

March 27, 1945.

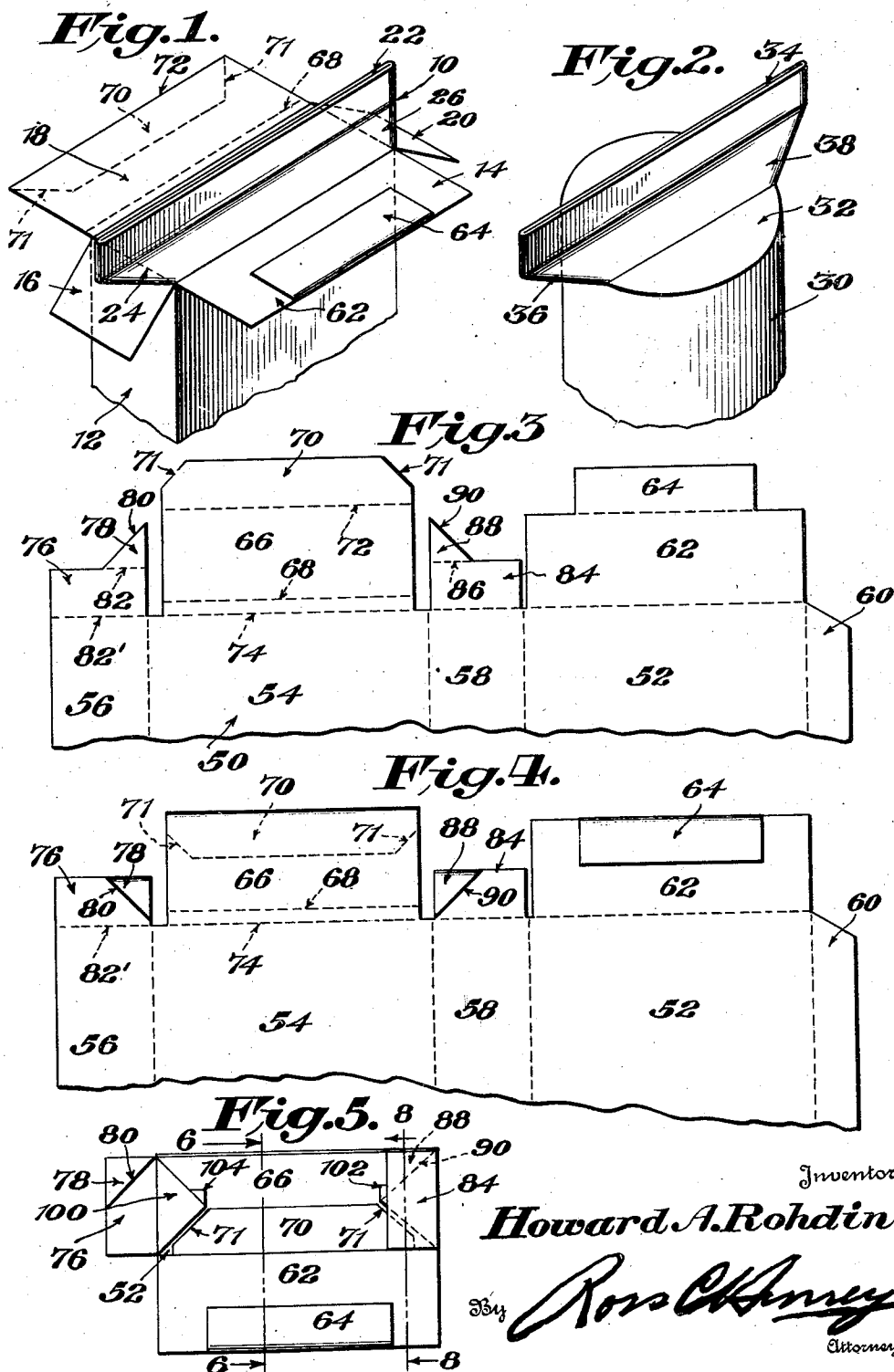
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2,372,452

HERMETICALLY SEALED PACKAGE

Filed Feb. 12, 1943

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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Fig. 6.

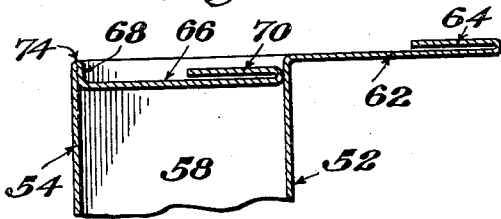


Fig. 7.

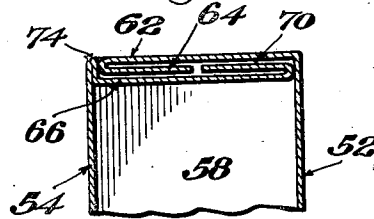


Fig. 8.

