

No. 640,290.

Patented Jan. 2, 1900.

A. L. FOREMAN.  
PACKAGE FOR LIQUIDS.

(Application filed June 3, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

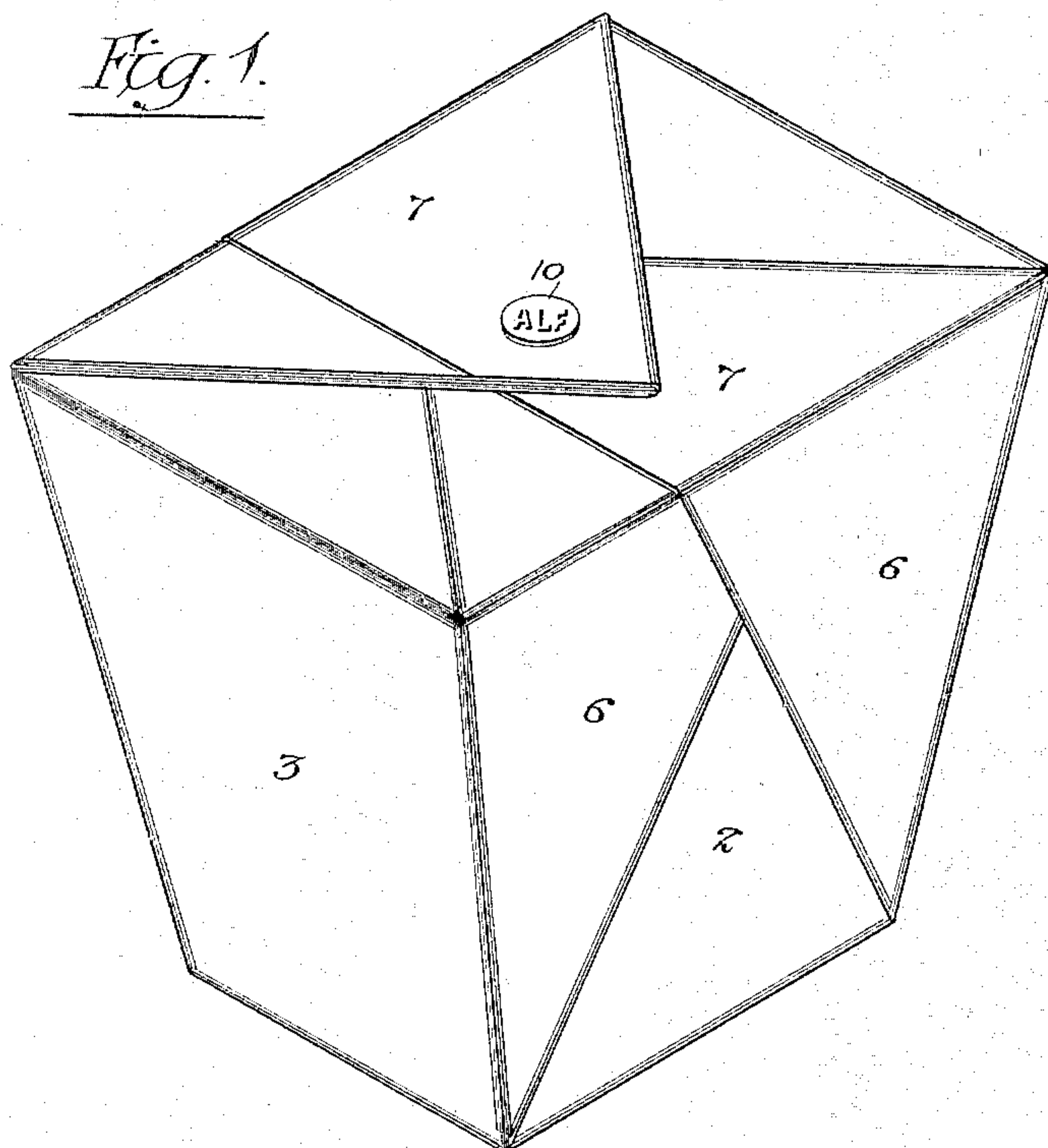
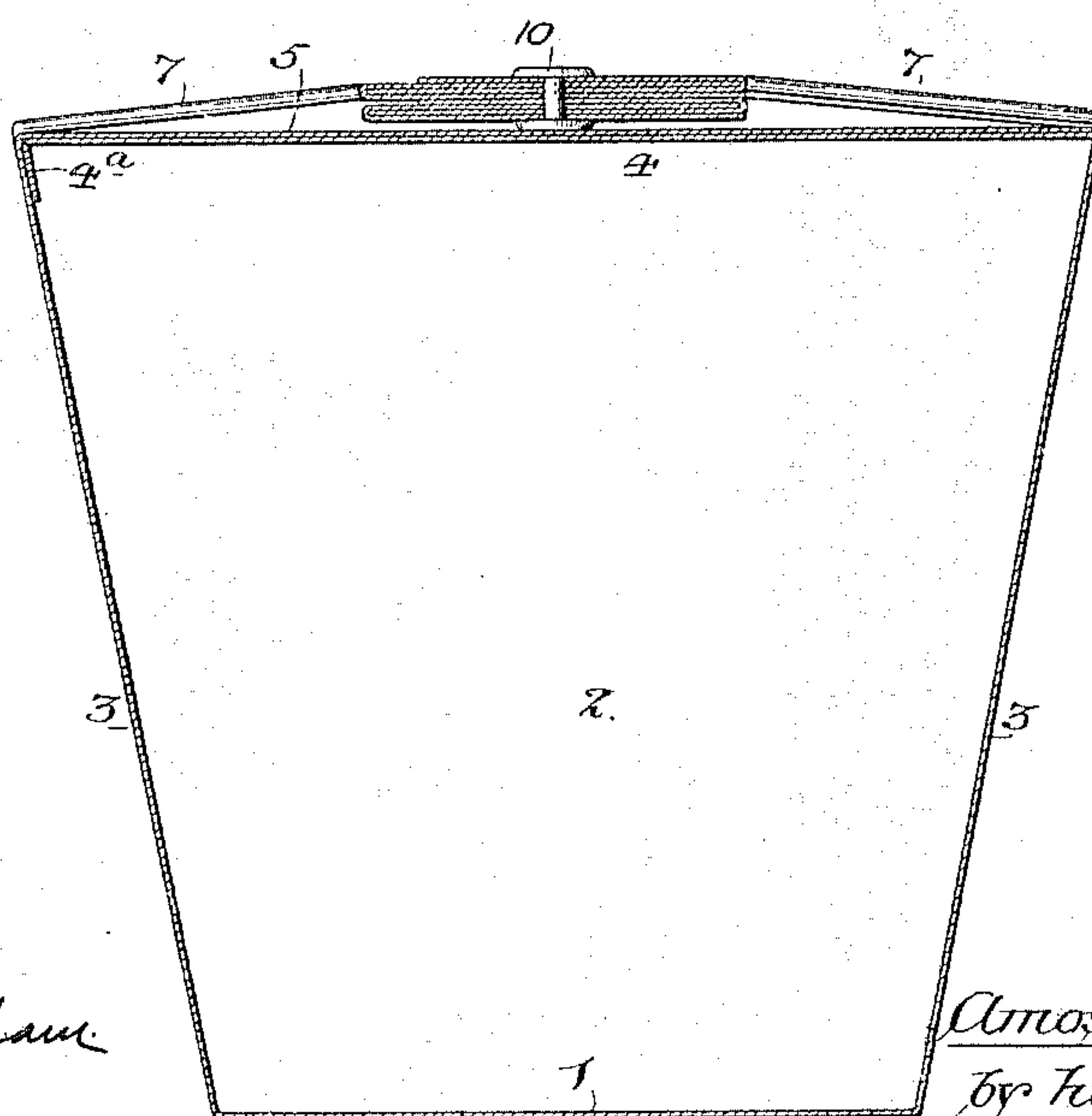


