

J. N. HAHN & G. H. ECKHOUSE.

BOX OR PACKAGE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 14, 1909.

953,828.

Patented Apr. 5, 1910.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

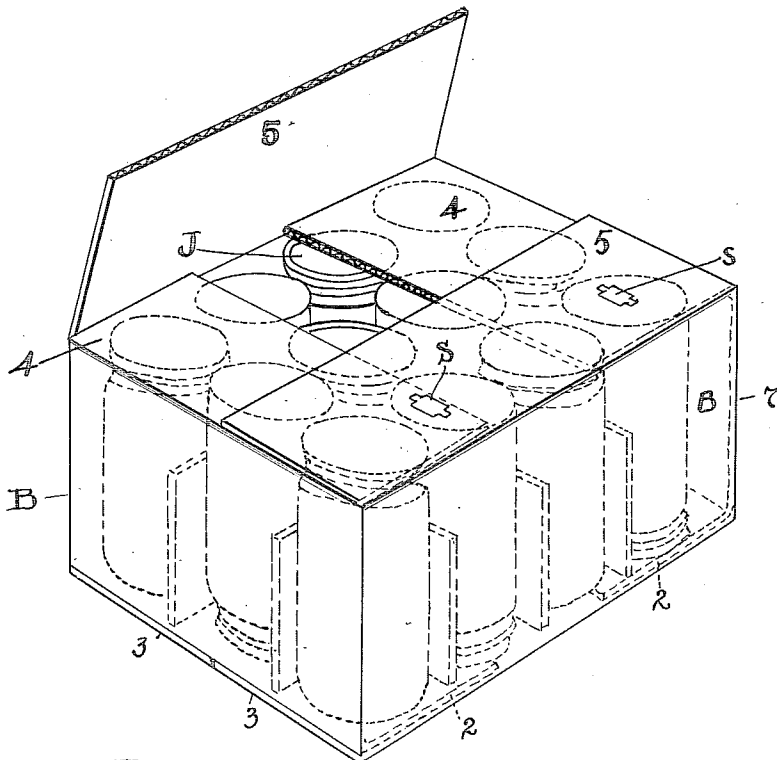
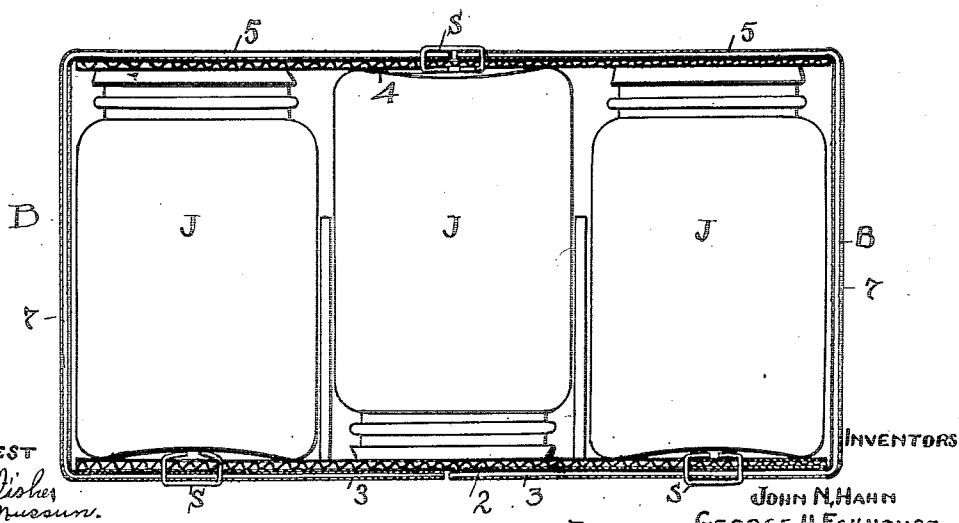


Fig. 2.



