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W. UNGEMACH
TRANSPARENT RECEPTACLE

2,299,194

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Fig. 1.

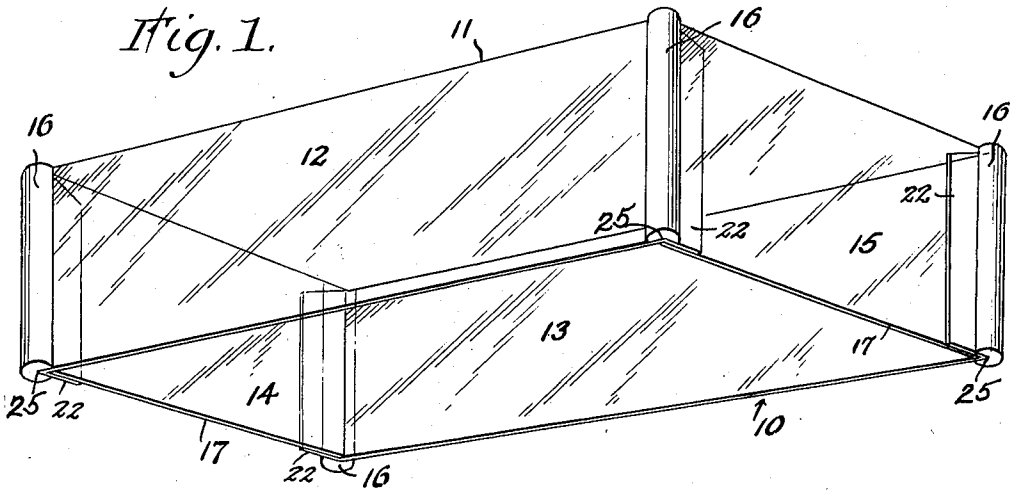


Fig. 2.

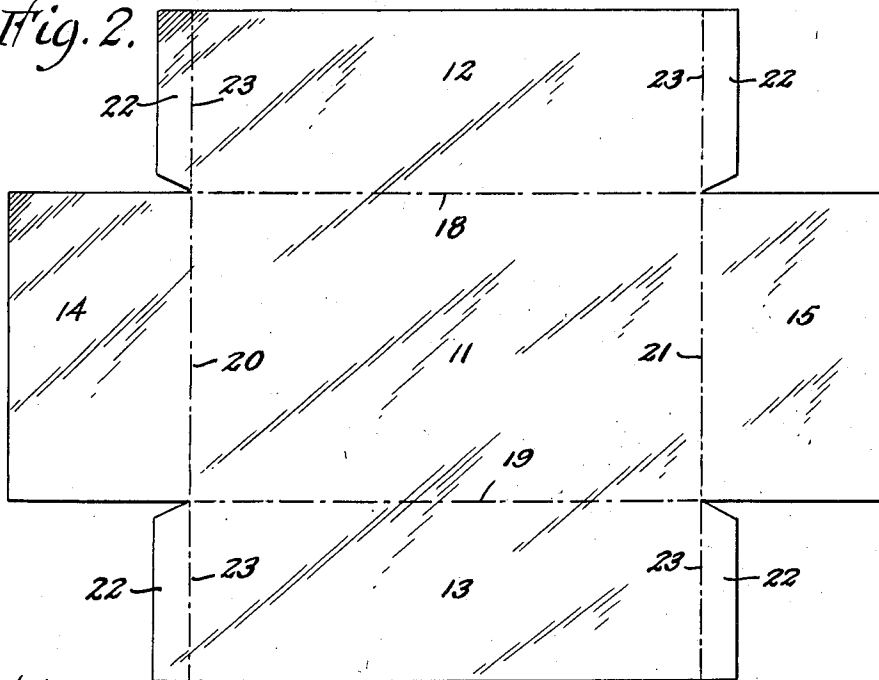


Fig. 3.

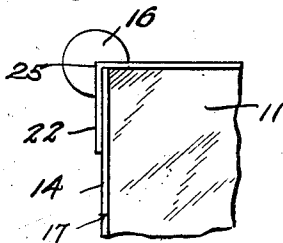
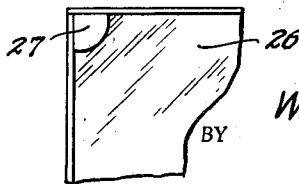


Fig. 4.



