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L. O. BUIST

1,992,182

CONTAINER

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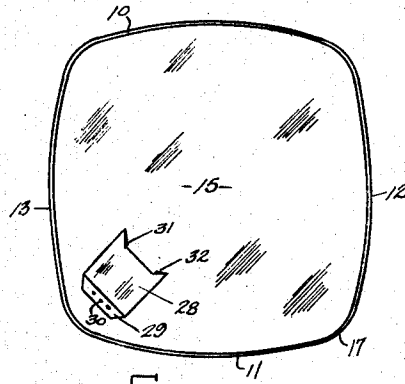
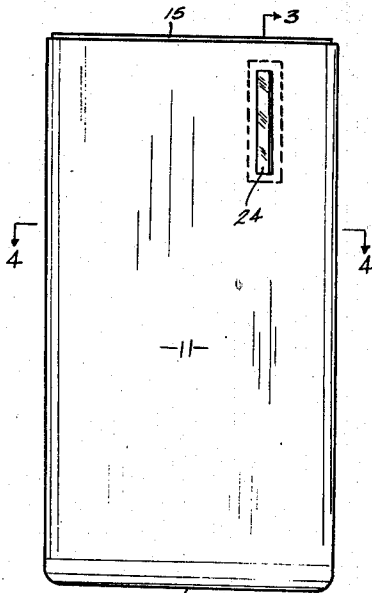


FIG. 2

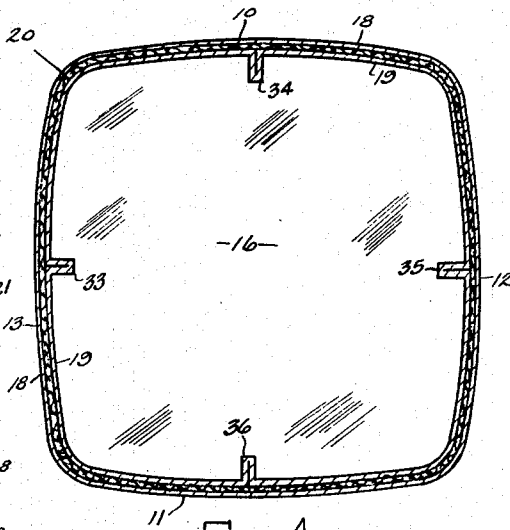
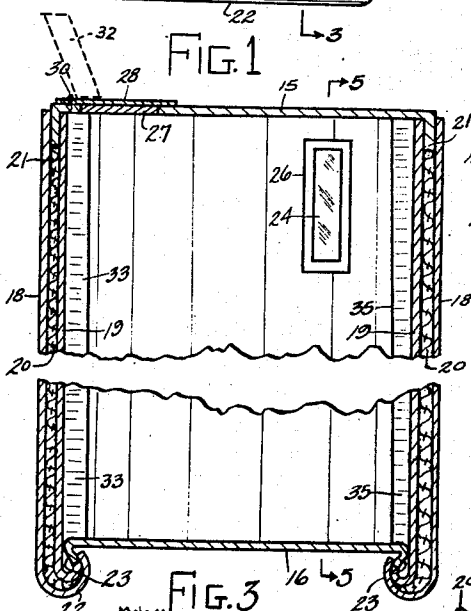


FIG. 4

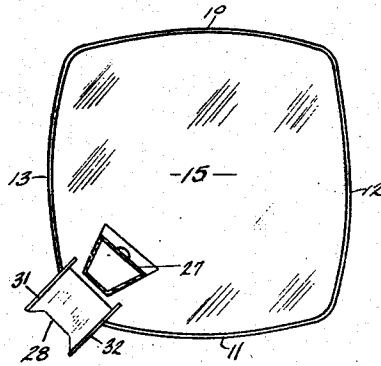
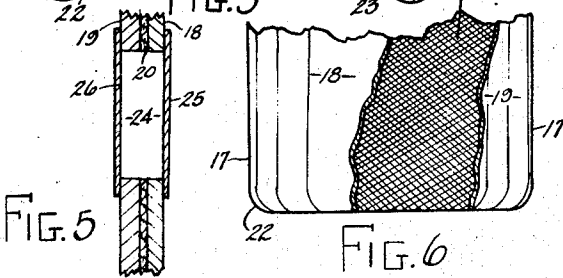


FIG. 7

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CONTAINER

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3 Claims. (Cl. 229-4.5)

The invention relates to a liquid container, as described in the present specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawing which forms a part of the same.

ing rigidly fastened together by any well known means, such as cement or glue.

