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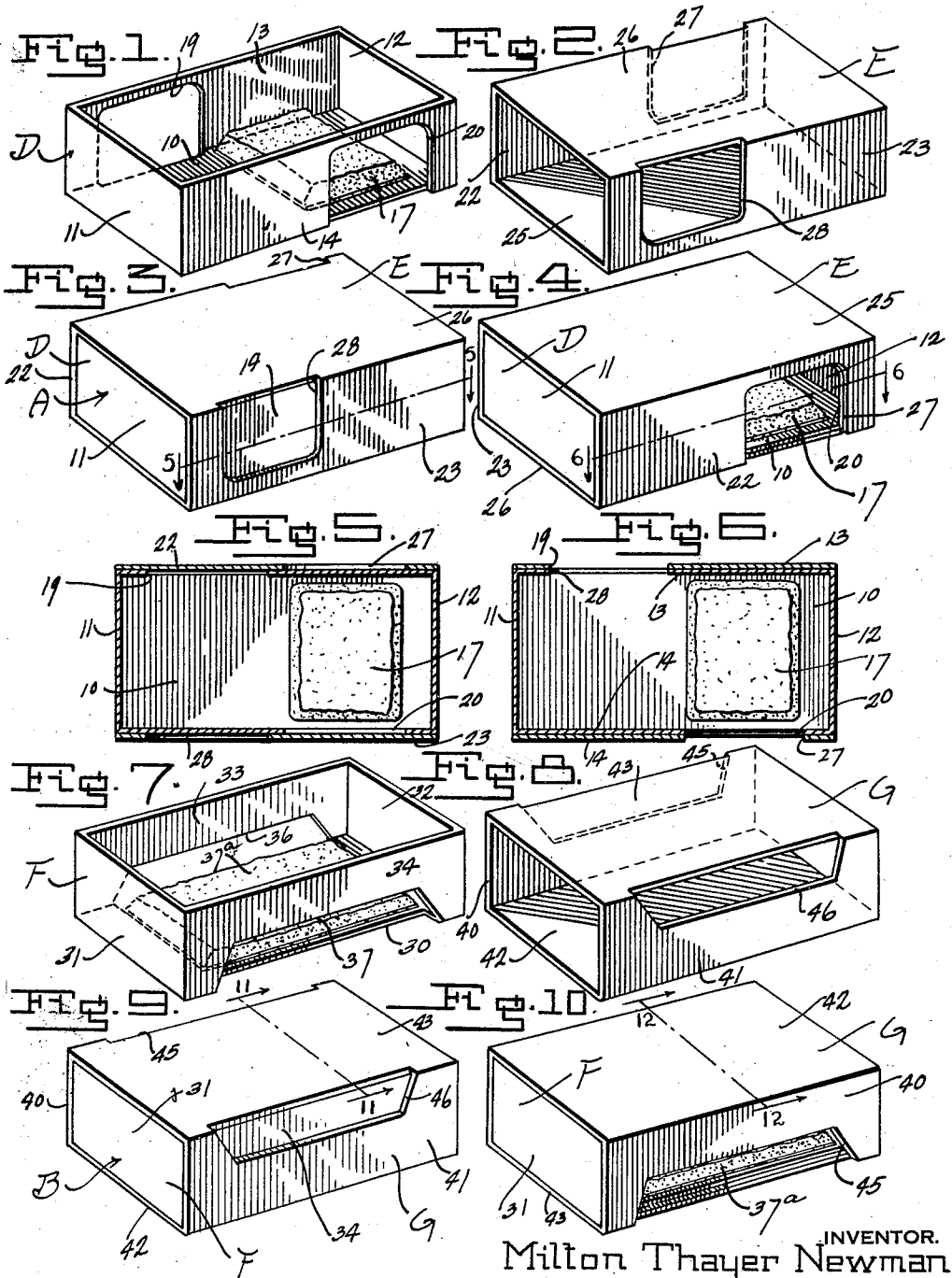
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CONTAINER FOR INSECTICIDES, ETC

