Sept. 28, 1943. L. B. SCHEIDE 2,330,521

RECEPTACLE

Filed June 6, 1939

Fig. 1.

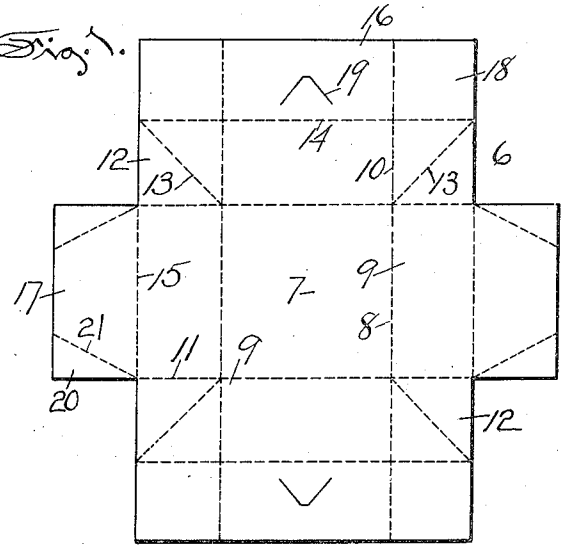


Fig. 2.

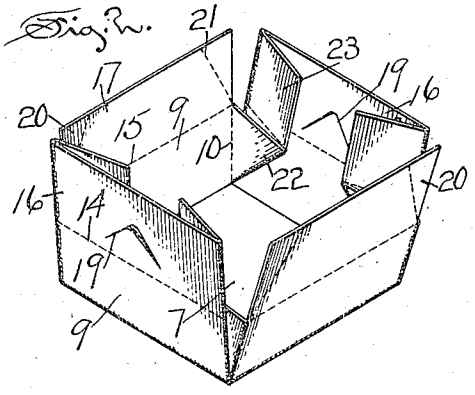


Fig. 3.

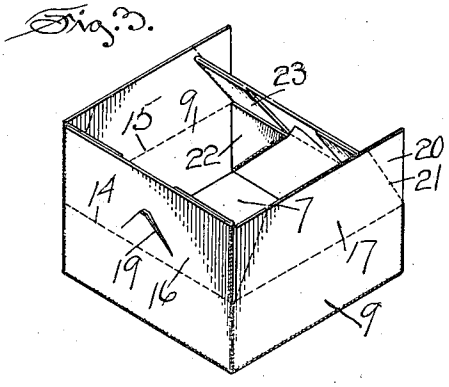


Fig. 4.

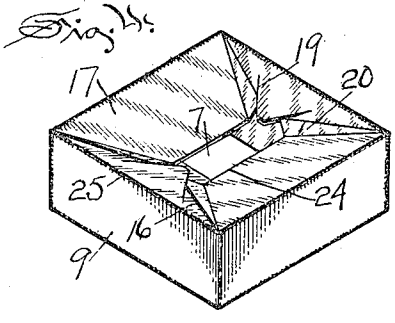
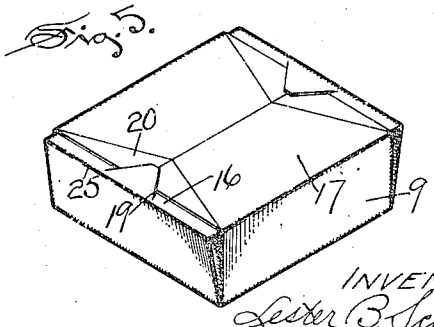


Fig. 5.



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RECEPTACLE

Lester B. Scheide, Hartford, Conn.

Application June 6, 1939, Serial No. 277,603

3 Claims. (Cl. 229—43)

My invention relates more particularly to that class of receptacles which are employed for sanitary purposes, and an object of my invention, among others, is to provide a receptacle of simple and inexpensive construction whereby it may be destroyed after use; and a further object of the invention is to provide a receptacle of this type that may be readily folded when required for use; and a still further object of the invention is to provide a receptacle that may be readily closed after use.

One form of a receptacle embodying my invention and in the construction and use of which the objects herein set out, as well as others, may be attained, is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of a blank from which my improved receptacle may be folded to shape.

Figure 2 is an isometric perspective view showing the receptacle in partially folded condition.

Figure 3 is a similar view showing a further folded state of the receptacle.

