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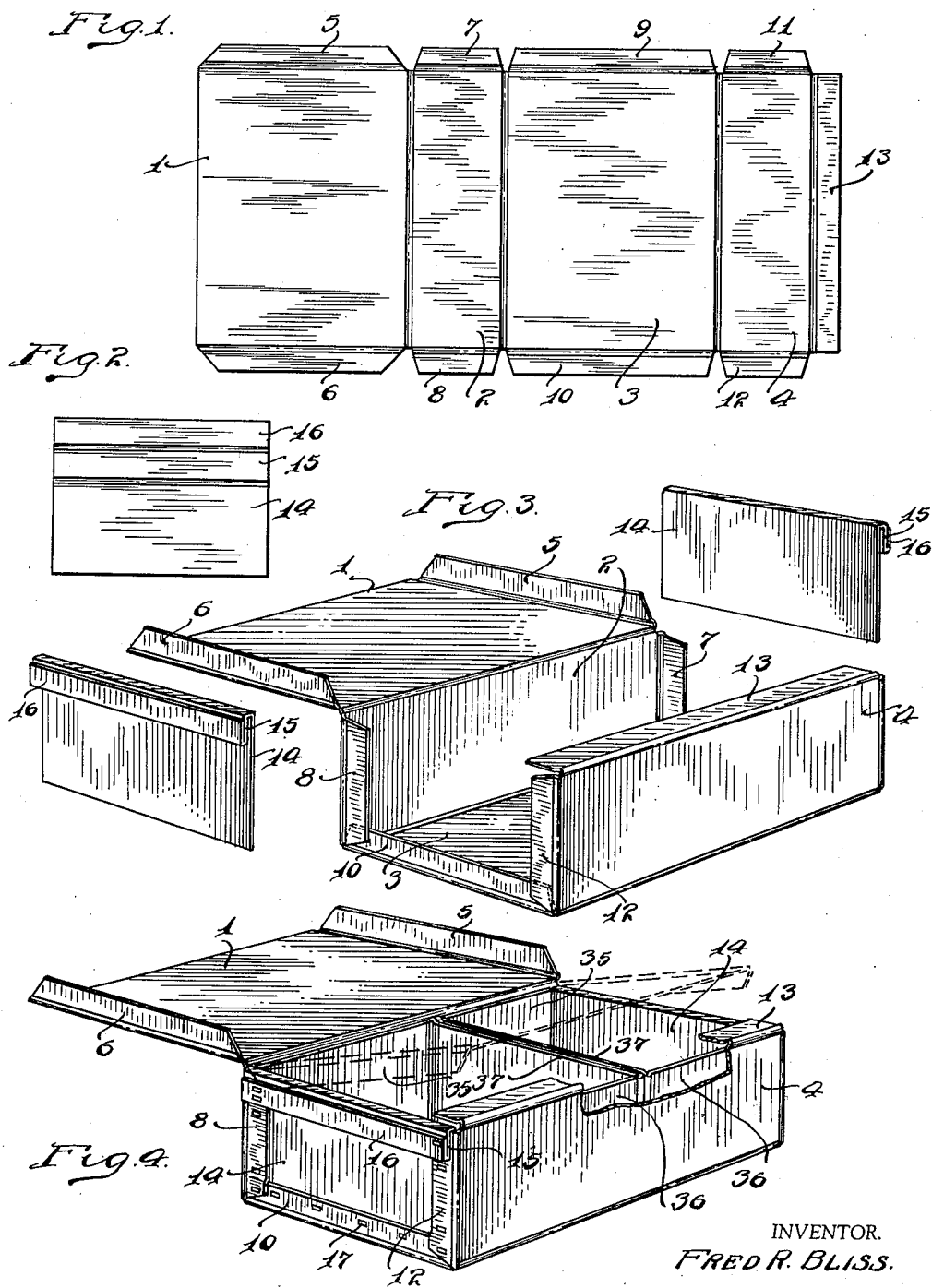
F. R. BLISS