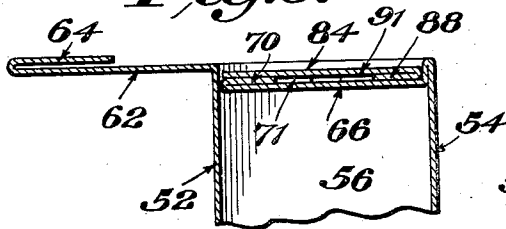


Fig. 13.

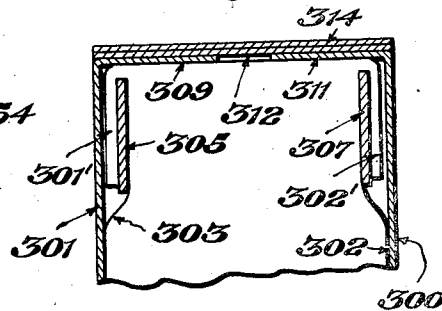


Fig. 14.

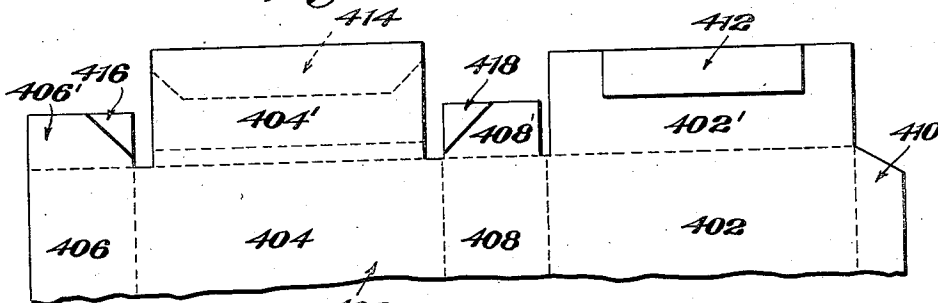
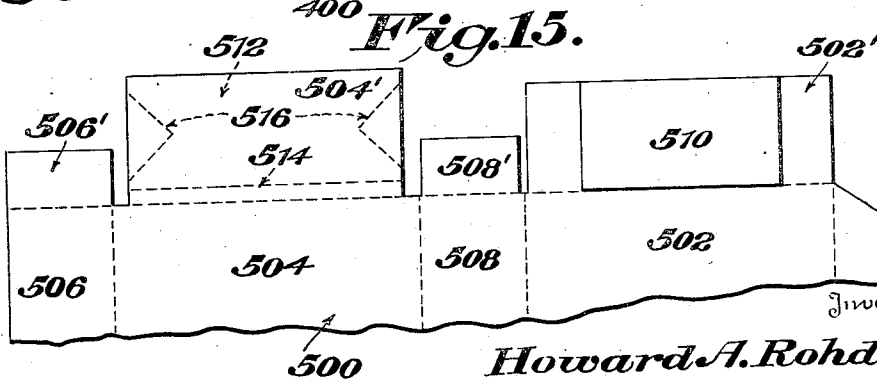


Fig. 15.



