C. T. BLOOMER.

PAPER VESSEL.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 21, 1910.

996,746.

Patented July 4, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

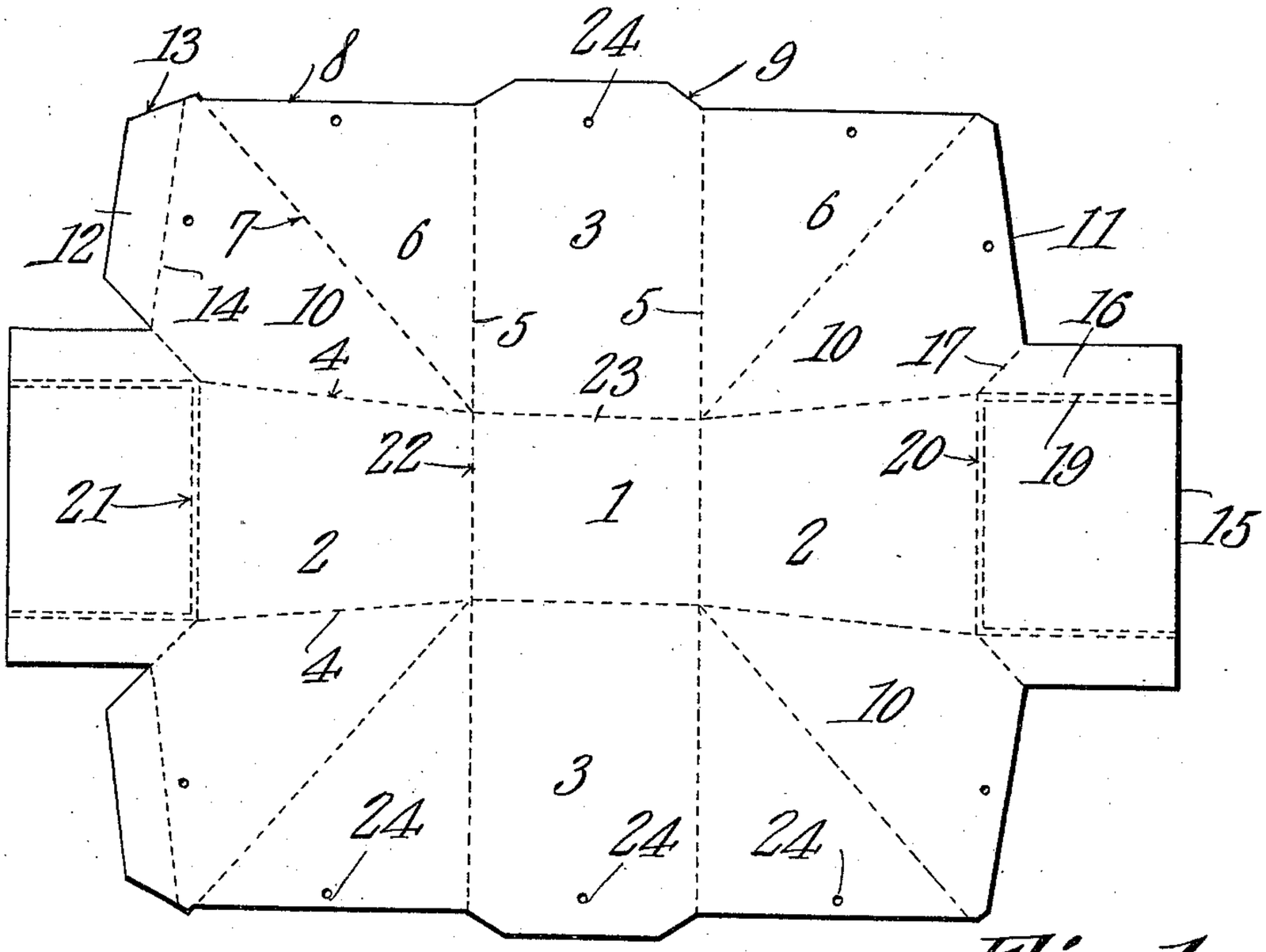

Fig. 1.

