

No. 878,195.

PATENTED FEB. 4, 1908.

A. J. FEILD.
TOBACCO BOX OR CADDY.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 29, 1905.

Fig. 1.

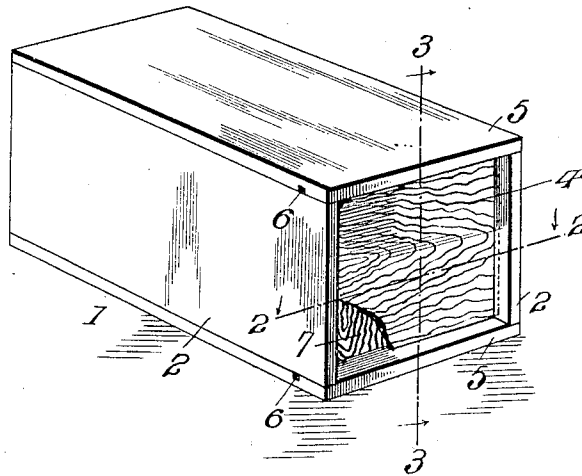


Fig. 2.

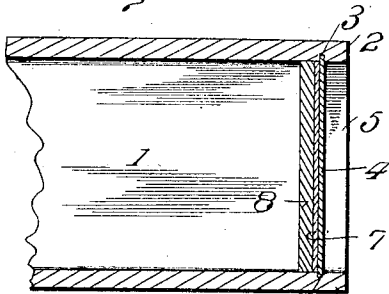


Fig. 3.

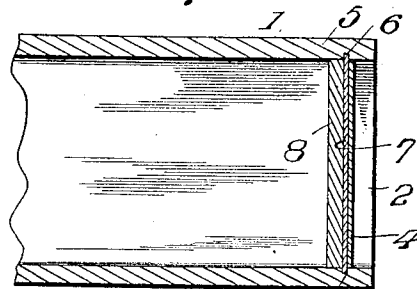


Fig. 5.

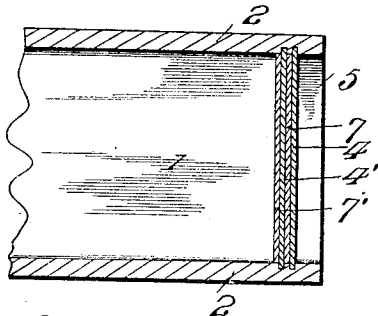
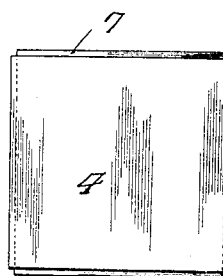


Fig. 4.



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Witnesses

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TOBACCO BOX OR CADDY.

No. 878,195.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 4, 1908.

Application filed July 29, 1905. Serial No. 271,795.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER J. FEILD, of Raleigh, in the county of Wake and State of North Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco Boxes or Caddies; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

In Letters Patent of the United States No. 734,839, issued to me July 28, 1903, I showed and described improved means for enabling access to be had to a box or caddy containing tobacco or other articles without danger of injuring that portion of the box which serves as a cover or protection for the contents while being disposed of, as in retail establishments. According to the means shown in that patent a removable head of size equal to the internal diameter of the box was held in place by a thin board fitted in opposite grooves of two of the sides of the box.

The object of my present invention is to enhance the strength of the box, and at the same time enable it to be more readily and easily opened.

A further object is to enable me to dispense with the main head or end cover, if desired.

The invention will be hereinafter fully set forth and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective, with parts broken away. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on line 2—2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar view on line 3—3, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a face view of two panels. Fig. 5 shows a slight modification.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a box designed to contain plug tobacco or other articles which are packed under pressure or which are of considerable weight. This box may be of any desired shape, and on the inner face of its opposite walls 2, near one end, are formed grooves 3 to receive and hold two of the reverse edges of a thin panel 4, the other two edges of the panel being unseated but contacting with or fitting closely against the inner faces of walls 5. These opposite walls 5 are formed with grooves 6 wherein fit two of the reverse edges of a second thin panel 7 whose remaining edges are also unseated but contacting with or fitting closely against the inner faces of walls

2. The grooves 6 are formed in such relation to the grooves 3 that their forward edges are about or nearly on the same plane as the rearward edges of said grooves 3 with the result that the contiguous faces of the two panels abut. These panels are so placed that the grain of the wood of each is at right angles to that of the other. It will be noted that each panel completely covers the cross sectional area inclosed by the walls of the box and that each is secured only at two of its reverse edges, its remaining edges being free, and that the secured edges of each panel are adjacent the free edges of the other panel.

In the drawings I have shown the ordinary main head or end cover 8 as being located next to the inner panel, such head being of size equal to the internal cross sectional area or diameter of the box. But this head may be dispensed with if the panels are made sufficiently thick to accord the box the necessary strength, or by increasing the number of panels, 4' and 7' (see Fig. 5) in which latter event the adjacent panels will be arranged as above stated in reference to the grain of each being at right angles to its neighbor or neighbors. Ordinarily the panels are of very thin material so as to make it possible to spring them into the grooves after the sides of the box are put together. It will be noted that each panel serves as a support for the other, and being of thin material and only secured at its reverse ends may be readily removed by being cut across the center. In this way the distributing end of the box may be readily and easily opened without danger of injuring the box itself.

In practice, the end of the box provided with the series of panels constitutes the bottom when the box is being packed, the contents being passed through the other end which is closed in any suitable manner after the box has been filled. By cutting each of the panels at its center it may be readily withdrawn, and then the head 8, if used, may be removed. Although the panels are made of thin material the strength of the box is not impaired. While I prefer to use two panels in conjunction with the ordinary end head, yet my invention is not restricted to any number thereof, nor to the combination therewith of the end head.

I claim as my invention:

1. A packing box having grooves in the inner faces of its several walls, the grooves of

opposite walls being on the same plane but out of alinement with the grooves of the adjacent walls, and a plurality of panels each covering the cross sectional area inclosed by the walls of the box and having two of its reverse ends fitted in opposite grooves its remaining ends being in contact with the inner faces of the walls to which they are adjacent.

2. A packing box having grooves in the inner faces of its several walls, the grooves of opposite walls being on the same plane but out of alinement with the grooves of the adjacent walls, and a plurality of panels each covering the cross sectional area inclosed by the walls of the box and having two of its reverse ends fitted in opposite grooves, its remaining ends being in contact with the inner faces of the walls to which they are adjacent the opposed faces of said panels abutting against each other.

3. The combination with a box having grooves on the inner faces of each of its walls, the grooves of opposite walls being on corresponding planes but out of alinement with the grooves of the adjacent walls, of a series of panels each covering the cross sectional area inclosed by the walls of the box and designed to fit at its ends in opposite grooves, its remaining ends being in contact with the inner faces of the walls to which they are adjacent and an end head of size equal to the internal cross sectional area of the box bearing against the innermost panel.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALEXANDER J. FEILD.

Witnesses:

F. T. WARD,
JOHN WARD.