

(No Model.)

F. A. HEBERLINE & J. HARTMAN.
PACKAGE FOR POWDERS.

No. 571,521.

Patented Nov. 17, 1896.

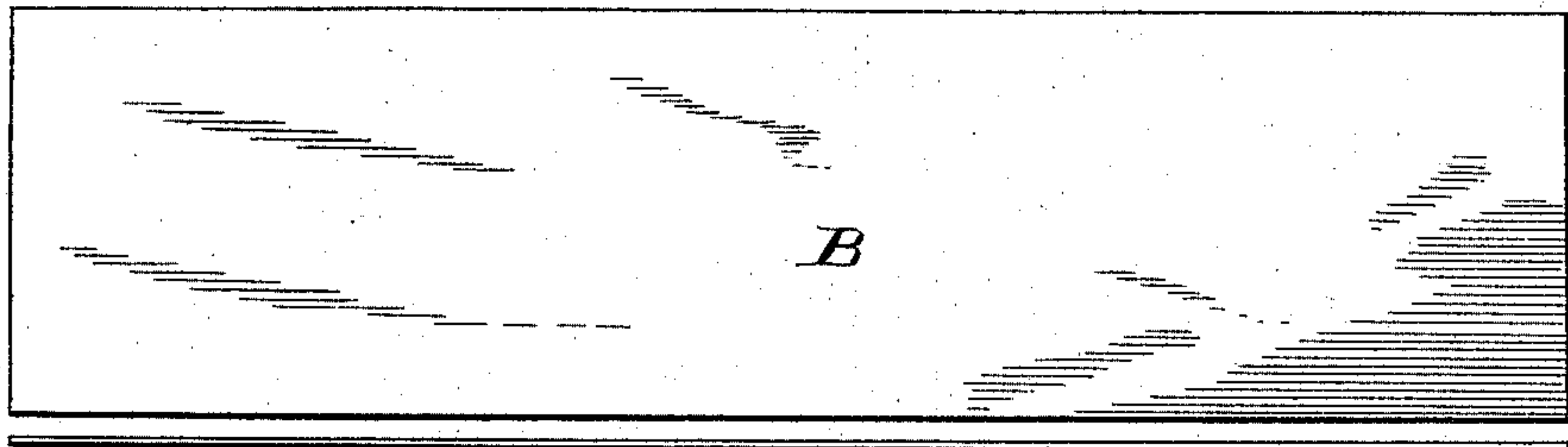


Fig. 3.

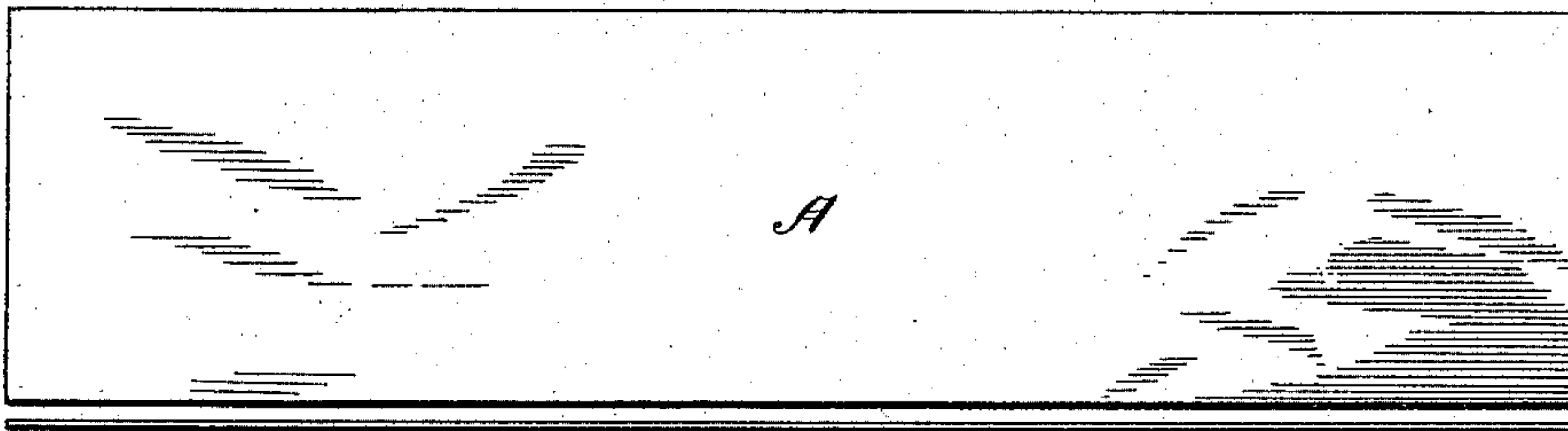


Fig. 1.