ATTEST

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

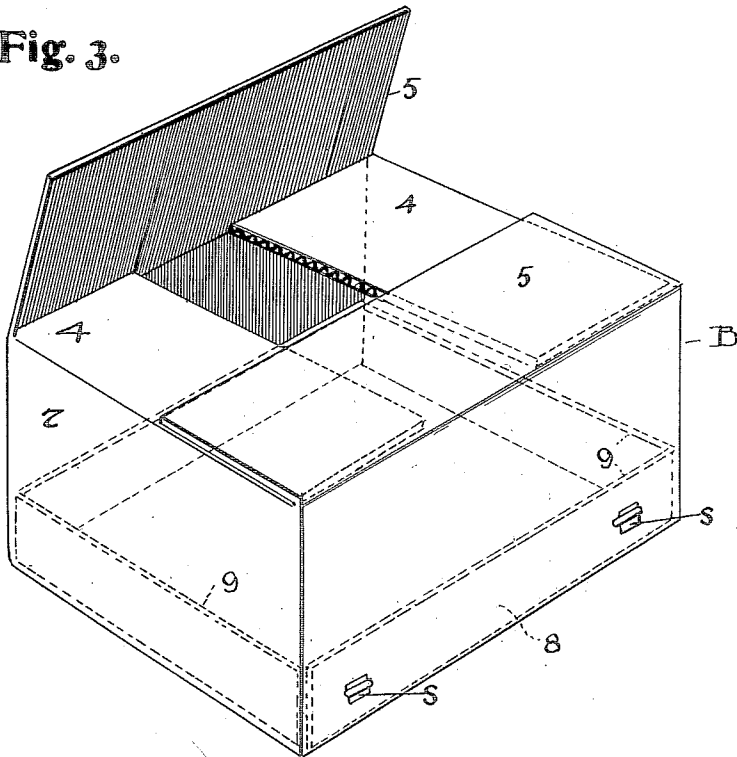
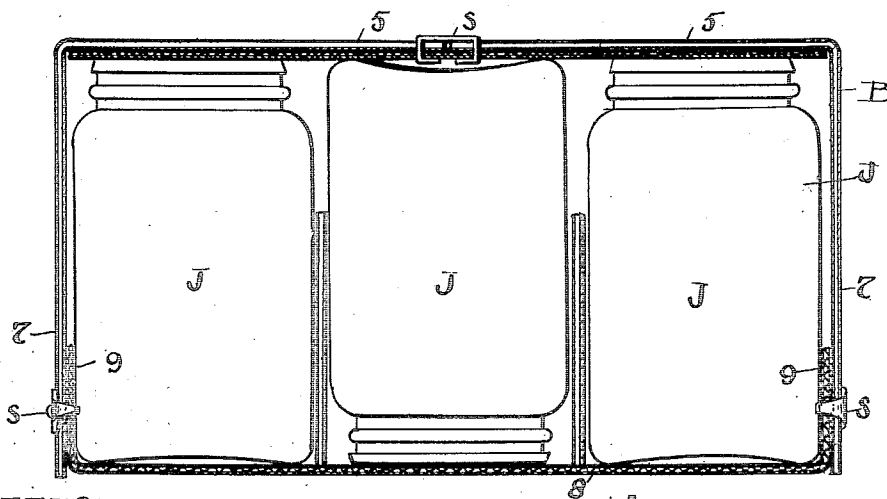


Fig. 4.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 5.