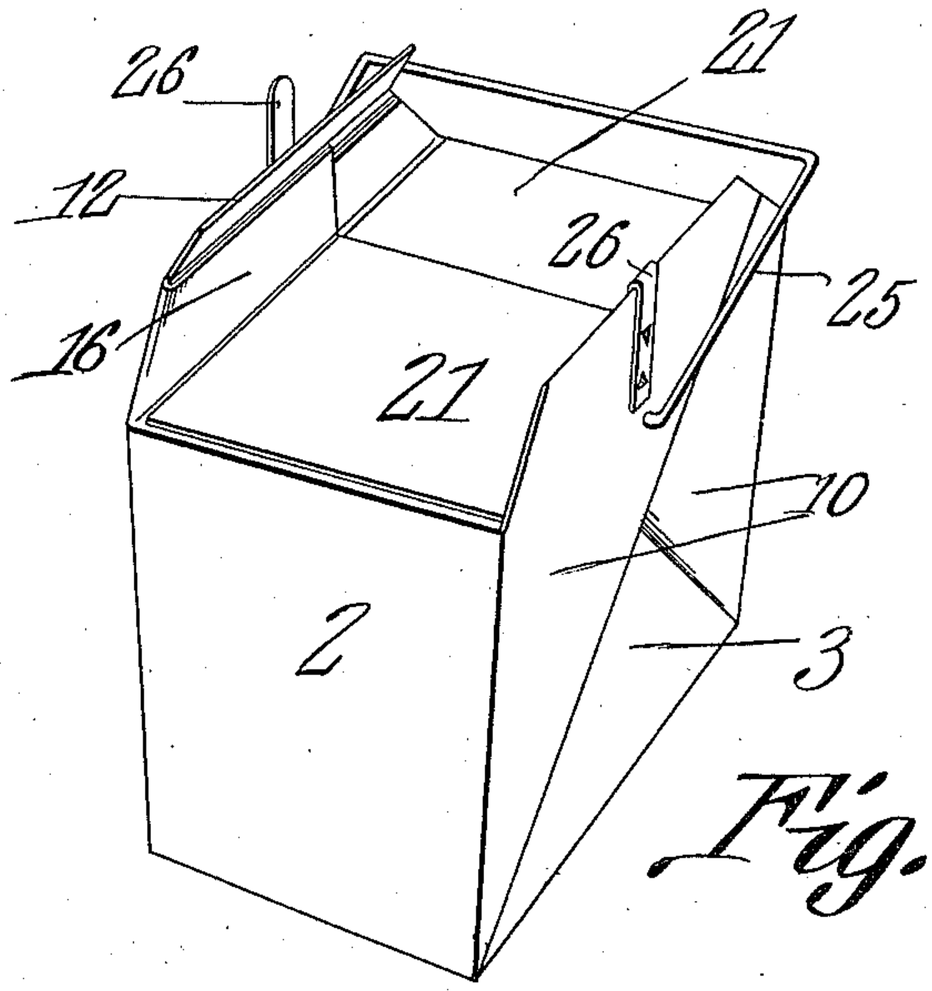

Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

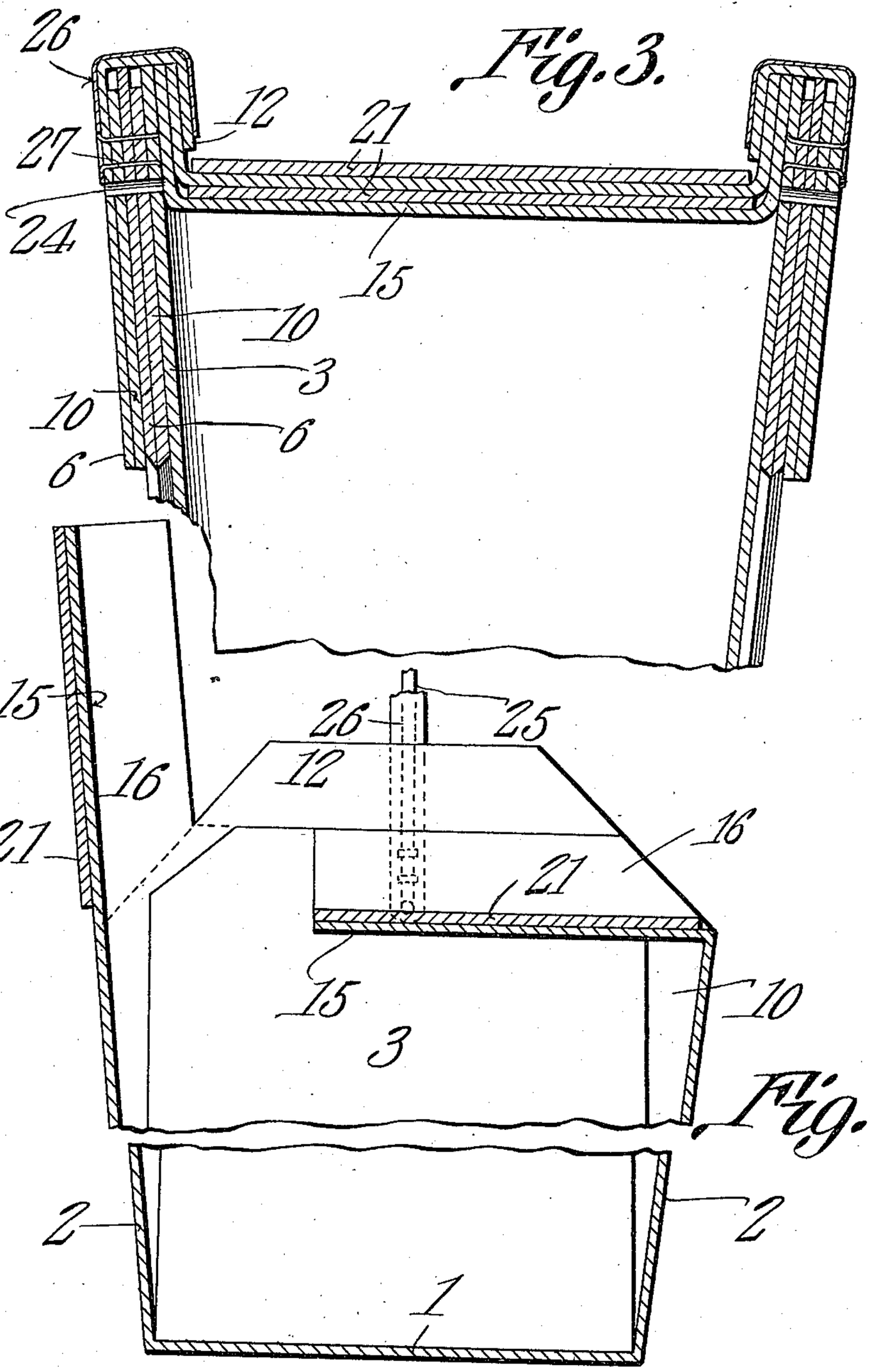

Fig. 4.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES T. BLOOMER, OF NEWARK, NEW YORK.

PAPER VESSEL.

996,746. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 4, 1911.

Application filed February 21, 1910. Serial No. 545,168.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES T. BLOOMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Wayne and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Paper Vessel, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to paper vessels.

The particular feature of the present invention resides in the obtaining of numerous thicknesses of material at the sides of the vessel with easily foldable and yet substantial cover flaps which may be stiffened by additional pieces, while the folded up blank provides numerous thicknesses for the passage of the bail above the closed in cover line, so that the receptacle may be filled up to the cover line without danger of the contents spilling through the passages for the ends of the bail.

With above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts of a paper vessel, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts: Figure 1 is a view of the blank before being folded into the form of a receptacle. Fig. 2 is a view of the receptacle with the cover closed, with one side secured and the other side with the parts in position to be secured. Fig. 3 is a section in a vertical plane cutting the bail passages but with the thicknesses of the parts exaggerated for clearness of illustration, the part being in the closed position. Fig. 4 is a section at right angles to that of Fig. 3 but with one flap of the cover open and the thickness of the parts also exaggerated.

