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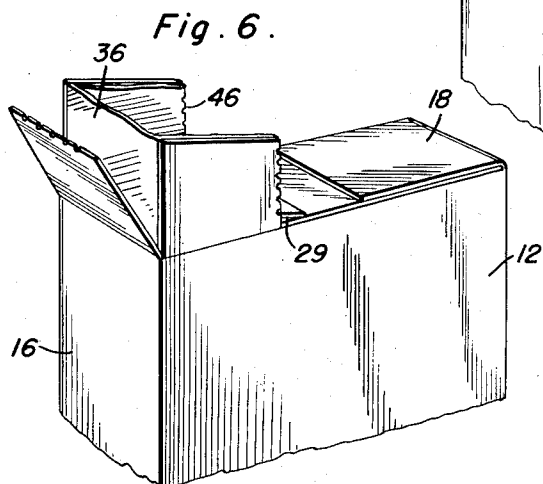
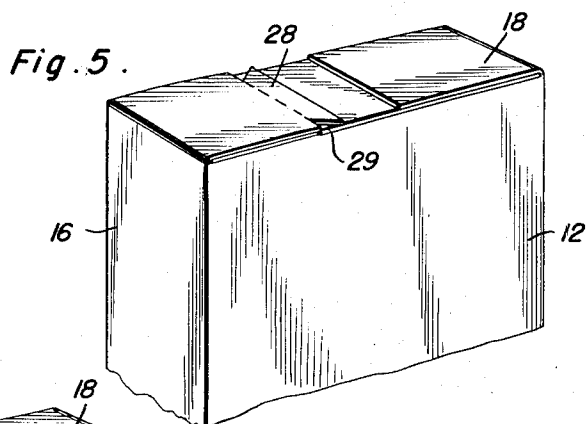
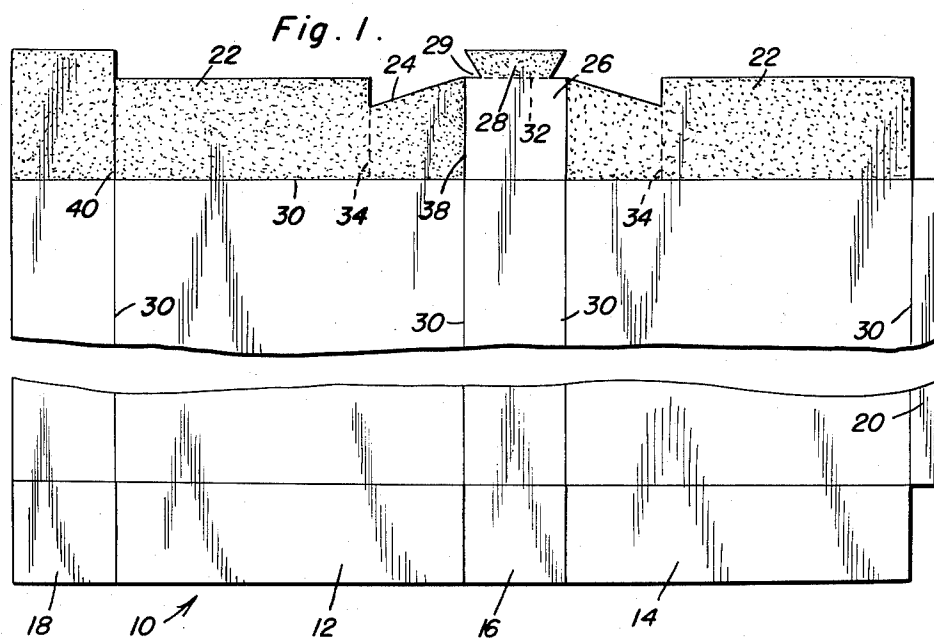
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2,583,856

LINED DISPENSING CARTON

Filed April 6, 1948

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2

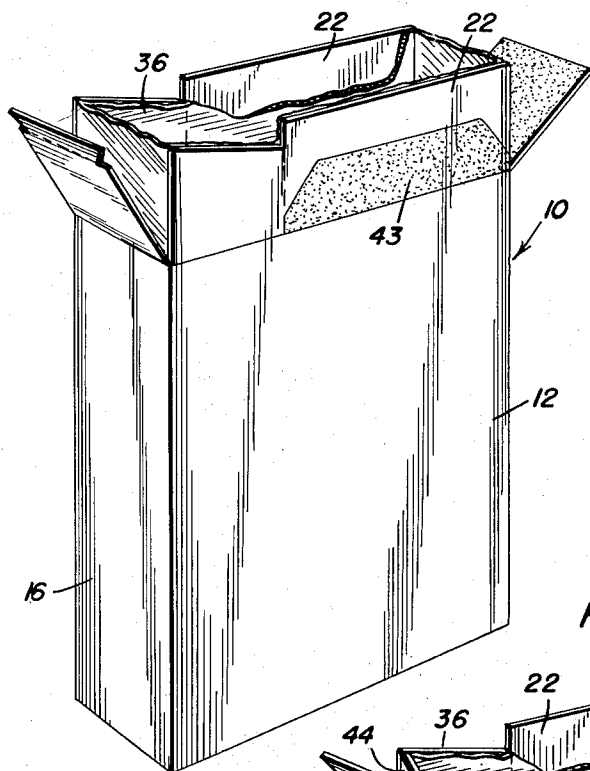


Fig. 2.