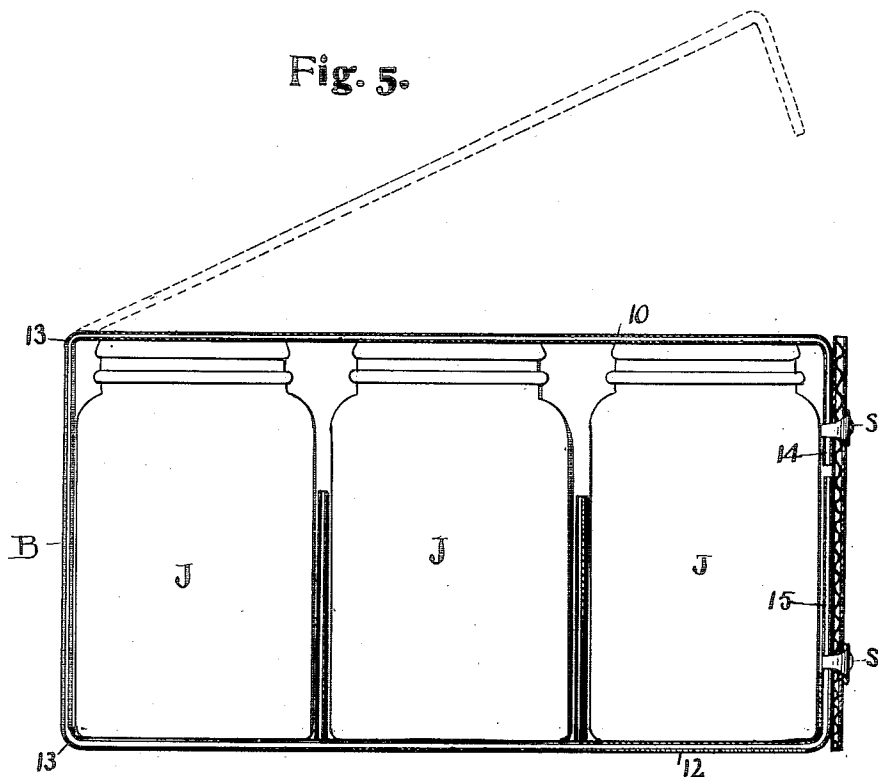


Fig. 6.

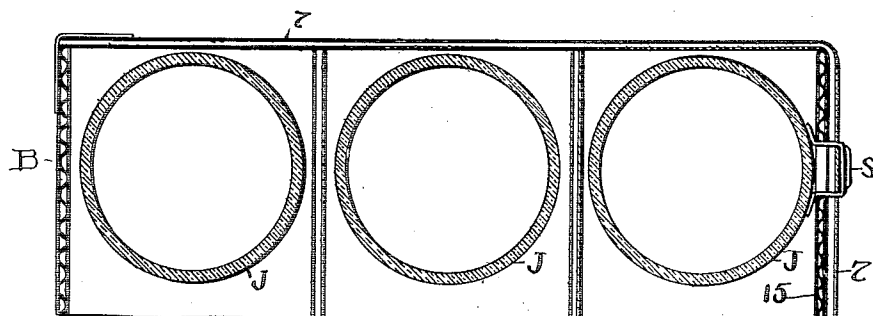


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN N. HAHN, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, AND GEORGE H. ECKHOUSE, OF HILLSBORO,
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BOX OR PACKAGE.

953,828.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 5, 1910.

Application filed June 14, 1909. Serial No. 501,964.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN N. HAHN and GEORGE H. ECKHOUSE, citizens of the United States, residing at Cleveland and Hillsboro, respectively, in the counties of Cuyahoga and Cook and States of Ohio and Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boxes or Packages, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in boxes or packages adapted to carry empty fruit jars and other articles of merchandise, and the invention consists in the method of fastening the wings or flaps of the box or package with the contents therein, and in the construction and combination of parts, substantially as shown and described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of package or box containing the invention and shown as filled with fruit jars. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional elevation of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of another form of the box from that shown in Fig. 1 and with one wing or flap raised, and Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional elevation of said box with jars therein. Fig. 5 is a cross sectional elevation of a third form of box or package with jars therein and showing the lid or cover down in full lines and up in dotted lines, and Fig. 6 is a horizontal sectional plan of a portion of Fig. 5 and designed especially to illustrate the manner of fastening the clips at the sides of the jars. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a suitable form of clip or staple to be used with packages of this kind in carrying out my invention.

The invention as thus shown comprises both the method of sealing a filled package of this kind for shipment and in the construction of the package itself as an article with the contents sealed therein.

Various methods have heretofore been employed to fasten covers and bottoms in or upon boxes of this general character, and for the most part at least it has been the practice to employ some sort of paste or adhesive to fasten the parts together, because the boxes being made up of a light and cheap material and of a temporary character for the lighter kinds of shipment it has not been found profitable to employ expensive fastenings therefor. The objections to paste in connection with corrugated board

