

Sept. 3, 1963

A. M. SCHROM
DISPENSING CARTON

3,102,675

Filed June 29, 1961

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

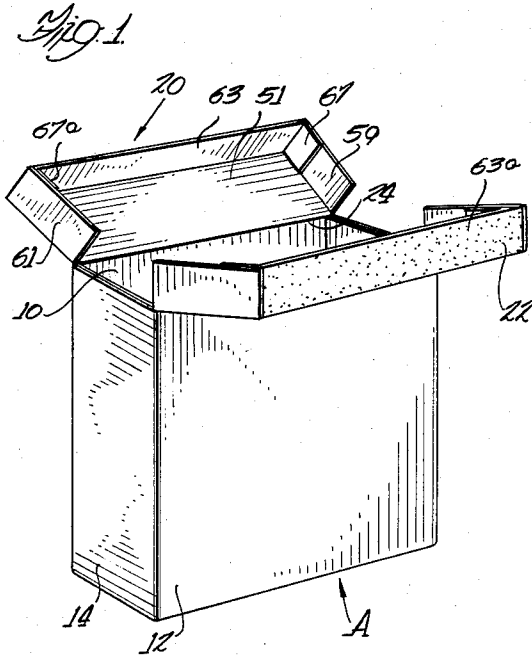


Fig. 1a

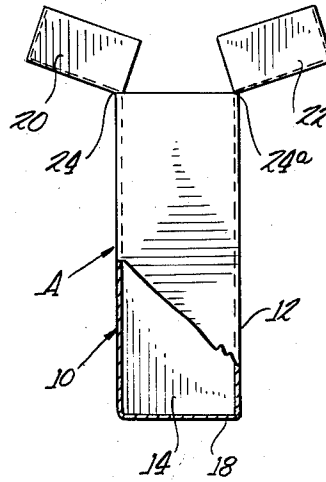
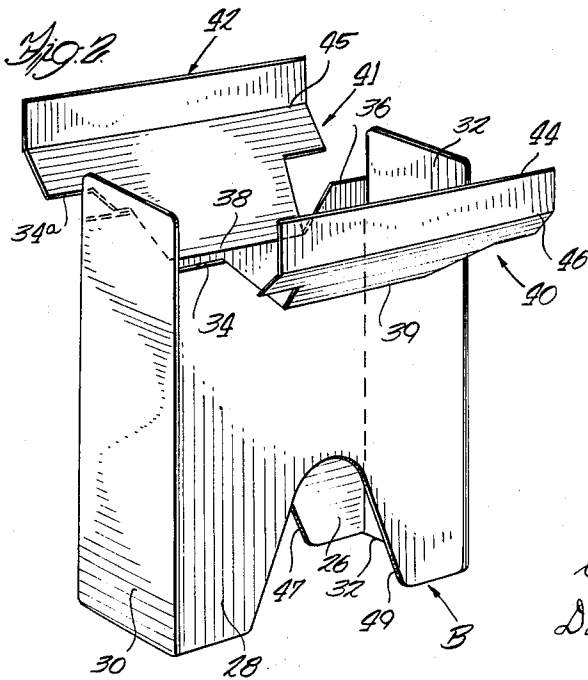
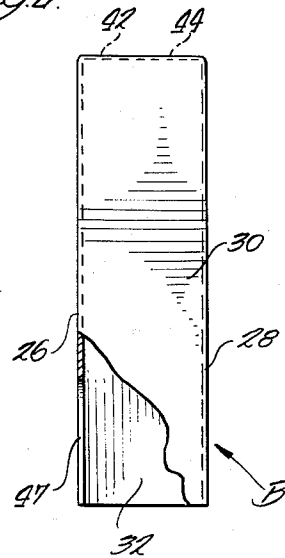