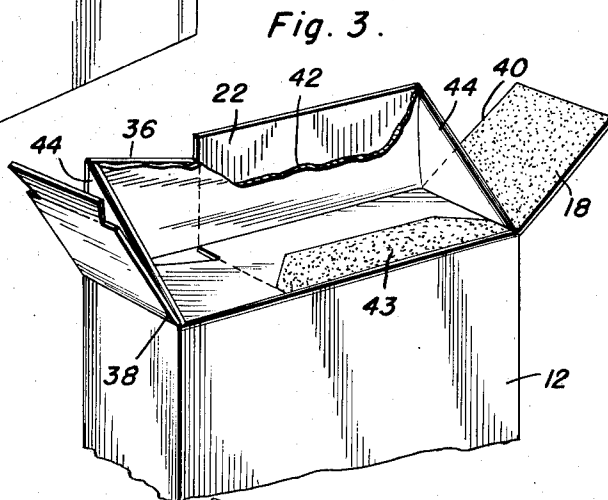


Fig. 3.

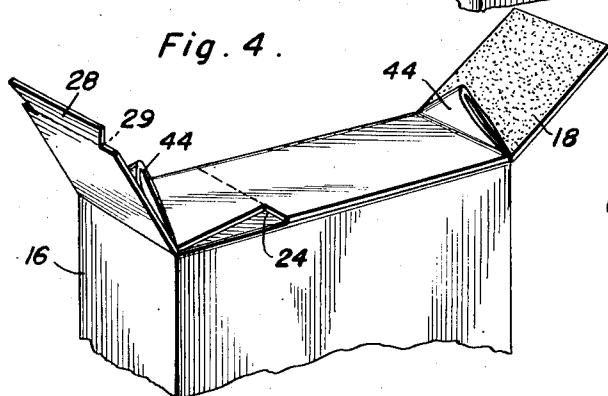


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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LINED DISPENSING CARTON

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3 Claims. (Cl. 229—17)

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This invention relates to new and useful improvements in cartons and particularly to a carton whereby the contents thereof may be readily sealed in fresh condition and is capable at the same time of being partially opened in order to provide a pouring spout.

An object of the invention is to provide a carton adapted to hold dry material such as cereals, soap powders, etc., having a normally closed spout for pouring the contents thereof which, when opened, is so arranged that the spout may be readily returned to closing position after use, and thereby continue to preserve the contents thereof and prevent accidental spilling therefrom.

Another object of the invention is to provide a carton that is in combination with a wax sealing means and is so constructed that when it is closed, it may easily be glued or otherwise secured together, the wax seal preserving the freshness of the contents therein.

And yet another object of the invention is to provide a device that is made from a single blank, is neat in appearance, durable in construction, effective for the intended purpose, and economical in manufacture.

In addition to the above, this invention apprehends improvements in details of construction and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter described and set forth in the claims.

In the following drawings, in which similar and corresponding parts are designated by the same reference characters throughout the several views,

Figure 1 is a view showing the blank from which the carton is made;

Figures 2 through 5 are views showing the blank, in combination with wax paper, in several stages of the steps used in folding same; and

Figure 6 is a view of the carton of the invention with the pouring spout open.

The blank from which the carton is formed of a single sheet of cardboard or the like, is disclosed in Figure 1 and is identified generally by numeral 10. Blank 10 consists of relatively wide side walls or panels 12 and 14 with an end wall 16 therebetween and a corresponding end wall 18 at one end thereof, adjacent wall 12, and a glue flap 20 extending from wall 14. Panels 12 and 14 include glue containing closure flaps 22 with a V-notch portion 24 cut therein at a point adjacent spout flap 26. It is to be noted that spout flap 26 includes an end flange 28 at the outer end thereof. Blank 10 is scored at 30 to assist in the folding of the carton. Flange 28 is

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also dipped in glue in the manner of flaps 22, and includes a weakened or fractured line 32. Perforated or fractured lines 34 are provided on glue flaps 22. Perforations 34 form a continuation with the vertical leg of the notches 24.