Filed Feb. 23, 1929

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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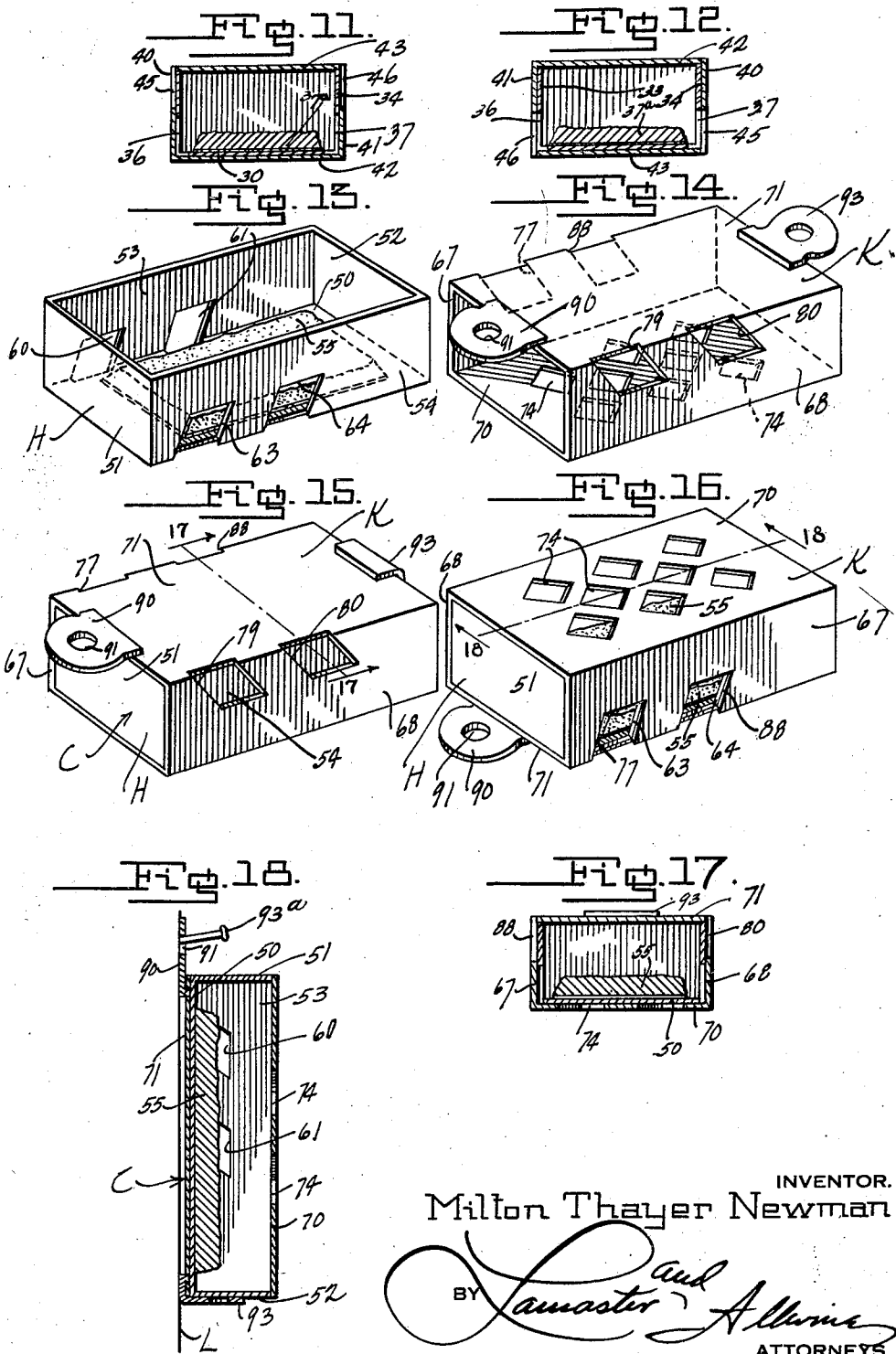
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CONTAINER FOR INSECTICIDES, ETC.

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This invention relates to improvements in containers especially well adapted for receiving insecticides, germicides, or disinfecting material.

5 The primary object of this invention is the provision of a relatively economically constructed box or receptacle which comprises a plurality of complementary interfitting parts adapted to preferably receive an insecticide, germicide, or disinfectant, but which may
10 receive other materials; the parts of which are provided with openings that are out of alignment and in staggered relation to permit a complete closing of the compartment
15 of the receptacle or container, when not in use, and the parts of which may be rearranged in a complete interfitted relation to align the openings of the respective parts to expose the compartment and the material
20 therein, so that fumes from a disinfectant, or a passageway for the ingress of insects or the like may be provided, for access to the materials therein, which are ordinarily poisonous, if the device is used for receiving an insecti-
25 cide.

