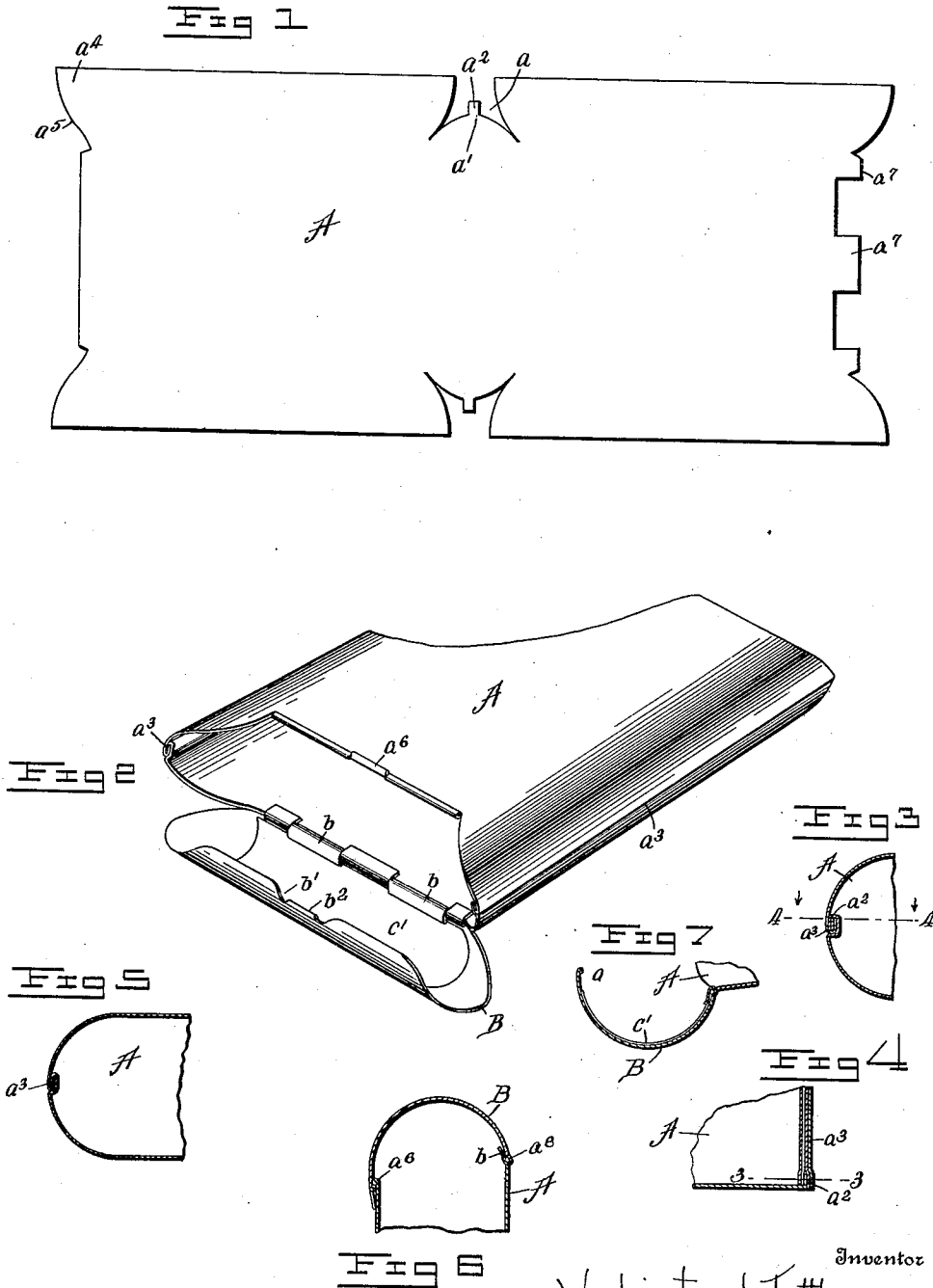


W. I. TUTTLE.
METALLIC BOX.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 16, 1909.

1,023,893.

Patented Apr. 23, 1912.



