

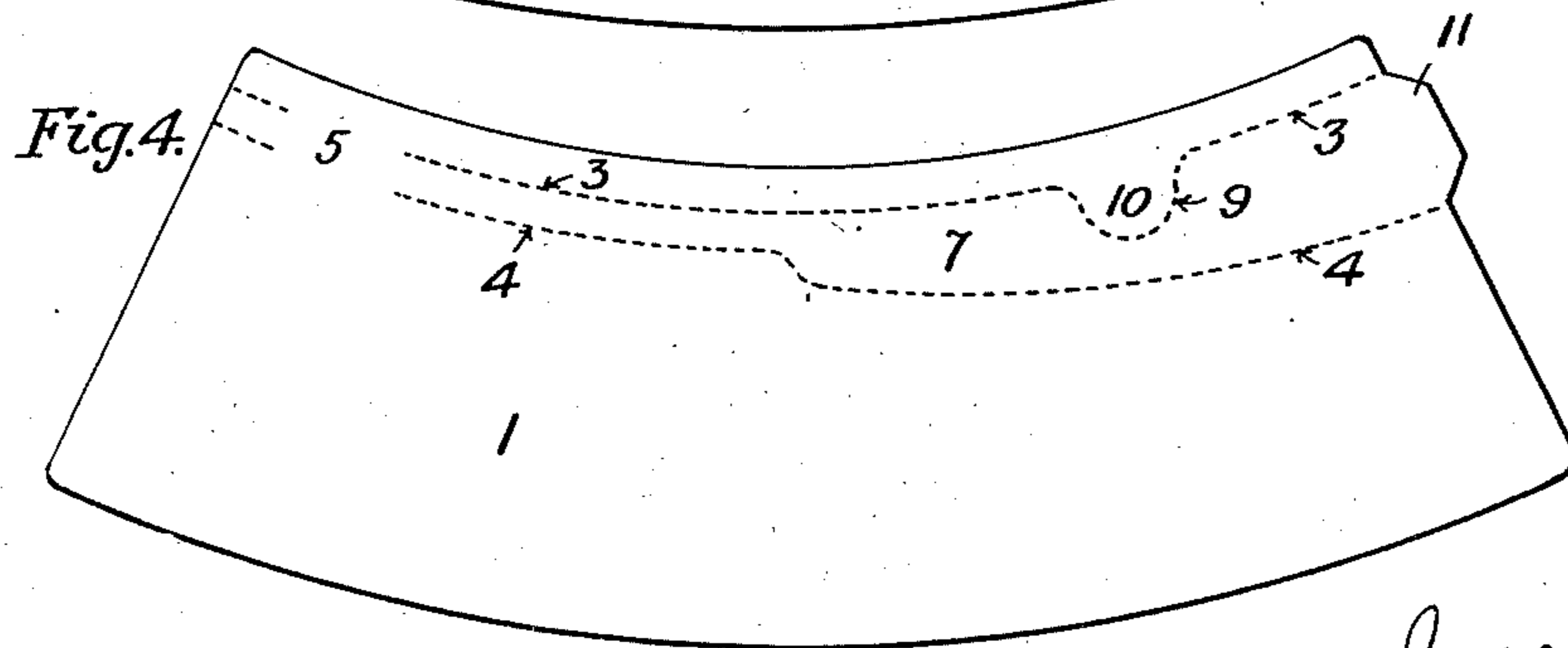
