

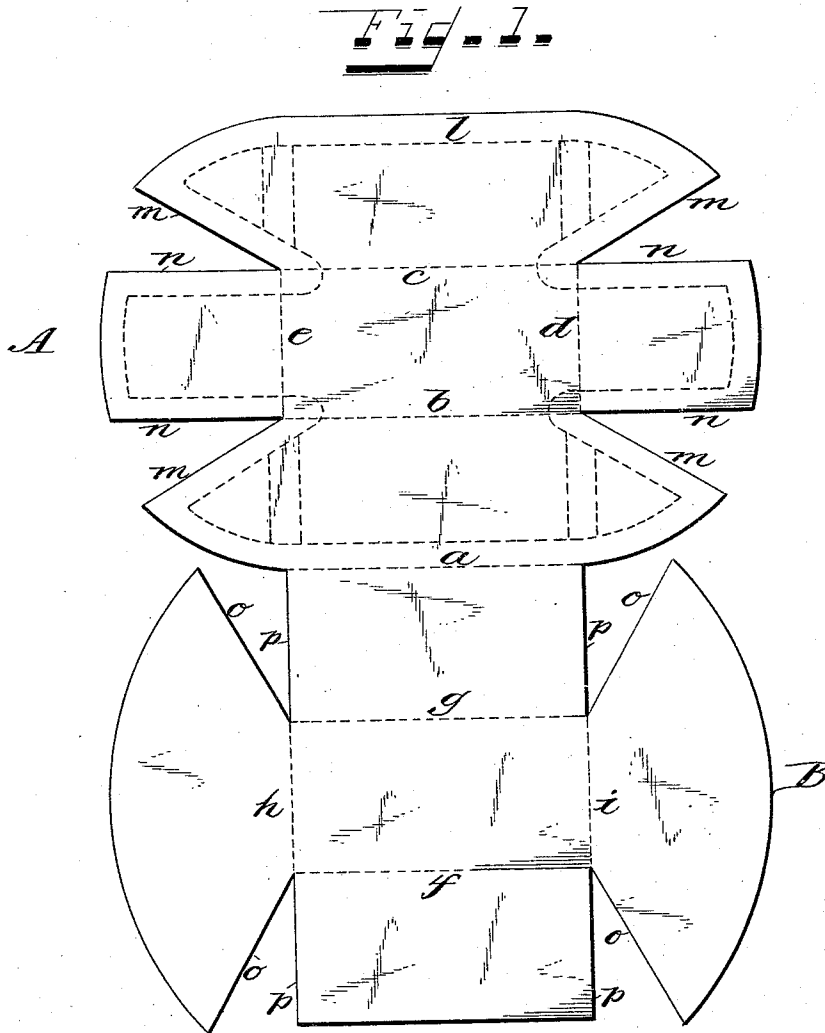
(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. M. KINNARD.
GROCER'S DISH.

No. 551,899.

Patented Dec. 24, 1895.



Witnesses.

J. Thomson Cross,
George Heidman,

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(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2.

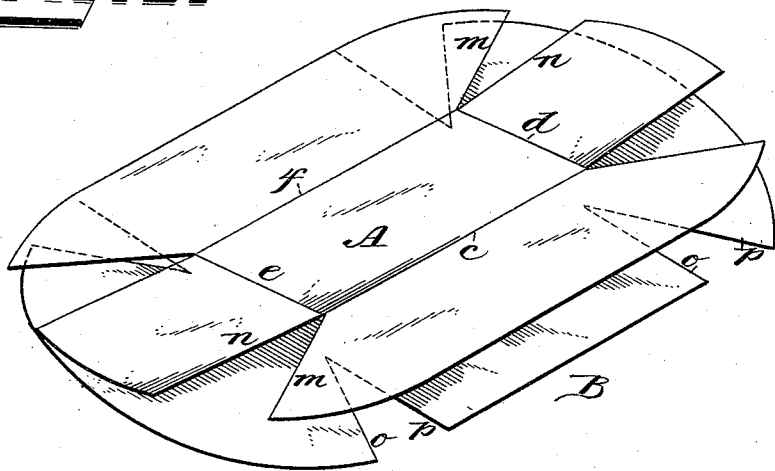
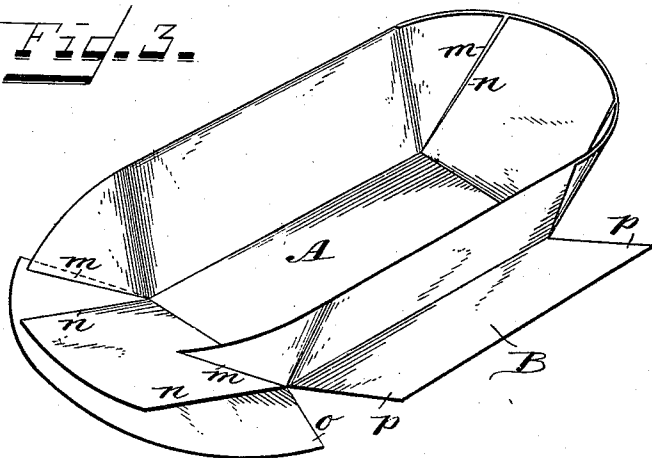


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 4.