5 The invention consists essentially of the novel features of construction pointed out broadly and specifically in the claims for novelty following a description containing an explanation in detail of an acceptable form of the invention.

10 The objects of the invention are to devise a container that will be made of stiff cardboard or other pulp material that will be so constructed as to withstand great pressure and be especially adapted to contain milk or such like fluids which
15 may be easily poured from the container; to supply a container of a shape that can be easily handled, of neat appearance, cheap to manufacture in comparison with a glass container; and generally to provide a container that will be
20 sanitary, simple to manufacture, durable in use and efficient for the purpose described.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a front elevational view of the container.

25 Figure 2 is a plan view of the top of the container.

Figure 3 is an enlarged fragmentary vertical section taken on lines 3-3 in Figure 1.

Figure 4 is an enlarged cross section taken on lines 4-4 in Figure 1.

30 Figure 5 is an enlarged vertical section through the wall of the container taken on lines 5-5 in Figure 3.

35 Figure 6 is a fragmentary side elevation of the container with the plies of paper broken away to show the wall construction.

Figure 7 is a plan view of the top of the container showing the spout in its pouring position. Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the various figures.

40 Referring to the drawing, the container, being square shaped has the sides 10, 11, 12 and 13 and is closed in by the top 15 and the bottom 16. The sides are arc shaped, the purpose of which will be hereinafter more particularly described
45 and merge into the rounded corners 17 giving the container a neat appearance and added strength.

50 The side walls are comprised of layers of cardboard or like material of which it is of course understood any number of layers could be used, but for the purpose of describing the invention, there are two layers of cardboard, an outer layer 18 and an inner layer 19 interposed by a layer of
55 cotton or other fibrous material 20, the layers be-

5 The top 15 having the downwardly extending flange 21 is securely fastened between the outer layer 18 and the inner layer 19 and is fastened into position when the side walls are made, and secured in place to make a tight joint.

The side walls are rolled in at the bottom as at 22 and are adapted to engage the flange 23 of the bottom 16 and hold it rigidly in position. The sight gauge 24 is situated in the side wall
10 near the top and serves to show the consumer how much liquid is in the container and also in the case of handling milk, it shows the cream line.

15 The slot is sealed on the outside and inside by strips 25 and 26 of any transparent substance, such as mica, or cellophane. Situated on the top 15 adjacent to one of the rounded corners is the seal cap 27 and the folding spout 28. The folding spout 28 in its closed position completely covers the seal cap 27 and is sprayed with paraffin to hold it in its down position when the container is filled.

20 The inner layer 19 has the reinforcing ribs 33, 34, 35 and 36. These ribs are formed by means of a slot on the mandrel upon which the carton is formed, the inner layer 19 simply being crimped inwardly providing a rib the depth of the container and abutting the bottom 16. As
30 many reinforcing ribs as necessary in various constructions may be used, of course, but for the purpose of illustration, four are shown.

35 The side walls being one continuous strip and the top flange having to be inserted between the two layers, it is necessary to simply nick the edge of the strip in order to insert the flange 21 of the top 15.

40 When it is desired to open the container the spout is raised at its free end 28, the other end 29 being rigidly held to the top 15 by means of a staple fastener 30, and folded upwardly and outwardly, this releases the wing portions 31 and 32 which ordinarily are folded under and when
45 pouring these form the side walls for the spout which greatly facilitates the pouring of the liquid.

50 This novel spout thusly forms a double seal, creating a much more sanitary condition in handling liquids of this kind, and also owing to the fractional cost of this container, compared to one of glass, the container may be used once only by the consumer, then destroyed, thusly ensuring the user of a sanitary container hermetically sealed and efficient for the purpose set forth.

What I claim is:

1. In a liquid container, a roll of paper board including fabric insert between rolls for reinforcing the walls, a fast lid having a flange inserted between the rolls and an outlet orifice there-
5 through suitably covered, and a bottom closing the filling opening and joined to the wall in a roll seam.
2. In a liquid container, a roll of paper board
10 including fabric insert between rolls for reinforcing the walls, a fast lid having a flange inserted between the rolls and an outlet orifice comprising an inner seal member and a folding
spout member suitably secured to said top and forming an integral part thereof.
3. In a liquid container, a roll of paper board including fabric insert between the rolls for
strengthening the walls, reinforcing ribs formed
by the inner wall extending between the top and
bottom of said container and adapted to form a
shoulder in connection with the bottom of the
container and the sealing means.
10

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