July 6, 1943. R. E. PETERS, JR 2,323,565

CARTON

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FIG 1

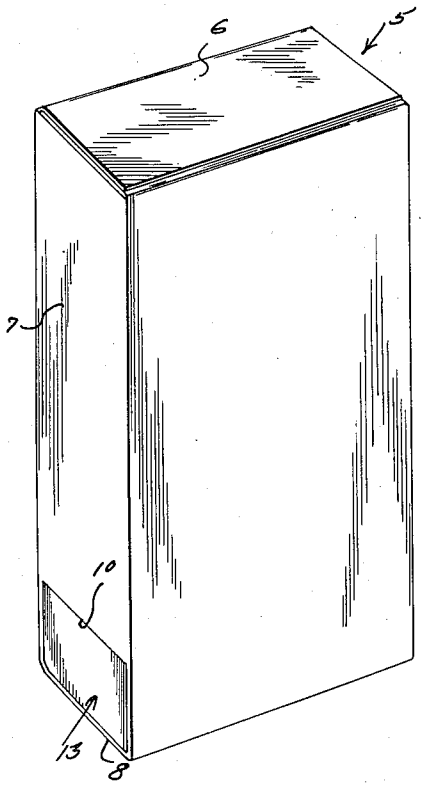


FIG 6

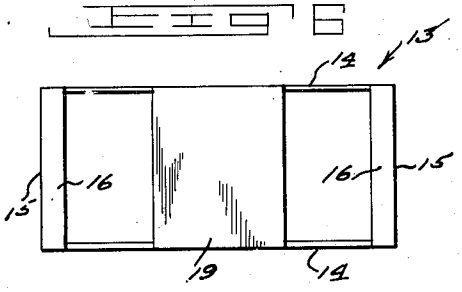


FIG 7

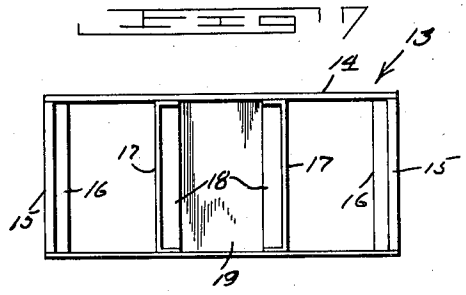
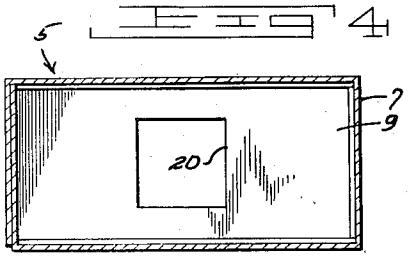


FIG 4



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CARTON

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FIG 2

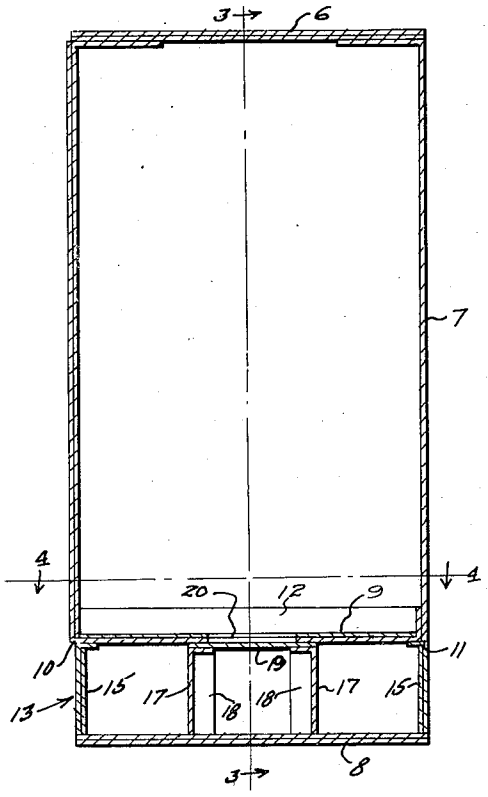


FIG 3

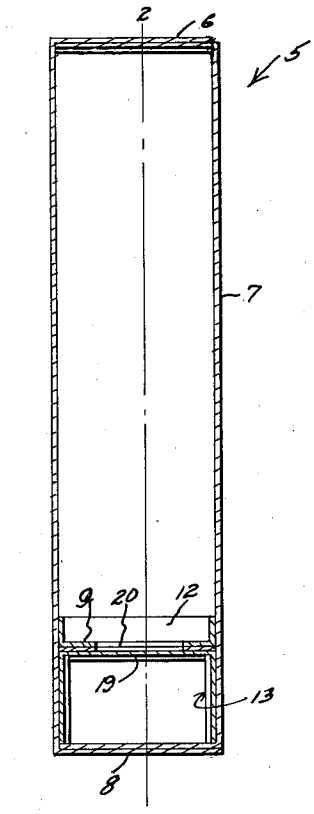
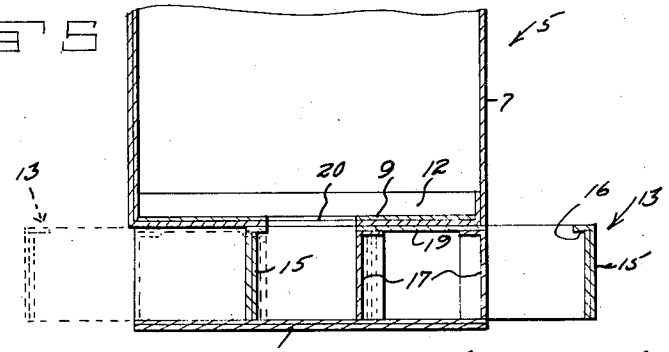


FIG 5



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2,323,565

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,323,565

CARTON

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Application July 4, 1942, Serial No. 449,795

2 Claims. (Cl. 221—104)

The invention relates to improvements in cartons, and more particularly to a carton container incorporating dispensing means for dispensing measured amounts of the contents of the container, and the primary object of the invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive, and practical arrangement of the character whereby spilling waste and air spoilage of the contents of the carton is prevented, and measured amounts of the contents of the carton are made instantly available.

