(No Model.)

J. HERON.

PAPER BOX.

No. 312,851. Patented Feb. 24, 1885.

Fig. 1.

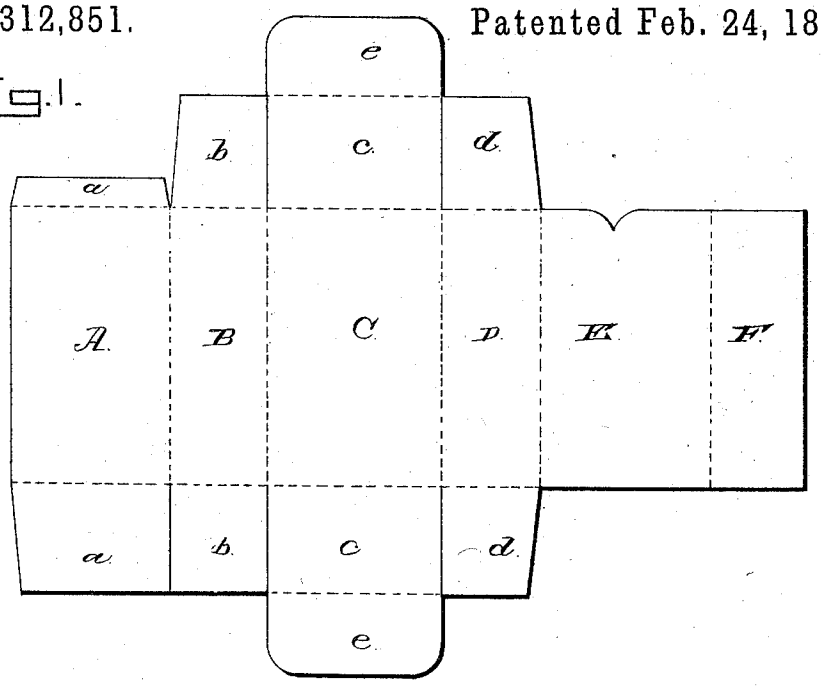


Fig. 2.

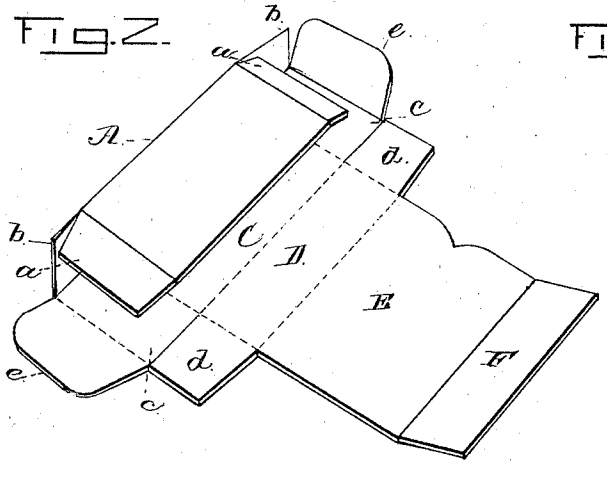
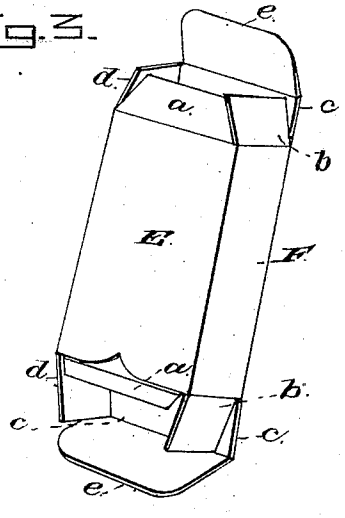


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

Norris A. Clark

Jno. C. Schroeder

INVENTOR:

John Heron

by Geo. Cadwalader

Atty

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer. Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HERON, OF EVANSVILLE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR TO WILLIAM J. CRUMMEY AND JOSEPH W. BEADLE, BOTH OF SAME PLACE.

PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 312,851, dated February 24, 1885.

Application filed October 6, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HERON, of Evansville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Paper Boxes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates particularly to what are known as "knockdown" boxes, or such as are adapted for tacks, screws, and other small articles; and my object is a greater convenience and rapidity in folding, and the production of a box which, when complete, shall be tight, firm, and durable, and can be easily opened and closed at either end or at both ends.

The invention therein consists in the box made from a blank cut, creased, folded, and pasted, as hereinafter described and claimed.

For the better understanding of the form of the blank and the way it is folded and secured together to produce the box attention is invited to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of the box-blank cut out of paper and scored or creased in accordance with my plan; Fig. 2, a view of the same when partly folded, and Fig. 3 another view of the same when more completely folded.

Similar letters of reference denote corresponding parts in each figure.

The entire box is intended to be of rectangular form—that is, it is to be a little longer than wide and a little wider than its thickness, as well as its blank, which is cut out of paper in the form illustrated in Fig. 1, in which view the parts cut entirely through are represented by solid lines, and the scores or creases where the blank is to be bent are represented by dotted lines. These lines divide the blank into several sections, which, when properly folded together, constitute the box, of which the parts forming the sides, top, and bottom will be designated as the body sections, and those at the ends the covering and tucking flaps. The blank, after being cut out in the form shown, is then scored or creased transversely and longitudinally to produce a row of contiguous body-sections, A, B, C, D, E, and F, with end covering-flaps, *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, respectively, and tucking-flaps *e e*, the sections E and F being without flaps of either character. When the blank is folded the sections B and D form the sides of the box, section C its bottom, sections A and E its top or cover, covering-flaps *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* its ends, and the tucking-flaps *e e* means whereby the end covering-flaps are retained in a closed condition, while section F is employed as the joining section of the body, which is secured by paste to the exterior of the section B, forming one side of the box.

In forming the box the several sections and flaps are folded together in the following order: The section B is folded or bent up at a right angle to section C, and section A is then bent at a right angle to section B over the bottom section, C, as shown in Fig. 2. Then section D is bent or folded up at a right angle to section C, so as to touch section A, and section E is folded at a right angle over section A, and then section F is folded at a right angle down upon the exterior of section B, and is secured to the same by paste or some other adhesive substance. Thus the body of the box is formed, and to close the ends is all that is necessary to complete it. This is done by folding inwardly at right angles to its sides the end flaps, *a*, *b*, and *d*, or *b*, *d*, and *a*, in the order named, and then the flaps *c*, and finally inserting the tucking-flaps *e e* between the two unattached top sections, A and E.

The tucking-flaps *e e* are preferably rounded at their corners to facilitate their insertion between the sections named; but this may be further facilitated by compressing the sides of the box, which action will cause these top sections to separate a little and give more space for the flaps.

The advantages asserted for a box constructed in this way are the increase in strength and firmness arising from a double thickness on one side, in addition to the double thickness of the top, and the convenience and rapidity with which it can be folded and secured, at the same time leaving no rough edges exposed, but presenting a neat and smooth exterior.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A paper box composed of a blank cut and creased to form a row of six contiguous body-sections, of which four adjoining sections have end flaps, and the two remaining sections have no flaps, substantially as described.

2. A paper-box blank having an end section, A, provided with end flaps, *a*, three adjoining sections, B C D, provided, respectively, with end flaps, *b c d*, and tucking-flaps *e e*, an adjoining flapless section, E, and an adjoining flapless end and joining section, F, all to constitute a box having its top and one of its sides of double thickness, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN HERON.

Witnesses:
W. P. WALTON,
C. B. HARDEN.