

Jan. 11, 1949.

J. FOOTE

2,458,844

PACKAGING

Filed Jan. 5, 1946

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

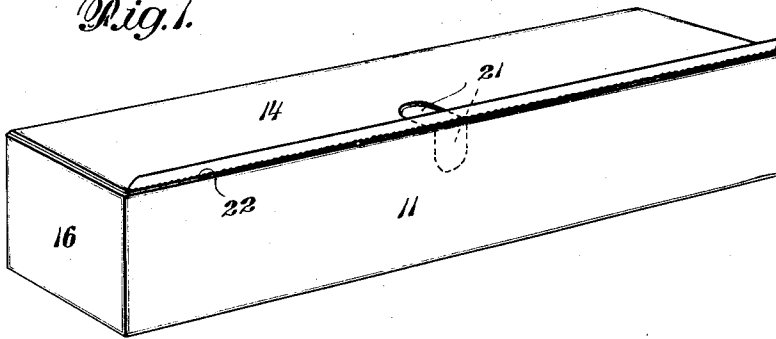
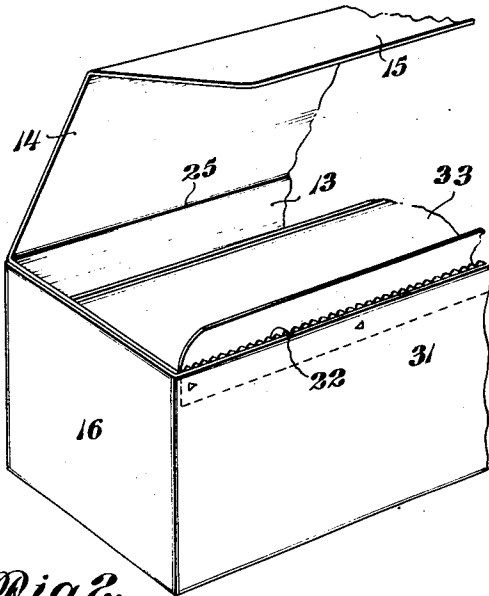


Fig. 2.

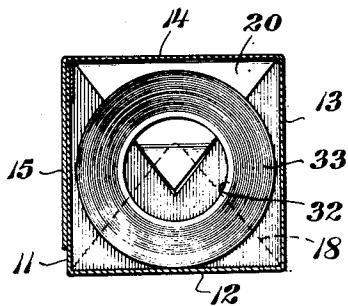


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

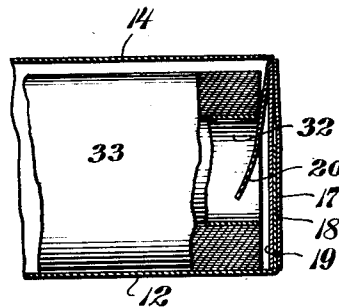
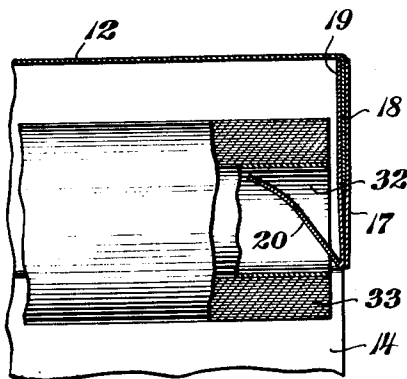


Fig. 7.



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

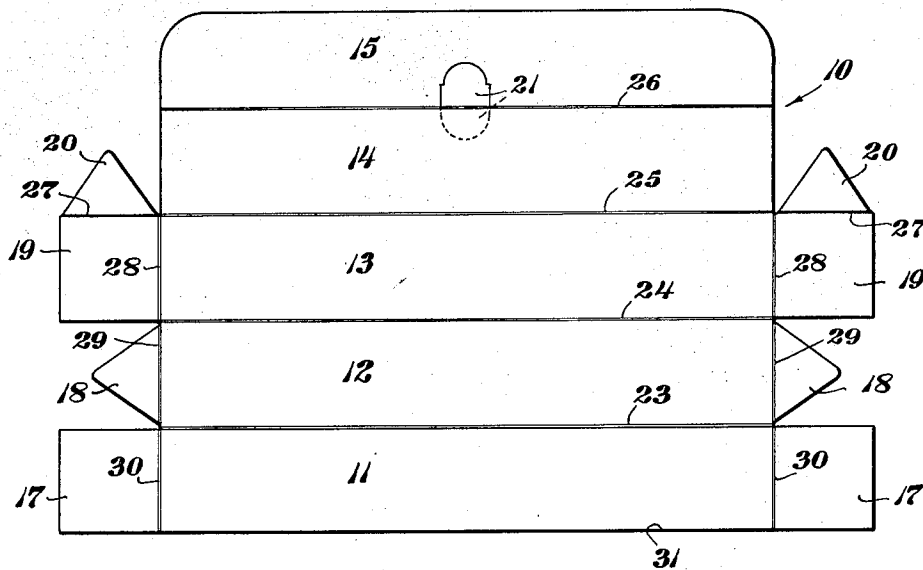


Fig. 3.

