

C. L. PAAR.
 PACKAGE FOR PULVERULENT MATERIALS.
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920,637.

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Fig. 1

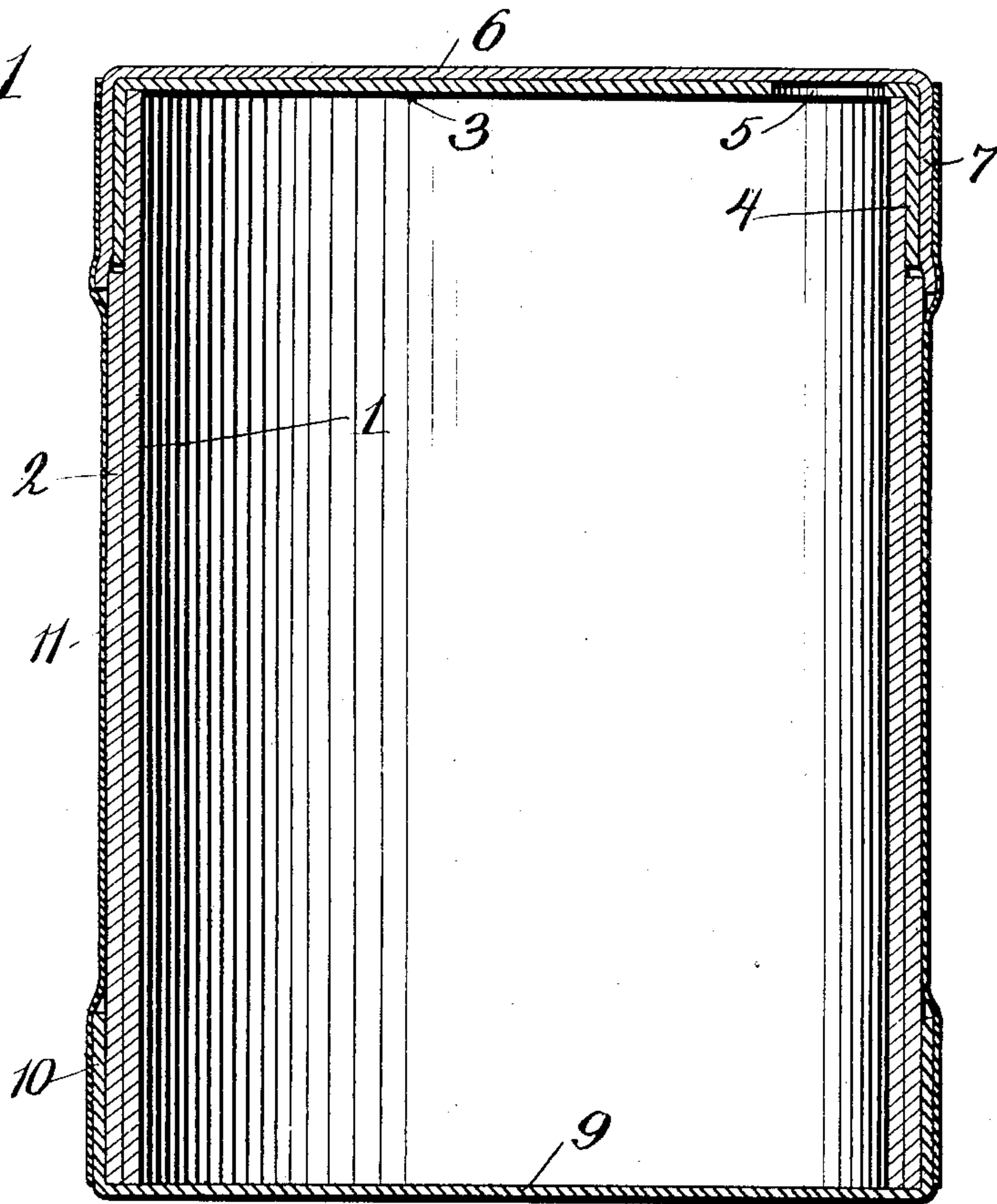
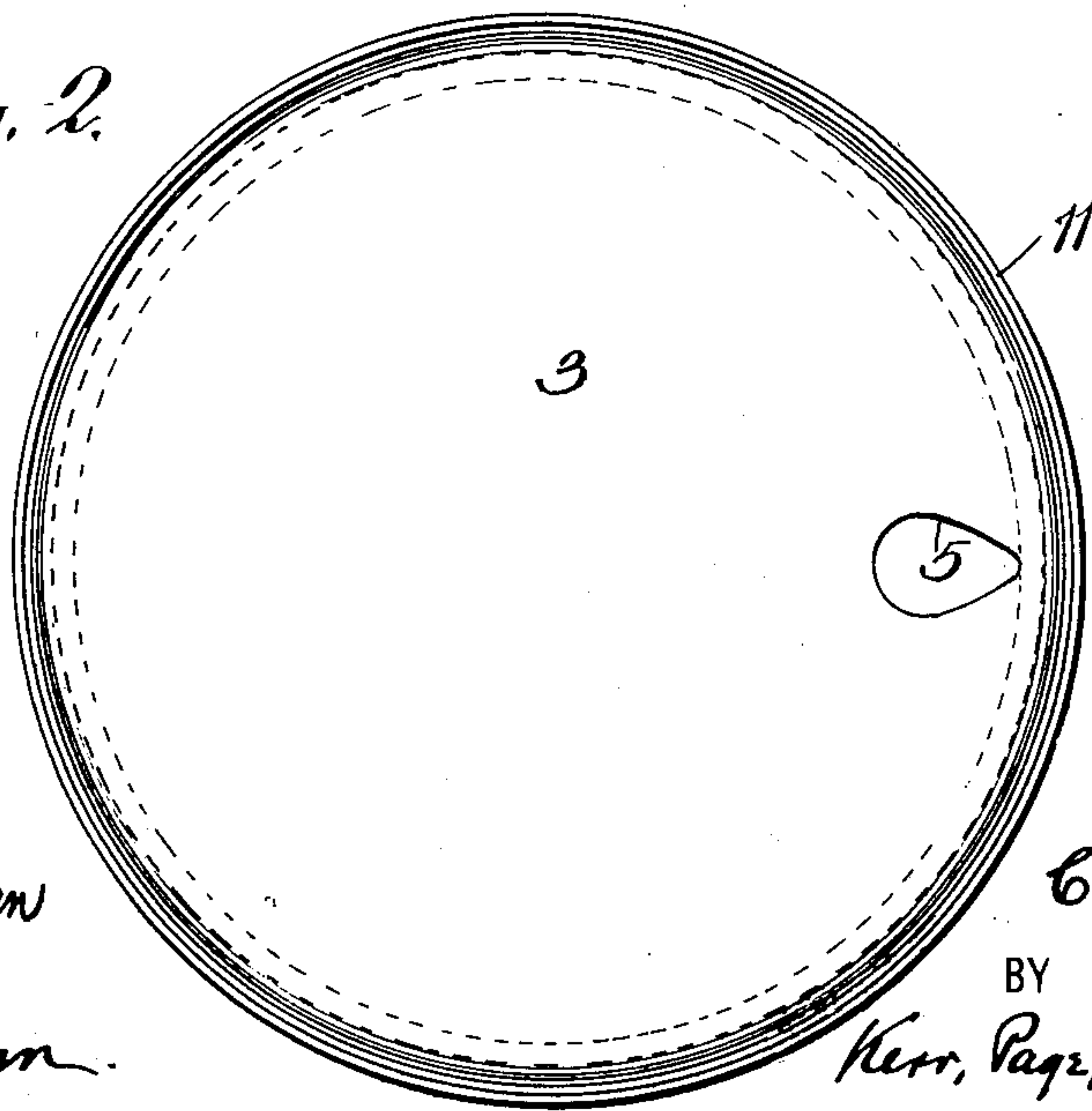


Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

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PACKAGE FOR PULVERULENT MATERIALS.

No. 920,637.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. PAAR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Scranton, county of Lackawanna, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Packages for Pulverulent Materials, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to packages for pulverulent materials, more particularly table salt and other hygroscopic substances, for putting up such materials for retail sale.

Cartons or packages in which table salt is sold should be dust-and moisture-proof when received by the consumer, and yet capable of being easily opened for removal of the contents. The package should also be capable of being closed again by the user in such a way as to effectually exclude moisture, dust and other foreign matter, after opening to remove part of the contents. Moreover, the carton should be of minimum size for a given amount of the contained material, avoiding waste or unfilled space, to permit compact packing of the cartons in cases for shipment, thus effecting a considerable saving in freight charges. A slight amount of waste space is of no moment in a single carton, but in shipping large quantities, say in carload lots, slight waste space in each carton means a very large amount in the aggregate and becomes an important item of expense in a trade in which the margin of profit is small and competition keen.

With the object of providing a package or carton which shall combine the above and other advantages I have devised my present invention, the preferred form of which is illustrated in the annexed drawing. Therein,

Figure 1 shows my improved carton in vertical section. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the carton, with the outer or removable cover removed.

The body of the carton in its preferred form consists of two closely and permanently united cylinders 1, 2, of rather heavy paper-board or similar material. The outer cylinder, 2, is shorter than the inner, and is flush therewith at the bottom, thereby leaving a wide rabbet on the outside of the body at the top, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. On the top of the body is an inner closure or cap 3, provided with a depending flange 4. This flange, which fits the inner cylinder closely, extends well down to or against the upper

edge of the outer cylinder, and is permanently affixed to the former by any suitable adhesive, so that the said cap or closure cannot be removed without practically destroying the carton. Near the edge of the closure 3 is an egg-shaped or ovoid opening 5, located with its longer axis radial relatively to the closure and with its apex at or as close to the edge as possible. This aperture is for the purpose of pouring out the contents of the package, and its location, with its pointed end at the edge of the cap, permits the salt to be discharged in a thin stream, most convenient for filling salt-shakers and the like, and enables the very last of the contents to be removed, thereby avoiding waste to the consumer.