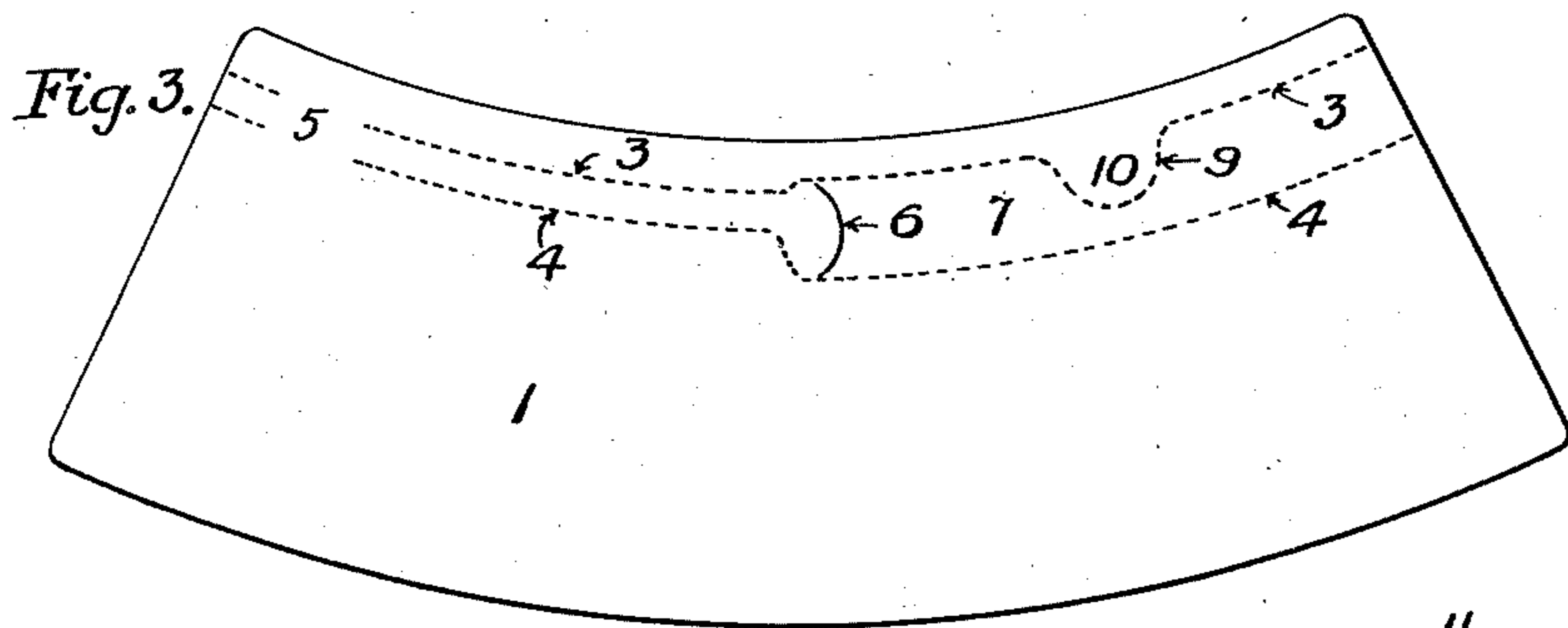
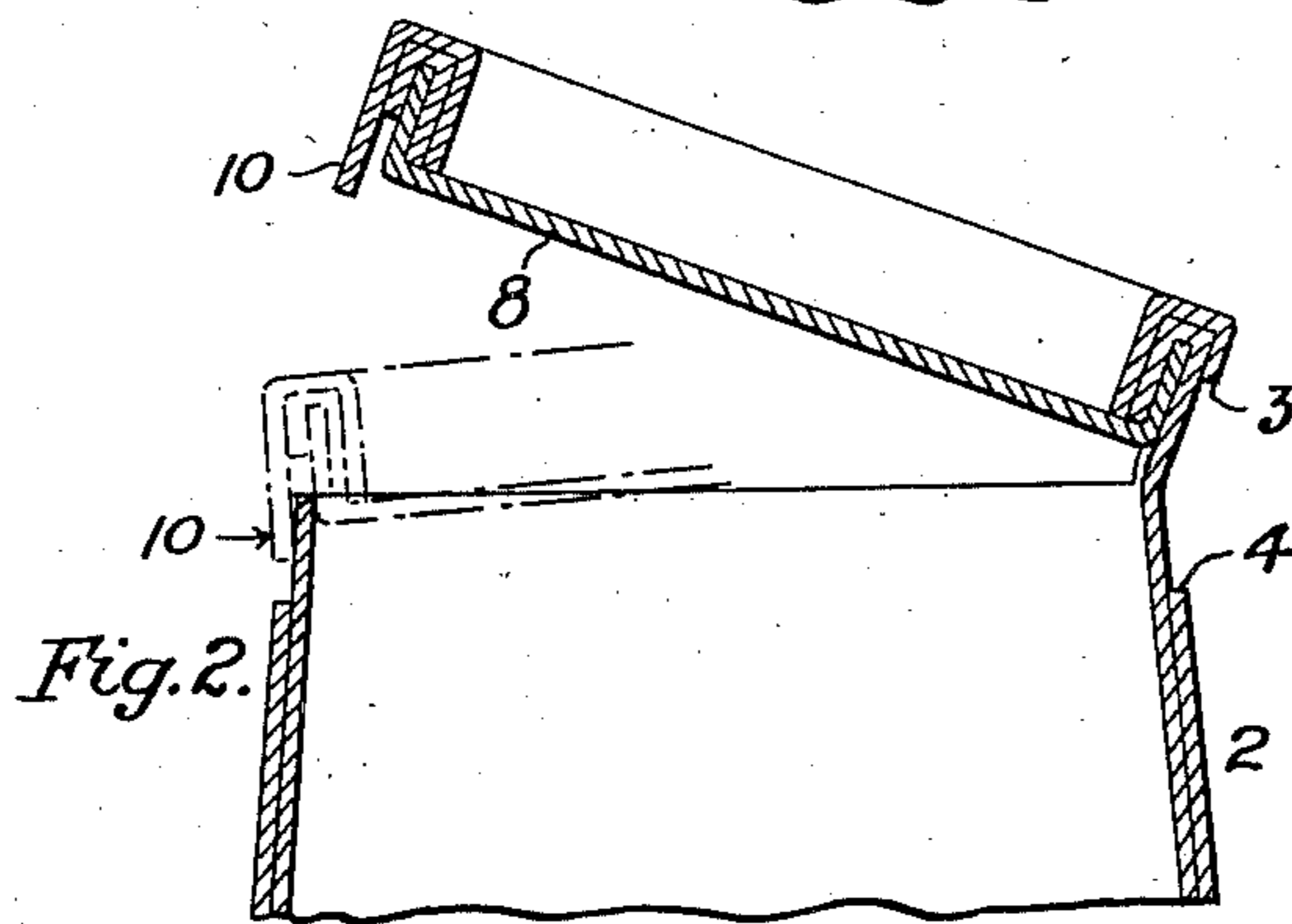