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:-

Frank L. A. Graham

Louis M. Whitehead.

Inventor:-

Amos L. Foreman.

by his Attorneys:-

Howson & Howson

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Fig. 3.

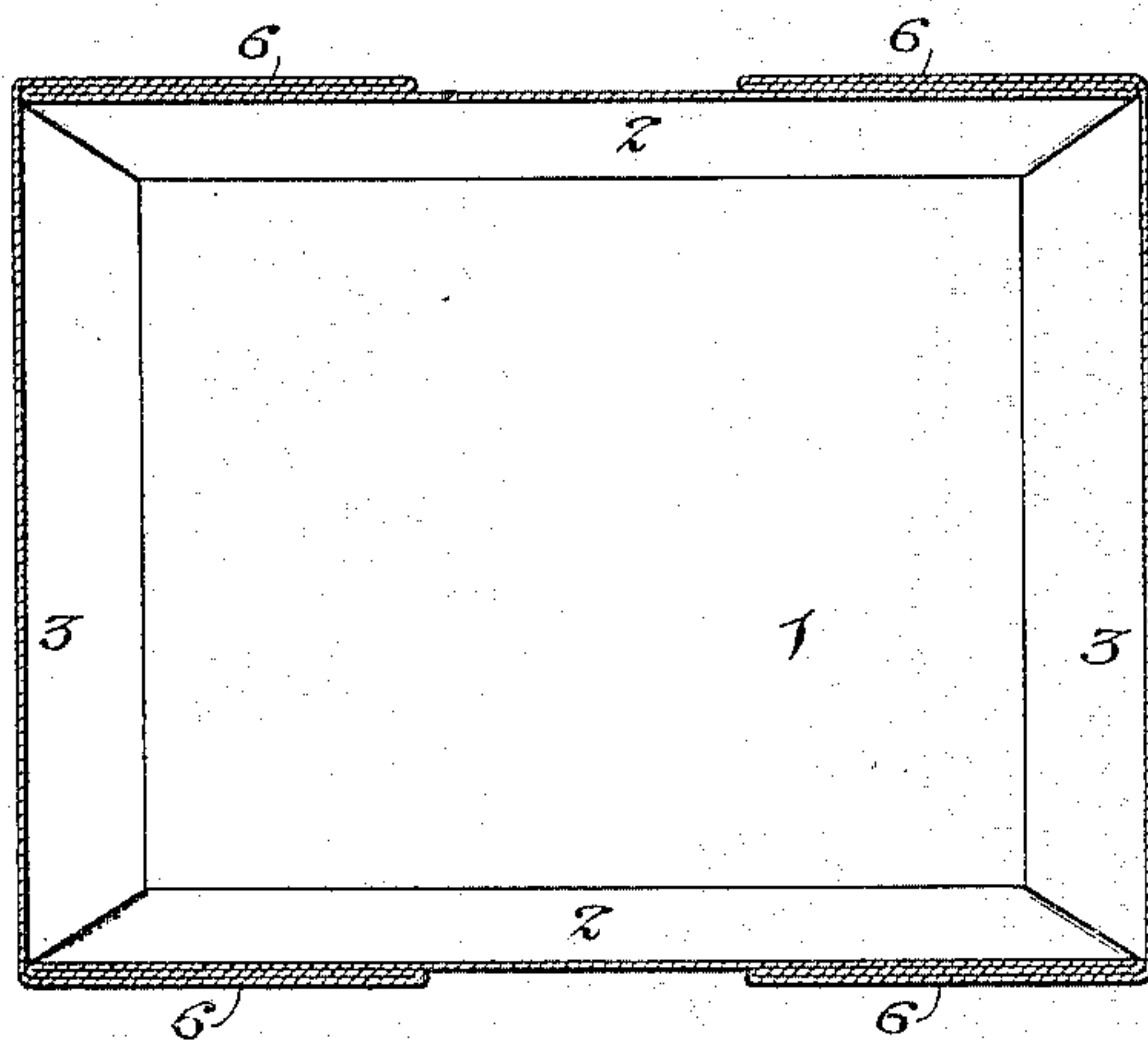
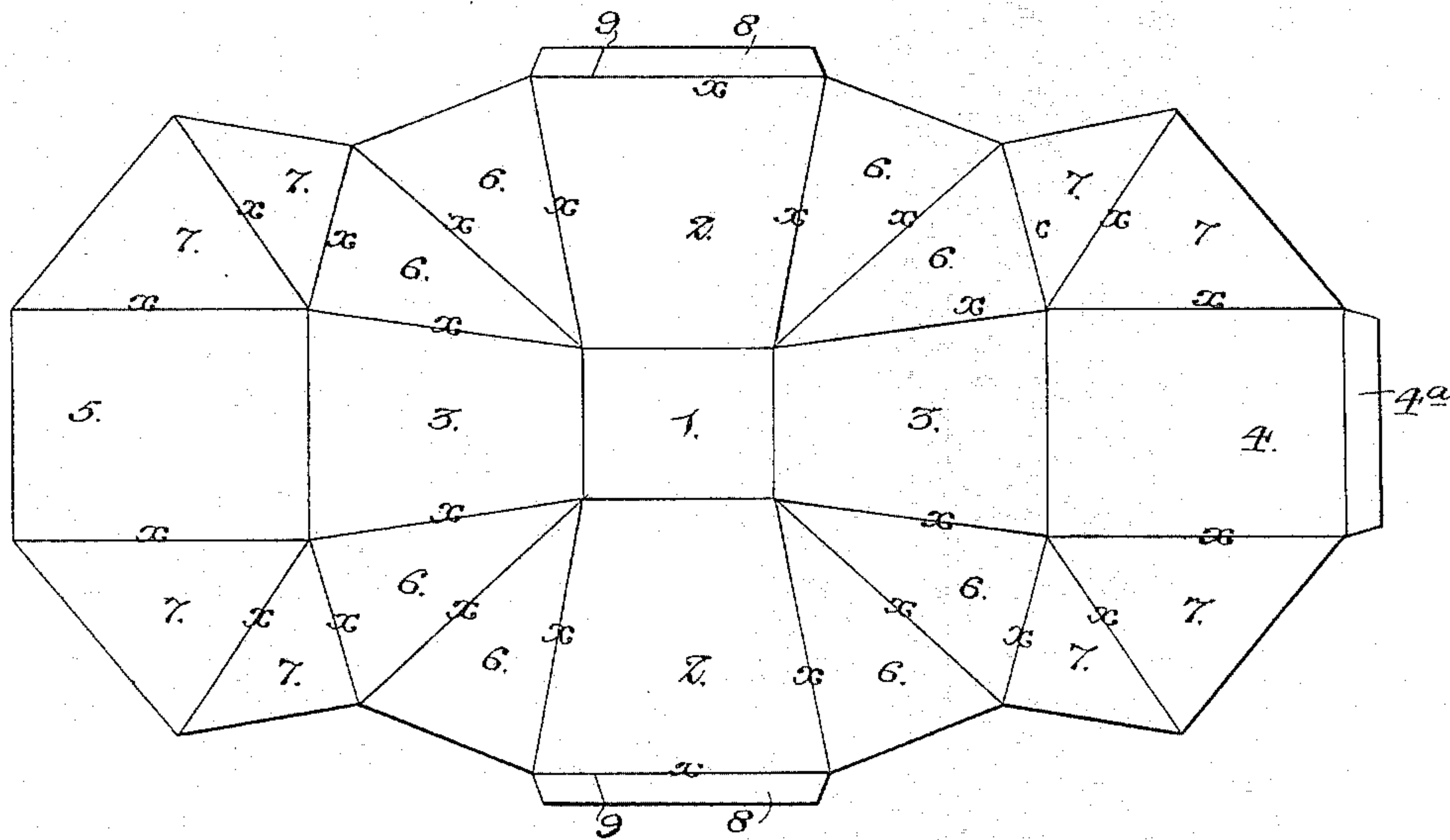