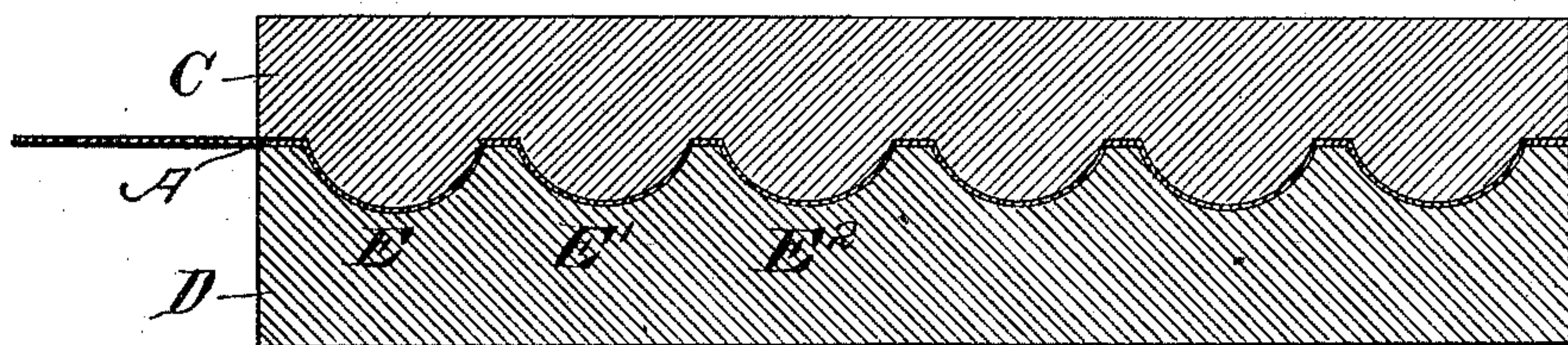


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

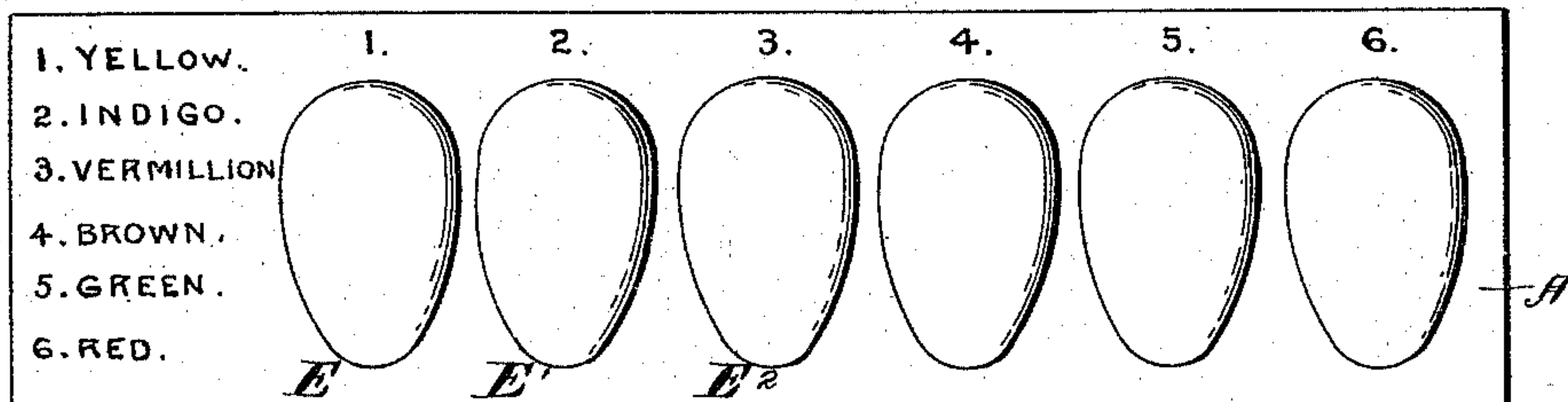


Fig. 5.