Fig. 2a



Inventor
Archie M. Schrom
Dawson, Dilton, Fallon & Longmuss
Attorneys

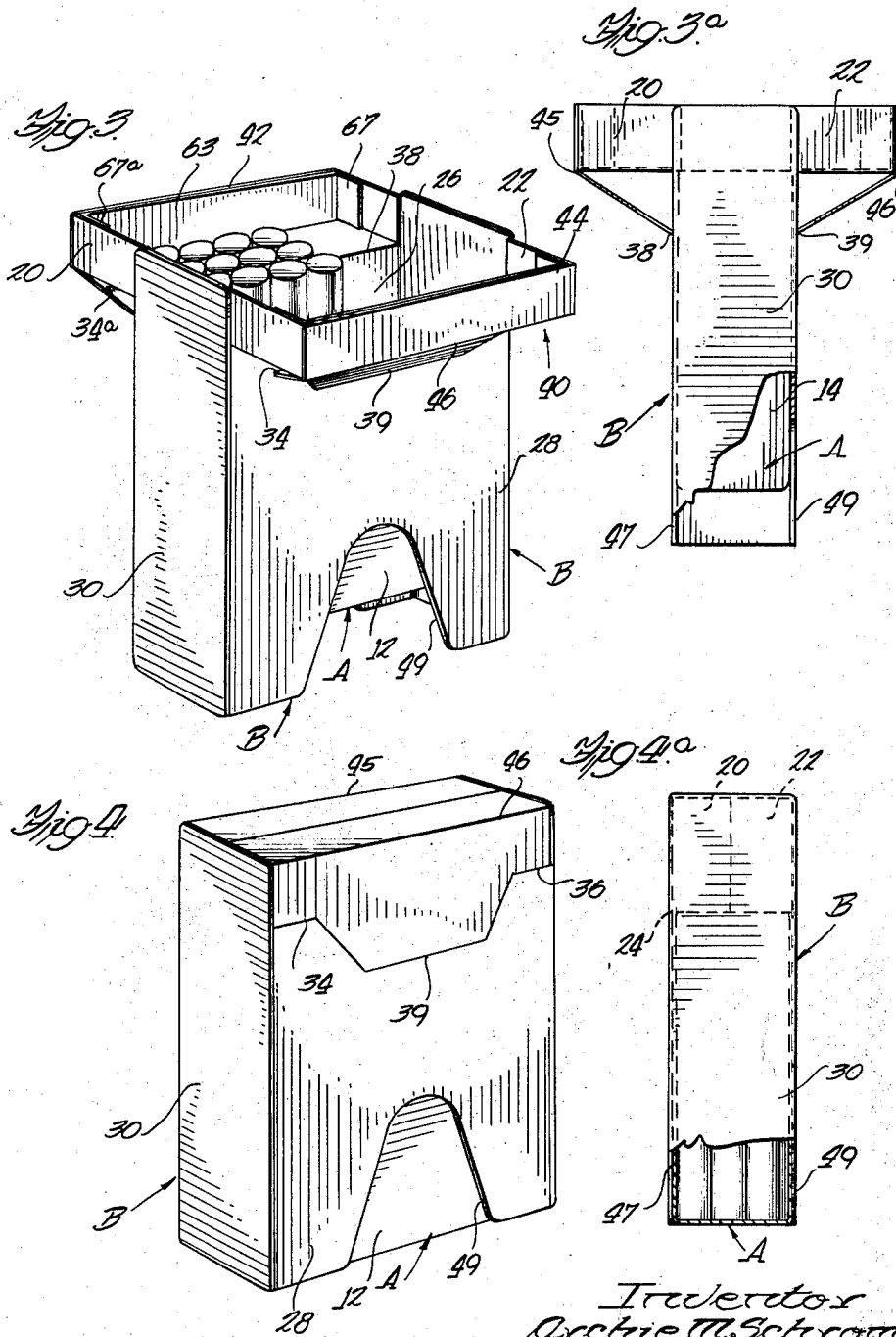
Sept. 3, 1963

A. M. SCHROM
DISPENSING CARTON

3,102,675

Filed June 29, 1961

3 Sheets-Sheet 2



Inventor
Archibald M. Schrom
Lawson, Hilton, Fallon & Longmire
Attorneys

Sept. 3, 1963

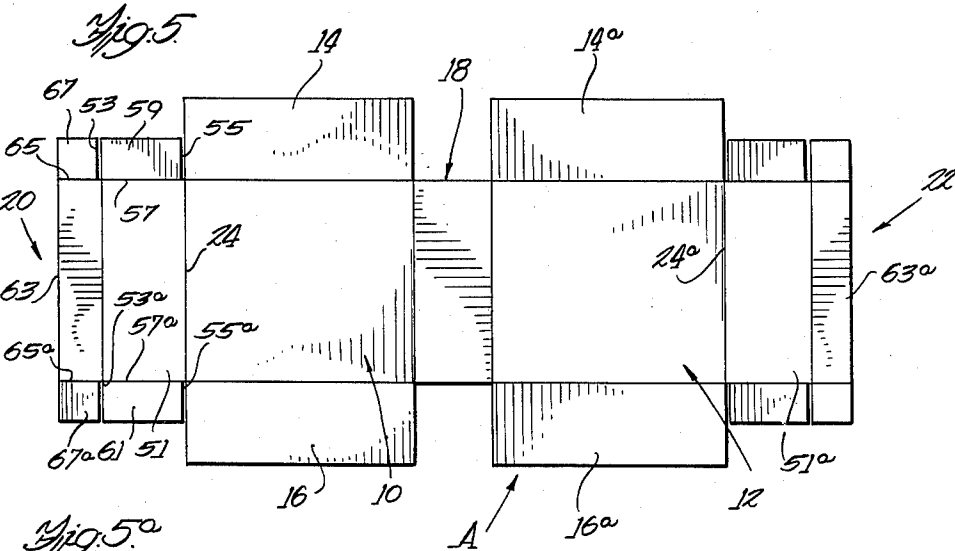
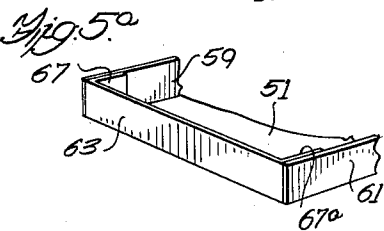
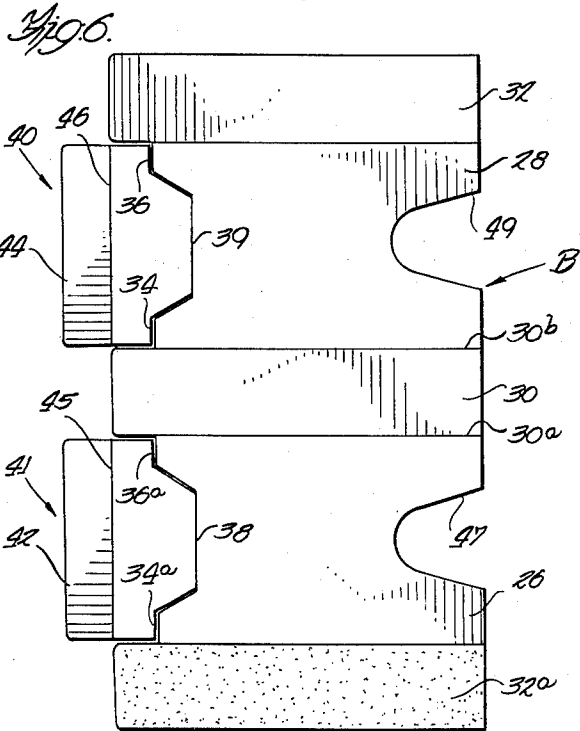
A. M. SCHROM

3,102,675

DISPENSING CARTON

Filed June 29, 1961

3 Sheets-Sheet 3



Inventor
Archie M. Schrom
Dawson, Dillon, Fallon & Longmire
Attorneys

1

3,102,675

DISPENSING CARTON

Archie M. Schrom, 1315 Greenwood Ave.,
Wilmette, Ill.

Filed June 29, 1961, Ser. No. 120,587

4 Claims. (Cl. 229-20)

This invention relates to an improved dispensing carton for the reception of cigarettes, cigars and similar articles of an elongated shape, which provides protection of such articles when closed, and which may be readily and surely opened to present such articles for easy, ready, selection.