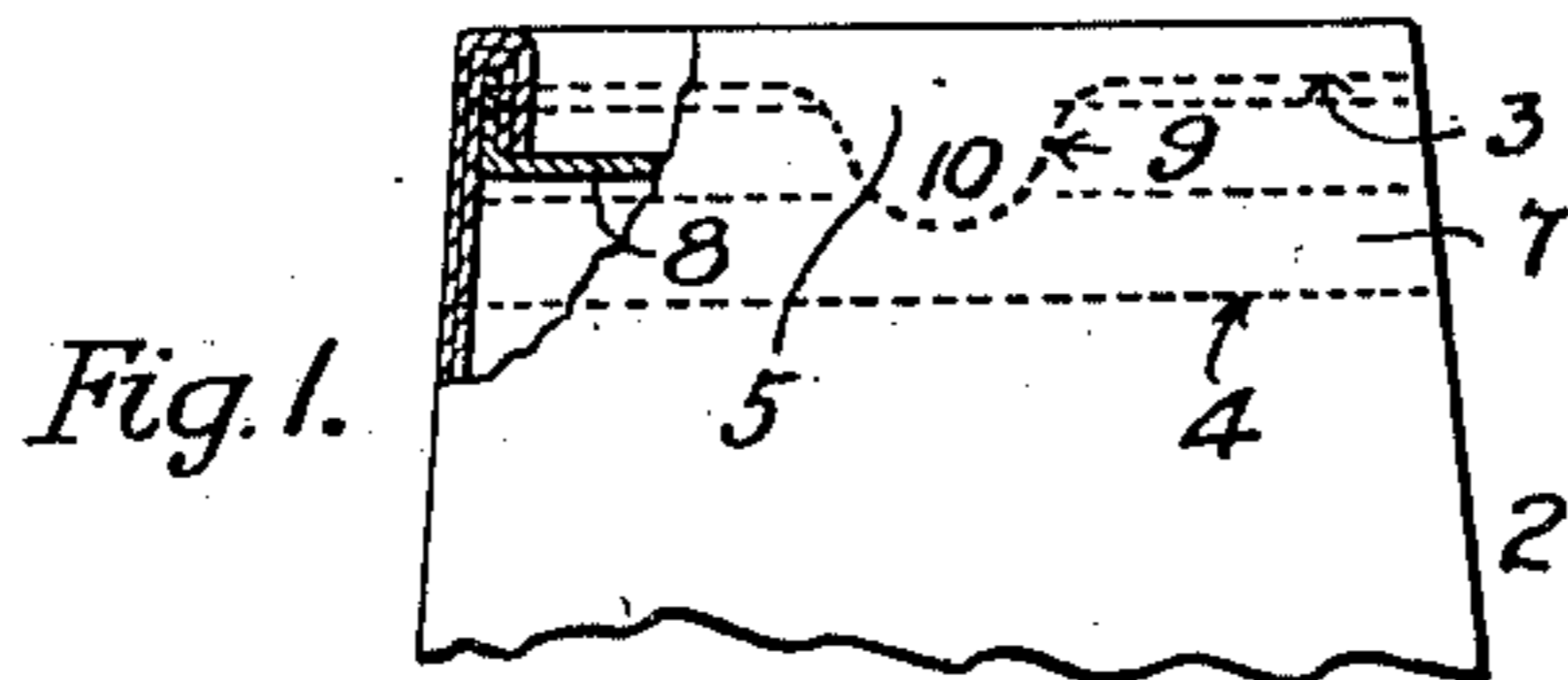
June 5, 1934.

