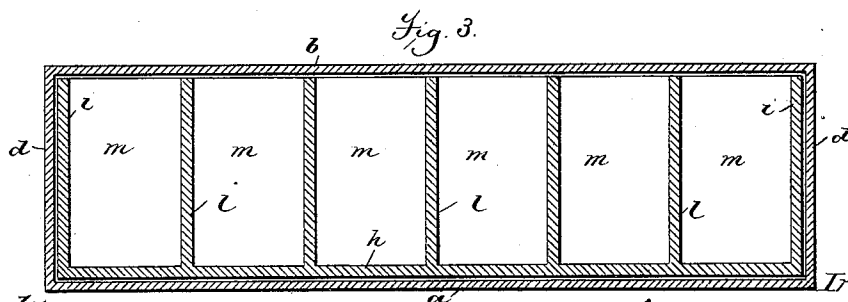
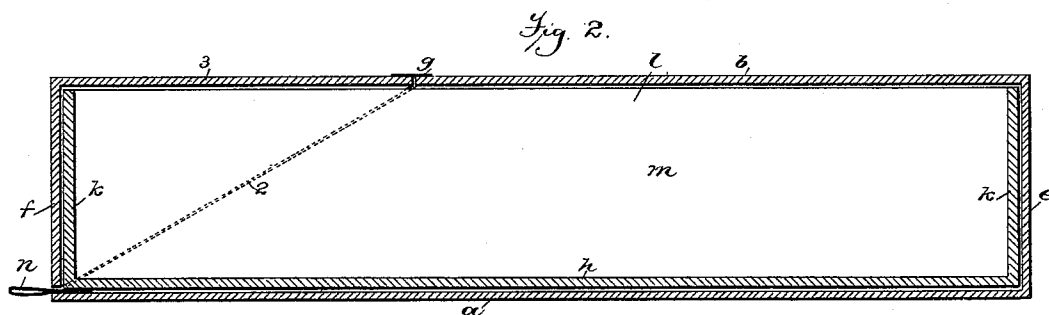
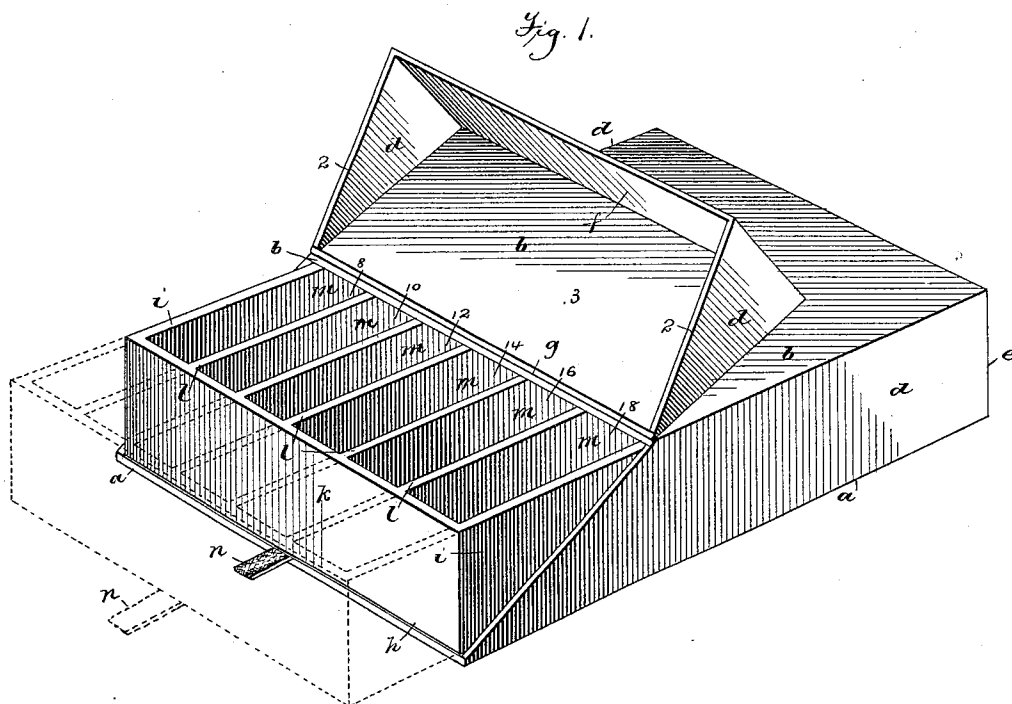


(No Model.)

J. W. DE GRAFF.
PACKING AND SHOW BOX.

No. 365,245.

Patented June 21, 1887.