The requirements of a desirable dispensing carton can best be understood if related to the specific problems involved in cigarette packages, although it is understood that the invention is not limited to such use.

It is believed that the ideal cigarette container would be one which would be operable with a single hand when necessary to expose the entire contents for rapid and facile selection from the very first cigarette until the contents are exhausted, which would be sufficiently rigid in construction to maintain life and operability throughout the period of the use of the contents and offer significant protection to the contents when closed, which would have an opened position which was self-locking and which exposed the upper ends of the cigarettes for ease in grasping to facilitate selection, which would include closing means to insure complete closing of the container after use, and which would lend itself to simple and inexpensive manufacture and assembly in extremely large quantities while being intrinsically subject to precise quality control.

Therefore, it is the primary object of this invention to provide a dispensing carton which accomplishes all the foregoing requirements when used for cigarettes or any other similar objects.

The novel features of the construction and operation of this dispensing carton will be more clearly apparent from the following description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings which illustrate the preferred form of the invention, like character references being employed to denote like parts throughout the several figures.

In the drawings:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of the inside envelope or casing before assembly;

FIGURE 1a is an end elevational view thereof;

FIGURE 2 is a perspective view of the outer envelope or casing before being assembled;

FIGURE 2a is an end elevational view thereof;

FIGURE 3 is a perspective view of the assembled dispensing carton shown in the opened position;

FIGURE 3a is an end elevational view thereof;

FIGURE 4 is a perspective view of the assembled dispensing carton shown in the closed position;

FIGURE 4a is an end elevational view thereof partly broken away to show the contents;

FIGURE 5 is the top plan view of the blank utilized to form the inner envelope or casing;

FIGURE 5a is a fragmentary view in perspective of a portion of one of the closure halves; and

FIGURE 6 is the top plan view of the blank utilized to form the outer envelope or casing.

The inner envelope or casing A, shown before assembly in FIG. 1, is of a substantially box-like configuration having two opposing side walls 10 and 12 joined by end walls 14 and 16, all of which join the bottom 18.

The upper end of the inner casing A is formed to provide two cooperating closure halves 20 and 22, each of said sides being scored at a distance from the top of the respective sides along lines 24 and 24a to permit each of said closure halves to be moved hingedly outwardly into the position shown in FIG. 1a. It is further to be noted

2

that the upper portion of the inner casing forming the cooperating closure halves completely surrounds the enclosed articles to form a complete rectangular box-like container when the halves are in closed position, as shown in FIGS. 4 and 4a, to provide protection for the contents.

The inner casing A is slidably received within the outer envelope or casing B, shown in FIG. 2. Outer casing B is formed with an open bottom, and two opposing side walls 26 and 28 which join the end walls 30 and 32 to form a hollow tubular unit.

The upper portions of the opposing side walls 26 and 28 are each cut downwardly separating the upper portions from each of the respective end walls 30 and 32, each of said cuts then turning away from said end walls and extending toward each other substantially parallel with the upper edge of the respective side walls 26 and 28 to form shoulders 34 and 36, as seen in FIG. 4. The respective cuts then slope downwardly and inwardly, terminating in the scored portions 38 and 39 respectively, thus forming opposed webbed portions which are indicated generally at 40 and 41 in FIG. 2 and are free to move hingedly outwardly to accommodate the opening of the cooperating closure halves when the two cases are assembled.

The upper end of each of the respective webs 40 and 41 terminates in an upper tab 42 and 44 which likewise, because of the scoring 45 and 46, have a hinged relationship with respect to the web.

Also, the opposing sides of the outer casing B are seen to have cutout portions 47 and 49 adjacent each of the lower edges to permit grasping of the lower portion of the inner casing when the container is assembled.

To assemble the containers, the inner casing A is inserted within the outer casing B and the upper tabs 42 and 44 of outer casing B are glued or otherwise affixed to the respective upper edges of the respective closure halves 20 and 22. The container is then ready for use.