L. F. FALLOWS

1,961,556

PAPER CONTAINER

Original Filed Dec. 30, 1932



Inventor
Louis Fredrick Fallows
By B. Singer, atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,961,556

PAPER CONTAINER

Louis Frederick Fallows, Nutley, N. J.

Application December 30, 1932, Serial No. 649,662

Renewed November 21, 1933

2 Claims. (Cl. 229—51)

This invention relates to paper containers such as are described in the application of Elmer Zeb-
ley Taylor Serial No. 570,427 filed 22nd. October
1931, and in that of Edmund Paul Herrmann
5 Serial No. 632,598 filed 10th. September 1932, and
comprising in each case a conical double-walled
body in one end of which a bottom is secured.
After filling a closure is to be applied to the other
end, and special means are described in both of
10 the said prior applications for subsequently open-
ing the container, consisting in the formation
of two weakening lines around that part of the
blank which forms the end of the body at which
the container is to be opened, so that the strip
15 between such weakening lines can be torn out,
thus enabling that end of the body and the clo-
sure secured therein to be removed, or if the
weakening lines are interrupted at a suitable
point to be turned as on a hinge, in either case
20 exposing the contents for use as required.

The present invention relates particularly to
containers of this class in which the weakening
lines are interrupted, so that the end with its
closure can be turned as on a hinge, and conse-
25 quently can be readily replaced if required, and
it consists in so arranging the weakening lines
that a tab will be left on the hinged closure which
will when the latter is closed down again fit over
the outside of the body and so prevent the closure
30 from entering the contents or going too far into
the container.