Fig. 4.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMOS L. FOREMAN, OF WILMERDING, PENNSYLVANIA.

## PACKAGE FOR LIQUIDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 640,290, dated January 2, 1900.

Application filed June 3, 1899. Serial No. 719,216. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, AMOS L. FOREMAN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Wilmerding, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Packages for Liquids, of which the following is a specification.

One object of my invention is to provide for the transportation or temporary storage of liquids a light and convenient package which will be so cheap that it will not add to the selling price of the contents and may be thrown away or destroyed when its contents have been removed. This object I attain by making the package of suitably-waterproofed paper and so constructing it that it will be practically "slop-proof"—that is to say, so closely fitting at all points as to prevent the escape of the liquid contents while the package is in storage or is being transported from place to place.

A further object of my invention is to provide for the ready sealing of the package, so as to prevent tampering with its contents during the time that it is passing from the hands of the packer to those of the consumer.

These objects I attain in the manner hereinafter set forth, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a package for liquids constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view, and Fig. 4 is a view of the blank from which the package is made.

Referring in the first instance to Fig. 4, it will be observed that the package is made of a single piece of paper creased or scored on the lines *a*, so as to be folded on these lines, the result being a box of pyramidal form, of which 1 is the bottom, 2 2 the sides, 3 3 the ends, and 4 and 5 top flaps, each extending completely across the box both laterally and longitudinally. The material between each edge of each side 2 of the box and the adjoining end 3 forms a pair of folds 6, thereby producing a transversely-folded side flap, overlapping each of the sides 2 and preventing any escape of liquid between the sides and ends of the box, while between each side edge of each of the top flaps 4 and 5 of the box and the adjoining edge of one of the side folds 6 intervenes a double-folded portion 7, so as to

form a transversely-folded outer top flap and prevent any escape of liquid where the sides of the box join the top.

The inner top flap 4 is very slightly less in width than the other inner top flap 5, so that when it is folded in first it will not be jammed between the opposite sides of the box and be thereby caused to buckle, and the free edge of this flap 4 is provided with a short flap 4<sup>a</sup>, which not only serves as an indicator to show that the flap 4 should be folded in first, but also, when said flap is folded, bears against the adjoining end 3 of the box, as shown in Fig. 2, so that any liquid forcibly thrown against this angle of the package serves to press the said flap 4<sup>a</sup> against the end 3, and thus insures a tight joint at this point.

The overlying inner top flap 5 extends completely across the flap 4 to the opposite end 3 of the box, so that the liquid in order to make its escape must find its way first between the flap 4<sup>a</sup> and the end 3 of the box, and then throughout the entire extent of the two overlying and closely-contacting flaps 4 and 5. Hence the loss of liquid from the package by reason of the splashing of its contents is practically impossible, especially as such splashing tends to force the flaps 4 and 5 together and the flap 4<sup>a</sup> against the end 3 of the box.

Each of the side portions 2 of the box has at its upper edge a flap 8, split at 9 so as to form locking-flaps for engaging with and holding in place the outer side flaps or folds 6.

Above the inner top flaps 4 and 5 extend the outer top flaps 7, which also overlap each other, as shown in Fig. 1, and through these overlapping portions of the top flaps is passed a sealing-rivet 10, whereby said flaps are securely retained in place, so that any access to the contents of the package without breaking this seal is effectually prevented. Hence the purchaser of a package with unbroken seal has the assurance that the contents are the same as when the package left the hands of the shipper.

Of course it will be understood that the paper of which the package is composed is treated with paraffin or other waterproof material, so that it will not absorb or be softened by the liquid contents of the package.

A package of this character is especially available for transporting milk from the dairy



to the consumer, both because of the guarantee of the contents by the use of the seal and because the cost of the package is insignificant, and therefore does not add anything to the cost of the contents, while the package can be destroyed after its contents have been used, so that it is not in the way and does not serve as a means of disseminating disease, thus overcoming an objection which has been urged against packages which are intended to be used over and over again. For these reasons also the package is of value for carrying the liquids which form part of the lunches of working people, picnic-parties, &c.

15 Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A package for liquids consisting of a blank

folded so as to form a box having a bottom, opposite sides and opposite ends, said sides and ends being connected by transversely-folded side flaps, two inner top flaps of substantially the area of the top of the box, one overlapping the other, and the inner one having an internal flap which extends downwardly and bears against one end of the box, and two outer top flaps forming a transversely-folded continuation of the transversely-folded side flaps of the package.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

AMOS L. FOREMAN.

Witnesses:

H. F. REARDON,

F. E. BECHTOLD.