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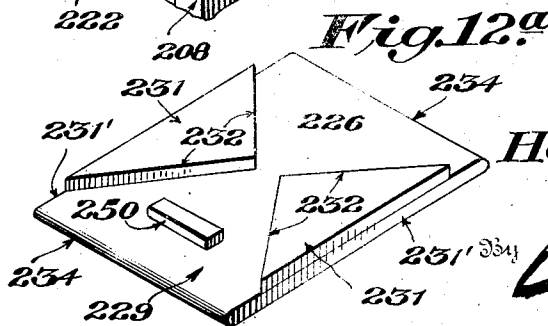
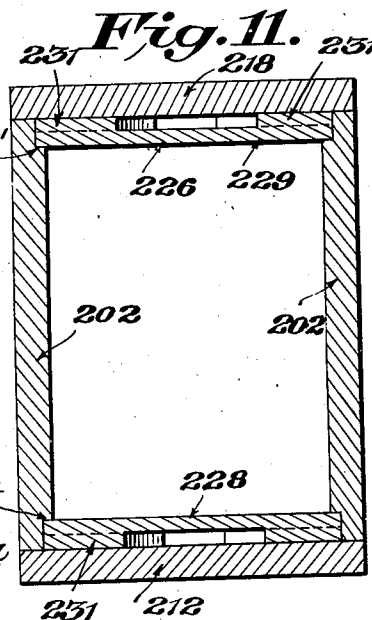
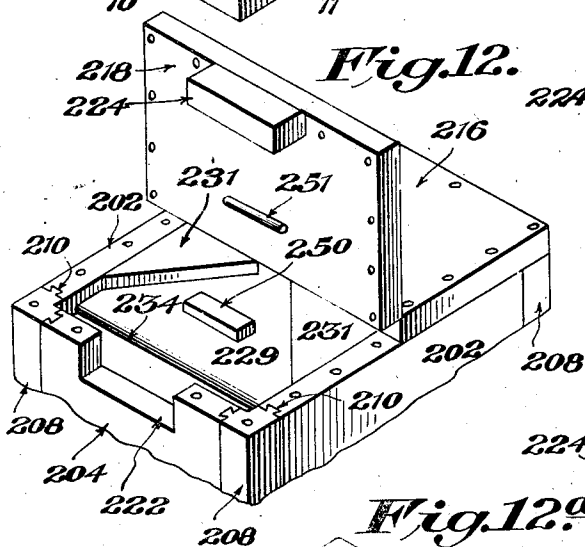
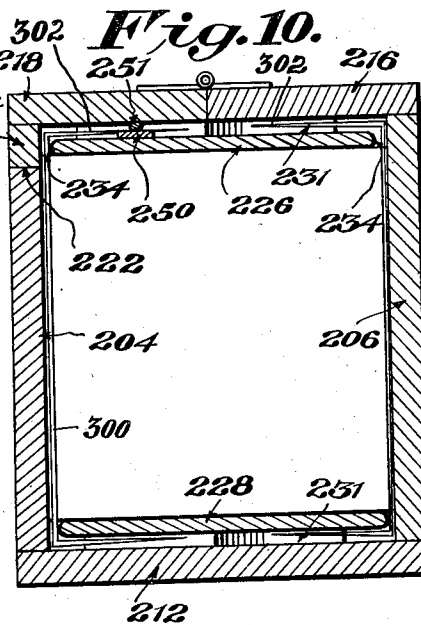
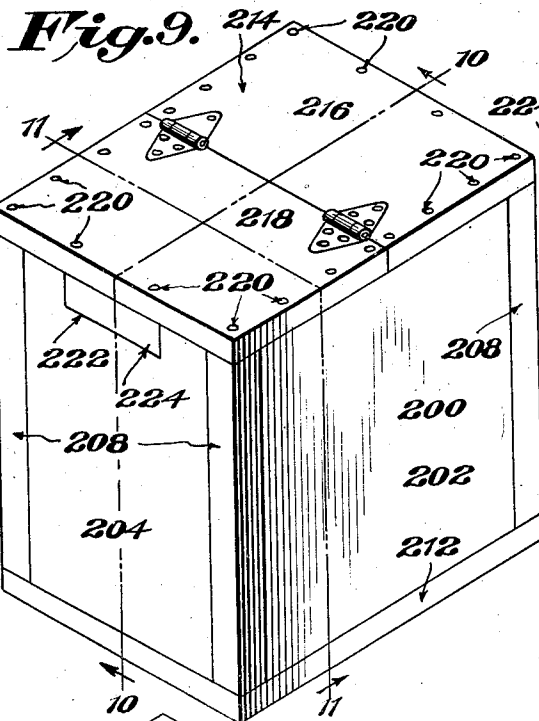
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3 Sheets-Sheet 3



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HERMETICALLY SEALED PACKAGE

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Application February 12, 1943, Serial No. 475,642

7 Claims. (Cl. 229—14)

It is an object of this invention to provide a package particularly adapted to hold liquids. It is a further object of this invention to provide a package comprising a relatively rigid outer container with a flexible, impervious lining. It is a further object of this invention to provide a package in which the flexible, impervious lining may be heat sealed with maximum facility and efficiency and in which the flexible liner is protected against damage due to the weight and pressure of the contents. These and other objects will be made clear in the following detailed description taken in connection with the annexed drawings in which

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the preferred method of heat sealing the mouth of the liner when in a rectangular container;

Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing the same operation performed on a cylindrical container;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a blank as initially cut and scored suitable for one form of this invention;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 showing completion of the primary folding steps preparatory to formation of the blank into a carton;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of a carton and liner, the carton being formed from the blank of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 6 but showing the parts in final closed position;

Fig. 8 is a section on the line 8—8 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 9 is an exterior perspective view showing the application of this invention to a large wooden case;

Fig. 10 is a section on the line 10—10 of Fig. 9;

Fig. 11 is a section on the line 11—11 of Fig. 9;

Fig. 12 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the container of Fig. 9 in position for discharge of the contents;

Fig. 12—A is a perspective view of the inserted relieving member;

Fig. 13 is a sectional view similar to Fig. 7 but illustrating an alternating construction;

Fig. 14 is a view similar to Fig. 4 but illustrating a different method of formation of the blank; and

Fig. 15 is a view similar to Fig. 4 but illustrating still another form of construction of the blank.

