May 16, 1933. D. LEVIN 1,909,199

CONTAINER

Filed May 27, 1932

Fig. 1.

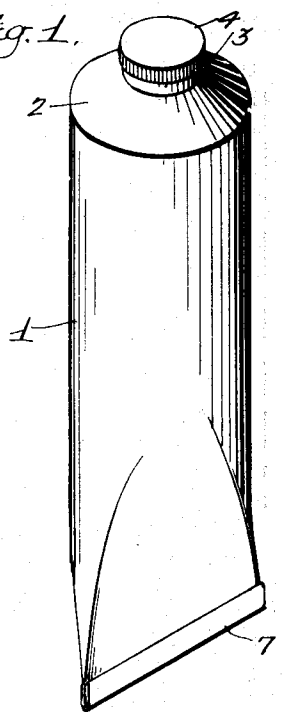


Fig. 2.

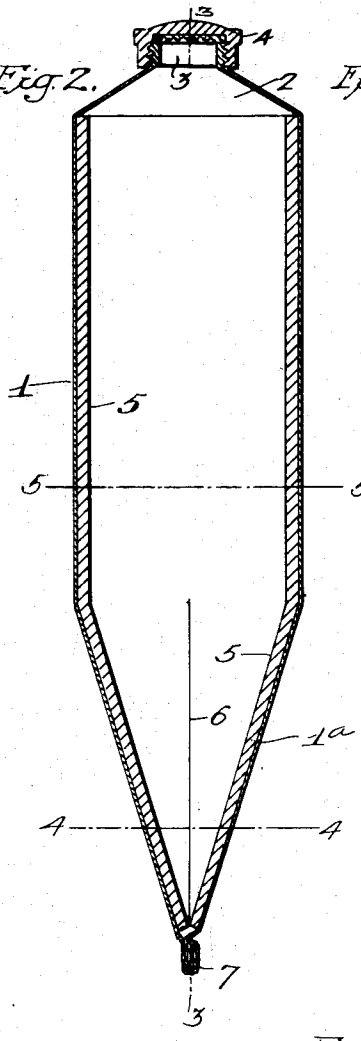


Fig. 3.

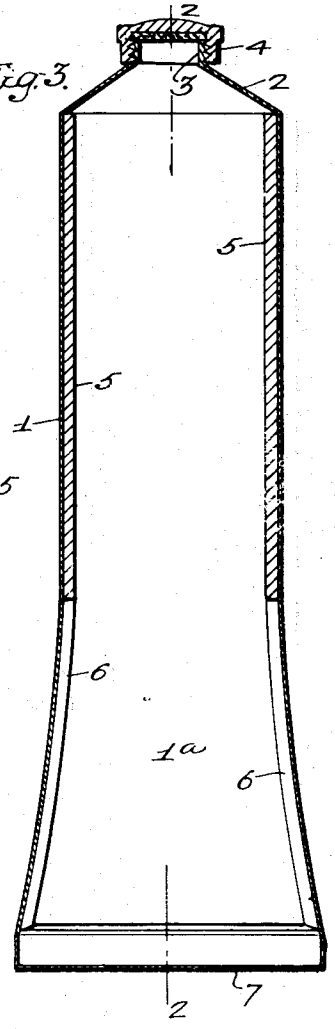


Fig. 6.

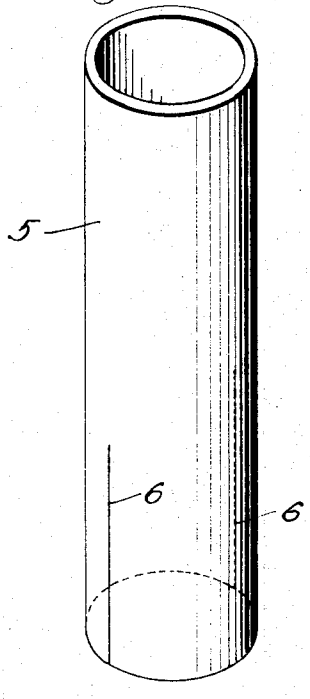


Fig. 5.

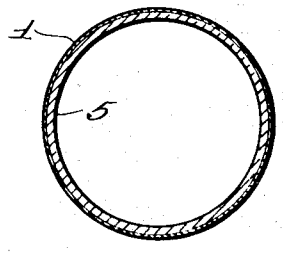
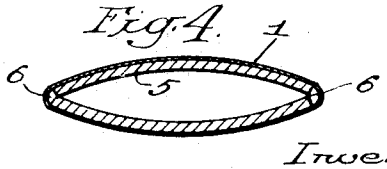


Fig. 4.



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Patented May 16, 1933 1,909,199

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

DAVID LEVIN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE FERGUSSON DRUG COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA

CONTAINER

Application filed May 27, 1932. Serial No. 613,950.

My invention relates to certain improvements in containers for dry powdered material. Usually these containers are either made of stiff metal or heavy paper.

One object of my invention is to make a container which will resemble the ordinary flexible tube, but which will be non-compressible. This allows the contents of the tube to be readily shaken and will not be compacted within the tube by pressure.

A further object of the invention is to utilize a tube of the flexible type which can be made very cheaply and to provide the tube with a non-compressible lining.

A still further object of the invention is to so make the lining that the tube can be finished at the end opposite the opening in the ordinary manner, and the lining will resist the ordinary pressure throughout its entire length.

In the accompanying drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of my improved container for powdered material;

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view on the line 2—2, Fig. 3;

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3, Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view on the line 4—4, Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view on the line 5—5, Fig. 2; and

Fig. 6 is a detached perspective view of the non-compressible lining.

Referring to the drawing, 1 is a tube made of tin or other flexible metal similar to the tubes of the flexible type. This tube has a shoulder 2 at the upper end, terminating in a threaded neck 3, on which is screwed in the present instance a cap 4 of any suitable design. Tubes of this type are filled from the bottom and are closed by flattening the portions 1*a* of the tube so as to bring the two edges together on a straight line, after which the edges are coiled as shown at 7, Fig. 2, one end over each other to form a closure.

Within the tube is a non-compressible lining 5, which preferably snugly fits the tube 1 and extends from the shoulder 2 to the lower end of the tube, in order that the tube may be closed in the manner described above after being filled from the bottom. The lining is split at each side as at 6, from the point where the tube is of full diameter to the bottom. By forming the lining in this manner it rigidly supports the tube throughout its entire length, and allows the tube to be closed in the usual manner. Powdered material cannot be compressed within a tube, otherwise it will pack and become useless, but by making the tube rigid throughout its entire length the powdered material remains loose at all times and can be freely discharged from the comparatively large opening in the end which is closed by the cap 4 when not in use.

The tube is preferably made in a comparatively large size so as to cointain a quantity of powdered material but it can be made of any size desirable.

The lining I prefer to use is made of stiff paper but it will be understood that in some instances the lining can be made of a rigid metallic or other material without departing from the essential features of the invention.

I claim:

1. A tube for powdered material made of thin compressible material with a non-compressible lining, said lining being split at the end opposite the opening of the tube so that it can be flattened with the flattening of the outer compressible tube after the tube has been filled from the lower end.

2. In a container made of compressible material, a lining of non-compressible material, at least one end of said lining being split and flattened with the flattening of the outer compressible material.

DAVID LEVIN.