1,974,527

FIBER BOARD CONTAINER

Filed May 25, 1932

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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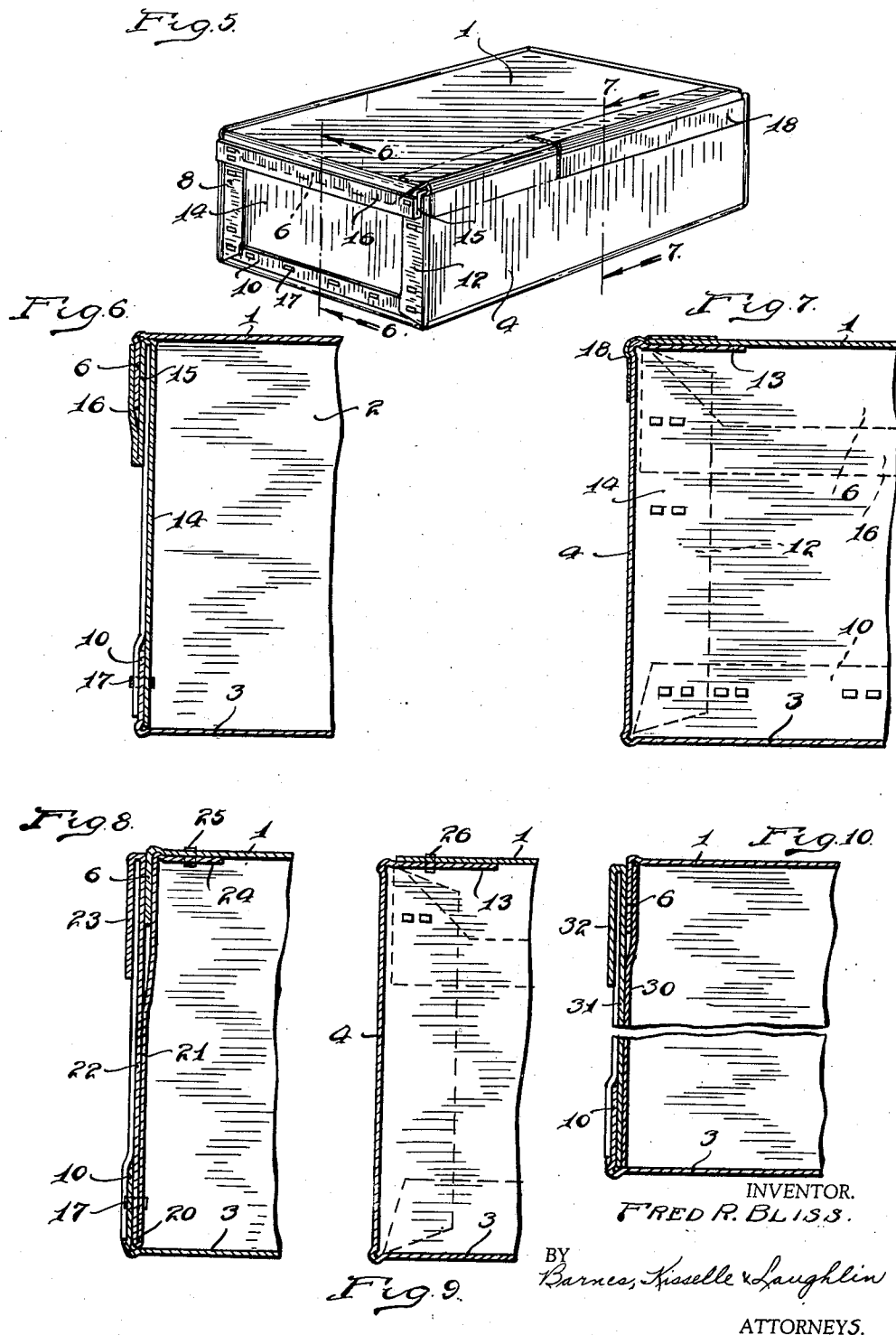
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,974,527

FIBER BOARD CONTAINER

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Application May 25, 1932, Serial No. 613,460

3 Claims. (Cl. 229—23)

This invention has to do with a fiber board container and it is concerned principally with a container involving novel structural features designed to particularly facilitate and adapt use of the container for certain goods.

The container is one particularly adaptable for use with goods such as food stuffs which are perishable, in connection with which an inspection may be desired. Of course the invention is not limited to use with such goods since this is merely given as an example. Certain meat products, or poultry or the like, in connection with which an inspection may be desired, may be packed in the container, and due to the container structure, it may be quickly and easily opened, the contents inspected, and then the container closed. A particularly novel structure involves an arrangement wherein the sides of the container are closed, and this structure may also afford elements which may serve as gripping elements or handles thus aiding in handling the container. A dividing structure may be employed for dividing the container into two or more compartments, and this structure may be such as to reinforce the cover or top of the container.

The container is one which may be constructed of fiber board blanks three in number, in which a body blank may form a cover, a bottom and two side walls, and in which two blanks may form end walls. The blanks may be suitably provided with attaching flaps. While certain of the novel characteristics of the container may be embodied in a container constructed otherwise than by three blanks, yet such a container is utilized herein for disclosure purposes.

Fig. 1 is a view illustrating a container body blank.

Fig. 2 is a view of an end blank.