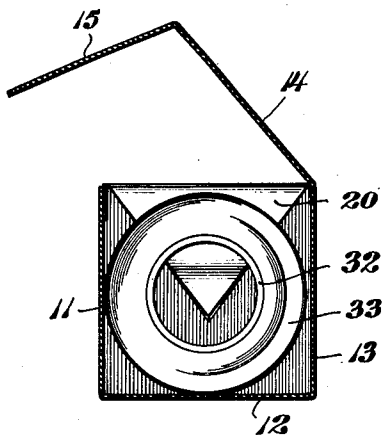


Fig. 6.

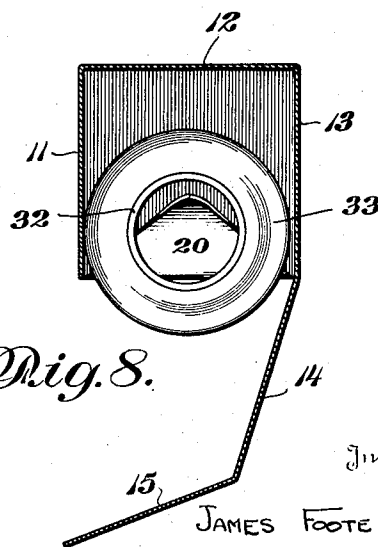


Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,458,844

PACKAGING

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Application January 5, 1946, Serial No. 639,253

18 Claims. (Cl. 206—58)

1

This invention relates to dispensing cartons and more particularly to cartons of the type containing rolls of paper such as wax paper which dispense the paper in web form, which paper may be torn from the dispensed web in pieces of desired lengths against a cutting edge secured to the carton.

Prior to the instant invention, wax paper dispensing cartons have been made of cardboard blanks folded into the shape of a rectangular parallelepiped in which the structure comprises a tray for receiving the roll of wax paper and a top portion, which top portion includes a front flap.

In some prior boxes the web is dispensed between the front flap which is disposed inwardly of the tray and the front of the tray. As the web is dispensed the tendency is to pull the roll entirely out of the tray causing the roll to fall on the floor which, of course, would be unsanitary, and it is necessary to hold the top in place with one hand while the web is pulled with the other hand. Further, the roll may fall out of the box if the box is dropped inadvertently.

In other prior constructions, the top portion comprises a fold line intermediate the front and back of the top portion, which fold line extends from one small side of the carton to the other small side and the rear portion of the top back of the fold line is fastened to the small sides or ends of the carton in such a manner that when the top is opened it provides an opening which is smaller than the diameter of the roll to be dispensed. Such prior constructions involve a weakened top and after continued folding of the top the tendency is to tear that portion of the top which is attached to the sides which, when torn, results in a failure of the box to function in the manner desired.

Still another prior construction involves the use of cylindrical bearings secured to the inner faces of the small end walls of the carton or tray which bearings extend within the core of the roll to be dispensed. Such cylindrical bearings are difficult to incorporate in a wax paper box dispenser and the resulting construction is expensive to manufacture. Further, in constructions of this type the wax paper roll can not be loaded into the box after the box is assembled.

It is an object of the instant invention to provide a relatively simple box construction which may be readily manufactured, conveniently used and from which the roll can not be readily displaced accidentally such as when the box is dropped or when it is inverted.

It is another object of the invention to provide

2

a wax paper dispenser which will dispense paper smoothly and conveniently from a roll.

It is a further object of the instant invention to teach a method of folding a wax paper carton from a blank and loading same with a roll of wax paper.

It is still a further object of the instant invention to provide a novel wax paper carton dispenser blank from which the carton may be made by folding same.

Other objects and the nature and advantages of the instant invention will be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a carton in accordance with the instant invention;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view similar to Fig. 1 with the top portion in open position;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of blank from which the carton of Fig. 1 is made;

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal vertical section of the carton shown in Fig. 1 with parts broken away and parts in elevation;

Fig. 5 is a transverse vertical section with parts shown in elevation of the carton shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5 with the top portion in open position;

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 4 with the carton inverted and the top portion in open position; and

Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 6 with the carton inverted.