Other important objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent from a reading of the following description taken in connection with the appended drawings, wherein for purposes of illustration a preferred embodiment of the invention is shown.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a general side perspective view of the embodiment.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view taken through the carton along the line 2—2 of Figure 3.

Figure 3 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken through Figure 2 along the line 3—3 and looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 4 is a horizontal sectional view taken through Figure 2 along the line 4—4 and looking downwardly.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary sectional view similar to Figure 2 but showing the measuring dispenser in an operative position.

Figure 6 is a top plan view of the dispenser.

Figure 7 is a bottom plan view of Figure 6.

Referring in detail to the drawings, the numeral 5 generally designates the carton as a whole which may suitably have a generally rectangular folded and pasted form providing a multiple ply top 6, a body 7 including side and end walls, a multiple ply bottom 8, and a partition 9 horizontally supported in the lower part of the body 7 substantially flush with the upper edges of the openings 10 and 11, the partition having flanges 12 which may be pasted to the interior of the body 7 to support the partition.

Slidable outwardly through either the opening 10 or the opening 11, from the inoperative closed position shown in Figure 2 of the drawings is the dispenser which is generally designated 13 and which consists of longitudinal side walls 14, 14 and end walls 15, 15 connecting the side walls, the end walls having inturned flanges 16 at their upper ends which are secured to the upper edges of the side walls 14 for reinforcing purposes and to provide relatively rounded extremities at the opposite ends of the top of the dispenser 13 to prevent sticking of these portions of the dispenser in the openings 10 and 11, which would impair the freedom of action of the dispenser.

A pair of dividing walls 17, 17, which are longitudinally spaced at equal distances from the end walls 15 extend between the longitudinal side walls 14, as shown in Figure 7 of the drawings, and these have inturned flanges 18 on three sides which are fastened to the side walls 14 and also to a top plate 19 which extends between the side walls 14 and closes the aperture between the said side walls and between the dividers 17. The top plate 19 is slightly longer than a discharge opening 20 in the partition 9 within the body 7, so that when the dispenser is in the intermediate inoperative position shown in Figure 2 of the drawings the plate 19 will close the opening 20 and prevent the contents of the carton from falling gravitationally or otherwise into the dispenser.

When it is desired to dispense a measured quantity or amount of the contents of the carton corresponding to the cubical capacity of one of the compartments of the dispenser defined by the adjacent end wall and the adjacent dividers 17, and the partition 9 and the bottom 8 of the carton, the dispenser 13 is pushed to one of the operative positions shown in full lines in Figure 5 of the drawings, wherein communication is established between the opening 20 in the partition 9 and one of the said compartments in the dispenser. The dispenser is then pushed again to the closed position and then beyond that position to an open position at the opposite side of the carton, so that the contents of the compartment of the dispenser filled as indicated falls through the open bottom of the compartment into the vessel or other receptacle provided to receive the measured amount of the contents of the carton 5. In this last described position of the dispenser the other compartment of the dispenser becomes filled to capacity with the contents of the carton, so that a further measured quantity of the contents of the carton may be dispensed by moving the dispenser to the original starting position. The dispenser may be moved from side to side of the carton in the manner indicated, discharging a measured amount of the contents of the carton each time, until the entire contents of the carton above the partition 9 is exhausted.

It will be observed that the device of the invention serves not only the convenience of providing accurately measured quantities of the

contents of the container, but the arrangement prevents contamination by air or other means, of the contents of the carton which would result from exposure in an open carton, since the contents of the carton is continually sealed from such exposure no matter what the position of the dispenser.

Although there is shown and described herein a preferred embodiment of the invention, it is to be understood that the invention is not intended to be confined thereto, except as may be required by the scope of the subjoined claims.

Having described the invention, what is claimed is:

1. A carton comprising side and end walls, a top and a bottom, said end walls being formed with registered openings adjacent the bottom, a horizontal partition providing a transverse passage across said carton at the level of the upper edges of said end openings having a central discharge aperture, a measuring dispenser slidably mounted in said passage on said bottom, said dispenser having laterally spaced end compartments open at top and bottom of predetermined cubic capacity and a cover plate over the space therebetween to normally close said discharge aperture while in the inoperative normal position of the container, said dispenser being arranged to be moved in a lateral direction to register said discharge aperture with either one of said end compartments thereby conserving a portion of the contents of the carton to be discharged through said aperture to fill the compartments, said dispenser being arranged to be then moved in the opposite lateral direction to empty the filled compartment while simultaneously registering the other compartment with the discharge aperture in the partition.

2. A carton according to claim 1 wherein said carton is of substantially rectangular horizontal cross section and said dispenser comprises a pair of spaced longitudinal side walls connected by end walls, with longitudinally spaced dividers cooperating with the said side walls and the corresponding end walls to define said compartments.

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