Witnesses
H. C. Robinson
Horace E. Deitz

Washington I. Tuttle
Inventor

By Meyers, Cushman & Co
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON I. TUTTLE, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

METALLIC BOX.

1,023,893.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 23, 1912.

Application filed August 16, 1909. Serial No. 513,147.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WASHINGTON I. TUTTLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented new and useful Improvements in Metallic Boxes, (Case B,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in boxes, and has particular relation to boxes adapted for use as a carrier for tobacco or similar commodities.

Among the objects of the invention are to be found the following: the provisions of a box in which the body portion is formed from a single blank stamped out to provide, when folded, a receptacle to which a hood, cover or lid is secured to complete a box the bottom of which forms an integral part of the body portion, the body portion having seams at its opposite ends, said seams including a portion of the bottom.

To these and other ends, the nature of which will be readily understood as the invention is hereinafter disclosed, said invention consists in the improved construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings in which similar reference characters indicate similar parts in each of the views, Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank used to form the body portion. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a box constructed in accordance with my invention, the cover being shown open and in position to receive the contents of the box, a wrapper being positioned within the cover. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary cross sectional view taken on line 3, 3, of Fig. 4. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4, 4, of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary section showing one of the seams at the sides of the box. Fig. 6 is a vertical, transverse sectional view showing the cover closed. Fig. 7 is a cross sectional view of the cover in open position with a wrapper placed thereon, a portion of the body portion being shown to indicate the relative position and angularity of the parts.

The box herein shown and described comprises a body portion A and a cover B. The body portion A is formed of a blank having approximately the configuration shown in

Fig. 1 of the drawing, the particular configuration providing a body portion with an integral bottom. To provide this result, the blank has its ends cut away to provide opposing top edges to the body portion, said edges being formed, as presently described, to co-act with the cover to provide an efficient closure. At a point approximately midway of the length of the blank, the latter is cut-away, as at *a*, and formed with a projecting portion *a'* having a tongue *a*². As shown in Fig. 1, the projecting portion and tongue do not extend to the side edges of the blank, the excess material of such side edges providing the material for the seam *a*³ shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 5, the seam being of a well known type. The seam *a*³ does not connect with the bottom, excepting by means of the tongue *a*² which, as best shown in Fig. 4, is adapted to extend within the folds of the seam and serves to retain the body portion against a movement which would open the seams, the tongues serving also to prevent a flattening of the body portion inasmuch as they prevent a spreading of the side edges. As will be seen, the side edges of the body portion are curved in cross section, and the bottom portion is also curved in cross section. This curvature of the parts provides a meeting of the opposing edges at the bottom of a character to practically form a joint without seams, the particular configuration of these edges causing them to abut and serve as mutual supports one to the other in the completed box, the only actual inter-engagement along these edges being that provided by the tongue and the seam of the side edges.

As shown in Fig. 1 the side edges of the blank, at the ends, project beyond the normal plane of the remainder of the edges which form the top of the body portion, said projecting portions, designated as *a*⁴ being curved, as at *a*⁵, the curvature being on an arc having its radius extending within the blank contour, said projecting portions forming, after the body portion has been folded, curved projecting portions at the top of the box, as clearly shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. The edge of the blank shown at the left in Fig. 1 provides the front of the body portion and is bent to form a catch member *a*⁶ as indicated in Fig. 2. The configuration of the edge at the