Other objects and advantages of this invention will be apparent during the course of the following detailed description.

30 In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and wherein similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views,

35 Figures 1 and 2 are perspective views of the interfitting body and closure parts of a preferred type of container constructed in accordance with the objects above mentioned.

40 Figure 3 shows the parts of Figures 1 and 2, interfitted to completely close the compartment of the container with the materials enclosed therein.

45 Figure 4 shows a reverse arrangement of the interfitted parts of Figures 1 and 2, so that the openings thereof may be aligned, with the parts completely interfitted, to expose the materials therein.

Figures 5 and 6 are respective sectional views taken on their respective section lines designated in Figures 3 and 4 of the drawings.

50 Figures 7 and 8 are perspective views of

the body and cover portions respectively of a modified form of container constructed in accordance with the objects of this invention, and showing the relative openings therein.

Figure 9 is a view of the parts interfitted in such relation that the openings of the body and closure parts of the modified form of invention are staggered and out of aligning
60 relation to completely close the compartment of the box.

Figure 10 is a perspective view of the modified form of box of Figure 9, with the body and closure parts completely interfitted in a different relation than that shown in Figure
65 9, preferably by inverting the closure portion of Figure 8, so as to cause an alignment of the transverse openings in the parts of the modified box, to provide an ingress opening
70 for insects, to the poisonous materials preferably provided in the compartment.

Figures 11 and 12 are taken respectively on the lines shown in Figures 9 and 10 respectively.

75 Figures 13 and 14 are perspective views of the body and closure portions of a second modified form of container, adapted to receive materials such as an insecticide, and which are provided with relatively staggered
80 openings therein which may be placed in or out of alignment to close or open the compartment of the box to the atmosphere when the parts are completely interfitted.

Figure 15 is a view showing the parts of the second modified form of container inter-
85 fitted in such relation that the transverse openings thereof are out of alignment to completely close the compartment of the container.

90 Figure 16 is a perspective view of the interfitted parts of the second modified form of container, interfitted in a respective reverse relation from that shown in Figure 15, caused
95 by inverting the closure portion of the container, whereby to align the transverse openings of the parts of the box, to provide ingress passageways, for insects, to the poisonous material.

Figure 17 is a transverse sectional view 100

taken substantially on its line 17—17 of Figure 15.

Figure 18 is a sectional view taken substantially on the line 18—18 of Figure 16, showing the container supported upon a vertical standard or support.

In the drawings, wherein for the purpose of illustration are shown preferred and modified forms of the invention, the letters A, B and C may respectively designate the preferred, first modified, and second modified forms of the improved container for insecticides and the like.

Referring to the form of invention A, the same comprises a body portion D and a closure portion E. The portions D and E are of the interfitting slide type of container, and in this connection the body D may comprise a bottom 10, of plane formation, having upstanding end walls 11 and 12 and side walls 13 and 14. The shape of the body D may be square, rectangular, or it may be polygonally or otherwise formed. It defines a compartment which is open at the top of the body, and which may be closed by a closure E of the telescoping type. In the compartment, upon the bottom, 10, is a poison in the form of an edible gummy material, which includes a base ingredient impregnated with some poisonous ingredient.

The side walls 13 and 14 are respectively provided with openings 19 and 20 there-through; the opening 19 being adjacent the end wall 11 and the opening 20 being adjacent the end wall 12; said openings preferably being less in height than the height of the walls 13 and 14.

The closure E is of the box type, including the side walls 22 and 23 and the parallel spaced connecting walls 25 and 26, either of which may be a bottom or top wall, depending upon the manner in which the box body D is slipped into the closure E. The side walls 22 and 23 are respectively provided with openings 27 and 28, adjacent opposite ends of the closure E, so that transversely, in a line normal to the longitudinal axis of the closure E, said openings do not overlap. The passageway in the closure E, of course, receives the body D, in an interfitting relation therein. With the wall 26 uppermost and the body D slipped into the closure E, it is to be noted that the openings 20 and 28, of the abutting side walls 14 and 23 of the body and closure of the box respectively, are in staggered non-aligning relation, and similarly the openings 19 and 27 of the side walls 13 and 22 of the box body and closure D and E respectively are in non-aligning relation. In this position of parts the compartment of the box body is entirely closed off by the closure E. Thus, the box may be used for receiving articles in a sealed or enclosed manner against liability of escape of the contents thereof; against

liability of access of insects thereto; and against liability of escape of fumes or materials therefrom. However, merely by reversely inverting one of the parts, say the closure E, as shown in Figure 4, the opening 27 of the side wall 23 is aligned with the abutting side wall 14, for the purpose of exposing the contents 17, preferably poison bait, or an insecticide of any approved nature, and similarly, at the opposite side of the box, with the parts so interfitted, the openings 28 and 19 are aligned, with the side walls 13 and 23 abutting. Thus, two ingress openings are provided in the interfitted parts of the box for access of insects to the box.