Referring to the drawings, the blank 10, see Fig. 3, comprises a front section 11, a bottom section 12, a back section 13, a top section 14, and a front flap 15. The sides 16 of the carton, see Figs. 1 and 2, are made up of the rectangular tabs 17 which project from the front section 11, the triangular tabs 18 which extend from the bottom section 12 and the rectangular tabs 19 which extend from the back section 13. Extending from the rectangular tabs 19 are the triangular spindle bearings 20 as shown in Fig. 3 on the carton blank 10.

A finger grip opening in the carton may extend into the top section 14 and the front flap 15 which opening may be temporarily closed by the piece 21 which is held to the top section 14 by a space between the perforations as shown, and the portion of the piece 21 which extends within the flap 15 may be completely severed therefrom. The cutter edge element 22 may be of metal secured to the top 31 of the front section 11.

The score line 23 provides for convenient fold-

3

ing of the front section 11 and bottom section 12 so that the front section 11 and the bottom section 12 may be arranged in planes at right angles to each other. The score line 24 between the bottom section 12 and the back section 13 provides for convenient folding of the sections so that they may be arranged in planes at right angles to each other. The score line 25 between the top section 14 and the back section 13 provides a convenient hinge between the top and the back. The score line 26 provides a convenient hinge between the top section 14 and the front flap 15. The score lines 27 provide a convenient hinge between the spindle bearings 20 and the tabs 19. The score lines 28 provide a convenient fold line between the tabs 19 and the back section 13. The scores lines 29 provide a convenient fold line between the triangular tabs 18 and the bottom section 12. The score lines 30 provide a convenient fold line between the rectangular tabs 17 and the front section 11.

In the complete assembly the tabs 17 form the outer lamina of each of the sides 16, the tabs 18 form the intermediate lamina of each of the sides 16, and the tabs 19 form the inner lamina of each of the sides 16. The tabs 17, 18 and 19 in the assembly may be suitably fastened together with adhesive or by the use of staples or the like and it is obvious that when the tabs 17, 18 and 19 are laminated as shown in Figs. 4 and 7, for example, a tray-like structure as shown in Fig. 2 will result with the top section 14 formed integral with the back 13 with a hinge line at 25 as shown in Fig. 2. The spindle bearings 20 which extend from the top of the tabs 19 when the back is in assembled position are folded downwardly and the apexes thereof extend within the core 32 of the wax paper roll 33 as shown in Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. As shown in these figures, the parts of the spindle bearings 20 closest to the apexes may be bent slightly toward each other.

The roll of wax paper 33 is adapted to be loaded within the dispensing carton either through the top opening or through the end. When the box is to be loaded through the top, the box is assembled as described and the roll inserted through the top opening into the position shown in Figs. 2, 4, 5 and 6 and the spindle bearings 20 will automatically take the position shown in these figures.

When the box is to be loaded through the end, the blank shown in Fig. 3 is first folded along score lines 23, 24, 25 and 26 and the flap 15 is then secured to the front section 11 either on the inside of the front section 11 or on the outside as shown in Fig. 5 by glueing or by the use of a conventional tongue and slit arrangement. The roll 33 is then inserted through one of the open ends or sides. Then the spindle bearings 20 are folded along score lines 27 as already described above, and the tabs 17, 18 and 19 are folded along score lines 28, 29 and 30 and the side 16 assembled by lamination as already described above to complete the assembly.

The user may open the box as shown in Fig. 2, remove the piece 21 and then insert the flap 15 behind the started web as shown in Fig. 1. The web may then be pulled out to the desired length and torn across the cutter edge 22. Thereafter, the web may again be started by inserting a finger through the opening formed by the removal of the piece 21 and pulling a short length of web upwardly so as to expose same. As lengths of web are pulled from the roll, the roll revolves about the spindle bearings 20 smoothly and the

4

dispensing operation is facilitated without concern regarding the possibility of the roll being pulled entirely out of the box as the spindle bearings 20 hold the roll within the box. Even when the box is inverted with the top 14 open the roll will not fall out of the box as shown in Figs. 7 and 8 and, accordingly, the user need have no concern about the roll falling on the floor and becoming unsanitary.

