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W. A. ROSELLE

2,456,735

CONTAINER

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Fig. 1

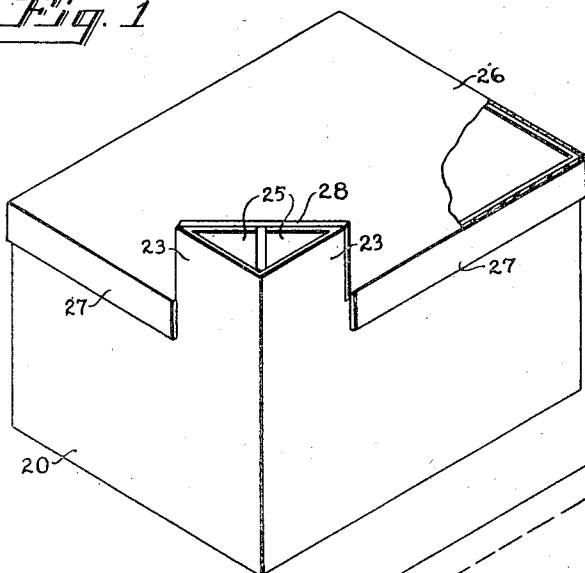


Fig. 2

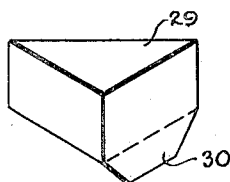


Fig. 5

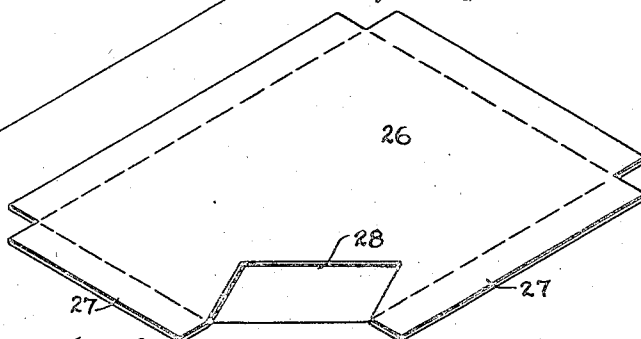


Fig. 7

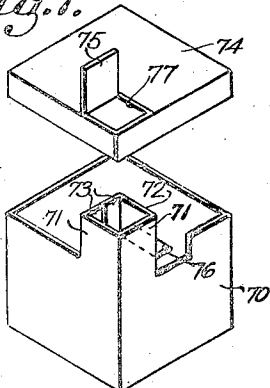


Fig. 4

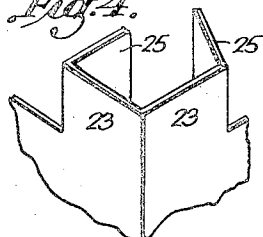


Fig. 6

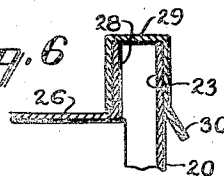
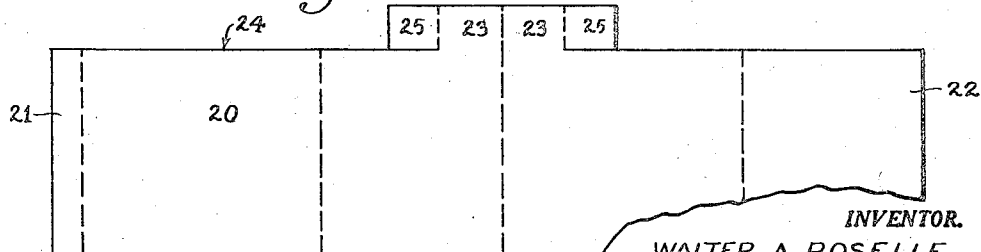


Fig. 3



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2,456,735

CONTAINER

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3 Claims. (Cl. 229-7)

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My invention relates to portable containers especially those suitable for dispensing milk and other liquids.

