P. COMPTON.

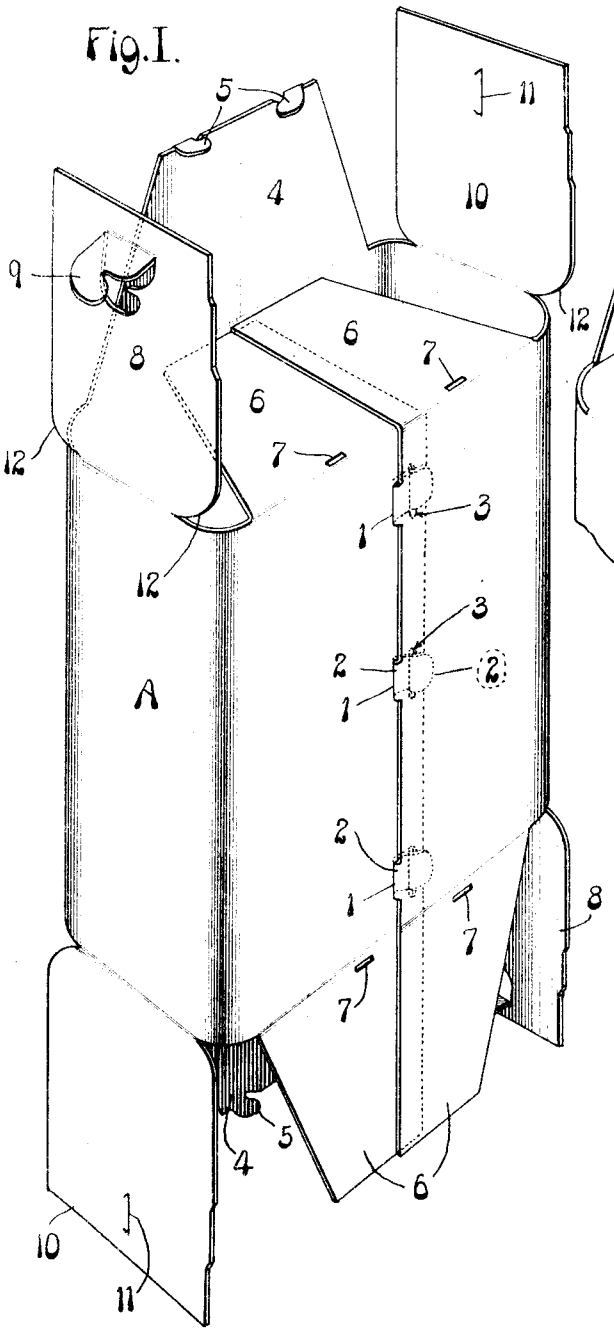
DUMMY CONTAINER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 7, 1912.

1,127,734.

Patented Feb. 9, 1915

Fig. I.



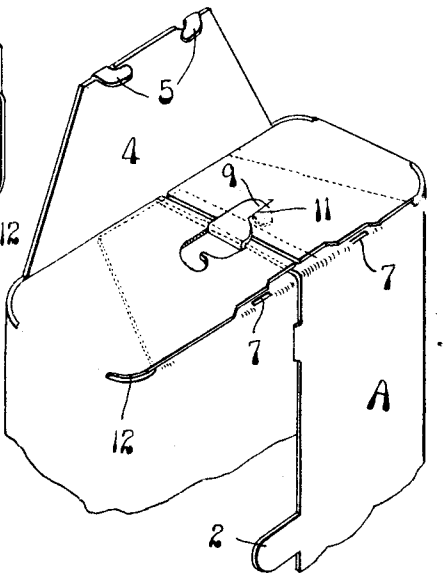


Fig. II.

Attest

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL COMPTON, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

DUMMY CONTAINER.

1,127,734. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 9, 1915.

Application filed October 7, 1912. Serial No. 724,422.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL COMPTON, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dummy Containers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to a large dummy container of the kind commonly displayed in store windows to advertise merchandise sold in similar small containers of the same shape and appearance. Advertising dummy containers of this kind are usually made of paper, and of much greater size than the real containers, to attract the notice of the public.