Referring now to Figures 2 through 5, the various stages employed in closing the carton is clearly disclosed. It is to be noted that carton 10 is illustrated in these views in connection with an integral waxed liner. While this feature is preferred, since it effectively assures the freshness of the contents within the package, it is obvious that the carton may be readily employed without such a liner. Figure 2 discloses carton 10 folded around scored edges 30, with end 18 and glue flap 20 secured together in a manner to form a smooth wall container. The remaining flap members are in open position. Referring now to Figure 3, edges 38 and 40 have been cut of both glue flap members 22 and flap 22 extending beyond panel 12 has been folded on its scored edge. At this point it will be noted that waxed liner is of reduced section at 42 in the flap member 22 extending from panel 14. This is done in order to permit the sealing of flap members 22 on each other, flap 22 extending from panel 12 containing a top glue area 43 upon which the other flap seats in the sealing position illustrated in Figure 4. Also, as is clearly seen, the end walls 44 adjacent to end walls 16 and 18 are free therefrom, not being glued thereto. When flap member 22 on wall 12 is folded in the position shown in Figure 3, members 34 of waxed liner 36 are folded into a right angled triangle. Referring now to Figure 4, the next stage in the process is illustrated and flap 22, extending from panel 14, is folded over flap 22 on wall 12 and is glued thereto. This step causes member 44 to be again folded over into a bellow-like fold, thereby forming an isosceles triangle. This construction is of particular advantage since it assists in keeping the contents of the package fresh, even though ends 16 and 18 are open at the upper extremities thereof. Thus, unless the entire upper portion of the carton is opened, there is no possibility for air or moisture to seep into the contents of carton 10. Figure 5 illustrates the final stage in closing of the self-sealing carton 10 by folding the end panel flaps over flaps 22 and are sealed thereon. As may be seen, perforated edge 32 overlies the V-notches of flaps 24 and a notch 29 on flange 28 cooperating to form a guide edge for insertion of a knife to cut along the perforated strips.

Figure 6 illustrates the carton of the invention

with the perforated edges 32 and 34 cut, together with similar edges 46 on waxed liner 36, to form a pouring spout. Obviously, when the desired amount of the contents therein have been removed, the spout portion is then returned to closed position and the contents are again sealed from the atmosphere as before the carton has been initially opened. If desired, waxed liner 36 need only extend half-way around the flap members along the line indicated by reduced portion 42 in Figure 3, or, waxed liner 36 may be sealed on the flaps only and extend only a portion of the way into carton 10. Also, in the event that the filler is used in manufacturing, it might be well to assemble box and filler 36 together and fill from the opposite end in conventional manner.

From the above, it will be seen that the several objects of the invention are attained and other advantageous results achieved.

As many modifications of the embodiment above illustrated might be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the present invention, as it is intended that the above description and accompanying drawings and claims shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. In combination with a liner having a top wall, a carton formed from a single blank of material comprising side walls and interconnecting end walls, a pair of overlapping flaps carried at the top edges of said side walls having an adhesive on the under surfaces of said flaps for securing the latter to the top wall of the liner, transversely extending perforated lines carried by said overlapping flaps adjacent one of said end walls, an end flap carried by said one of said end walls overlying said overlapping flaps but unsecured thereto, a tab carried by the free edge of said end flap having an adhesive on the under surface of said tab only for securing the latter to said overlapping flaps beyond said perforated lines whereby when said end tab is severed from said overlapping flaps and said perforated lines are broken a pouring spout is formed adjacent said one of said end walls, and a second end flap carried by the other of said end walls having an adhesive at the under surface of said second end flap for securing the latter to said overlapping flaps and reinforcing the carton.

2. In combination with a liner having pairs of side and end wall portions folded to form a top wall, a carton formed from a single blank of material comprising side walls and interconnecting end walls, a pair of overlapping flaps carried at the top edges of said side walls having an adhesive carried on the under surfaces of said flaps, one of said flaps overlying one of said top forming liner end wall portions and secured thereto by the adhesive on its under surface, the other of said top forming liner end wall portions partially overlying said first mentioned overlapping flap, the other of said overlapping flaps overlying said other top forming liner side wall portion, transversely extending perforated lines carried by said overlapping adjacent one of said end walls, an end flap carried by one of said end walls overlying said overlapping flaps, but unsecured thereto, a tab carried by the free edge of said end flap having an adhesive on the under surface of said tab only securing the latter to said overlapping flaps beyond said perforated lines whereby when said end tab is severed from said overlapping flaps and said perforated lines are broken a pouring spout is formed adjacent said one of said end walls, and a second end flap carried by the other of said end walls having an adhesive at the under surface of said second end flap for securing the latter to said overlapping flaps and reinforcing the carton.

3. The combination of claim 2, wherein said top wall forming liner end portions are folded diagonally upon themselves and lie between said other overlapping flap and said first and second end flaps.

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