Fig. 3 is a perspective illustrating the body blank fashioned into container shape showing the end blanks detached therefrom.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the finished container with parts cut away showing the cover in dotted lines in a position slightly open.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the container in finished form and sealed with a sealing strip which is cut away and shown in section.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view taken on line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged sectional view taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 8 is a sectional view similar to Fig. 6 illustrating a modified arrangement.

Fig. 9 is a sectional view similar to Fig. 7 illustrating the modified arrangement which may be employed for attaching the cover.

Fig. 10 is a sectional view similar to Figs. 6 and 8 illustrating a further modification.

A suitable body blank is illustrated in Fig. 1 and it may be creased to form a cover 1, a side wall 2, a bottom 3 and another side wall 4. The blank may also be creased to form flaps 5 and 6 on the cover; flaps 7 and 8 on the side wall 2; flaps 9 and 10 on the bottom 3; and flaps 11 and 12 on the side wall 4; also, the side wall 4 may have a flap 13 for cooperation with the cover 1 which may also be formed by a crease line.

An end blank is illustrated in Fig. 2 and it may be suitably creased to form a primary end wall portion 14 and other portions 15 and 16. As shown in Fig. 3, the body blank in its final form is fashioned to form the two sides and bottom of the body plus the cover. The end blanks may be fashioned, as shown in Fig. 3, with the material folded on the crease line between parts 14 and 15 to form a reverse bend so that the portion 15 extends downwardly along the side of the portion 14, and then the material may again be reversely bent on the crease line between parts 15 and 16 so that the portion 16 extends upwardly with its free edge advantageously in proximity to the upper edge of the fashioned blank formed by the fold between the parts 14 and 15.

Fig. 3 shows the body blank and the end blanks substantially in their final form but detached from each other. This is not for the purpose of illustrating the procedure of fabricating the container, and in fact is quite contrary to the method of fabrication. Those versed in the art of stitched containers will readily appreciate how the blanks may be united by stitches. As shown in Fig. 4, the end blanks are stitched to the container by stitches 17 taken through the flaps on the two side walls and bottom, and through the end blanks. As shown in Fig. 4, the flaps 8 and 12 lie between the body portion 14 of the end blank and the reversely bent portion 15. The stitching flaps may be on the end blanks instead of the body blank, or flaps may be used on both to provide double corners.

In the completed container the cover 1 is hinged to the body thereof at a crease line, and the flaps 5 and 6 may be fashioned to a position substantially at right angles to the plane of the cover for closing of the container. The cover may be swung to closed position, one position of which is illustrated by the dotted lines of Fig. 4, and the flaps 5 and 6 may be caused to be fitted in between the portions 15 and 16. The flap 13 is preferred for attaching the cover.

erably positioned underneath the cover so that in finally closed position the container may appear substantially as illustrated in Fig. 5. Fig. 6 illustrates how the flap 6 may be snugly engaged between the portions 15 and 16 thus to effectively close and seal the container along the two flap edges of the cover, it being understood that flap 5 is similarly pocketed. Fig. 7 illustrates how the cover 1 may overlap the flap 13 and the container may be finally sealed as by means of a gummed strip 18.

The container construction is capable of several modifications without departing from the spirit of the invention, and some of which modifications are shown in Figs. 8 to 10. Fig. 8 is a cross sectional view taken through a modified form of end blank structure, and in this figure the cover, one of its side flaps, the bottom, and one of its securing flaps have applied thereto the same reference characters as are used in the form previously described. The end blank may be provided by a single blank of material folded upon itself as at 20 thus to form a double end blank with an inner ply 21 and outer ply 22. In this form the flap 6 on the edge of the cover 1 may be disposed between the plies 21 and 22. This form may also employ a downwardly bent portion at the upper edge of the outer ply 22, as illustrated at 23, thus to constitute a handle or device for gripping and manipulating the container similar to the function of the structure provided by the portions 15 and 16. Also, if it be desired, the upper edge of the inner ply may be provided with a flap 24 designed to underlie the cover 1, and also if it be desired, the cover 1 and flap 24 may be united by stitches 25. Also, by referring to Fig. 9, it will be noted that the cover 1 may be stitched to the flap 13 by stitches 26, if it be desired to seal the container in this manner rather than by the gummed strip.

Fig. 10 shows a modification somewhat along the lines of the modification shown in Fig. 8 in that the end blank is formed by an inner ply 30 and an outer ply 31, but they are constituted by separate strips of material and the outer ply may have a down-turned portion 32 to constitute a handle or gripping device. The flap 6 of the cover 1 fits in between the plies as shown.

Fig. 10 does not show the inner ply provided with an inwardly extending flap, as is shown in Fig. 8, and it is to be understood that the double end blank of either Figs. 8 or 10 may be employed with or without either of the flaps 23, 24, or 32. Where an all stitched container is desired the cover may be stitched to the flap 13 as shown in Fig. 9, and if it would also be desired to further and more securely seal the case the stitches 25 may be taken through the cover and flaps 24. In this event special provision may be made for getting a blade anvil underneath the cover and the flaps to which it is to be stitched, but these special provisions are well known to those versed in the art and are shown in a number of patents to H. R. Bliss.