boxes of this general character are obvious, and experience has always been unsatisfactory with such packages pasted on account of the tendency in the paper to curl and warp by reason of being moistened and subsequently dried. Other means may have been employed for securing boxes or packages of this kind with the contents therein, but we are not aware that anybody has ever before either conceived the idea or practiced the method of fastening the covers or bottoms or even the sides of such packages or boxes by means of staples driven in from the outside and clenched on the inside against the contents of the box or package, as in the present invention. Neither has it been known to applicants that any one has ever made such parcels or packages by locking the same on the inside against the wall thereof, whereby the box becomes mechanically locked and is unapproachable from the outside. Now, with this general observation as to the character of the invention it will be seen first, Fig. 1, that the box, parcel or package B, and hereinafter referred to as a box for brevity, is made up of corrugated board into rectangular shape of a depth and size suitable to receive a dozen empty fruit jars J, in this instance. This particular form or style of box has similar overlapping flaps top and bottom, and opposite inner end wings or flaps 2 at its bottom are adapted to fold within the sides of the box, side wings or flaps 3 are adapted to fold closely together at their edges over the wings 2 and together these constitute the bottom of the box. A similar construction appears at the top, and either may be made the top or the bottom. At the top, so-called, there are two end wings 4 adapted to fold inward and two side wings 5 adapted to fold together and to meet at their edges as in the case of the side wings at the bottom. The end wings 2 and 4 respectively are equal to about one-third the length of the box, while the side wings are equal to one-half the width, so that when the box is closed or locked the top and bottom respectively show flush outside surfaces. The box thus formed has a rigid wall 7 about its sides and ends and is not collapsible as some boxes are, and when it comes to filling the same with jars or other hard surfaced wares the bottom wings or flaps 2 and 3 are folded in without fastening and the box is rested down thereon

to be filled. The jars are then placed in the box in such manner that the bottoms thereof come inside across the fold lines of the flaps where the staples are applied as in Figs. 1, 2 and 4, where some of the jars are shown as inverted in respect to the others, so as to bring the bottoms of the jars beneath the rivets at both top and bottom of the box, and said bottoms being slightly concave they are well adapted to turn the points of the staples into clenching position. The same result follows when the staples are driven through adjacent side flaps, as in Fig. 6, but in this case a convex surface is struck by said points and they are turned outward.

Other forms of boxes are shown in Figs. 3 to 6 inclusive, but the invention therein is the same as in the foregoing description. Thus, in Figs. 3 and 4, the top of the box is the same as in Figs. 1 and 2; and is so designated by reference characters, but the bottom 8 is tray shaped, having a flange 9 all around and inserted as a separate member into the box. This being done and the contents placed therein, say the jars J, the bottom is fastened by driving the staples S through the box and flange 9 of the bottom and upsetting the points of the staples against the transverse curved convex surface of the jar. This throws the points of the staple outward instead of inward, but the upsetting of the points is just as complete and effective as if they were thrown inward, as is obvious.

In Figs. 5 and 6 the top 10 and bottom 12 of the box are integral with the body of the box and with the same side thereof, the line of engagement being at 13, which serves as a hinge, and the said top has a flap or wing 14, and the bottom a flap or wing 15, adapted to be folded within the front of the box and to be fastened by staples S against the transversely rounded exterior of the jar, as shown in Fig. 6, and as also practiced in Figs. 3 and 4.

Any suitable staple can be used, and while the box is described as being made of paper board as the more popular and com-

mon form in the present development of this art, the invention is not limited to boards or boxes of paper or like manufactured material but may be employed with any kind or shape of box or receptacle in which the present method of sealing the box or package is practical, and regardless of the material out of which it is made. Neither is it material that the contents should be bottles. For that matter the staples can be used with any hard surfaced content such as stoves or other metal that will turn and clench the points or teeth, even a flat surface. In that case we simply make the staples with a set to the points that will throw them against the object at a slight inclination inward or outward. Then as the staple is driven in the points will naturally turn according to their lead and glance and clench as effectually as upon a concave or a convex surface.

What we claim is:

1. In means for sealing filled packages, a package having folding portions and contents of impenetrable material, in combination with staples having sharp points clenched upon the inside of the package by upsetting the points thereof against the said contents.

2. A package having walls of penetrable board, in combination with articles of rounded contour confined within said package next to the walls thereof, and means to mechanically seal said package comprising staples having sharpened flexible prongs driven through the walls of the package from the outside and clenched upon the inside against said rounded articles.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN N. HAHN.
GEORGE H. ECKHOUSE.

Witnesses as to John N. Hahn:

H. T. FISHER,
E. M. FISHER.

Witnesses as to George H. Eckhouse:

J. N. JAFFE,
MEYER SHAPIRO.