

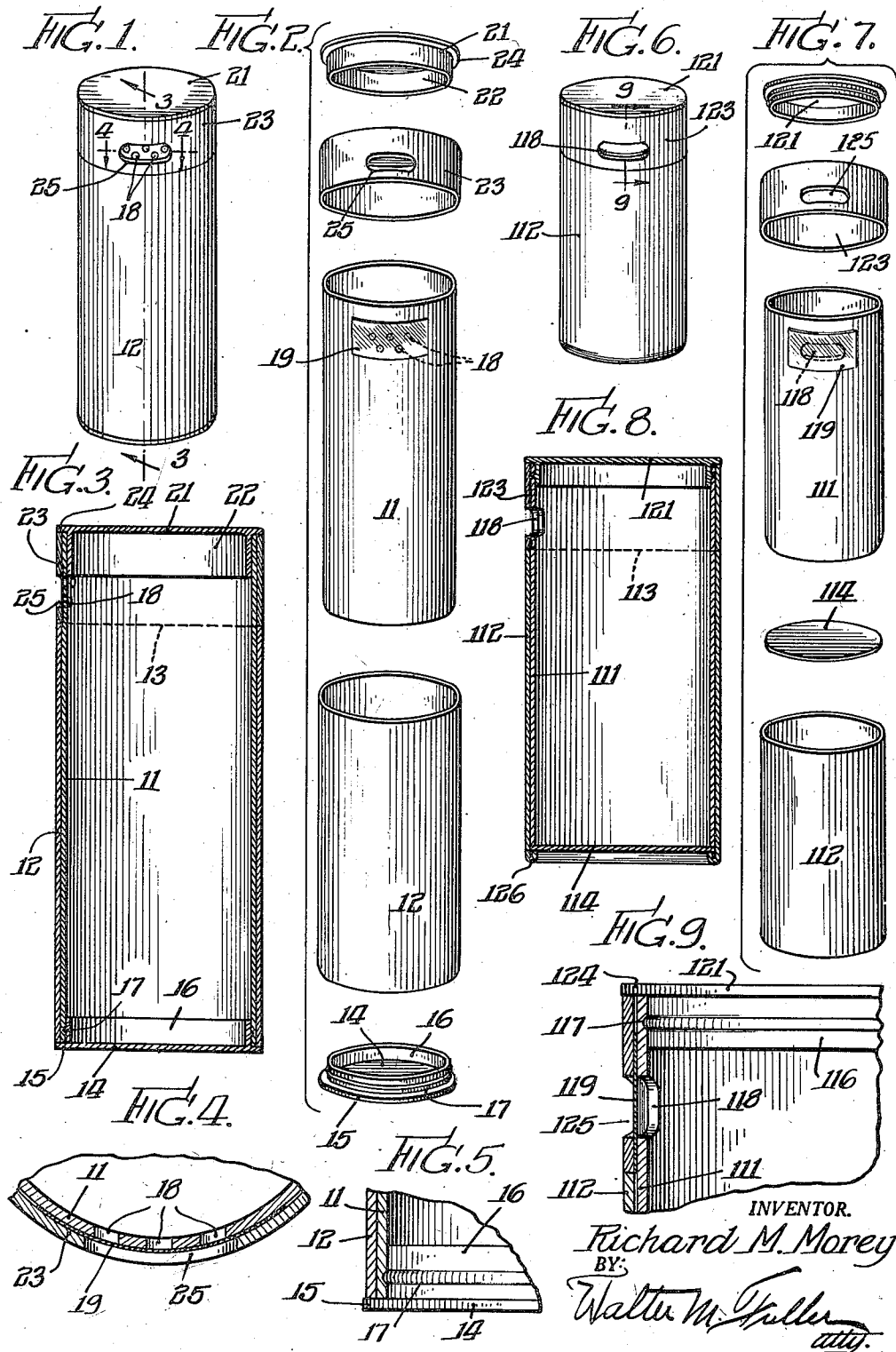
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RECEPTACLE

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RECEPTACLE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 222—553)

The current invention pertains to certain novel features of structure and function in receptacles or containers having means for the dispensing or the pouring out of their contents, such as talcum-powder, tooth-powder and the like.

An object of the invention is to provide a container of this type which is economical to manufacture, which can be easily operated for the dispensing of its contents, which can be preliminarily sealed to preclude leaking of its powder, which is readily unsealed to render its filling available, which presents a pleasing appearance, which can be made wholly of fibrous material, and which can be filled by the manufacturer of the powder and then closed with facility and dispatch, etc.

To enable those skilled in this art to understand this invention and the various advantages accruing from its employment, in the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, present preferred embodiments of the invention have been illustrated in detail and, for simplicity, like reference numerals have been employed to designate the same parts throughout.

In this drawing—

Figure 1 shows one form of the structure in perspective open for the delivery of its contents;

Figure 2 illustrates the several parts of which the container is composed in separated relation; Figure 3 is a longitudinal section on line 3—3 of Figure 1 on an enlarged scale;

Figure 4 is a fragmentary section on line 4—4 of Figure 1 on a still larger scale;

Figure 5 is a partial section through the bottom closure of the container;

Figures 6, 7 and 8 are views, corresponding to Figures 1, 2 and 3, of a somewhat modified construction; and

Figure 9 is a fragmentary lengthwise section on line 9—9 of Figure 6 on an enlarged scale.