Attest:

Geo. H. Bott.
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Inventor:

James W De Graff
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Flower

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. DE GRAFF, OF PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO WILLIAM C. HOWARD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PACKING AND SHOW BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,245, dated June 21, 1887.

Application filed April 14, 1886. Serial No. 198,805. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. DE GRAFF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Plainfield, county of Union, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Packing and Show Boxes, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

10 This invention relates to a box which is designed and adapted for the storage and exhibition of gloves, laces, embroidery, skeins of thread, silk, yarn, embroidering-wool, and a great variety of other classes of goods which it is desirable should be put up in such form for the retail trade that they will be protected from dust, and at the same time be in convenient form for exhibition to customers without the necessity of handling.

20 It is the object of the invention to provide a box of this class which can be produced at a small cost, and in which a number of different kinds of goods, or a number of varieties of the same class of goods, can be packed in such manner as to be entirely inclosed and protected, and in which, also, the different goods or varieties can be readily exposed, so as to be inspected and compared by customers without the necessity of handling.

30 As an understanding of the invention can be best imparted by a detailed description of the box embodying the same, all preliminary description will be omitted and a full description given, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

35 Figure 1 is a perspective view of a box embodying the present invention, the box being shown opened so as to exhibit the contents. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the box, showing the same closed so as to protect the contents; and Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the box.

Referring to said figures, it is to be understood that the box therein shown consists, essentially, of two parts—an outer shell or casing and an inner tray or drawer which fits into and is inclosed by the outer shell. The outer shell or casing of the box is of rectangular form, and has its bottom *a*, top *b*, sides *d*, and one end, *e*, rigidly and permanently

joined in the usual manner. The other end, *f*, is permanently joined to the top *b* and to the sides *d*, but is not joined to the bottom *a*. The top *b* is made in two parts, which are hinged together, as shown at *g*, and the sides *d* are divided on oblique lines extending from the hinge *g* to the lower front corners, thus providing triangular portions 2, which serve to hold the front end portion, *f*, rigidly in position. The inner drawer or tray of the box is also of rectangular form, and is made of such size as to just fit into and be inclosed by the outer casing. This tray consists of a bottom, *h*, sides *i*, and ends *k*, which are permanently joined in the usual manner. The tray thus formed is provided with a number of longitudinal partitions, *l*, by which it is divided into a number of narrow compartments, *m*, of suitable width to receive the different goods or varieties of goods which the box is to contain.

The manner of using the box thus constructed is as follows: To fill the box, the end portion, *f*, and the hinged portion 3 of the top *b* will be turned back, as shown in Fig. 1, and the tray will be withdrawn from the casing, as indicated by dotted lines, for which purpose the tray is provided with a loop of tape, as *n*. After the compartments *m* of the tray have been filled the tray will be slid into the casing, as shown in Fig. 1. When the goods are not being exhibited, the end portion, *f*, and the portion 3 will be turned down, as shown in Fig. 2, thus entirely inclosing the tray and protecting its contents from dust. When the box is in this condition, the loop *n* will serve as a convenient means for withdrawing the box from the shelf. When the contents of the box are to be exhibited, the end portion, *f*, and the portion 3 will be turned up, as shown in Fig. 1. The ends of all the compartments *m* are then uncovered, so that the contents of all can be inspected and compared without handling. If, for example, the box contains embroidering wool or silk, the different shades or numbers will be placed in the several compartments, and they will thus be exposed in close proximity to each other, so that they can be compared and the desired shade or number selected without handling or removing any of

the goods from the box. After a selection has been made the article selected can be withdrawn from the compartment without drawing the tray out of the casing. If any of the contents are removed at any time and are not sold they can be restored by simply withdrawing the tray. In the case of those goods—such as gloves, skeins of silk, embroidering-wool, and the like—the size or quality of which is designated by numbers, words, or signs, the portion 3 of the top may be provided with a row of numbers, words, or signs—as 8, 10, 12, &c.—indicating the size or quality of the goods in the several compartments beneath.

It is to be remarked that in some cases, when the articles are of large size, the tray may consist of only a single compartment.

What I claim is—

The herein-described packing and show box, consisting of the tubular shell or casing

closed at its ends, and having a portion of its top hinged so as to turn back, and its sides divided on oblique lines extending from the hinge to the lower front corners, the front end of the casing and the triangular portions of its sides being attached to the hinged portion of its top, and a tray divided into longitudinal compartments and arranged to slide into and fill said casing, whereby the end of the tray and a portion of its top are uncovered so as to expose a portion of each compartment by the turning back of the hinged portion of the top of the casing, substantially as described.

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

JAMES W. DE GRAFF.

Witnesses:

J. A. HOVEY,

JAS. J. KENNEDY.