One of the important advantages of this container structure is that it lends itself easily to simple fabrication. The blank from which the inner casing A is formed is shown in FIG. 5 and is seen to be completely symmetrical, with the opposing sides 10 and 12 being joined on the blank by the intermediary bottom portion 18. The sides 14 and 16 are formed respectively by the overlapping of panels 14, 14a and 16, 16a each bent substantially at right angles with respect to the side portions 10 and 12 along the scoring provided for this purpose. The respective panels 14, 14a and 16, 16a are then glued into position as shown in FIG. 1 to form the inner casing of the container.

The respective closure halves 20 and 22 are each seen to be comprised of first side panels 51 and 51a which are delineated by score lines 24 and 24a to provide a hinged relationship with respect to the upper edge of the side panels 10 and 12. Each first side panel has cuts at 53, 55 and 53a, 55a on opposing sides joined by score lines 57 and 57a to form symmetrical flaps 59 and 61. Second side panels 63 and 63a are hinged by means of scoring to the first side panels, and the scoring 65, 65a results in tabs 67 and 67a which enable the second side panels to be folded around, as shown in FIG. 5a, and secured by glue or other similar means with respect to the tabs 67 and 67a to form the closure half shown in FIG. 5a. When both closure halves are thus completed they provide cooperating closure means which completely surround the goods to be packed in the closed position, while permitting oppositely directed hinged movement to accomplish opening.

In FIG. 6 is shown the blank from which the outer casing B is formed. Here again, a substantially symmetrical arrangement is shown wherein the opposing side walls 26 and 28 of the outer casing are shown joined

3

by the end wall 30 which, because of the score lines 30a and 30b, permits this blank to be folded around to form a tube, with the overlapping side panels 32 and 32a being glued together or otherwise affixed.

One the unique advantages of this invention is the fact that the contents such as cigars, cigarettes, etc. may be inserted within the inner casing A simultaneously with the formation of the inner casing from the blank shown in FIG. 5. As an alternative, after the inner casing A and the outer casing B have been formed and assembled, the contents can be packaged by merely inserting them into the container when it is in the opened position, as shown in FIG. 3.

Once the container is appropriately filled and closed to the position shown in FIG. 4, it is seen that a completely closed container is provided which offers significant protection to the contents, and, especially when made out of cardboard or other heavy material, prevents the contents from being crushed or otherwise mangled while being carried.

To expose the contents for selection and use, the container, as shown in FIG. 4, is first gripped between the end walls of the outer casing, the thumb and forefinger placed upon the lower end of the inner casing B through the cutout portions 47 and 49, and the inner casing moved upwardly in relation to the outer casing. Due to the constraining action of the webs 40 and 41, the upper closure halves 20 and 22 are forced to pivot about the score lines 24 and 24a and over the shoulders 34, 34a and 36, 36a until the lower surface of each of the closure halves is in a position substantially perpendicular with respect to the side walls of the outer casing, as is best seen in FIG. 3a. In this position, further upward movement of the inner casing results in no harm being done to the closure halves, which are free to pivot to prevent any damage. Further, the closure halves, in the position shown in FIG. 3a, are in a self-locking position due to the cooperation between the shoulders 34, 34a and 36, 36a and the force exerted on the lower portion of each of the closure halves, tending to keep them in the opened position.

When it is desired to close the container, the thumb and forefinger are then placed over the respective closure halves and they are moved together and thrust downwardly, at which time the thumb and forefinger can be removed to grasp the bottom portion of the inner casing B to complete the closing operation. Further, since the shoulders 34, 34a and 36, 36a extend above each of the closure halves in the closed position, the sides of the outer casing respectively act as guides to force the closure halves into a completely closed position, insuring protection to the contents.

From the foregoing description and from the drawings, it can be seen that an improved dispensing carton has been provided which may be operable with a single hand, when necessary, to expose the entire contents for rapid and facile selection from the very first cigarette until the contents are exhausted; which is sufficiently rigid in construction to maintain life, and operable throughout the period of the use of the contents while offering significant protection to the contents when closed; which has an open position which is self-locking and which exposes the upper portions of the contents for ease in grasping to facilitate selection; which includes closure means to insure complete closing of the container after use; and which would lend itself to simple and inexpensive manufacture and assembly in extremely large quantities while being intrinsically subject to precise quality control.