The substitution of paper containers or even of wooden containers for the relatively more expensive metal and glass containers is a problem which has occupied many inventors for a great many years. The primary difficulty which has retarded and largely prevented the successful commercial accomplishment of this substitution lies in the fact that most of the wooden or paper containers devised as substitutes, if mechanically successful, were of the rigid non-collapsible type, which type fails in point of economics to realize

the full benefit of the substitution, particularly when the package is intended to compete with a re-usable metal or glass container such, for example, as the steel drum or the milk bottle. In such competition the paper substitute, being essentially a single-use container, must have a total selling cost less than the net cost per trip of the steel or glass container and, depending on the class of work in which the substitution is to be made, this may impose a severe limitation of cost on the paper or wooden substitute.

The feature of collapsibility, so far as commercialization is concerned, will tip the scales heavily in favor of the paper substitute, since collapsibility very sharply decreases the cost of inbound freight and storage. It is not a complete answer to attempt to manufacture the containers at the time and place of use. In the first place, the user is called upon to make a very substantial investment in manufacturing equipment. In the second place, he is required to employ high priced supervision unless he is willing to face an exorbitant percentage of defective packages. These two requirements, capital investment and supervision, make the manufacture of the containers by the user impracticable and undesirable, except for a few very large users.

The present invention provides, for the first time, a paper or wooden package for liquids which is collapsible and, if made of wood, re-usable for many trips, and which has, for all practical purposes, no upper limit of capacity. Naturally, as the capacity increases the mechanical details of the structure are somewhat altered and the choice of materials differs, but the same principles are utilized in all types and sizes.

The prior art recognizes the principle of a relatively rigid outer container supplying mechanical strength and a flexible, impervious liner therein to contribute liquid-proof characteristics, and the art further recognizes that in such case the external dimensions of the liner should, in all directions, exceed the corresponding internal dimensions of the outer container so that, when filled, tension due to the hydrostatic load is removed from the liner and transferred entirely to the relatively rigid outer container.

Most of the flexible impervious materials suitable for use as liners are capable of heat sealing and the heat seal is an obviously advantageous way of closing such liners. The exigencies of the heat sealing operation, however, enforce certain structural characteristics upon the package, which structural characteristics produce areas particularly susceptible to damage, with consequent leakage, and it is the primary object of this invention to provide means for relieving and protecting such areas.

At this point it must be emphasized that while there is no great difficulty in producing a single

perfect package of almost any design it is absolutely impossible consecutively to produce 10,000,000 perfect packages, regardless of design or choice of materials, and it is the nature of the packaging business to use hundreds of millions of any particular type. In these huge quantities there will always be a certain percentage defective and all that improved design, materials and manufacturing methods can accomplish is to decrease this percentage. The present invention, by sharply lowering, even though not entirely eliminating, the possibility of damage, will decrease the percentage of defective packages and is, therefore, a substantial contribution to the art.

Referring now to Fig. 1, I show a liner 10 placed in a rectangular carton 12 having conventional closure flaps 14, 16, 18 and 20. After filling, the portion of the liner projecting above the extremity of the carton is drawn out to bring opposed walls into a single plane to form a fin 22 and this fin is subjected to heat and pressure to effect a seal. Inasmuch as the length of the fin 22 is greater than the width of the carton 12, there are formed "ears" 24 and 26. After sealing, the fin 22 is folded down into the plane of the ears, which are then folded to lie within the cross-section of the carton. The flaps 14, 16, 18 and 20 are then folded thereover in a conventional manner.

In Fig. 2, I show a cylindrical outer container 30, a liner 32, the mouth of which has been drawn into a fin 34 with the formation of "ears" 36 and 38. The fin 34 is sealed in precisely the manner of the fin 22 illustrated in Fig. 1 and the "ears" 36 and 38 are similarly disposed.

As used throughout this specification and in the subjoined claims, the term "ears" has reference to such ears as 24 and 26 of Fig. 1 or 36 and 38 of Fig. 2. The type of closure involving the formation of a fin such as 22 of Fig. 1 or 34 of Fig. 2 is the most effective form of closure where heat sealing is involved, since differential thicknesses to be subjected to heat and pressure are minimized in this form of closure and the reduction of such differential thicknesses minimizes the opportunity for the formation of leaks. A bag or liner peculiarly suitable for this purpose is illustrated in my application, Ser. No. 419,628, filed November 18, 1941, though, obviously, other forms of bags or liners can be used in connection with the present invention.

The ears illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 contain the most severe creasing to which the flexible liner is ordinarily subjected and it is within the area of the ears that leaks are most likely to occur, due to the application of external pressures. The present invention is primarily concerned with providing means for relieving the ears, so far as possible, from the application of external pressure, thereby minimizing the formation of sharply defined creases with consequent relief of the material of the liner from such extreme deflections as would be likely to generate microscopic leakage passages. External pressure need not originate outside the outer container. The weight of the contents pressing the ears against the walls or the closure flaps of the outer container will exert a severe creasing pressure upon the ears unless the present invention be resorted to.