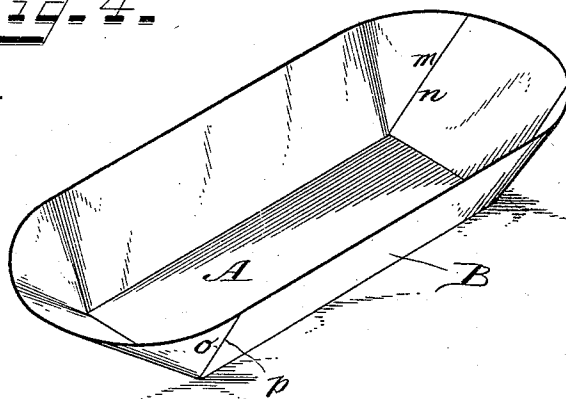


Fig. 5.

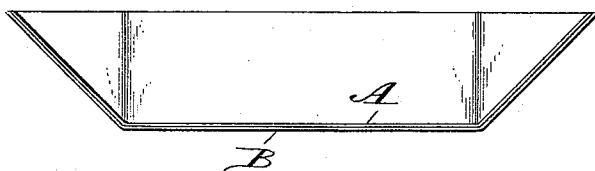
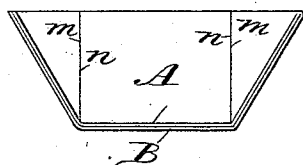


Fig. 6.



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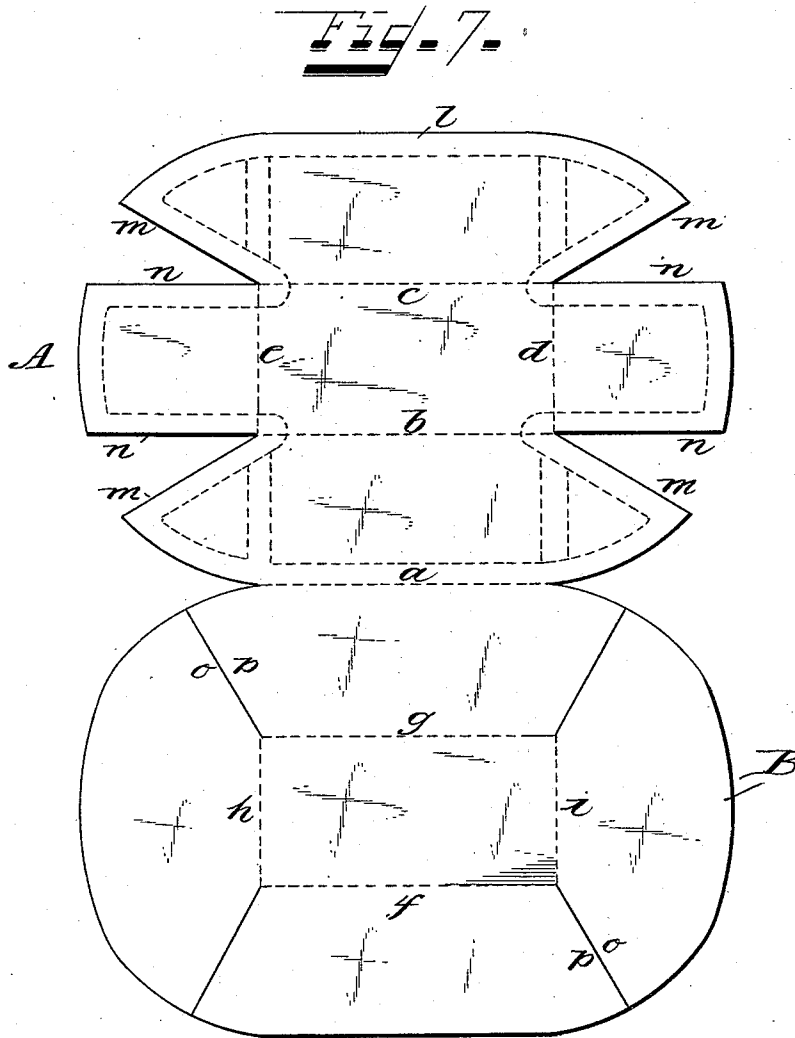
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W. M. KINNARD
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GROCER'S DISH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 551,899, dated December 24, 1895.