I claim:

1. A dispensing carton comprising an inner and outer tubular casing, each casing being generally rectangular in cross-section, said inner casing being slidably received and closely fitting within said outer casing and being

4

closed at the bottom end, the upper end of said inner casing being formed with cooperating closure halves, each of said halves being hingedly mounted with respect to an opposing side of said inner casing for movement toward each other into a mating closed position and away from each other to expose a portion of the contents of the container in the opened position, said outer casing forming a supporting shoulder on opposing sides spaced from the upper end of said casing, and opposing webs each secured respectively for hinged movement at one end to one of said closure halves and at the other end to one of said sides of said outer casing below said shoulders, said webs pulling said closure halves over said shoulders when said inner casing is moved upwardly with respect to said outer casing, and the opposing sides of said outer casing acting to guide said closure halves into a mating closed position when said inner casing is moved downwardly with respect to said outer casing.

2. A dispensing carton comprising an inner and outer tubular casing, each casing being generally rectangular in cross-section, said inner casing being slidably received and closely fitting with said outer casing and being closed at the bottom end, the upper end of said inner casing being formed with cooperating closure halves, each of said halves being secured for hinged movement with respect to an opposing side of said inner casing for movement toward each other into a mating closed position and away from each other to expose the upper portion of the contents in the opened position, said outer casing forming supporting shoulders for supporting each of said closure halves in the opened position, and opposing webs each secured for hinged movement at one end to one of said closure halves and at the other end to one of said sides of said outer casing beneath said shoulders, said webs pulling said closure halves over said shoulders into the opened position when said inner casing is moved upwardly with respect to said outer casing, and the opposing sides of said outer casing guiding said closure halves into a mating closed position when said inner casing is moved downwardly with respect to said outer casing.

3. A dispensing carton comprising an inner and outer tubular casing, each casing being generally rectangular in cross-section, said inner casing being slidably received and closely fitting within said outer casing and being closed at the bottom end, the upper end of said inner casing being formed with cooperating closure halves, each of said halves being secured for hinged movement with respect to an opposing side of said inner casing for movement toward each other into a mating closed position and away from each other to expose the upper portion of the contents in the opened position, each of said opposing sides of said outer casing providing spaced supporting shoulders for supporting said closure halves in the opened position, and opposing webs each secured for hinged movement at one end to one of said closure halves and at the other end to one of said sides of said outer casing beneath said shoulders, said webs extending between said spaced shoulders in the closed position and pulling said closure halves over said shoulders into the opened position when said inner casing is moved upwardly with respect to said outer casing, and the opposing sides of said outer casing guiding said closure halves into a mating closed position when said inner casing is moved downwardly with respect to said outer casing.

4. A dispensing carton comprising an inner and outer tubular casing, each casing being generally rectangular in cross-section, said inner casing being slidably received and closely fitting within said outer casing and being closed at the bottom end, the upper end of said inner casing being formed with cooperating closure halves, each of said halves being secured for hinged movement with respect to an opposing side of said inner casing for movement toward each other into a mating closed position and away from each other to expose the upper portion of the contents in the

5

opened position, each of said opposing sides of said outer casing forming spaced aligned supporting shoulders for supporting each of said closure halves in the opened position, and opposing webs each secured for hinged movement at one end to one of said closure halves and at the other end to one of said sides of said outer casing beneath said shoulders, said webs extending between said spaced shoulders in the closed position and pulling said closure halves over said shoulders into a self-locking opened position in which each closure half is substantially perpendicular with respect to the plane of the opposing sides of the outer

5

10

6

casing when said inner casing is moved upwardly with respect to said outer casing, and the opposing sides of said outer casing guiding said closure halves into a mating closed position when said inner casing is moved downwardly with respect to said outer casing.

References Cited in the file of this patent**UNITED STATES PATENTS**

2,169,572	Tauzi -----	Aug. 15, 1939
2,950,060	Rudeen -----	Aug. 23, 1960