The accompanying drawing shows in Fig. 1
part of the container made according to the in-
vention, Fig. 2 showing same on a larger scale
35 and at right angles to Fig. 1 with the strip torn
out to open it and the closure portion opened on
the hinge, and in broken lines part of such clo-
sure closed down again. Figs. 3 and 4 are plan
views of the blank for the conical body of the con-
40 tainer, showing two suitable arrangements of the
weakening lines with the special features of the
present invention applied thereto.

Referring to Figs. 3 and 4 it will be seen that
the blank 1 for the conical body 2 of the con-
45 tainer is formed with two weakening lines 3, 4,
extending right across such blank except at the
portion 5 which when the container is made and
opened constitutes the hinge. Such weakening
lines 3, 4, may as described in the application of
50 Elmer Zebley Taylor Serial No. 570,427 above re-
ferred to be arranged as shown in Fig. 4 of the
accompanying drawing so that the line 3 extends
substantially parallel to the edge of the blank
55 thereto along that part which forms the inner

wall of the body when rolled up and then widens
out spirally along the part that forms the outer
wall, a tab 11 being preferably left on the blank
between the ends of the weakening lines to en-
able the strip 7 between the latter to be easily 60
torn out when the container is to be opened. Or
such weakening lines 3, 4, may be arranged as
shown in Fig. 3 and described in the application
of Edmund Paul Herrmann also above referred
to, in which they are parallel with each other 65
throughout their length but wider apart in that
part of the blank 1 which forms the outer wall of
the body of the container when rolled up, a cut
6 being formed at a suitable point which can be
70 grasped to tear out the whole of the strip 7 be-
tween the weakening lines 3, 4, when it is desired
to open the container.

In either case the weakening lines 3, 4, are
stopped at a point 5 which preferably coincides
with the lapped joint when the body is rolled 75
up, so that this part will not be removed when
the strip is torn out and will be left to form a
hinge on which the upper end of the container
with the closure 8 secured therein can be turned
when desired to gain access to the contents. 80
The essential feature of the present invention
consists in the formation of the weakening line
3 with a bend 9, the effect of which is that when
the strip 7 is torn out a tab 10 will be left de-
85 pending from the closure part, which tab when
such closure part is turned down again to the
position shown in broken lines in Fig. 2 will
prevent the closure part from being pushed down
too far into the container, as such tab 10 fits
90 over the outside of the uncovered inner wall.

The bend 9 is preferably formed in weakening
line 3 at a point that will bring it when the blank
is rolled up immediately opposite the point 5
where the weakening lines 3, 4, are interrupted
to form the hinge.

The end closure 8 is shown as being secured in
the end of the body 2 by turning over the upper
edge of the latter into contact with the flange
of the end closure, but it will be understood that
100 same may be secured in position in any other
suitable manner.

Also it will be understood that although the
weakening lines 3, 4, are shown in the drawing
as being arranged at the smaller end of the con-
105 tainer, so that the latter is to be opened at that
end, such weakening lines 3, 4, may be formed
at the opposite end of the blank if it is desired
that the container shall be opened at the larger
end.

What I claim and desire to secure by patent is:—

1. In a paper container comprising a double-walled body and suitable end closures, and
5 formed from a body blank having weakening lines around same to enable a strip to be torn out when it is desired to open the container, such weakening lines being interrupted at a suitable point to leave a hinge on which the closure end
10 of the container can be turned, one of such weakening lines at a point spaced from the hinge forming a bend which projects toward the other weakening line and which bend forms the out-

line of a tab on the closure portion, which tab when the strip has been torn out, remains on the closure portion.

2. A blank for a double-walled conical paper container having spaced weakening lines formed
80 adjacent one of its edges, one of said weakening lines forming a bend at a point intermediate the ends of said line and which bend extends toward the other weakening line and forms the outline
85 of a tab integral with the blank when the strip between said lines is torn out.

LOUIS FREDERICK FALLOWS.

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