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N. E. CLOUSTON
TRANSPARENT CONTAINER

2,283,046

Filed Feb. 2, 1940

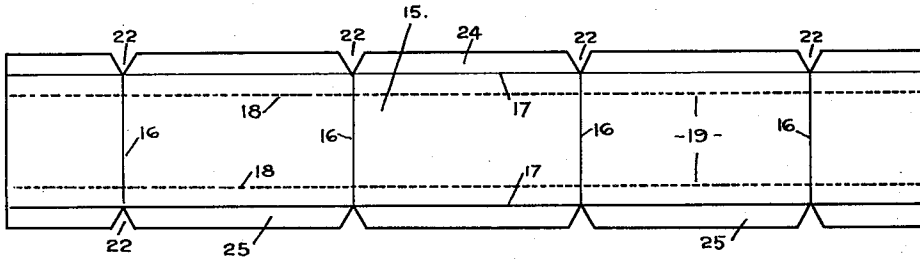


FIG. 1.

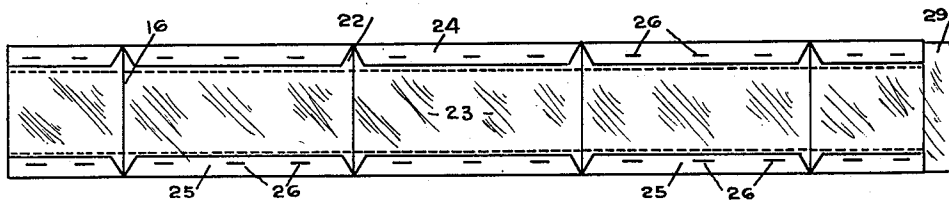


FIG. 2.

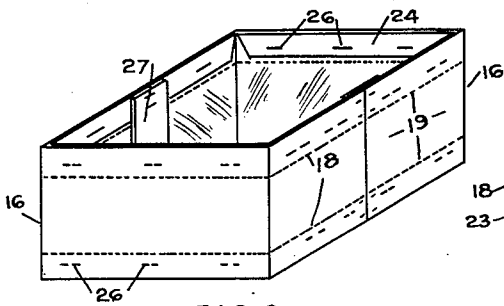


FIG. 3.

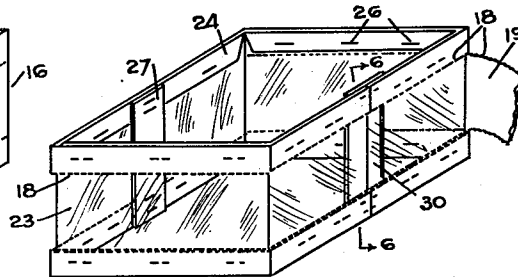


FIG. 4.

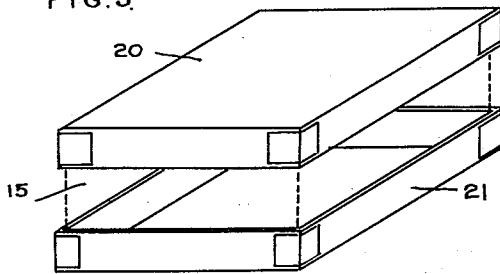


FIG. 5.

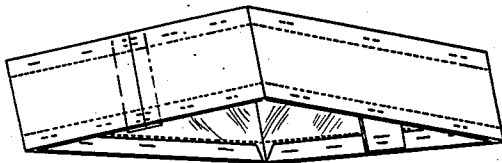


FIG. 7.

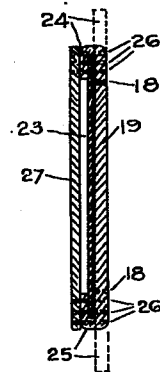


FIG. 6.

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2,283,046

TRANSPARENT CONTAINER

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Application February 2, 1940, Serial No. 316,893

1 Claim. (Cl. 229—23)

The invention relates to a transparent container, as described in the present specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawing that forms part of the same.