Application filed January 10, 1895. Serial No. 534,466. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILL M. KINNARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Grocers' Dishes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to vessels or dishes for use by grocers and storekeepers in the sale of butter, lard, pickles, sirup, berries, and the like, which are known in the trade as "grocers' butter-dishes." Dishes for such purposes which have hitherto been made of veneer, paper, or other suitable material have been manufactured in substantially three different ways: first, out of pulp, the dishes being molded in suitable forms; second, out of blanks stamped or pressed into proper shape between dies; third, out of blanks cut and bent to form the sides, the ends being lapped over each other and secured by glue, staples, tin strips, or otherwise. To meet the demands and to be a commercial success, such dishes should be exceedingly cheap to manufacture, as they are intended to be given away by the grocer with the article sold. They should be water-tight, as semiliquids are often to be delivered therein, and while light of weight they should be of sufficient strength and durability to retain their shape under ordinary uses, and they should be of smooth finish both inside and out, so that butter, lard, and the like can be easily and readily removed, and so that they will nest together to take up the smallest amount of storage room.

Pulp dishes for grocers' purposes have not come into extended use, chiefly because of the great comparative cost of production and the many difficulties attendant upon their successful manufacture. Pressed dishes, it is found, will not retain their shape in ordinary uses, but very soon flatten out or warp. Moreover, the surplus of the blank which results in the pressing of the sides is with difficulty disposed of, either in corrugating the sides of the dish or by overlapping. In either case the interior of the dish is not smooth

and the action of the dies is very apt to be uneven and to tear or weaken the structure.

Hitherto dishes of the third class above referred to made from blanks cut and bent into shape with the overlapping parts fastened with staples, glue, or otherwise have met with the most commercial success, as they are cheap to manufacture and are durable and strong enough for the uses to which they are to be put and they do not lose their shape or flatten out in use as do the pressed dishes. The overlapping of the parts however in this class of dishes leaves rough seams on the inner surface of the dish, and such dishes are far from water-tight. Moreover in dishes of this description, especially in the larger sizes, such heavy material has to be employed that it often breaks at the bends. It is to overcome these defects in dishes of this character now in use, and to combine the advantages of the pulp dish as to smoothness of finish, the pressed dish as to water-tightness, and the cut-blank dish as to durability and cheapness of manufacture that my invention is directed.

It consists essentially in forming the dish of two superimposed pliable blanks cut so that when brought up in shape the edges of the cut-out portions of at least one of the blanks will meet but not overlap.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the two blanks from which the dish is constructed, the blanks being joined for convenience in manufacture. Figs. 2 and 3 are perspective views of the blanks in process of folding. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the paper dish complete. Fig. 5 is a central longitudinal section, and Fig. 6 is a central cross-section, of the dish. Fig. 7 is a plan view of a modified form of the blanks.

Paper, cardboard, veneer, or any suitable material is cut in any of the well-known ways from a sheet of such material to form two blanks A and B, the outline or what is to form the upper edge of the completed dish being substantially similar in each blank. While in the drawings I illustrate a single blank, I speak of two blanks, because it will be very evident that it will make no difference in the structure whether the blanks A

and B are divided at the line *a* or are merely scored at that line. For convenience in manufacture I prefer not to separate the two blanks, and have therefore illustrated them as one with the scored line *a* to indicate the point of union. The blanks are cut from the sheet on the heavy lines, as shown in Fig. 1, and are preferably scored on the lines *b c d e* on blank A and on the lines *f, g, h, and i* of blank B. This scoring, however, is not essential, as the bringing together of the edges of the gores forms the dish even without the scoring. Glue or any suitable adhesive substance is then spread along the edges and across the corners of what is to be the inner surface of the inner blank, as indicated at *ll* in Fig. 1. Blank A is then folded over onto blank B, as shown in Fig. 2, on the line of jointure of the two blanks *a*. The sides and ends are then folded up, as shown in Fig. 3, the cut edges *m n* in one blank and the cut edges *o p* in the other blank being brought together so as to form a neat joint and the two blanks taking their finished shape without compression by bending or folding in a former or die and then being secured along the glued portions *l*. It will be noticed when this is done that the lines of jointure of each blank will not register with each other, but that the joints in either of the blanks will lie along the surface of the other blank, so that a perfectly water-tight dish is formed. When thus put together, a dish such as is shown in Fig. 4 is the result, perfectly smooth both inside and out, and having the appearance of a dish of but a single thickness of material.