In some instances, it may be desired to divide the container into compartments, as illustrated in Fig. 4. Two compartments may be provided by fiber board blanks which may be creased and folded upon the creased lines to form a wall portion 35, another wall portion 36 which may fit closely against side walls of the container and which may be placed back to back with their backs constituting a partition provided by back portions 37. These may merely be slipped into place without other securing means, and advan-

tageously the partition 37 has a height substantially the same as the depth of the box so that the partition 37 may support the cover 1.

Such a container, when finally closed and sealed by gummed strip, as illustrated in Fig. 5, efficiently closes and seals the contents as one edge of the cover is closed by the creased line between the cover and the side wall 2, two edges are closed by the flaps 5 and 6 being disposed between flap-engaging members, and the free edge closed by the gummed strip. The strip may be easily split and the cover swung open for inspection of the contents. The cover may again be easily closed and sealed by another gummed strip. Of course, where stitches are used on the cover as illustrated in Figs. 8 and 9, the opening on the container for inspection purposes may be somewhat more difficult. The portions 15 and 16 thus serve to provide a slot for receiving the cover flaps, and also constitute projecting portions which very advantageously may be used as gripping elements or handles for lifting the container.

In some of the claims appended hereto the container is described by use of terms "side walls" and "end walls". In this particular instance the side walls are of greater area and are closer together than the end walls so that these terms precisely fit the present disclosure, but it is intended that these terms cover a container where the dimensions or parts are rearranged so that what is here described as a side wall or end wall may appear to be an end wall or side wall, respectively. Also, in some of the claims appended hereto the term "plural ply" is used in describing the end wall structure. This is used in a broad sense and is intended to cover that form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive, where a portion of the end walls are of plural ply structure.

I claim:

1. A fiber board container comprising a body blank creased and fashioned to form a bottom, two sides and a cover, said cover being joined directly to a side wall at a crease line whereby the same is hinged, a pair of end blanks separate from the body blank, securing flaps on some of the blanks, stitches extending through some of the blanks and securing flaps for uniting the end blanks to the body blank, the side wall of the body blank opposite the side wall to which the cover is hinged having a flap for co-operating with the cover, the end parts of the cover each having a flap thereon, said end blanks having a portion bent downwardly from the upper edge thereof and outside the container, and another portion bent upwardly from the said downwardly extending portion with its free edge disposed in close proximity to the fold line of the said downwardly folded portion, stitches passing through said downwardly and upwardly folded portions near the sides of the container whereby said portions are held snugly together, the said flaps on the cover adapted to be fitted between said folded portions of the end blanks when the cover is in folded position, and said portions of the end blanks serving as handles for the container.

2. A fiber board container comprising a blank creased to form some walls of the container including a cover, there being a single creased line between the cover and an adjacent wall which forms a hinged connection for the cover directly to said wall, end walls for the container formed of blank material separate from the first men-

tioned blank, means securing said blanks together to form a container, the blank material of the end walls having a dimension, in the direction of the depth of the container which is greater than the depth of the container, the material of each end wall, at the top of each wall, having a reverse bend whereby to form a downwardly extending portion integral with the end wall, the material of each end wall beyond the said reverse bend having a second reverse bend whereby to form an upwardly extending portion integral with the end wall and lying along side of the said downwardly extending portion, said two portions forming an upwardly opening slot at the top of each end wall with the openings substantially in the plane of the single crease forming the hinged connection for the cover, and flaps on opposite free edges of the cover adapted to fit into said slots when the cover is closed.

3. A fiber board container comprising a blank creased to form some walls of the container including a cover, there being a single creased line between the cover and an adjacent wall which forms a hinged connection for the cover directly to said wall, end walls for the container formed of

blank material separate from the first mentioned blank, means securing said blanks together to form a container, the blank material of the end walls having a dimension, in the direction of the depth of the container which is greater than the depth of the container, the material of each end wall, at the top of each wall, having a reverse bend whereby to form a downwardly extending portion on the outside of the container integral with the end wall, the material of each end wall beyond said reverse bend having a second reverse bend whereby to form an upwardly extending portion integral with the end wall and lying along side the said downwardly extending portion, said two portions forming an upwardly opening slot at the top of each end wall with the openings substantially in the plane of the single crease forming the hinge connection for the cover, and flaps on opposite free edges of the cover adapted to fit into said slots when the cover is closed, said portions formed by the reverse bends constituting handles on the outside of the case by which the case may be lifted.

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