Figure 4 is an isometric perspective view of the receptacle completely folded and in condition for use.

Figure 5 is a similar view showing the receptacle in its closed condition.

My improved receptacle, while not limited in the uses to which it may be put, is more particularly designed for use in cases of sickness arising from the motion of boats, aeroplanes, etc., it being so constructed that it may be readily folded into condition for use and may also be conveniently closed after use to avoid spilling of the contents.

In the accompanying drawing the numeral 6 denotes a blank as a whole which is cut to proper form and folded to complete the receptacle or box. The bottom 7 of the box is bounded on four sides by scored lines 8, said bottom being of rectangular form, preferably square, and the lines 8 defining the inner edges of side sections 9 to form the four sides of the box, the blank being folded along said lines to position said sides at substantially right angles to the bottom. Scored lines 10 and 11 define the inner edges of the square sections 12 at the four corners of the bottom, these square sections being crossed by diagonally extending scored lines 13.

The outer edges of the sides 9 are bounded by scored lines 14 and 15, said scored lines defining the inner edges of the top portions 16 and 17 of the box. Two oppositely disposed side parts of the blank at opposite edges of the bottom together with the squared sections 12 are of a width equal to that of the bottom and the other two oppositely disposed sides, as shown in Fig. 1, and the blank of this width is extended to form top portions 16 combined with square flap sections 18 at each corner of said extensions. The top portions 16 are provided with slots comprising frictional retainers 19 to receive tucks comprising opposite corners of each of the top portions 17 of the blank, which tucks are defined by scored lines 21.

To form the receptacle the four sides 9 are folded on the scored lines 8 and at the same time the square sections 12 are crimped inwardly on the lines 10, 11 and 13 to form corner flaps 22, as shown in Fig. 2.

This crimping and folding also creates inturned end flaps 23 at each end of each of the oppositely disposed ends 16 and composed of the flap sections 18, which flaps and tops are bent downwardly as illustrated in Fig. 3, the tops 17 being then folded inwardly and the tucks 20 inserted into the slots 19, as shown in Fig. 4. The tops are pressed low down, thereby creating an opening 24 into the box or receptacle.

To close the top of the box and opening thereinto the sides 9 together with the tops 16 are separated to a slight extent, as shown in Fig. 5, by pressure upon the edges 25 whereby the inner edges of the tops 16 and 17 will be closed together and the opening 24 will be closed, as shown in Fig. 5.

This improved receptacle provides means whereby it may be quickly formed from a flat blank stored for use, after which it may be readily closed and disposed of in any suitable manner.

I claim:

1. A receptacle formed from a rectangularly shaped blank and comprising a bottom, oppositely disposed sides bent upwardly from each of the edges of said bottom, crimping sections yieldingly joining adjacent ends of the sides at each of the four corners of the blank, tops folded inwardly from opposite edges of each of the sides and sloping obliquely downward at an angle to the sides to bound an opening smaller than the area of the bottom of the box and also adapted to slope at a lesser angle to close said opening, and interengaging means on the adjacent ends of two adjacent downwardly sloping tops creating in connection with said crimping sections elements acting in cooperation for retaining said parts in positions with the opening open or closed or in any intermediate position.

2. A receptacle formed from a rectangularly

shaped blank and comprising a bottom, oppositely disposed sides bent upwardly from each of said edges of said bottom, crimping sections joining adjacent ends of the sides at each of the four corners of the structure, tops each of a width substantially one-half that of the bottom in both directions and folded inwardly from opposite edges of each of the sides and sloping obliquely downward at an angle to create an opening smaller than the area of the bottom of the box and movable to a lesser angle to close said opening, and tucking elements formed at opposite corners of one pair of oppositely disposed tops to yieldingly engage locking elements formed on each of the other of said pairs of tops, said crimping sections and tucking elements acting to yieldingly hold the box in open or closed condition.

3. A blank for a receptacle, said blank comprising two strips disposed in the form of a cross having a bottom section as a common center and comprising arms of equal length extending in four directions from opposite edges of the bottom section, each arm comprising a side section and a top section of a width substantially one-half that of the bottom section extending outwardly in the order named, means for holding the top sections of the box in either open or closed position, said means comprising interlocking means on each of two opposed top sections, and separate means on each of said other top sections interlockingly engaging each of said interlocking means of said first named two opposed top sections in yielding relation in both open and closed positions.

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