of telescopically related box sections, each box section hollow-formed from foldable material to provide two oppositely related narrow lateral walls, the box sections being arranged for telescopic movement relative to one another and having telescopically close sliding fit, the container being provided with a dispensing opening which when the box sections are in fully retracted relation is closed by a wall of the box sections serving as a closure, which closure is removed to render the dispensing opening operative within a range of predetermined telescopic extension of the box sections, combined with limit-stop means associated with the narrow side walls of the box sections and arranged to mutually co-act in abutting relationship for limiting the degree of telescopic extension of the box sections within such predetermined range, to afford dispensing of the contents of the container.

The various embodiments of the invention aforedescribed each comprises only two sections. Additional middle sections, substantially similarly formed but with open ends, may be provided for cooperation with the closure-provided sections, if desired, for increasing the capacity of the box in well-known telescopic manner.

Whereas this invention has been illustrated and described with respect to several specific embodiments thereof, it should be understood that various changes may be made in such specific embodiments and numerous other embodiments may be constructed by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and generic purview of the invention as set forth herein and in the claims here following.

I claim:

1. A carton comprising a plurality of telescopically related sections, each section having a body part hollow-formed from sheet material to provide two oppositely related narrow lateral walls, the body parts of such sections being arranged for telescopic movement relative to one another, the body part of the outermost section being fixedly closed at one end, its opposite end being open for telescopic reception of an inner section, the inner section having a fixedly closed end at all stages remotely spaced from the closed end of the outermost section, the outer section having sets of tabs folded from its opposite narrow lateral walls and inwardly against the same, the thereto adjacent inner section having sets of tabs folded from its opposite narrow lateral walls outwardly and against the same, said telescopically related sections having uniform configuration in transverse cross-section throughout their respective lengths and having close sliding fit to ensure edge-to-edge abutment of said sets of tabs to provide limit stops when said sections are in extended position, an outer of said sections being provided with a dispensing opening disposed in one of its walls and located to be opened when said respective sets of tabs are in edge-to-edge abutment and closed when said sections are in retracted telescoped relation.

2. A carton comprising a plurality of telescopically related sections, each section having a body part hollow-formed from sheet material to provide two oppositely related narrow lateral walls, the body parts of such sections being arranged for telescopic movement relative to one another, the body part of the outermost section being fixedly closed at one end, its opposite end being open for telescopic reception of an inner section, the inner section having a fixedly closed end at all stages remotely spaced from the closed end of the outermost section, the outer section having sets of tabs folded from its opposite narrow lateral walls and inwardly against the same, the thereto adjacent inner section having sets of tabs folded from its opposite narrow lateral walls outwardly and against the same, said telescopically related sections having uniform configuration in transverse cross-section throughout their respective lengths and having close sliding fit to ensure edge-to-edge abutment of said sets of tabs to provide limit stops when said sections are in extended position, an outer of said sections being provided with a dispensing opening disposed in one of its walls and located to be opened when said respective sets of tabs are in edge-to-edge abutment and closed when said sections are in retracted telescoped relation.

3. A carton comprising a plurality of telescopically related sections, each section having a body part hollow-formed from sheet material to provide two oppositely related narrow lateral walls, the body parts of such sections being arranged for telescopic movement relative to one another, the body part of the outermost section being fixedly closed at one end, its opposite end being open for telescopic reception of an inner section, the inner section having a fixedly closed end at all stages remotely spaced from the closed end of the outermost section, the outer section having sets of tabs folded from its opposite narrow lateral walls and inwardly against the same, the thereto adjacent inner section having sets of tabs folded from its opposite narrow lateral walls outwardly and against the same, said telescopically related sections having uniform configuration in transverse cross-section throughout their respective lengths and having close sliding fit to ensure edge-to-edge abutment of said tabs respectively to provide limit stops when said sections are in extended position, an outer of said sections being provided with a dispensing opening disposed in one of its walls and located to be opened when said respective sets of tabs are in edge-to-edge abutment and closed when said sections are in retracted telescoped relation.

