Jan. 17, 1933. B. A. E. JOHNSON 1,894,873

PACKING FOR AMMUNITION AND THE LIKE

Filed June 23, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

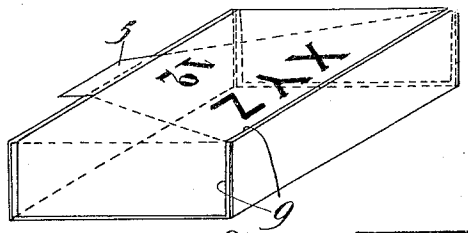


Fig. 2.

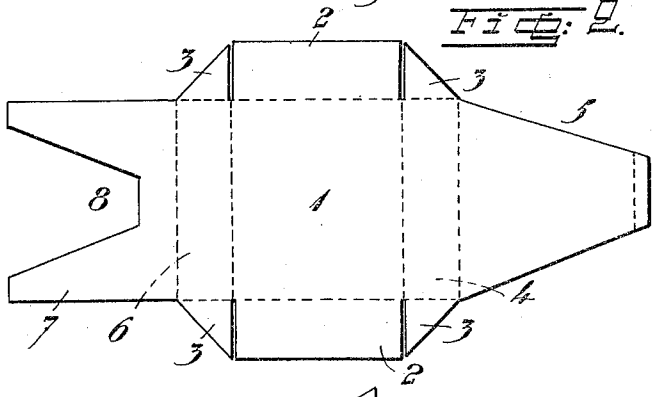
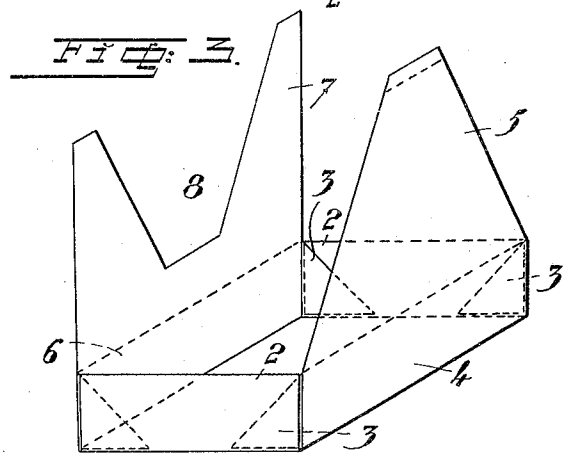


Fig. 3.



B. A. E. Johnson
INVENTOR

By: Marks & Clerk
Attys.

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Filed June 23, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 4.

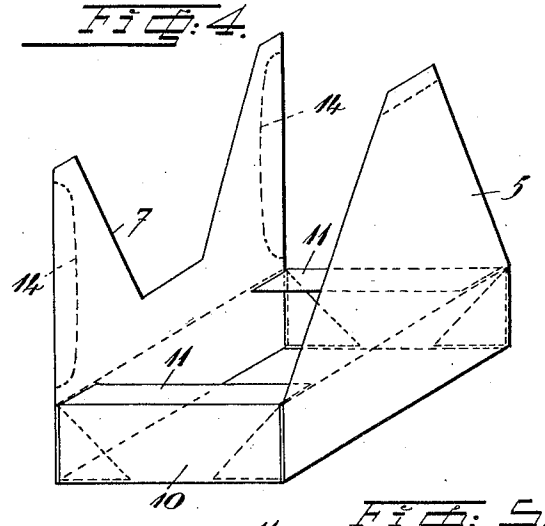
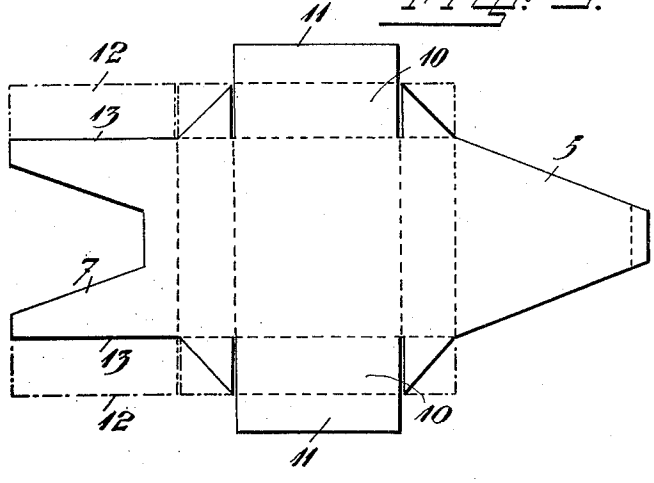


Fig. 5.



B. A. E. Johnson
INVENTOR

By: Marks & Clerk
Attys.

Patented Jan. 17, 1933 1,894,873

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

BROR ANDERS EMIL JOHNSON, OF ALSTEN, SWEDEN, ASSIGNOR TO AKTIEBOLAGET GERH. AREHNS MEKANISKA VERKSTAD, OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, A CORPORATION OF SWEDEN

PACKING FOR AMMUNITION AND THE LIKE

Application filed June 23, 1931, Serial No. 546,378, and in Germany November 4, 1929.

This invention relates to packagings, especially for such goods as cartridges, bandages and the like, as must be easily accessible. The packing is made by folding a blank of pasteboard or thick paper and preferably into the shape of a box, the lid of which consists of two or more superposed flaps connected to the side walls respectively of the box. According to the invention the upper flap is so shaped, for instance triangular, that the subjacent flap is partially uncovered. Owing to this arrangement the box may be held together and sealed by means of a label only, a banderole or the like fixed to the lid and if necessary, extending downward two opposite side walls of the box. The said upper flap extends outside the label, so that it may be grasped by the fingers and torn up, the label being thereby cut off and the box opened. As the torn up flap is turned outward from the box, the side wall of the box, from which the flap extends, preferably accompanies the same, so that the interior of the box is rendered accessible from this side. The invention also comprises some details of the packing or box.

Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings shows in a perspective view a packing or box arranged in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 shows a blank for a box in a flat condition. Fig. 3 shows the blank folded into a box ready to be closed. Fig. 4 shows in a perspective view a somewhat modified form of the box, also ready to be closed. Fig. 5 shows the blank for the same box in a flat condition.

The blank shown in Fig. 2 is of pasteboard or stiff paper and consists of a part 1, constituting the bottom of the packing or box, two end flaps 2, four triangular corner-flaps 3, a fore side-flap 4 from which extends a long flap 5 tapering outwards, and a rear side-flap 6, from which extends a flap 7, having a substantially triangular recess 8. The blank is folded along the dotted lines, Fig. 2, and in such manner, illustrated in Fig. 3, that the corner-flaps 3 are placed inside the end-flaps 2 and stiffen the box at its corners. After the box has been charged with cartridges or the like, the box is closed by turning downwards first the flap 7 and then the flap 5. The flap 5 now wholly covers the recess 8 of the flap 7 and its end extends for some distance outside the side of the box, as perceived from Fig. 1. Through the provision of the recess 8 pasteboard or paper is saved owing to the fact that the flap 5 of a blank before the blank is stamped for instance from a strip fills up the recess 8 of the next adjacent blank. A label 9 is placed on the box thus folded and closed and fixed to the same for instance by being pasted to the flap 5, to the parts of the flap 7 located on opposite sides of the flap 5 and to the end-flaps 2. In this manner the box is held together and wholly sealed. The pasting of the label to the box constitutes the only pasting operation which must be effected.

For the opening of the box the part of the flap 5 extending outside the label 9 is grasped by the fingers and pulled upwards. The label 9 is hereby torn off along the oblique edges of the flap 5. After the flap 5 has been slit up, the flap together with the side-flap 4 may be turned downwards, so that the box is wholly open at this side and the contents of the box is accessible or may be removed. Through the recess 8 the contents of the box is visible and may easily be grasped by the fingers. The said slitting up operation may be effected instantaneously, for which reason the opening of the box is effected with the greatest velocity, which is of great importance especially if the box contains ammunition or articles for the applying of bandages, the easy accessibility of which many times is of the greatest importance. If also the flap 7 should be turned upwards, this may easily be effected by means of a finger put under the flap through the recess 8. After the flap 7 has been turned upwards the box may be wholly evolved. The sealing of the box by means of a label or the like in the stated manner renders the fraudulent opening of the box and resealing of the same without marks being left especially difficult. Owing to the fact that the flap 5 tapers outwards, the label is easily torn off by the same without the risk of the flap 5 being broken. The one edge of the flap 5 may extend

straight outwards while the other edge has an oblique direction.

In the box shown in Fig. 4 and the blank of the same shown in Fig. 5, the end-flaps 10 have an extension 11, which is turned inward over the box. For the rest the blank, as shown by full lines in Fig. 5, is arranged in the same manner as the blank shown in Fig. 2. By turning the extensions 11 inwards, as shown in Fig. 4, the box is rendered tighter at the upper end-edges, which may be necessary in certain cases. After the flap 7 first has been turned inwards, then the extensions 11 and finally the flap 5, the box may be sealed by means of a label or the like, which is pasted to the upper side of the closed box and is fixed at its ends to the extensions 11. In this case the label must not necessarily extend downward the end-sides of the box. By providing the flap 7 with recesses at its edges, as indicated by dotted lines 14, the extensions 11 may be first turned downwards, as shown in Fig. 4 and then the flap 7 and finally the flap 5. A label pasted to the box will in this case be fixed to the extensions 11 and thus seal the box.

The corner-flaps of the box shown in Fig. 1 as well as in Fig. 4 may be square, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 5. If, however, the corner-flaps have a triangular or similar shape the turning outward of the flap 4, 5 at the opening of the box is facilitated.

The end-flap 7 may be extended laterally, as shown by dotted lines 12 in Fig. 5. As the blank is folded into a box the extensions 12 are first turned upwards along the line 13 and then placed inside the end-flaps 10 as the flap 7 is turned over, no extensions 11 being in this case provided.

At any form of execution of the invention, stated above, the box may, evidently be ready folded except at one of its ends, which is left in open condition and is ready folded first after the introducing of the ammunition etc. into the box.

Many other forms of execution of the invention than those shown as examples, evidently, are possible.

I claim:

1. In a packing for ammunition, bandages and the like and made by folding a blank of pasteboard or similar material preferably into the shape of a box, the provision of two superposed flaps connected to the side walls respectively of the box and forming the lid of the same, the top flap being so shaped, that it leaves the subjacent flap partially uncovered and extends outside a label or the like fixed to the lid and holding the box together, so that the said flap may be grasped by the fingers and turned outwards together with the side wall for the opening of the box.

2. In a packing as claimed in claim 1, the provision of corner flaps connected to the side wall of the box, from which the top flap extends, and freely mounted inside the end-walls of the box.

3. Packing as claimed in claim 1, characterized by the subjacent lid flap being provided with a recess, which after the top flap has been torn up renders the contents of the box visible and accessible.

4. Packing as claimed in claim 1, characterized by the subjacent lid flap being provided with edge-recesses, which render flaps extending from the adjacent sidewalls and turned inwards accessible for the fixing of the label to the same.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

BROR ANDERS EMIL JOHNSON.