right in Fig. 1 is provided for the purpose of forming a plurality of tongues a^7 which are adapted to be folded around a rod a^8 which serves to connect the body portion 5 and cover together. The cover B is formed from a blank having its ends projecting and curved to correspond with a horizontal cross-sectional configuration of the body portion when the cover is secured in position on the 10 box. The portion of the cover which is adapted to form the pivotal connection with the body portion is provided with tongues b which are adapted to embrace the rod a^8 said tongues being passed around the rod in 15 a direction opposite that in which the tongues a^7 are passed around, thereby retaining the rod in position, the tongues b being of a length to fit the spaces between the tongues a^7 . One or more of the tongues 20 b may be, and preferably are, retained in position slightly spaced from the inner face of the cover when the latter is open, as indicated in Fig. 7, thereby providing a space within which a wrapper c' such as a cigarette paper, may be passed, the tongue serving to retain one edge of the wrapper in close contact with the cover in order that, in use, there is no liability of the tobacco passing between the wrapper and the cover. 30 The cover is bent to a curve in cross-section corresponding to the general curvature of the upper edges of the body portion, the front portion of the cover being preferably cut away at b' , the cover within said cut-away portion, being provided with an inwardly extending lip b^2 which is adapted to co-act with the lip a^6 to retain the box closed. As will be seen, the projecting ends at the upper edge of the body portion are substantially curved, and upon these projecting ends the ends of the cover are adapted to rest, the cover portion, however, at the front and rear of the box providing overlapping portions, the inner face of the cover contacting with the outer face of the body portion at these overlapping points, the cover structure being in the nature of a hood. In order to open the box a slight pressure is exerted upon the front and rear faces of the body 50 portion, so as to disengage the catch formed by the lips a^6 and b^2 . It should be noted that the downwardly projecting portions of the cover at the front of the box on the opposite sides of the cut away portion b' serve to steady the cover and provide surfaces which would act to prevent the accidental opening of the catch when the box is in the pocket. As will be readily understood actual closure of the ends of the body portion provides substantially no interengaging or interlocking of parts along the upper edge of the body portion when the cover is in closed position. In actual practice the provision of an intricate seam or closure at this point 65 is non-essential, the particular curvatures of

the cover and the body portion providing a closure sufficiently tight to prevent the escape of the contents when the box is closed.

To use the box for the purpose of making a cigarette, as an example, the cover may be 70 opened and the box held at an angle which will prevent the contents passing thereout while a cigarette paper or other form of wrapper is placed in position within the cover between the tongues b , as shown in 75 Fig. 7; as the cover is free to move on its hinge a raising of the lower end of the box to a point where the contents will begin to pass out into the cover will permit the contents to be distributed over the wrapper until the desired amount is contained in the cover whereupon the box is shifted to prevent the passage of more material therefrom, the cover simply swinging and retaining a position where the material remains 85 in the paper. If desired, the user may actually roll the cigarette within the cover, this movement withdrawing the wrapper from beneath the tongues b , or the filled wrapper may be removed by simply sliding the wrapper lengthwise of the cover. 90

One particular advantage of the form of the ends of the cover lies in the fact that there is no obstruction placed at the edge thereof, hence the cover provides a construction by means of which a pipe may be readily filled by simply permitting the tobacco to pass from the box into the cover and at the same time allowing the end of the cover to act as a spout for directing the material 100 into the bowl of the pipe.

Many other advantages accrue by reason of the particular structure shown, but they will be obvious without recitation herein.

While I have herein shown and described 105 a particular form of box, it is to be understood that variations in such formation may be provided as may be found necessary, I reserving the right to make any and all such changes and modifications therein as may 110 fall within the spirit and scope of the invention as expressed in the accompanying claims.

What I claim is,—

1. In a metallic box, a body-portion having integral front, back and bottom walls, said walls having a seam connection solely at the opposite sides of the front and back walls, the bottom having a portion extending into and forming a part of the seam connection. 120

2. In a metallic box, a body-portion having integral front, back and bottom walls, said walls having a seam connection solely at the opposite sides of the front and back walls, said bottom having tongues entering into the seam connection. 125

3. In a metallic box, a body portion having integral front, back and bottom walls, the front and back walls having a seam con- 130

nection along opposite side edges, the bottom wall having tongues entering the seam connections and having non-connecting edge contact with the front and back walls adjacent to and extending from said seams.

4. In a metallic box, a body portion having integral front, back and bottom walls, the front and back walls having a seam connection along opposite side edges, said front and back walls being curved in cross section adjacent the seam connections, said bottom wall having its side edges conforming in peripheral configuration to the curvature of the seamed back and front walls and being joined thereto solely by tongues entering into the seams.

15

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WASHINGTON I. TUTTLE.

Witnesses:

M. H. CONNOR,

J. H. KLUEGSTINE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."