4. A carton comprising a plurality of telescopically related sections, each section having a body part hollow-formed from sheet material to provide two oppositely related narrow lateral walls, the body parts of such sections being arranged for telescopic movement relative to one another, the body part of the outermost section being fixedly closed at one end, its opposite end being open for telescopic reception of an inner section, the inner section having a fixedly closed end at all stages remotely spaced from the closed end of the outermost section, the outer section having sets of tabs folded from its opposite narrow lateral walls and inwardly against the same, the thereto adjacent inner section having sets of tabs folded from its opposite narrow lateral walls outwardly and against the same, said telescopically related sections having uniform configuration in transverse cross-section throughout their respective lengths and having close sliding fit to ensure edge-to-edge abutment of said tabs respectively to provide limit stops when said sections are in extended position, an outer of said sections being provided with a dispensing opening disposed in one of its walls, and located to be opened when said respective sets of tabs are in edge-to-edge abutment, and to be closed when said sections are in retracted telescoped relation.

5. A carton comprising a plurality of telescopically related sections, each section having a body part hollow-formed from sheet material to provide two oppositely related narrow lateral walls, the body parts of such sections being arranged for telescopic movement relative to one another, the body part of the outermost section being fixedly closed at one end, its opposite end being open for telescopic reception of an inner section, the inner section having a fixedly closed end at all stages remotely spaced from the closed end of the outermost section, the outer section having sets of tabs folded from its opposite narrow lateral walls and inwardly against the same, the thereto adjacent inner section having sets of tabs folded from its opposite narrow lateral walls outwardly and against the same, said telescopically related sections having uniform configuration in transverse cross-section throughout their respective lengths and having close sliding fit to ensure edge-to-edge abutment of said sets of tabs to provide limit stops when said sections are in extended position, an outer of said sections being provided with a dispensing opening disposed in one of its relatively narrow lateral walls, and located to be opened when said respective sets of tabs are in edge-to-edge abutment and closed when said sections are in retracted telescoped relation, the material of said one relatively narrow lateral wall extending removably over such dispensing opening.

6. A carbon comprising a plurality of telescopically related sections, each section having a body part hollow-formed from sheet material to provide two oppositely related narrow lateral walls, the body parts of such sections being arranged for telescopic movement relative to one another, the body part of the outermost section being fixedly closed at one end, its opposite end being open for telescopic reception of an inner section, the inner section having a fixedly closed end at all stages remotely spaced from the closed end of the outermost section, the outer section having sets of tabs folded from its opposite narrow lateral walls and inwardly against the same, the thereto adjacent inner section having sets of tabs folded from its opposite narrow lateral walls outwardly and against the same, said telescopically related sections having uniform configuration in transverse cross-section throughout their respective lengths and having close sliding fit to ensure edge-to-edge abutment of said sets of tabs to provide limit stops when said sections are in extended position, an outer of said sections being provided with a dispensing opening disposed in one of its walls and located to be opened when said respective sets of tabs are in edge-to-edge abutment and closed when said sections are in retracted telescoped relation, the material of said one wall of said outer sections extending removably over such dispensing opening.

7. A container formed of foldable sheet material and comprising an inner section and an outer section telescopically interengaged to close sliding fit, the said outer section laterally substantially enclosing the said inner section; the body part of the outer section being fixedly closed at one end, its opposite end being open for telescopic reception of an inner section, the inner section having a fixedly closed end at all stages remotely spaced from the closed end of the outer section; dispensing-opening means laterally placed in said outer section: dispensing-opening means defined in said inner section at a location coordinated with the dispensing-opening means of said outer section; and limit-stop means associated with said inner and outer sections disposed laterally outwardly of said inner section and inwardly of said outer section and located to positively limit the extent of telescopic extension of said inner and outer sections relative to each other, said dispensing-opening means of both inner and outer sections being respectively disposed to be brought into mutual adjacency upon telescopic extension of said sections relative to each other, when said limit-stop means of said inner and outer sections are respectively brought into edge-to-edge engagement thereby enabling contents of said container to be discharged therefrom, said inner and outer sections having uniform configuration in transverse cross-section throughout their respective lengths, the limit stop tab of the inner section adjacent the dispensing opening of the outer section being dimensioned to locate its edges without the zone of the edges defining such dispensing opening.