My main object is to provide a container which can be readily manufactured, filled and transported and which has a spout or discharge chute integral therewith or permanently attached thereto from which the contents of the container may be much more conveniently withdrawn than from other containers.

Another object is to provide a container of this character which can be partially formed at one place and shipped in a knocked-down state to be assembled and filled at a remote place.

Although I have particularly sought to solve the problem as applied to storage and shipment of liquids, it should be understood that such a container can also be used for solids such as coffee, tea, salt, spices, cereals, dehydrated food products, soap powder and other flowable substances.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a container in which the spout is located in one corner.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a cover or cap for the container of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 shows a blank from which the body of the container of Fig. 1 can be made.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a fragment of the body and attached spout portion partially formed.

Fig. 5 is a separate view of a blank from which the lid or top plate of Fig. 1 may be made.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary sectional view of the spout.

Fig. 7 is an exploded perspective view of another modified form of container with a corner spout and top plate.

The body 20 of the container of Fig. 1 is formed from the blank of Fig. 3 folded along the dotted lines and having the flap 21 secured to the edge 22.

Extensions 23, 23 from the corner of the upper edge 24 of the blank form parts of the spout of triangular section and have flanges 25, 25 which are bent inwardly toward each other and may or may not overlap or be secured directly together. The top plate 26 has flanges 27, 27 which overlap and are secured to the upper edges of the body. This top plate also has a flange 28 which is bent upwardly and secured to the flanges 25, 25 to complete the spout. This flange 28 can be secured either to the outer or inner faces of the flanges 25 depending upon how the parts are assembled.

The top plate 26 may be integral with one edge of the body similar to the top plate in Figs. 8 and

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9. The cap 29 is adapted to fit over the spout and be secured thereto. It may have a tab 30 to provide a sort of handle or finger piece to enable the user to more readily remove the cap.

In the form shown in Fig. 7 the body 70 has an extension spout 71, 71 with flanges 72, 73 and 73. The top 74 has a flange 75 to be secured to flanges 73, 73. The foot 76 of the spout is secured to the edge 77 of the top.

It should be understood that the bottom of the container may be formed in any suitable conventional manner and any suitable type of cap or closure may be used on the outlets heretofore described.

The material from which the container is made will depend upon the specific requirements of the commodity to be accommodated and the method of securing the parts together will depend upon what material is used. For instance, if the container is made of paper, the edges may be cemented or glued together and the material may be coated or impregnated with paraffin or other suitable wax as desired.

The provision of the spout of the container has decided advantages over those without. It greatly facilitates the discharge or removal of the entire contents of the container and avoids slopping, splashing and dripping. In fact in the distribution and sale of package liquids such as milk for immediate consumption, it makes it convenient to drink directly from the container without the necessity of straws, cups or glasses.

The forms in which the spout projects from the end of the container are most convenient for drinking directly from the container.

The form in which the end of the spout is closed by an integral cap is much simpler and cheaper to make, lends itself more easily to packing and shipment and is most convenient to use because of the integrity of the cap.

I claim:

1. A container comprising a body of angular cross section and a top plate secured to the upper edges of the body, said body having a portion at one corner extending above the level of the top plate forming a spout, said extending portion having flanges bent toward each other, said top plate having an upturned flange secured to the flanges of the extending portion of the body to form a permanently projecting spout.

2. A paper container having a body with a triangular spout at one corner, the spout having three sides perpendicular to the plane of the top of the body, two of the sides being integral with

sides of the body and integrally connected to each other, the third side being formed of flaps each of which is integrally connected to an edge of one of the integral sides and a top having flanges overlapping edges of the body adjacent the spout and also having a flange overlapping the flaps of the third side of the spout.

3. A paper container having a body with a triangular spout at one corner, the spout having three sides perpendicular to the plane of the top of the body, two of the sides being integral with sides of the body and integrally connected to each other, the third side being formed of two overlapping flaps, each of which is integrally connected to an edge of one of the integral sides and a cover having flanges overlapping the edges of the body adjacent the spout and also having a

flange overlapping the flaps of the third side of the spout.

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