Referring first to the construction illustrated in Figures 1 to 5 inclusive, it will be noted that the receptacle or container includes an inner, cylindrical shell 11 of fibrous material, such as pasteboard, and an outer shell 12, of paper-covered fibrous material, extending from the bottom of the structure up to the point 13, thus leaving the remainder of the inner shell exposed and uncovered thereby.

Shell 12 snugly accommodates the internal shell 11 to which it is adhered by a small body of cement or glue, not shown, or otherwise.

In the finished filled container, its lower end

is fixedly closed by a bottom 14 of paper-covered fibrous material, such element having a round, outstanding, marginal portion 15 underlying the lower ends of both the inner and outer shells, and also having a circular flange 16 with an external, peripheral, annular bead 17, which may be snapped into the end of the inner shell and firmly and fixedly held therein against unintentional withdrawal, the fit being adequately tight to avoid leakage of the contents of the container.

The opposite end portion of the inner shell 11 is provided with a plurality of perforations or openings 18 initially closed by a piece of paper or other readily-punctureable material 19 adhered by any appropriate cementitious agent to the outer surface of such shell.

The corresponding end of the inner shell is fixedly and permanently closed by a cover 21 of fibrous material having a flange 22 occupying the interior of, and adhered to the inner shell, such member 21 usually carrying a covering label or the like.

Surrounding the otherwise relatively-narrow, uncovered or exposed part of the inner shell is an apertured sleeve 23, of paper-covered fibrous material, and of a width to occupy the space between the end of shell 12 and the border portion 24 of the closure or cap 21, such sleeve being turnable on the inner shell to bring its aperture or port 25 into register with, or out of register from, the ports or holes 18.

The container thus constructed is originally completed, except that the cap 14 is not applied thereto.

When the manufacture or seller of the talcum-powder or the like receives such open-bottom receptacle and its unapplied bottom, the container is turned upside down and filled with the powder, whereupon the bottom-closure is applied, thus completely and effectively sealing the receptacle tight against leakage.

When the purchaser of such package is about to use its contents, the sleeve 23 is turned to bring its port or aperture 25 into register with the one or more openings 18, whereupon, with a lead-pencil or other suitable implement, the paper-strip 19 is punctured at the openings 18 and then some of the contents may be dispensed or shaken out, as will be readily understood, after which the sleeve is turned to shift its port out of register with the inner-sleeve apertures, and, in this manner, close the container until more of its contents are required when the mere turn-

ing of the controlling-sleeve again opens the ports rendering the contents available.

A somewhat modified structure is presented in Figures 6 to 9 inclusive in which the structural elements have been given reference numerals 100 greater than those shown in Figures 1 to 5 inclusive for the corresponding parts.

In this instance, the bottom-closure 114 of the container is different, a single hole or port only is provided in the inner shell of substantially the same size as the port in the controlling-sleeve, and the top-closure 121 is like the bottom-closure of Figure 3.

In this case, the bottom-closure structure 114 comprises an incurled bead 126 around the lower edge of the outer shell, a round disc 114 of fibrous-material bearing on the top edge of such bead (Figure 8) and maintained in place by the lower edge of the inner shell 111, thus permanently closing the bottom of the container in leak-proof manner.

This style of container is filled through the open top before the snap-cover 121 is applied.

The manner of using such a structure will be perfectly obvious from the description above in relation to the other type of construction.

This second form of container is more especially adapted for use with tooth-powder, although of course it is not limited to such employment, and inasmuch as such receptacles may perhaps be set down on a wet or moist surface, it is of advantage to elevate somewhat the bottom closure 114 to avoid its becoming injured by such moisture.

Those acquainted with this art will readily understand that this invention is not limited and restricted to the precise and exact details set forth and that various modifications may be resorted to without departure from the heart and essence of the invention as defined by the appended claim and without the loss or sacrifice of any of its material benefits and advantages.

I claim:

10 In a dispensing-container having a cylindrical outer-wall of uniform height, a bottom closing the lower end of said outer-wall, a cylindrical wall directly inside of, in contact with, and adhered to, said outer-wall and extending upwardly to a uniform height beyond the top edge of said outer-wall, said inner-wall extension having a first dispensing-aperture therethrough, a sleeve, having a second dispensing-aperture therethrough, fitted on and turnable angularly on said extension to bring said apertures into and out of register, and a cover for the top end of said inner-wall, the novel combination of improvements being (a) that said inner-wall extends down to said bottom, (b) that said apertured sleeve is of a width substantially the same as that of said inner-wall extension, and (c) that said cover includes (1) a circular flange externally provided with an endless bead of an outside diameter slightly greater than the normal internal diameter of the mouth of said inner-wall, and (2) a round disc of a size to directly overlie the top edges of said inner-wall and of said sleeve to retain the sleeve on said extension.

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