As previously noted, this invention is applicable to containers covering a wide range of capacities and while the proportions, and the selection of materials and, to some extent, the mechanical structure, are dependent upon the capacity, the fundamental principle is identical in all capacities. The flexible liner may be made of substan-

tially the same material, regardless of capacity, and the closure of such liner will always be of the same type. For the outer container, however, whether of circular or rectangular cross-section, the choice of material and the details of construction do vary. Up to two quarts capacity I recommend an outer container of the folding box type formed from board of 20 to 30 points caliper, preferably Fourdrinier kraft. From two quarts to five gallons I recommend that the outer container be formed of corrugated board and that the means for relieving the ears hereinafter to be described in detail be formed as for the smaller size. From five gallons to ten gallons capacity I recommend the use of an outer container formed of corrugated board but with the relieving means formed of wood, and for capacities in excess of ten gallons I recommend the use of a wooden outer container with the relieving means also formed of wood.

It will be obvious to anyone skilled in the art that the principles hereinafter disclosed would be, so far as protection of the liner is concerned, equally applicable if the outer container were formed of metal or of such vitreous material as glass or porcelain. When, however, the outer container is itself wholly impervious, as when formed of metal or vitreous material, there will be no reason for utilization of the principle unless collapsibility is desired and I have not, therefore, included herein a detailed disclosure of the application of the principle to metal or vitreous outer containers.

Referring now to Fig. 3, I show the upper half of a box blank 50 in its original flattened condition. The blank comprises a front wall 52, a rear wall 54 and side walls indicated respectively as 56 and 58. In addition, there is provided a sealing strip 60 adjacent one edge of the front wall 52. It is to be understood in connection with the following description of the closure flaps that the flaps at the opposite end of the carton would be the same (functionally, at least) as those shown in Fig. 3.

The front wall 52 has at its upper end a closure flap 62 equal in width to the width of the side walls 56 and 58. At the upper edge of the flap 62 is an auxiliary flap 64 for a purpose presently to be described. At the upper end of the rear wall 54 there is a closure flap 66 which has a score line 68 running its entire length. At the upper end of the flap 66 is an auxiliary flap 70 defined by a score line 72. It is to be noted that while the flap 62 on the front wall 52 has a length almost exactly equal to the width of the front wall 52, the flap 66 is perceptibly shorter than the width of the rear wall 54 so as to provide clearance between the extremities of the flap 66 and the side walls 56 and 58. The width of the flap 66 from a score line 74 (defining the upper extremity of rear wall 54) to score line 72 is greater than the width of the side walls 56 and 58 but its width between score lines 68 and 72 is almost exactly equal to the width of the side walls. The distance between the intermediate score line 68 and the lowermost score line 74 is preferably approximately equal to the thickness of the stock from which the carton is formed. It is to be noted that the corners of the auxiliary flap 70 have been cut off along lines 71 running at 45° to the horizontal. These lines are located so as to pass through the intersections of the score line 72 with the projections of the side edges of the rear wall 54.

At the upper end of the side wall 58 is a clo-

sure flap 76 and at the upper end of the flap 76 is an auxiliary flap 78. The length of the flap 76 is almost exactly equal to the width of the side wall 56. The auxiliary flap 78 is, in effect a triangular tab having one leg formed by a score line 82 which defines the flaps 78 and 76, the other leg being a prolongation of the edge of the flap 76 adjacent the rear wall closure flap 66, the hypotenuse 80 lying at 45° to the score line 82, and the altitude of the triangular tab 78 being equal to the width of the flap 76 between lines 82 and 82'.

At the upper end of the side wall 58 is a flap 84 identical with the flap 76 attached to the side wall 56 and at the end of the flap 84, defined by a score line 86, is an auxiliary flap 88 which has been cut away along a 45° line 90 so that, in effect, the auxiliary flap 88 is a triangular tab identical with the auxiliary flap 78 attached to the flap 76.

In Fig. 4, auxiliary flap 70 has been folded upon and secured to the rear side of closure flap 66 attached to the rear wall 54. The auxiliary flap 64 has been folded upon and secured to the front side of the closure flap 62 attached to the front wall 52, auxiliary flap 78 has been folded upon and secured to the front side of closure flap 76 (attached to side wall 56); while auxiliary flap 88 has been folded upon and secured to the front side of closure flap 84 (attached to side wall 58). The carton is now in condition to be set up to a rectangular cross-section.

When the carton has been set up to its normal rectangular configuration a flexible walled liner 100 is inserted and after filling is closed in the manner illustrated with respect to the liner 100 in Fig. 1. This forms ears 102 and 104. The first step in closing the carton is, with the liner ears 102 and 104 lying outside the cross-section of the carton, to fold inwardly the rear wall closure flap 66. This fold occurs primarily along the score line 74 and secondarily along the score line 68 with the result (as shown in Fig. 6) that the closure flap 66 lies below the edges of the carton walls by an amount approximately equal to the distance between the score lines 68 and 74. In this condition the auxiliary flap 70 of the closure flap 66 lies on top of the flap 66. The ears 102 and 104 protrude through the clearances provided by the shortened length of the flap 66 and are folded into the cross-section of the carton and against the flap 66. The 45° cut offs 71 at the corners of auxiliary flap 70 provide clearance for the ears 102 and 104.