In the first modified form of box B, the same includes the body F and closure G. The former includes a bottom 30, with upstanding end walls 31 and 32 and upstanding side walls 33 and 34; the latter having elongated openings 36 and 37 respectively, the ends of which openings are defined by upwardly convergent edges, and the height of said openings from the bottom 30 being less than one-half the distance of the walls defining the height of the box body. The poison bait or material 37^a is affixed or rests on the bottom 30 within the compartment of the box body F.

The closure G is of the box type, including the side walls 40 and 41 and the spaced parallel connecting walls 42 and 43, defining therebetween a passageway within which the body F is interfitted, in a relation which is well known. The side walls 40 and 41 are provided respectively with openings 45 and 46, which are elongated longitudinally of said walls, and in height are less than the height of the closure G; said openings 45 and 46 extending from the wall 43 thru less than one-half of the height of the walls 41, and the ends thereof being designated by edges or margins which converge from the wall 43 to the longitudinal edges which terminate intermediate the walls 42 and 43, as shown in Figure 8.

When the part F is interfitted in the part G, with the box body F in its natural upstanding position, resting on the plane bottom 30, with the wall 43 of the closure G uppermost, it is quite apparent that the openings 36 and 45 of the abutting side walls 33 and 40 respectively will lie offset and not in overlapping relation. Similarly, the openings 37 and 46 of the walls 34 and 41 respectively will not overlap. This permits the compartment of the body F to be entirely closed and shut off when the body F is interfitted in the closure G, as is well shown in Figure 9, and the contents 37^a are enclosed and sealed against escape, loss, or access from the exterior thereto.

Merely by inverting the closure G, and interfitting the parts, the walls 34 and 40 of the parts F and G respectively will lie in abut-

ment, with their openings 37 and 45 aligning to provide an ingress opening to the compartment of the box B. Similarly, the walls 33 and 41 will lie in abutment, with the openings 36 and 46 in alignment to provide an opposite ingress opening to the compartment of the box B.

The second modified form of box C is somewhat different in construction, but possesses a characteristic principle of the forms of invention above described. The body C comprises the interfitting body and closure parts H and K.

The box body H preferably comprises a plane bottom 50, with upstanding end walls 51 and 52, and parallel side walls 53 and 54. The bottom 50 supports the material 55, which in the preferred instance is some poisonous bait or insecticide.

Each of the walls 53 and 54 of the body H are provided with a pair of spaced openings; the wall 53 having the said openings 60 and 61, and the wall 54 having openings 63 and 64 therein diametrically opposed to the openings 60 and 61. The openings 60, 61, 63 and 64 have individual vertical heights less than one-half of the height of the wall in which placed; the said openings extending from the bottom 50 upwardly along said walls. The said openings may be diagonally inclined on the walls. The box body H is, of course, open at the top thereof.

The closure K comprises the side walls 67 and 68 and the normal spaced connecting walls 70 and 71, either of which may be the top wall, depending upon the manner in which the closure is assembled upon the body. The passageway through the closure K, of course, receives the body H in an interfitted relation therein. The wall 71 is imperforate. The wall 70 is preferably provided with a plurality of openings 74 therein, of any approved number, which may be diamond-shape. This wall 70 when the box body H is slipped into the closure K, with the bottom 50 in abutment with the wall 70, closes off the openings 74. However, when the box closure K is inverted and in the position shown in Figure 16, with the box body slipped therein, the openings 74 form means of ingress to the compartment of the box C.