It is not essential in carrying out my invention that gores should be cut in both of the blanks, as a perfectly-smooth inside finish can be obtained without forming gores in the outside blank, but merely cutting slits therein, as shown in Fig. 7. When the dish is formed from a blank of this nature, the sides or ends of the outside blank will overlap and a dish not quite so neat in appearance would be the result. In giving form to the dish it will be noticed that both blanks must be brought to shape simultaneously, because otherwise there would be no way of holding or securing together the edges of the blank or blanks in which the gores are cut. Where the edges of the gores are to be merely joined, the other blank must serve as a surface upon which to join them.

It will be evident that the shape of the dish will depend upon the shape of the blanks and the amount of material cut away between the edges that are to be joined. The larger the gores the steeper the sides of the dish will be. Of course therefore a great variety of shapes can be made, without in any way departing from the spirit of my invention. All that is essential is that the two blanks, when placed together, shall be of substantially the same size, so that one will fit within the other, and so that the gores of one of the blanks will not fall on or register with the gores of the

other when there is to be no overlapping either on the inside or outside of the dish.

I have described the folding over of blank A upon blank B to form the dish, blank A thus becoming the inner blank. Of course it will be readily seen that blank B can be made the inner blank, and that it makes no difference in the invention which of the blanks becomes the outer or which the inner surface of the dish.

While my invention is particularly applicable to vessels made of paper, any thin material, such as wood veneer or the like, can also be used, and I do not wish to limit myself to the use of any particular material.

It will be further noticed that the glue or other adhesive material is applied to the inner surface of the inner blank. It is preferable to thus apply the glue, because as the blanks are folded up to form the dish the contact of the outer blank with this glued surface tends to rub the glue away from the inner seam. Were the glue applied to the other blank, as the edges *m* and *n* were brought together, it would tend to squeeze the glue up between the inner seams. In bending the blanks into shape it will be seen that only the corner ears on each blank slide on each other, so that it is desirable that the rubbing or sliding of the corner pieces should carry the glue away from the inner seams and not toward them.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a dish made from a plurality of superimposed blanks with gores cut from at least one thereof, blanks taking their finished shape without compression and the edges of the gores of at least one blank meeting but not overlapping.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a dish made from a plurality of superimposed blanks with gores cut therefrom, the blanks taking their finished shape without compression and the edges of the gores of each blank meeting but not overlapping, and the joints of the gores not registering.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a dish made from a single blank folded on itself to form a double thickness, gores being cut in one of the blanks so that when the edges of the gores are brought together in forming the dish these edges will meet but not overlap.

4. As a new article of manufacture, a dish made from a single blank folded on itself to form a double thickness, different gores in each half blank being cut out, so that when the edges of the gores are brought together to form the dish, these edges will meet but not overlap, and so that the joints of the gores will not register.

5. In a dish, the combination, of an outer and an inner superimposed blank, different gores in each of which are cut out, the edges of the gores of each blank being joined to form the sides, though not to overlap and the

blanks taking their finished shape without compression, substantially as shown and described.

5 6. In a dish, the combination of a plurality
of blanks with sections cut from at least one
thereof, the edges of the gores of which meet
but do not overlap, with proper adhesive ma-
terial along the edges of the blanks to secure
the two together and the blanks taking their
10 finished shape without compression, substan-
tially as shown and described.

7. In a dish, the combination of a plurality
of blanks with different sections cut there-
from, the blanks taking their finished shape
without compression, the edges of the gores of
15 each blank meeting but not overlapping, and
the joints of the gores not registering, with
proper adhesive material along the edges of
the blanks to secure the two together substan-
tially as shown and described.

20 8. A new process of making dishes which
consists in cutting gores in one of two similar
blanks placing one blank upon the other so
that their outer edges substantially coincide
and then simultaneously bending both blanks
25 to shape without compression, joining the

edges of the gores together and gluing the two
blanks together, substantially as shown and
described.

9. A new process of making dishes, which 30
consists in cutting gores at proper places in
each of two similar blanks, placing one blank
upon the other so that the gores do not regis-
ter, and then simultaneously joining the edges
of the gores in each blank by bending without 35
compression and gluing the two blanks to-
gether, substantially as shown and described.

10. A new process of making dishes, which
consists in cutting gores at proper places in
each of two similar blanks, placing one blank 40
upon the other so that the gores do not regis-
ter, and then simultaneously joining the edges
of the gores in each blank by bending without
compression and gluing the two blanks to-
gether, the glue being first applied to the in- 45
ner surface of the inner blank, substantially
as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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