In Fig. 5 closure flap 84 attached to side wall 58 has been folded to overlie the ear 102. The edge 90 of the auxiliary flap 88 clears the 45° fold line of ear 102 opposite to the line of ear 102 cleared by the respective edge 71 of the flap 70. Edges 71 and 90, therefore, define a triangular pocket to receive ear 102 and prevent the application of a pinching or creasing force operating between flaps 66 and 84. This is shown, in cross-section, in Fig. 8. For purposes of illustration flap 76, as shown in Fig. 5, is not yet folded upon ear 104 but the edge 80 of its auxiliary flap 78 will cooperate with the opposite edge 71 of auxiliary flap 70 to provide a similar clearance or pocket. The closure is completed (as shown in Fig. 7) by folding upon the flaps 66, 76, and 84, the front wall closing flap 62, of which the auxiliary flap 64 acts to compensate for the differential thickness occasioned by the auxiliary flap 70, the extremities of auxiliary flap 64 falling short of the extremities of closure flap 62 by an amount equal, at each end, to the width of flaps 76 and 84. This

effect is best observed in Fig. 7. The various flaps may be held in position by suitably applied adhesive spots or bars or the carton may be closed by having a strip of gummed tape folded across the closure flap 62 and secured to the front and rear walls 52 and 54. The precise method of closure is immaterial and, no doubt, other closure means will suggest themselves to those skilled in the art.

Referring now to Fig. 9, I show a perspective view of a container 200 of the type adapted for the heaviest duty. The container 200 is made of wood and comprises side panels 202, front panel 204 and rear panel 206. At the corners of the box these panels are joined together by means of corner members 208. As shown, particularly in Fig. 12, the corner members 208 engage their respective panels by means of slidable tongue and groove joints 210. This structure is illustrated purely in the interest of simplicity. The essential feature is that the outer container be capable of erection into a rigid rectangular cross-section, and of being disassembled and flattened for return shipment. The precise structure permitting these two conditions is wholly immaterial. The box has a rigid bottom 212 and a two-part top 214 of which the rear half 216 is hingedly connected with the front half 218. The top 214 and the bottom 212 are secured around their entire periphery by means of suitable screws, bolts or other fasteners 220. The front wall 204 has cut therein a pocket 222 adapted to receive a lip 224 attached to the outer edge of the front half 218 of the top 214.

The side walls 202 have, at top and bottom, recesses 224' which receive and support an insert member 226 at the top and a generally similar insert member 228 at the bottom. The bottom insert member 228 is in all respects identical with the top insert member 226, except for the temporary sealing feature presently to be described. Detailed description of the insert members will, therefore, be confined to the top member 226.

As shown in Fig. 12a, the member 226 comprises a base piece 229 on which are mounted and secured a pair of triangular members 231. The apices of the triangular members 231 face each other and their bases are respectively flush with the side edges 231' of the base member 229. Obviously, members 231 could be made integral with the member 229 if desired. The legs 232 of the triangular members 231 extend at an angle of 45° to the side edges 231' of the bottom member 229. The remaining edges 234 of the bottom member 229 are rounded.

As illustrated, particularly in Fig. 11, the edges 231' of the bottom member 229 are received and vertically supported by the walls of the recesses 224 while the rounded edges 234 of the bottom member 229 (as shown in Fig. 10) fall sufficiently short of the front and rear walls 204 and 206 to provide a substantial clearance. At the same time, the triangular members 231 are in contact with the top 214 thus providing areas of clearance between the top 214 and the bottom member 229. It is clear that mounting the triangular members 231 on the base 229 is a matter of convenience. Functionally, these triangular members could just as well be secured to the top 214 or the bottom 212. If secured to the top 214, the triangular members would have to be bisected to accommodate the hinge action.

When a liner 300 is inserted into the container 200 and closed in the manner illustrated in Fig. 1, ears 302 are formed which are folded inwardly

into the cross-section of the container as illustrated in Fig. 5. In the form illustrated in Figs. 9 through 12—A, inclusive, these ears protrude through the clearance (Fig. 10) between the rounded edges 234 of the bottom member 229 and lie in the triangular pockets defined by the members 231, the bottom member 229 and the top 214. The ears thus are shielded against any application of external creasing or cutting pressure. In use, the front half 218 of the top 214 may be swung back (Fig. 12) and the ear underlying this half may have its extremity cut or torn off to provide a pouring spout. For this purpose the opening 222 facilitates pouring. When only a portion of the contents is to be used at any one time, the insert member 229 may be provided with a soft pad 250 suitably secured thereto. The front half 218 of the top 214 will then have mounted thereon a rigid rod 251 in position to engage and press upon the soft member 250. After each pouring operation the ear is folded back into its pocket and overlies the member 250. Front half 218 of the top 214 is then lowered into the position shown in Fig. 9 which brings the member 251 into pressure contact with soft member 250, compressing the ear between members 251 and 250 and sealing the same. This is particularly desirable when the contents is volatile.