On the inner closure 3 is an outer cap 6 having a depending flange 7 closely but removably fitting the flange 4, said flange 7 being preferably somewhat wider than the other, so that when the cap 6 is shoved down into close contact with the closure 3 the flange 7 will slightly overlap the upper edge of the outer cylinder 2. It will be seen that the outer or removable cap thus serves to close the pouring aperture and by the close fitting of the flange 7 over the inner or non-removable closure and the edge of the outer cylinder 2 is practically hermetically sealed in place. The carton can now be readily filled from the bottom, such manner of filling being advantageous by reason of the fact that if the bottom were first put on and the carton filled from the top before fixing the closure 3 in place it would be necessary to exercise care either not to spill powdered material on the top of the outer cylinder 2, thereby interfering with quick and rapid sealing of the closure 3, or to remove the spilled material before sealing; or else the filling would have to be effected through the small pouring aperture. But by using the bottom-fill method the caps 3 and 6 can be affixed without possibility of interference by the presence of material in the receptacle, and the cartons can then, even by hand labor be filled and the bottoms sealed on with great rapidity. The carton being filled, it is closed by a bottom cap 9, having a flange 10 closely fitting the outside of the package and permanently sealed thereto by suitable adhesive material. A wrapping of paper, 11, which may bear any desired printed matter, is now pasted around the carton, extending

well over the flanges of the end caps. To open the package the paper wrapper is cut around the edge of flange 7, whereupon the cap 7 can be twisted off, leaving the aperture 5 open for pouring out the finely divided contents of the carton. In replacing the cover, it is forced down close to the cap 3, thereby preventing escape of the contents through the aperture 5, while the close fit of the flange 7 effectually seals the package.

It will be noted that when in condition for shipment, with the outer cap sealed on by the wrapper, there is no waste space between the two caps. With the caps made of stock somewhat thinner or at most no thicker than the outer cylinder 2, there will be only a slight offset or shoulder at the edge of the outer flange after the wrapper is put on, thus practically eliminating liability of the paper wrapper being ruptured at that point with possible displacement of the removable cap. The pouring aperture permits the contents to be readily removed in small amounts, the position of the aperture enabling all the contents to be removed without otherwise opening the carton, while the shape of the aperture causes the material to issue in a thin stream, as is most convenient for filling receptacles in which the salt is used on the table.

Extensive use of the carton has demonstrated its effectiveness, and it has been found that the contents are preserved practically indefinitely in their original condition.

What I claim is:

1. A carton or package for table salt, comprising a body portion composed of an inner and an outer cylinder of paper-board, said cylinders having their bottom edges flush but the inner cylinder extending beyond the outer at the top, a closure of paper-board having a depending flange closely fitting the outside of the inner cylinder above the upper edge of the outer cylinder and hermetically sealed on the inner cylinder by suitable adhesive, said closure being provided with a pouring aperture at its edge whereby the contents of the carton can be poured out without waste, said aperture being ovoid in form and arranged with its smaller or pointed end close to the inner surface of the inner body-cylinder so as to discharge all the contents in a thin stream, a cap of paper-board having a depending flange closely but removably fitting the first-mentioned flange, the top of said cap being in close contact with

the said closure to effectually close the pouring aperture and prevent escape of the contents of the carton, a bottom cap of paper-board having a flange permanently and hermetically sealed on the bottom portion of said body, and a wrapper of paper pasted around the body of the carton and the edges of the flanges on said caps, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a carton or package for table salt, a body portion composed of an inner and an outer cylinder of paper-board, said cylinders having their bottom edges flush but the inner cylinder extending beyond the outer at the top, a closure of paper-board having a depending flange closely fitting the outside of the inner cylinder above the upper edge of the outer cylinder and hermetically sealed on the inner cylinder by suitable adhesive, said closure having at its edge an ovoid pouring aperture arranged with its smaller or pointed end outermost and close to the inner surface of said inner cylinder, whereby the contents will be discharged in a thin stream without waste, and an outer cap having a depending flange closely but removably fitting the first-mentioned flange, the top of said cap being in close contact with said closure to close the pouring aperture and prevent escape of the contents, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

3. A paper-board carton or package for table salt, comprising a cylindrical body portion, a closure hermetically and permanently sealed on the top thereof and provided at its edge with a pouring aperture, said aperture being ovoid in form arranged with its longer axis radial relatively to the said closure and with its smaller or pointed end outermost, a removable closure tightly fitting the top of the carton in close contact with the apertured closure to close the pouring aperture therein, a bottom closure hermetically and permanently sealed on the body portion, and a wrapper pasted around the carton and overlapping the removable top closure and the bottom closure, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES L. PAAR.

Witnesses:

W. T. CHISHOLM,
H. M. GRIFFITHS.