The side walls 67 and 68 are each provided with a pair of openings therein. The wall 67 has openings 77 and 88 therein, and the wall 68 has openings 79 and 80 therein. These pairs of openings extend through one-half the height of their respective side walls, extending from a location in the plane of the wall 71, and their other ends terminating entirely short of the wall 70. The said openings 77 and 88 may be diagonally inclined on their respective walls, and this arrangement of openings is such that when the closure K receives the body H in an interfitted relation therein, with the imperforate wall 71 facing

the open top of the body H, as shown in Figure 15, the compartment of the box C will be entirely closed and the contents sealed therein. However, by inverting the position of the closure K, the walls 53 and 68 of the body H and closure K will lie in abutment, and the pairs of openings 60 and 79 and 61 and 80 aligned to form means of ingress to the compartment of the box. Similarly the walls 67 and 54 will lie in abutment, with the pairs of openings 63 and 77 and 64 and 88 placed in alignment to form means of ingress to the compartment. In this position of parts, the openings 74 will of course form means of ingress to the compartment.

With any of the forms of boxes, means may be provided to suspend the same. Thus, it is preferred that the box or container C be provided with a flap 90, which may be metallic or otherwise, secured to an end of the imperforate wall 71, and which has an opening 91 therein for receiving a nail or like suspending element 93^a, by means of which the box C may be suspended vertically from a support L. In this position, to prevent the box body from dropping from the closure K, it is preferred to provide another bendable flap 93, upon the opposite end of the imperforate wall 71, as shown in Figures 14, 15 and 18 of the drawings, which may be bent beneath the end wall of the box body H, to prevent a separation of the box body and closure, as shown in Figure 18.

I am well aware that exterminators or containers for receiving insect poison and the like, have heretofore been provided. One popular form of such container is that of a tube with a cake of poison set therein. However, as some insects, such as roaches, are rather timid, the insect, when crawling into the open end of the tube, sets it into rolling motion, which frightens the insect away. This is avoided in the case of my improved box, since it has a plane bottom and there will be no liability of rolling or movement to frighten the insect away. Furthermore, in the case of the conventional tube, no means is provided for sealing the same, for transportation, storage, or to close off the poison material thereof prior to use, or when not desired to be used. With my improved exterminator or insecticide receiving container these features are important. It is necessary to maintain them in storage. For instance, steamships and other watercraft are large users of insecticide and exterminators. With the tubular type, the motion of the craft sets it in rolling motion, and it is practically worthless. In my improved container, these objections have all been overcome.

Various changes in the shape, size, and arrangement of parts may be made to the forms of invention herein shown and described, without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the claims.

I claim:

1. In a container of the class described the combination of a body having a compartment therein and a box-like closure having a passageway for slidably receiving said body, the said body and closure each having side walls, each having openings therein in such relation that the body and closure may be interfitted to shut off the openings of one with respect to the other to completely enclose the compartment of the body and the contents thereof, the parts being relatively reversible for interfitting to align said openings for the provision of ingress and egress-ways to the compartment of the body. 70
2. In a container of the class described the combination of a box consisting of a pair of relatively slidably interfitted parts comprising a body and a closure therefor, the body including a bottom with upstanding side and end walls, and the closure including spaced upper and lower walls with connecting side walls defining a passageway open at the ends of the closure for slidably receiving the body therein, the side walls of the body and closure being provided with openings there-through extending less than one-half the height of the respective walls on which positioned, and so related that when the body and closure are interfitted in one position the openings of the body side walls will be overlapped by unimperforated parts of the side walls of the closure, and upon inverse interfitting the openings of the side walls of the body and closure will align to provide ingress and egress ducts to the compartment. 75
3. In an insect exterminator a container comprising a pair of relatively interfitted parts including a compartment providing body and a closure with a passageway for slidably receiving the body therein, said parts having transverse openings there-through in such relation that when the parts are interfitted the openings of one part will be covered by an imperforate part of the other part, and upon inversion said openings of the parts aligned to provide ways for ingress and egress to and from the compartment of the body, a poisonous bait in the box, means to support the box closure at one end, and means at the other end of the box to permit the sliding of the body from the box closure. 80
4. In an insect exterminator, a container comprising a pair of relatively interfitted telescopically related polygonal shaped box parts including a compartment providing body and a closure with a passageway for slidably receiving the body therein, said parts having transverse openings through the walls thereof in such relation that when the parts are interfitted the openings in a wall of one part will be covered by an imperforate part of an adjacent wall of the other part, and upon inversion said openings 85

of the walls of the parts aligned to provide ways for ingress and egress to and from the compartment of the body, and a poisonous bait in the container.

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