It is to be understood that except for the member 250 the bottom insert 228 is identical with the top insert 226. It is also to be noted that the recesses 224 which secure members 226 and 228 against vertical shifting act through members 226 and 228 to prevent shifting of the liner within the container 200 during shipping and handling operations.

The essential feature of this invention is to provide means for relieving the ears formed in the liner during closure from the imposition of external cutting or creasing forces. The convenience of the closing operation indicates that it is most desirable to fold these ears into the plane of the top of the outer container. Functionally, however, equal protection, is provided when the ears are folded against the sides of the outer container and are given similar protection. Fig. 13 is intended to illustrate such a disposition of the ears. In this figure I show a carton 300 having side walls 301 and 302. A liner 303 has been closed in the manner illustrated in Fig. 1 and the resultant ears 301' and 302' have respectively been folded down and against the side walls 301 and 302. Insert members 305 and 307 respectively bear upon the walls 301 and 302 and respectively provide clearance for the ears 301' and 302'. The top closure of the carton is formed by closure flaps 309 and 311 respectively attached to side walls 301 and 302, by rear wall closing flap 312 and by front wall closing flap 314 superimposed upon the flaps 309 and 311 in accordance with common practice.

In Fig. 14, I illustrate a variation of the construction illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4. The construction of Figs. 3 and 4 requires the use of a substantial portion of box blank material over and above that which would ordinarily be required for a carton of similar proportions without my inventive features. In many cases, where, for example, the quantity is relatively small and an increased labor charge is permissible or where an expensive base material is to be used it may be desirable to save the extra material required by the forms of Figs. 3 and 4. In such case resort may be had to the form of Fig. 14 in which

I show a carton blank 400 comprising a front wall 402, rear wall 404, a side wall 406, a second side wall 408 and a sealing strip 410. The front wall 402 has a closure flap 402', the rear wall 404 has a closure flap 404', the side wall 406 has a closure flap 406', and the remaining side wall 408 has a closure flap 408'. Secured to the front side of the front wall closure flap 402' is an independent auxiliary member 412 of a width equal to one-half the width of the front wall closing flap 402' and shorter than said flap by an amount at each end equal to the depth of side wall closing flaps 406' and 408'. Attached to the rear side of the rear wall closing flap 404' is an auxiliary member 414 which, when secured to the flap 404', bears to that flap precisely the relationship that auxiliary flap 70 bears to the rear wall closing flap 66 in Fig. 4. A triangular member 416 is secured to the front side of side wall closing flap 406' and a similar triangular member 418 is secured to the front side of front wall closing flap 408'. The members 412, 414, 416 and 418 while occupying precisely the same relationship and discharging precisely the same functions as the corresponding auxiliary flaps illustrated in Fig. 4 differ in that they are not integral extensions of the flaps to which they are attached but are separately cut out of what would otherwise be scrap material and are adhesively or otherwise secured in the positions illustrated in Fig. 14.

In Fig. 15, I illustrate a variation on the form of Fig. 14. Fig. 15 shows a carton blank 500 comprising a front wall 502, a rear wall 504, a side wall 506, and another side wall 508. Attached to the front wall 502 is a closing flap 502' and attached to the rear wall is a closure flap 504'. A closure flap 506' is attached to side wall 506, and a closure flap 508' is attached to side wall 508. Suitably secured to the front wall closure flap 502' is an auxiliary member 510. This member is equal in width to the flap 502' and at each end falls short of the extremities of the flap 502' by an amount equal to the width of the flaps 506' and 508'. Attached to the rear side of the rear wall closing flap 504' is an auxiliary member 512, equal in length to the length of the flap 504' but in width extending only to the auxiliary score line 514 which has the same function as the auxiliary score line 68 of flap 66, Fig. 3. Triangular notches 516 are cut at each end of the auxiliary member 512, the inclined sides being at 45° to the score line 514 and providing pockets of the type provided by triangular members 231 shown in Fig. 12. If auxiliary members 510 and 512 were made as integral extensions of their respective closure flaps, the amount of material consumed would be even greater than that required for the production of the blank illustrated in Fig. 3 and it is, therefore, recommended that members 510 and 512 be independently formed and secured to their respective closure flaps. It is obvious, however, that the job of assembling the blank of Fig. 15 is simpler than the job of assembling the blank of Fig. 14 and a choice between the two will be dictated by the exigencies of cost with respect to any individual order. When erected into rectangular configurations, both blanks will function in exactly the same manner.