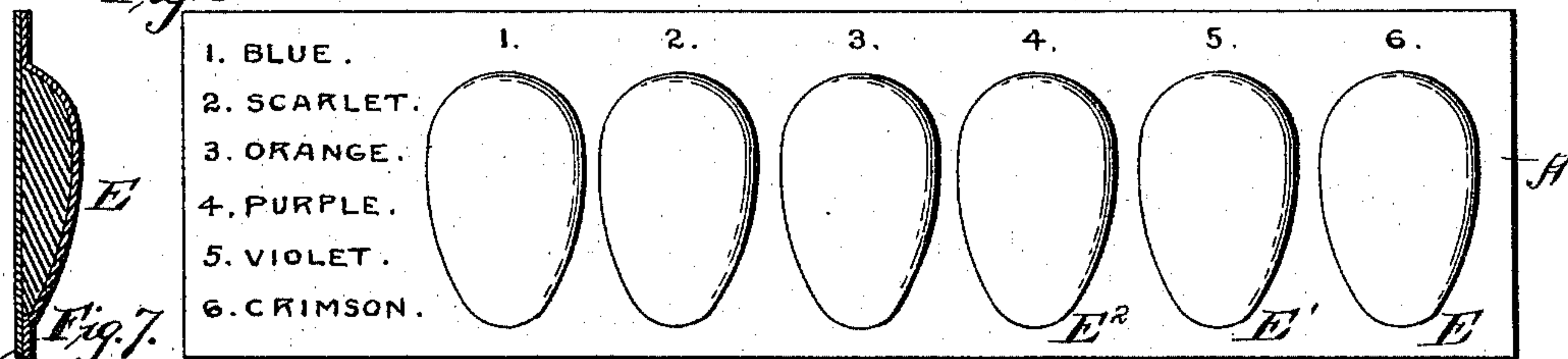
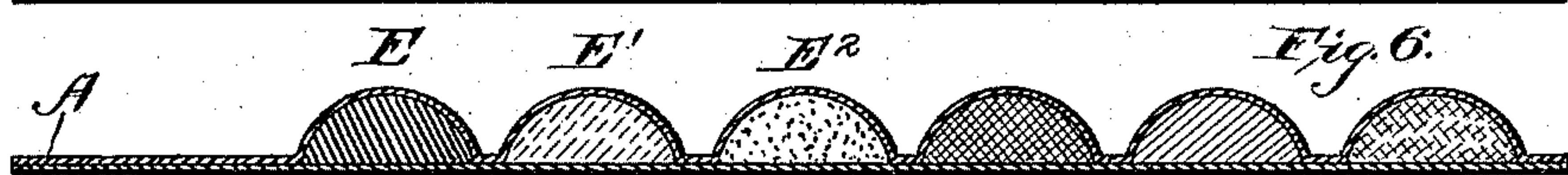


Fig. 7.



Witnesses
Wm. H. Edwards
Arthur L. Bryant

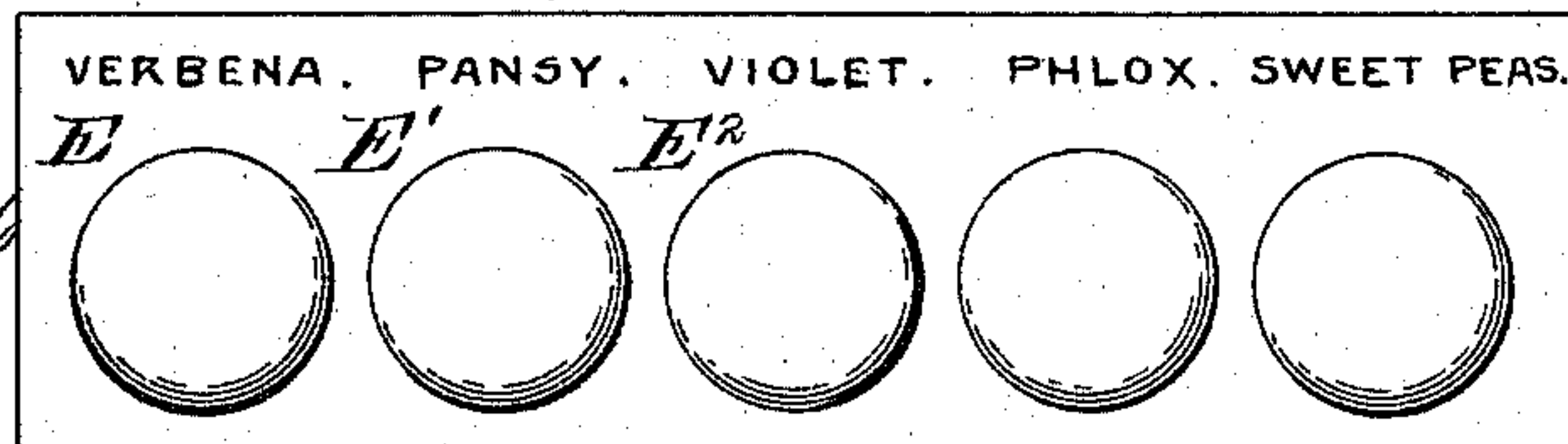


Fig. 8.