The invention consists essentially of the novel features of construction, as pointed out broadly and specifically in the claim for novelty following a description containing an explanation in detail of an acceptable form of the invention.

The objects of the invention are to furnish a transparent container or box with a paper board top and bottom which allows for the maximum visibility through the sides; to provide a container of a sturdy construction eliminating warping of the transparent material; to furnish a container with the transparent sides covered, keeping it free from dust until the container is put on display; to provide a container that can be shipped with the sides folded flat, thus making a substantial saving in carrying charges; to furnish a container which is ready to ship, as the exterior is all paper until the centre strip is taken away; to furnish a box which can be loaded and handled the same as a paper box but which can be made into a display box offering the maximum visibility through the sides, and generally to furnish a container that can be manufactured at a comparatively low cost and which will prove to be of great value to the manufacturer, and the retailer, as well as to the public at large.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a plan view of the paper board blank or strip.

Figure 2 is a plan view of the blank shown in Figure 1 with the edges folded in and clipped over the inserted strip of transparent material.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the paper strip folded square.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the container with the centre strip partly torn away to disclose the transparent material and the two upright pieces attached opposite each other on the inside.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of the paper board cover or bottom.

Figure 6 is an enlarged sectional view on the line 6—6 in Figure 4.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of the sides folded ready for shipping.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the various figures.

Referring to the drawing, the paper board 15 has the vertical score lines 16 and the horizontal score lines 17. The perforated lines 18 permit a centre strip 19 to be torn away in any width less

than the distance between the cover 20 at the top and the bottom 21 of the box. The notches 22 are cut in the paper board on each edge to permit the paper to be folded square. Figure 2 shows the transparent strip 23 placed against the paper strip 15, and the edges 24 and 25 of this paper strip 15 are folded in and either cemented or clipped down, as shown on the drawing, and indicated by the numeral 26. The paper strip containing the transparent material is folded square, and the flap 29 extending from the transparent material is cemented to the other end of the strip, as indicated by the numeral 30. The two upright pieces 27 and 28 are clipped to the folded edges and these upright pieces must of course be of the exact height of the box. The sides, as shown in Figure 3, are now ready to be inserted in the paper bottom 21 and may be either stuck or clipped to the bottom. The cover 20, which is similar to the bottom, completes the box.

It will be seen that the use of paper board bottoms and tops makes the container or box much cheaper than when made from all-transparent material, and the method of construction allows maximum visibility through the sides. It may be made to allow the contents to be seen all the way around or just from the front half of the box.

The transparent material used is a continuous strip, so that there is no waste as is the case when blanks are cut to make transparent boxes in the regular way. The transparent material is held by the folded paper at the top and the bottom, which keeps it rigid. This keeps the container from becoming unsightly due to warping. It also permits the use of transparent material in a lighter weight than would be required in an all-transparent box of the same size, thus making a saving in the cost of the transparent material, and, as mentioned before, this box may be shipped with the sides folded flat, thus making a substantial saving in carrying charges, at the same time, the folded sides of this box save space, whereas the set-up boxes require considerable space for storage.

This container or box is very handy for re-use for such articles as shoes, blankets, hats, and the like. Its sturdy construction permits several boxes to be piled on top of each other in a closet, and the contents can be seen without disturbing the pile.

What I claim is:

A transparent container comprising side and end walls formed of a continuous strip of card-

board, said cardboard having an approximately perforated strip midway throughout its length and flanges along its upper and lower edges respectively, a transparent strip of material adapted to be inserted between and secured to the upper and lower flanges of said cardboard strip and in face contact with the perforated strip, a receptacle forming the bottom wall of said con-

tainer and adapted to engage with the lower portions of the side and end walls thereof, a cover forming the top wall of said container and in spaced relation to the upper edge of said receptacle, the perforated strip adapted to be removed, thereby exposing the transparent strip of material in its place.

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