Referring to the drawings, and more particularly to Fig. 1 thereof, 1 designates the bottom of the completed receptacle. Extending from opposite ends of the bottom are portions 2 constituting the end members, and extending from the sides of the bottom are other portions 3 which constitute the inner members of the sides, the members 2 being defined by score lines 4 and the side members 3 by score lines 5.

The members 3 are flanked by triangular portions 6 defined by the score lines 5 and 7 and the outer edge 8 of this portion of the blank, and extend outward a short distance at 9 beyond the edges 8.

There are other approximately triangular portions 10 flanking the end members 2 and joining the members 6, being defined by the score lines 4 and 7, and at the base of the triangle by outer edges 11 of the blank.

At one end the members 10 terminate at the edges 11 while at the other end these members are continued in the form of flaps 12 with beveled ends 13, and separated from the triangular members 10 by score lines 14.

The end members 2 are continued outward in the form of substantially rectangular flaps 15 which constitute the cover members and which have side wings 16 joined at one end integrally with the members 10 but separated therefrom by score lines 17. The flaps 12 may extend at 18 slightly beyond the edges 8.

The cover flaps 15 and the wings 16 have their junction point defined by score lines 19 and where the cover flaps 15 join the end members 2 by score lines 20.

The cover flaps 15 may be stiffened by separate members 21 of substantially the same area as the cover flaps and joined thereto by glue or other suitable means, and applied to either the inner or the outer face of the respective cover flaps 15.

The bottom 1 where joining the ends 2 is defined by score lines 22, and where joining the side members 3 by score lines 23.

The outer ends of the side members 3 may be provided with perforations 24 to receive a bail 25, and the members 6 and 10 may have like perforations 24 for the passage of the bail.

In folding up the blank into a receptacle, the side members 3 are first folded on the lines 23 one toward the other and then the end members 2 are folded on the lines 22 toward each other and toward the side members. This will cause a fold of the contiguous sections 6 and 10 at each corner of the blank on the score lines 7 in a direction to cause the portion defined by the score lines to move away from the approaching sides and ends, and these corner members with the inner faces of the adjoining sections 6 and 10 are finally brought together and turned over on the score lines 5, so as to lie in overlapping relation against the outer faces of the side members 3, the outer ends of these corner members engaging the junction point

of the member 6 on the opposite side of the side member 3 from that joined to the corner member under consideration at the outer end of the score line 5. It will be observed that the corner members 10 are somewhat longer than the corner members 6, and when the blank is in the folded condition, the edges 11 are coincident with the outer edges of the extensions 9 and the corner sections 10 are outside the corner members 6. Now when the cover members 15 are folded between the side members 3, the wings 16 fold on the lines 19 in an outward direction and also fold on the lines 17, so that when the cover members are folded down to the closed position, the wings 16 lie inside the side members 3.

When the vessel or receptacle is formed, the corner members 6 and 10 may be united together and to the side members by strips 26 having securing spurs 27 uniting these several layers together against accidental separation.

When the flaps 12 are present they may be folded over the outer edges of the side members and onto the exposed faces of the wings 16, thus closing the outer portions of the side members and corner members where folded against the side members from the accidental escape of the contents of the receptacle, for even with the strips 26 locked around the outer edges of the side members, there may still be chance for the escape of the contents of the receptacle at these points, but with the flaps 12 present the closure is made quite complete.

The reinforcing members 21 are useful where the stock employed is light but may be omitted where heavy stock is used.

What is claimed is:

A paper receptacle formed of a one piece blank foldable into a container having side and end walls, the former extending above the latter, the inner portions of the side walls being provided with corner pieces foldable into overlapping relation exterior to the side walls, cover flaps joined to the end walls and provided with integral wings in turn joined to the adjacent portions of the corner pieces, and folding against the side walls when the cover flaps are in closed position, and flaps on those portions of the corner pieces constituting the exterior parts of the side walls, the latter flaps being foldable over the upper edges of the side walls and the side wings of the cover members.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES T. BLOOMER.

Witnesses:
LEWIS A. GILBERT,
JOSEPH GILBERT.