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TRANSPARENT RECEPTACLE

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Application December 1, 1939, Serial No. 307,013

1 Claim. (Cl. 206—44)

This invention relates to transparent receptacles and has particular reference to transparent boxes, box tops and the like constructed of flexible material and provided with stiffening elements secured thereto at the juncture of adjacent side walls for stiffening and supporting the side walls without affecting the flexibility of the top of the box or the top wall of the box top.

The invention primarily comprehends a box or box top and the like constructed of thin flexible transparent material, such as regenerated cellulose and the like, and which is reenforced at the juncture of adjacent side walls for maintaining the thin flexible walls in box formation, while permitting of the longitudinal and transverse flexing of the side walls and the bottom or top wall thereof so as to avoid tearing of the thin material which would be likely to occur in use if the same were inflexible.

The invention further comprehends in a box or cover of the character indicated, in which the bottom or top and side walls are cut, bent and formed from a sheet of regenerated cellulose material having the edges of adjacent side walls secured together, rigid reenforcing elements secured to and extending throughout the contiguously disposed vertical edge portions of adjacent side walls for stiffening the same at the corners, while permitting of the flexing of the remaining edges thereof.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, reference is now made to the following specification and the accompanying drawing in which there is illustrated the preferred embodiments thereof.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective of a box top constructed in accordance with the invention, as viewed from the underside.

Fig. 2 is a plan view on a reduced scale of the blank from which the box top is constructed.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary bottom plan view of one corner of the box top.

Fig. 4 is a similar view of a modified form of the invention.

Referring to the drawing by characters of reference and more particularly to the form shown in Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive, a box top 10 is illustrated which is constructed from thin flexible transparent material to provide the top or main wall 11, and marginal side walls 12, 13, 14 and 15.

In order to provide means for holding the side and end walls in box formation and preventing inward collapsing of the same without impairing the longitudinal flexibility of the top wall and

side and end walls, the box top is re-enforced by stiffening elements 16 secured to the contiguous edge portions of adjacent side walls and extending from the upper edges of the said side walls to the free edges 17 thereof defining the opening.

Preferably the box top 10 is fashioned from a single sheet of regenerated cellulose material which sheet has portions cut away at the corners thereof to define the opposite edges of the end walls 14 and 15 and the free edges of side wall flaps 22. The sheet is creased, as illustrated in the broken lines 18, 19, 20 and 21 in Fig. 2, to define the top wall 11 and the adjacent edges of the marginal walls 12, 13, 14 and 15 connected thereto. When the sheet is thus creased the side walls are respectively folded on the crease lines 18, 19, 20 and 21 into box formation and the side wall flaps 22 are folded on the crease lines 23 into overlapped relation with the adjacent end walls 14 and 15 and adhesively secured thereto.

The stiffening elements 16 are preferably fashioned from regenerated cellulose material and are each provided with a longitudinally extending groove 25, the grooved faces of which are bonded to the outer surfaces of contiguous wall portions of adjacent side walls by adhesively securing the same thereto or by softening the regenerated cellulose material of the side walls and stiffening elements by means of a solvent and retaining the stiffening elements in position until the softened surface has set.

In the form of the invention shown in Fig. 4, a box body 26 is illustrated which is similarly constructed of a thin flexible regenerated cellulose material. In this form of the invention, however, the stiffening elements 27 are bonded to the inner face of the contiguous wall portions of adjacent side walls at each corner of the box body. The box body illustrated in Figs. 1 to 3 of the drawing, and the box body illustrated in Fig. 4, may be of any polygonal shape or have any number of side walls.

What is claimed is:

45 A receptacle constructed from a sheet of thin flexible regenerated cellulose material, said sheet being cut and creased to define a main wall, side walls and side wall flaps, said side walls being folded on said crease lines into box formation and each secured to adjacent side walls respectively by adhesively bonding said flaps in overlapping relation to the edge portion of adjacent side walls, and a stiffening element of regenerated cellulose material at each corner of the receptacle, said stiffening elements each having a substan-

tially V-shaped groove extending longitudinally thereof and defining angularly related faces adhesively bonded respectively to a side wall and the adjacent overlapped side wall and flap so as to stiffen the corners of said receptacle and reinforce the same in the region of the overlapped portions, said stiffening elements extending from

the main wall to the free edges of the side walls for holding said side walls in box formation and preventing the inward collapsing of the same, while permitting of the longitudinal and trans-
5 verse flexing of the said main and side walls.

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