It is obvious that, in describing articles of the sort with which this application is concerned, the exigencies of terminology require differentiation between the several members by the use of such terms as front, rear and sides. As used herein

these words have no significance except to simplify the task of description. Similarly, when reference is made to the "front side" or "rear side" of a panel or flap the reference has to do merely with the particular figure of the drawings and its relationship to the observer. As used in this specification and the subjoined claims the words "rigid" and "substantially rigid" are used interchangeably. When the carton is made of wood it may, for all practical purposes, be considered thoroughly rigid. Similarly, if a circular container be formed of cardboard it, too, is rigid, at least in the sense that any pronounced deflection of the walls would occasion a permanent deformation. When, however, a rectangular carton is formed of either box board or corrugated board the walls are necessarily only "substantially rigid," that is, capable of considerable deflection without permanent deformation. The term collapsible as used herein means the ability to be reduced substantially to a single plane without destruction or permanent deformation of any of the parts.

Many modifications on the structures herein illustrated will occur to those skilled in the art and I do not intend to be limited to the precise disclosure except as set forth in the subjoined claims which are to be broadly construed.

What is claimed is:

1. A package comprising: a substantially rigid outer container; a closure panel therefor; a member below said closure panel; and means on the walls of said container engaging said member and holding the same in contact with said closure panel; portions of said member being of differential thickness to provide predetermined areas of clearance between said member and said closure panel the area of said member being less than the internal cross-sectional area of said outer container and said member being dimensional so as to provide access from the body of said container to said areas of clearance.

2. A package comprising: a substantially rigid outer container; a closure panel therefor; a member below said closure panel; means on the walls of said container engaging said member and holding the same in contact with said closure panel; and portions of said member being of differential thickness to provide predetermined areas of clearance between said member and said closure panel; the dimensions of said member being such, relative to the dimensions of said outer container as to provide predetermined areas of clearance between certain edges of said member and the walls of said outer container and the edges of said member adjacent said last named areas of clearance being rounded.

3. A package comprising: a substantially rigid outer container; a closure panel therefor; a member below said closure panel; means on the walls of said container engaging said member and holding the same in contact with said closure panel, portions of said member being of differential thickness to provide predetermined areas of clearance between said member and said closure panel, the dimensions of said member being such, relative to the dimensions of said outer container as to provide predetermined areas of clearance between certain edges of said member and the walls of said outer container; a flexible liner for said outer container, said liner having a closure;

and portions of said closure passing through said last named areas of clearance and lying within said first named areas of clearance.

4. A package comprising: a substantially rigid outer container; a closure panel therefor; a member below said closure panel; means on the walls of said container engaging said member and holding the same in contact with said closure panel; portions of said member being of differential thickness to provide predetermined areas of clearance between said member and said closure panel; the dimensions of said member being such, relative to the dimensions of said outer container as to provide predetermined areas of clearance between certain edges of said member and the walls of said outer container; the edges of said member adjacent said areas of clearance being rounded, a flexible liner for said outer container; said liner having a closure; and portions of said closure passing through said last named areas of clearance and lying within said first named areas of clearance.

5. A package comprising a substantially rigid outer container; an impervious flexible liner therein; a closure at one end of said liner forming ears when said liner is filled or otherwise expanded; an external closure for said outer container adjacent said liner closure; and means cooperating with the external closure of said outer container to shield the exterior surface of said ears from creasing pressure, said means comprising a portion interposed between said ears and the expanded body of said liner and a second portion in contact with said external closure, said second portion acting to space said first portion from said external closure and so constructed as to form open pockets bounded by said first portion and said external closure, said pockets receiving said ears and shielding the same against external creasing pressure.

6. A package comprising an outer, substantially rigid carton having flaps at at least one end adapted to be mutually superimposed to close said carton; an impervious liner in said carton; a closure at the end of said liner adjacent said flaps, said closure forming ears when said liner is filled or otherwise expanded; certain of said closure flaps being adapted to lie between said ears and the expanded body of said liner; other of said flaps being adapted to overlie said ears and said first-mentioned flaps; and spacing members contacting both said first and said second mentioned flaps to separate the same and so constructed as to provide open pockets bounded by said flaps, said pockets receiving said ears and shielding the same against external creasing pressure.

7. A substantially rigid carton having flaps at at least one end adapted to be superimposed to close said carton; spacing members connected with certain of said flaps, said spacing members making contact, when the flaps are folded to closing position, with both the external and internal superimposed flaps so as to separate such flaps, said spacing members being so shaped, sized and located as to define open pockets bounded by said external and internal superimposed flaps, said carton being adapted to receive an impervious flexible liner and said pockets being adapted to receive the ears formed on such liner when the same is filled and sealed.

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