It will be obvious to those skilled in the art that various changes may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention and therefore the invention is not limited to what is shown in the drawings and described in the specification but only as indicated in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A dispensing carton for holding a roll of sheet material having a hollow core and dispensing lengths of said sheet material formed from an integral blank including two sides, a front, bottom, back, and top, means for holding said roll within the tray formed by the front, bottom, back and two sides comprising planular members extending from one of the margins of each of said sides into the core of said roll.

2. The structure recited in claim 1, said planular members including a base having a dimension substantially the same as the dimension of the margin of the side from which it extends and tapering along its length to a dimension in width smaller than the diameter of the core of said roll.

3. The structure recited in claim 1, said planular members being generally triangular in shape with the base thereof adjacent the margin of the side from which it extends.

4. A package comprising a box in the shape of a rectangular parallelepiped having a front, bottom, back, top and two sides, a roll of sheet material having a hollow core located within said box, the axis of said roll being perpendicular to the planes of said sides, planular members extending from one of the margins of each of said sides into the core of said roll.

5. The structure recited in claim 4, said planular members including a base having a dimension substantially the same as the dimension of the margin of the side from which it extends and tapering along its length to a dimension in width smaller than the diameter of the core of said roll.

6. The structure recited in claim 4, said planular members being generally triangular in shape with the base thereof adjacent the margin of the side from which it extends.

7. The structure recited in claim 1, each of said sides being laminated and comprising a lamina consisting of an extension of said front, a lamina consisting of an extension of said bottom and a lamina consisting of an extension of said back.

8. A dispensing carton for holding a roll of sheet material having a hollow core and dispensing lengths of said sheet material formed from an integral blank including two sides, a front, bottom, back, and top, means for holding said roll within the tray formed by the front, bottom, back and two sides, comprising planular members extending from one of the margins of each of said sides into the core of said roll, each of said sides being laminated and comprising an outer lamina consisting of an extension of said front, an intermediate lamina consisting of an

5

extension of said bottom and an inner lamina consisting of an extension of said back.

9. The structure recited in claim 1, said planular members extending from the top margin of each of said sides into the core of said roll.

10. The structure recited in claim 4, said planular members extending from the top margin of each of said sides into the core of said roll.

11. A package comprising a box in the shape of a rectangular parallelepiped having a front, bottom, back, top and two sides, a roll of sheet material having a hollow core located within said box, the axis of said roll being perpendicular to the planes of said sides, planular members extending from one of the margins of each of said sides into the core of said roll, each of said sides being laminated and comprising an outer lamina consisting of an extension of said front, an intermediate lamina consisting of an extension of said bottom and an inner lamina consisting of an extension of said back.

12. The structure recited in claim 8, said planular members extending from the top of the extension from said back.

13. The structure recited in claim 11, said planular members extending from the top of the extension from said back.

14. A dispensing carton for holding a roll of sheet material having a core and dispensing lengths of said sheet material formed from an integral blank including two sides, a front, bottom, back, and top, means for holding said roll within the tray formed by the front, bottom, back, and two sides each having end margins and side margins comprising planular members extending from one of the side margins of each of said sides in bearing relation with said core.

15. A dispensing carton for holding a roll of sheet material having a core and dispensing lengths of said sheet material formed from an integral blank including two sides each having end margins and side margins, a front, bottom, back, and top, means for holding said roll within the tray formed by the front, bottom, back, and two sides comprising members formed of planular material extending from one of the side margins of each of said sides in bearing relation with said core.

16. A package comprising a box in the shape of

6

a rectangular parallelepiped having a front, bottom, back, top, and two sides each having end margins and side margins, a roll of sheet material having a core located within said box, the axis of said roll being perpendicular to the planes of said sides, planular members extending from one of the side margins of each of said sides in bearing relation with said core.

17. An integral blank for a dispensing carton for holding a roll of sheet material having a core and dispensing lengths of said sheet material, comprising a rectangular front section having extensions on each side thereof separated from the front section by a score line and adapted to form side elements having end margins and side margins, a rectangular bottom section separated from said front section by a score line and having two side extensions separated from said bottom section by score lines which side extensions are adapted to form side elements having end margins and side margins, a rectangular back section separated from said bottom section by a score line and having two side extensions separated from said bottom section by score lines and adapted to form side elements having end margins and side margins, a rectangular top section separated from said back section by a score line, one of said side elements extending from each side of one of said sections having a further bearing extension at its side margin adapted to be formed into bearing relation with the core of a roll of sheet material to be dispensed.

18. The structure recited in claim 17, said bearing extension being triangular in shape and formed integral with the top of each of the side extensions from said back section.

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