8. A container formed of foldable sheet material and comprising an inner section and an outer section telescopically interengaged in close sliding fit and both provided with broad mutually opposite side wall panels and relatively narrow mutually opposite side wall panels, the said outer section laterally substantially enclosing the said inner section; the body part of the outer section being fixedly closed at one end, its opposite end being open for telescopic reception of an inner section, the inner section having a fixedly closed end at all stages remotely spaced from the closed end of the outer section; dispensing-opening means disposed in one of the said narrow side wall panels of said outer section; dispensing-opening means defined in said inner section at a location coordinated with the dispensing-opening means of said outer section; and limit-stop tabs associated with the narrow side wall panels of said inner and said outer sections, respectively disposed outwardly of said inner section and inwardly of said outer section to thereby coact in abutting relationship to limit the extent of telescopic extension of said inner and outer sections relative to each other, said dispensing opening means of both inner and outer sections

being respectively disposed to be brought into mutual adjacency upon telescopic extension of said sections relative to each other, when said limit-stop means of said inner and outer sections are respectively brought into edge-to-edge engagement thereby enabling contents of said container to be discharged therefrom, said inner and outer sections having uniform configuration in transverse cross-section throughout their respective lengths, the limit stop tab of the inner section adjacent the dispensing opening of the outer section being dimensioned to locate its edges without the zone of the edges defining such dispensing opening.

9. A container formed of foldable sheet material and comprising an inner section and an outer section telescopically arranged in close sliding fit, the said outer section substantially enclosing the said inner section, the body part of the inner section being fixedly closed at one end; limit stop means associated with said inner and outer sections and arranged for mutual abutting engagement to limit the extent of outward telescopic movement of said sections, said limit stop means of said inner section being disposed outwardly thereof and said limit stop means of the outer section being disposed inwardly thereof; each of said sections having uniform configuration in transverse cross-section throughout their respective lengths; and dispensing means in both said inner and outer sections respectively disposed to be brought into mutual registered position upon telescopic extension of said sections coincident with such mutual engagement of said limit stop means and to be closed when said sections are in fully retracted telescopic relation.

10. A container formed of foldable sheet material and comprising an inner section and an outer section telescopically arranged in close sliding fit, the said outer section substantially enclosing the said inner section, the body part of the inner section being fixedly closed at one end; limit stop means associated with said inner and outer sections and arranged for mutual abutting engagement to limit the extent of outward telescopic movement of said sections, said limit stop means of said inner section being disposed outwardly thereof and said limit stop means of the outer section being disposed inwardly thereof; each of said sections having uniform configuration in transverse cross-section throughout their respective lengths; dispensing means in both said inner and outer sections respectively disposed to be brought into mutual registered position upon telescopic extension of said sections coincident with such mutual engagement of said limit stop means and to be closed when said sections are in fully retracted telescopic relation; and removable closure means carried by said outer section for said dispensing means of said outer section.

11. A dispensing carton comprising an outer shell and a drawer assembled therein, said drawer having a closed position and a dispensing position and being assembled in said shell for slidable movement between said positions, spaced limiting stops provided on said shell within the interior thereof, and an outwardly springing tab on said drawer positioned between said spaced stops in

the assembled position of said shell and drawer, the spacing of said stops being such that said tab cooperates with said stops to limit movement of said drawer between said closed and dispensing positions.

12. A dispensing carton comprising an outer shell and a drawer assembled therein, said drawer having a closed position and a dispensing position and being assembled in said shell for slidable movement between said positions; limit stop means provided on said shell within the interior thereof; and an outwardly springing tab on said drawer cooperating with said limit stop means to limit movement of said drawer relative to said shell in the respective closed and dispensing positions of said drawer.

13. A dispensing carton comprising an outer shell and a drawer assembled therein, said drawer having a closed position and a dispensing position and being assembled in said shell for slidable movement between said positions; limit stop means provided on said shell within the interior thereof for limiting such movement of said drawer; and an outwardly springing tab on said drawer cooperating with said limit stop means to limit the extent of projection of said drawer relative to said shell in the dispensing position of said drawer.

14. A dispensing carton comprising an outer shell and a drawer assembled therein, said drawer having a closed position and a dispensing position and being assembled in said shell for slidable movement between said positions; said shell being provided in a lateral side thereof with a dispensing opening and said drawer having an open inner end arranged to be brought into communication with said dispensing opening of said shell in the dispensing position of said drawer; limit stop means provided on said shell within the interior thereof for limiting such movement of said drawer; and an outwardly springing tab on said drawer cooperating with said limit stop means to limit the extent of projection of said drawer relative to said shell in the dispensing position of said drawer.

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