PACKAGES FOR FROZEN POPS

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

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This invention relates to the packaging of frozen pops of the order of ice cream, ices, frozen sherbet and similar confections, and has for its primary object the provision of means by which a completely sanitary protective enclosure is provided for each pop at a minimum of expense for manufacturing, shipping and storing.

In my Patent No. 2,582,655, dated January 15, 1952, is shown a package construction in which a plurality of separate enclosures are formed from an elongated strip in which partitions are formed, and in which overlapping closure flaps are held in closed relation by the penetration of the sticks of the pops through the overlapped portions of the flaps. The present invention constitutes an improvement on the package therein disclosed. One of the advantages of the present package over that shown in the above-mentioned patent resides in the fact that the present package is so shaped that one package can be nested within another so that a substantially smaller number of the packages will occupy but little space in shipping and storing. Another object of the invention is to provide a package of this character which can be assembled at a minimum of manufacturing cost. It is another object to provide a package in which the separate pop-enclosing sections are made readily separable and which, because of their construction of these sections, result in better and more thorough freezing of the pops.

These and other advantages are attained by the invention, a more particular description of which will hereinafter appear and be pointed out in the claims appended hereto.

In the accompanying drawings, wherein an illustrative embodiment of the invention is disclosed,

Fig. 1 is a face view of the strip or blank from which a part of a two-compartment package is produced;

Fig. 2 is a face view of one of the side walls of the wrapper;

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a two-compartment wrapper containing the pops and sticks therefor;

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the package shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is an end view of the package;

Fig. 6 is a top plan view of a two-compartment empty package, with the cover flaps in open position;

Fig. 7 is a sectional view, taken substantially on the line 7—7 of Fig. 4, looking in the direction of the arrows, but with the cover flaps in open position;

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a six-compartment empty package;

Fig. 9 is a face view of the end wall for a six-compartment package, and

Fig. 10 is a longitudinal view through the strip which forms the end walls of a several-compartment package, showing the zigzag or undulated folding required to form the end walls and bottoms in the package.

Referring to the drawings, 1 indicates a cardboard strip from which a two-compartment package of the kind shown in Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6 is produced. When it is desired to produce a package of more compart-
the compartments readily pulled apart on the severance lines 18 and the tear lines 23, as seen in Fig. 6, so it will be apparent that the several pop-compartments may be readily torn apart on these lines.

When each pop-compartment is separated from its companion it will form a complete enclosure for the pop so that the hands of the seller or distributor need never come into contact with the frozen contents of the container. To open the closure, the outer closure flap must be torn to free it from its encirclement of the stick 28. Such tearing or destruction of the flap constitutes a "tell-tale," at once indicating to the vendor that the wrapper has been opened and he is thus obligated to refuse to take back or exchange a pop, the torn flap of a wrapper indicating that it has been tampered with.

It will be noted that all of the walls of the container are tapered or inclined, so that, as a result, these containers may be nested within one another and thus a very substantial quantity of them may be shipped or stored in small space and at a minimum of expense.

While I have shown in Figs. 3 to 7 inclusive, a container composed of two compartments, it will be apparent that the number of compartments may be increased according to particular requirements. For example, in Fig. 8 is shown a six-compartment container, which is produced by increase of the length of the wall-forming strip 1 to the extent necessary and by the production of end walls of the character shown at 25 in Fig. 9. The elements of the multi-unit container are similar to those described in connection with the two-unit container. Regardless of the length of the container or the number of compartments of which it is composed, it may be nested as previously described and the compartments torn off as required, each compartment consisting of an individual wrapper for its pop contents, with the closure flaps held in closed position by the stick.

Having described one embodiment of the invention, it is obvious that the same is not to be restricted thereto, but is broad enough to cover all structures coming within the scope of the annexed claims.

What I claim is:

1. A package for frozen pops comprising, a tray of paper provided with a plurality of inclined end walls dividing the tray into a plurality of separate compartments, the walls being connected together at the top and provided at their points of connection with weakened tear lines on which the compartments are capable of separation from one another, side walls adhesively connected to the end walls, said side walls comprising the separate sections in their lower area and connected in their upper area by tear lines located in line with the weakened tear lines on the tops of the end walls, closure flaps for the compartments, said flaps being slit to receive sticks passed through said slits and entered into the frozen contents of the compartments.

2. A package for frozen pops comprising, a strip of sheet material folded in zig-zag formation to provide end walls and bottoms for a plurality of compartments, side walls consisting of sheets in serrated form adhesively secured to the side of the zig-zag sheet, the apices of the folds in the zig-zag sheet being provided with severance lines, and the side walls having severance lines in alignment with those on the apices of the folds in the zig-zag sheet.

3. A package for frozen pops comprising a pair of spaced side walls, said walls being notched upwardly from their lower edges to thereby provide a plurality of separate side-wall sections starting at the lower edge of the wall and terminating short of the upper edge of the same, an elongated sheet folded into zig-zag formation and located between the side walls, said sheet forming the end walls and bottoms for a plurality of compartments of which the separate side wall sections form the side walls, and flaps at the top of the side walls, said flaps being slit to receive sticks while the flaps are in overlapped relationship.

4. A package for frozen pops comprising a pair of spaced side walls, said walls being notched upwardly from their lower edges to thereby provide a plurality of separate side-wall sections starting at the lower edge of the wall and terminating short of the upper edge of the same, an elongated sheet folded into zig-zag formation and located between the side walls, said sheet forming the end walls and bottoms for a plurality of compartments of which the separate side wall sections form the side walls, the package having tear lines on which the several compartments may be separated, with each compartment completely enclosing its contents.

5. A package for frozen pops comprising, a tray of sheet material consisting of a single strip folded into zig-zag formation to produce the end walls and bottoms of a plurality of separate cups, the cups so formed being connected at their top edges by parts of said strip and separated by score lines adjacent said top edges, the sides of the cups being closed by serrated sheets adhesively attached to the zig-zag strip, said sheets each having parts bridging the space between the cups adjacent to the upper ends only of the cups, the lower ends of the cups being unconnected by said sheets and score lines extending through those parts of the sheets which are located between the cups.

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