The principal object of my present invention is the production of a dummy container of the kind referred to made in simulation of a container of parallelepipedon form comprising a body having flat front and back walls and rounded side walls. Containers of this kind used for inclosing merchandise, such, for instance, as tobacco and cigarettes, are usually made of paper, and the shape of the package is readily secured, due to the closure of the package involving only the inclosure of the merchandise within a wrapper made of thin paper and the folding of the ends of such wrapper is readily accomplished in a manner to produce a package of the shape acquired. Dummy containers, when made of paper, are necessarily produced from paper board to afford necessary stability and, owing to the absence of contents within the dummy containers and the stiffness of the paper board, such dummy containers cannot be produced as accurate similes of the real containers without ingenuity in their construction. By my improvement I make the shape of a paper dummy container that very closely approximates a real container of the particular kind I have referred to.

Figure I is a perspective view of my dummy container, with its flaps shown partly in open positions and partly in closed positions. Fig. II is a perspective view of one end of my dummy container, with the side end flaps closed over the rear end flaps, and the front end flaps unfolded.

My dummy container is produced from a single sheet A, of heavy paper or paper board, such sheet being provided adjacent the inner one of the longitudinal edges of the portion that is to form the body walls of the container with longitudinal inner slits 1, and at its other outer longitudinal edge with tongues 2, that are adapted to be inserted through the inner slits 1.

Between the inner slits 1 and the outer longitudinal edge of the sheet A near which the inner slits 1 are formed, are other longitudinal outer slits 3, parallel with the first named inner slits, through which the tongues 2 are passed in an outward direction after they have been inserted through the inner slits 1 in an inner direction. The tongues are, therefore, so threaded through the adjoining slits as to occupy positions between the overlapping marginal longitudinal edge portions of the sheet A as to lock such edge portions together.

The front wall of the body of the container is supplied at its ends with tapered front closure flaps 4, which are of less width than the width of the said front wall, and are provided at their ends with hook shaped tongues 5. The rear wall of the container body, which is composed of the portions of the sheet A that overlap each other at their edges, is supplied with tapered rear closure flap sections 6, each pair of which is of a combined width less than the width of the rear wall; and in the flap sections 6, adjacent their junction with the rear wall, are slits 7, adapted to receive the hook shaped tongues 5 carried by the front closure flaps 4. At the ends of the side walls of the body of the container are side closure flaps 8 and 10, each of which is of approximately the same width as the distance between the front and rear walls of the dummy container body. One side closure flap 8 has cut therefrom a hook shaped tongue 9, that is adapted to enter the slit 11 in the companion side closure flap 10 when said side closure flaps are folded over into closure forming position, as illustrated in Fig. II.

The ends of the side closure flaps 8 and 10 are foldably joined to the side walls of the dummy container and are rounded at their inner ends, as seen at 12; and said side closure flaps are united to the side walls only throughout their central portions, thereby avoiding absence of connection between the last mentioned side closure flaps and the portions of the body sheet A that enter into the corners of the body of the

dummy container. Therefore, inasmuch as there is such absence of connection at the points mentioned between the side closure flaps 8 and 10 and the side walls of the body, and the front closure flaps 4 and 6 are of less width than the widths of the front and rear walls of such body, opportunity is afforded for producing the rounded corners of the dummy container body, illustrated in the drawings, and which it is desired to produce in contradistinction to square corners, such as ordinarily exist in paper boxes, and other containers having end closure flaps.

I claim:—

A dummy container consisting of a sheet of material forming a body having flat front and rear walls, flat end walls and rounded corners, the rear wall being composed of overlapping portions of said sheet of material, overlapping rear closure flap sections extending from the ends of said rear wall, the free ends of said overlapping rear closure flap sections being adapted to abut against said flat front wall, a pair of side closure flaps extending from said flat side walls, a hook shaped tongue cut from the body of one side closure flap and bent outwardly to extend beyond the free end of said flap body, the other side closure flap being slitted to receive said hook shaped tongue, a front closure flap extending from the flat front wall of said body, and a pair of hook shaped tongues extending from the free end of said front closure flap, and securely interlocked with the overlapping rear closure flap sections, said last mentioned hook shaped tongues constituting means for connecting the overlapping portions of said sheet of material, the rounded corners of the dummy container being free of connection with said closure flaps.

PAUL COMPTON.

In presence of—
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