Inventors
F. A. Heberline
and
Jacob Hartman
by
H. H. Bliss
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED A. HEBERLINE, OF NEW BRIGHTON, AND JACOB HARTMAN, OF
PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

PACKAGE FOR POWDERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 571,521, dated November 17, 1896.

Application filed April 17, 1896. Serial No. 588,033. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRED A. HEBERLINE, residing at New Brighton, county of Beaver, and JACOB HARTMAN, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, citizens of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Packages for Powders and Similar Materials; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 shows the receptacle-strip, of paper or other material, while flat. Fig. 2 shows in section means by which the cavities can be formed in the said strip. Fig. 3 illustrates the covering-strip. Figs. 4 and 5 are face views of packages having our features of improvement. Fig. 6 is a section longitudinally thereof. Fig. 7 is a cross-section. Fig. 8 is a face view of a modified package.

The object of the present invention is to provide a device by which powders or pulverized articles can be kept ready for quick sale in a manner not possible by any of the plans for packing heretofore in use as known to us.

There are numerous materials handled by druggists, dealers, and others, such as dyestuffs, perfume-powders, seeds, &c., to which are incident the following facts: First, they are such that the purchaser desires to obtain only a small quantity of each at any one time. Second, they are of such character that when a purchase is made it is generally desired to include several materials. Third, they are commonly such materials that exposure to air or moisture is deleterious and destructive of their better quality. Fourth, they are kept by the dealer in packages (boxes, jars, bottles, and the like) containing relatively large quantities, and therefore require considerable manipulation when dispensing small quantities.

We provide a package for the wholesale dealer and jobber, who in turn supply them to the retailer and obviate entirely the neces-

sity for the retailer stopping to measure or weigh out the small amounts of the materials.

Strips of paper, as indicated at A, are provided with a series of cavities $E E' E^2$, as by compressing them when moist or otherwise between a die and matrix, such as shown at C D. These cavities are large enough to respectively hold the desired amount of the material to be sold therein. The number of the cavities will vary with the several classes of material to be packed in them. Thus, for instance, of dyestuffs, such as used for coloring eggs, there are generally sold at each sale small amounts of six differing colors. For these we make packages containing six cavities. In each cavity we place the corresponding amount of each of the six differently-colored dyes. So in case of perfume-powders strips or cards with several cells corresponding to the number of differing materials are formed. After the powders have been placed in the cells or cavities the cover-strip B is placed over them, being secured by glue or paste in such way as to effectually seal them and prevent escape or loss of the contents and to prevent access of air or moisture; but it will be seen that as the contents of one cell on each card differs from those of each of the others it is impossible to distinguish them after they have been sealed. Therefore we place upon the cards or strips characters which indicate the contents of the several closed cells, so that the one only need be opened which contains the material desired.

The strips, cards, or packages are made cheaply by machinery, and the contents of the cells are introduced automatically. The retail dealer is saved the trouble and labor incident to dispensing the several small amounts of materials, and the sales can be effected quickly at the choice of the purchaser.

While we have described and for most purposes prefer a paper of ordinary character as the material for the packages, yet it will be seen that other materials could be used for some purposes.

We are aware that it has been heretofore proposed to form cellular supports for eggs and boxes for pills from paper-pulp; but such articles are not adapted for the purpose of our improvements.

As above pointed out, our improved package is particularly adapted for handling powdered or finely-granulated material, and it is necessary in view of the low price at which articles of this sort are sold that such a package should be capable of manufacture at a minimum expense, and it is also important that the contents of each compartment or pocket in the package should be sealed from every other compartment to prevent mingling of the contents of different compartments, as well as from the exterior of the packages.

The paper-pulp articles above referred to as having been heretofore employed were necessarily relatively heavy to insure the necessary protection to the articles which they were intended to contain, and the cost of manufacture was such as to preclude their use in the manner and for the purpose of our improvements; and with such earlier constructions it was impossible to remove the contents from any particular compartment without exposing the contents of one or more adjoining compartments.

We are also aware that it has been heretofore proposed to secure a transparent sheet of

material across an opening in a package for seed to enable the contents of such package to be inspected; but such a construction is foreign to our invention and we make no claim thereto.

What we claim is—

As a new article of manufacture, a package for powders, or similar materials, it having two superposed strips of paper or flexible fabric in one or both of which there is compressed a series of cavities, said cavities containing a series of masses of differing materials, said strips of paper being tightly secured together at points between adjacent cavities to effectually close said cavities, and one of said strips of paper being formed or provided with external characters indicating respectively the contents of the closed cavities.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

FRED A. HEBERLINE.
JACOB HARTMAN.

Witnesses:

LUTHER BARNES,
GEO. VEIVEK.