(No Model.)

A. L. MUNSON.

CIGARETTE BOX.

No. 260,113. Patented June 27, 1882.

Fig 1.

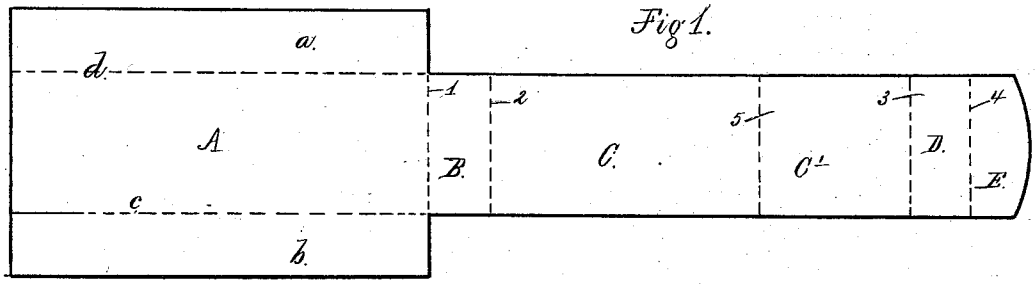


Fig 2.

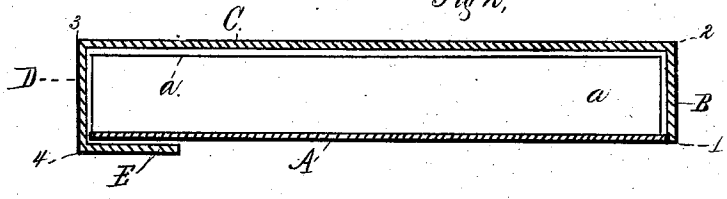


Fig 3.

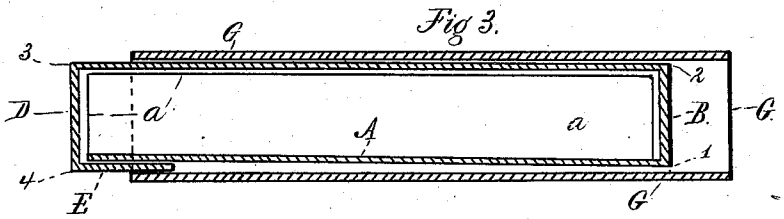
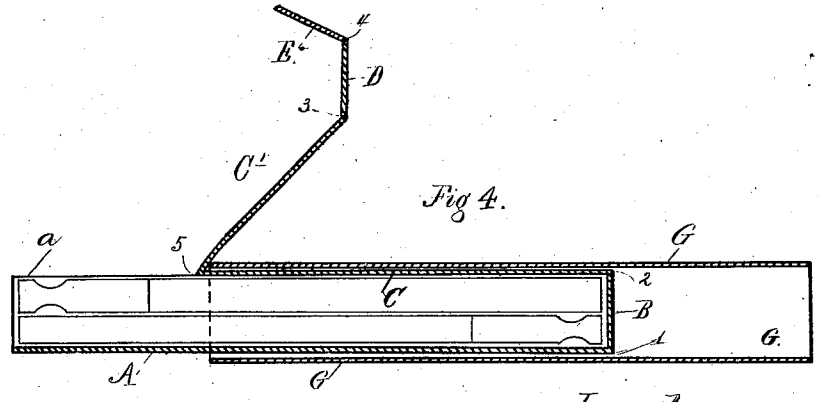


Fig 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CIGARETTE-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 260,113, dated June 27, 1882.

Application filed December 7, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT L. MUNSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cigarette-Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of paper boxes particularly designed for packing cigarettes, and the variety thereof to which it belongs is that known as "sliding cigarette-boxes," with which a tubular cover is used.

The object of the present invention is the production of an interior sliding box, which can be readily inserted in the tubular cover and removed therefrom without injuring the cigarettes therein contained, all of which, together with the details of construction and operation, will be hereinafter fully pointed out and described.

In the drawings, which form an essential part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of the flat blank of paper from which the sliding box is formed. Fig. 2 is a sectional view, showing the sliding box when folded into shape for use. Fig. 3 is a sectional view, showing the sliding box when inserted in its tubular cover; and Fig. 4 is a similar view, showing the slide-box partially withdrawn from the tubular cover to the proper position for removing its contents.

Similar reference letters and figures marked upon the several drawings locate and point out corresponding parts.

In the practical use of the sliding cigarette-boxes (having short overlapping flaps partially covering both ends to prevent the escape of the contents) much trouble is found both in packing and removing the cigarettes. The cigarettes, being entirely exposed, are subjected to great wear and tear by the friction with the tubular cover every time the slide-box is moved. This results (at the very first stage of original packing) in the ruining of a great many cigarettes — this for the reason that the delicate nature of their rice-paper wrappers is such that they will not withstand the least roughness, and the most diminutive fracture or perforation of a cigarette-wrapper destroys it for smoking purposes. The production of a slide-box is therefore demanded in which the cigarettes shall be absolutely safe from any damage from the above causes, and which box at the same time shall possess all the advantages of the common slide-box now in use and none of its defects. I accomplish these purposes by entirely dispensing with the short overlapping flaps at each end of the slide-box and adopting an overlapping cover which extends from one end of the box, its entire length passes around the other end, and is secured underneath it by means of a short flap on its end turned inwardly between the bottom of the slide-box and the tubular cover when the slide-box is inserted therein. This form of constructing the slide-box gives a complete box in itself, in which its contents are at no time touched by the tubular cover.

I form the slide-box from a single blank of paper, such blank being of the shape and form as illustrated in Fig. 1. This blank is subdivided as follows: That part forming the bottom of the box is marked A. The two sections marked *a* and *b* form the sides, being bent up into position on the creased lines *c* and *d*. The closed end of the box is formed from that part of the blank marked B, which is bent up into form on the creased lines 1 and 2. That part of the blank which forms the top of the box, C and C′, is bent over on creased lines 2 3, and is also creased at line 5, so as to form a hinge, for the purpose as will be hereinafter fully explained. The extreme end of the blank is folded on lines 3 and 4, forming the other end, D, of the box, and the securing-flap E.

It will be seen that when the slide-box is folded into form and inserted in the tubular cover G, which is open at both ends, the securing-flap E, being pressed between the bottom A of the slide-box and the tubular cover, is securely held in place until the slide-box is pushed out, when it at once falls away and exposes the contents of the box.

As a rigid cover to the slide-box would interfere with the ready removal of its contents, I have created the cover C C′, as indicated at line 5, thereby forming at that point a sort of hinge, by means of which, when the slide-box is pushed partially out of its cover, the exposed section C′ of the cover is readily thrown back, as shown in Fig. 4. This permits the easy removal of the contents or a part thereof, which

done the cover is replaced in position, as in Figs. 2 and 3, and the slide-box pushed back into its tubular cover.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In combination with a tubular box open at both ends, an interior sliding box arranged to be folded from a flat blank, and provided with an overlapping cover extending from one end thereof over its entire length, around the other end, closing it, and secured underneath it by means of a short flap turned inwardly between its bottom and the bottom of the tubular box, all substantially as and for the purposes as herein shown and set forth.

2. In combination with the tubular cover G, open at both ends, the interior sliding box (formed from a flat blank) having bottom A and sides *a b*, overlapping cover C C′, extending from the closed end B, and provided with end piece, D, and securing-flap E, all substantially as and for the purposes as herein shown and set forth.

ALBERT L. MUNSON.

Witnesses:
W. H. DOWNS,
E. G. WARD.