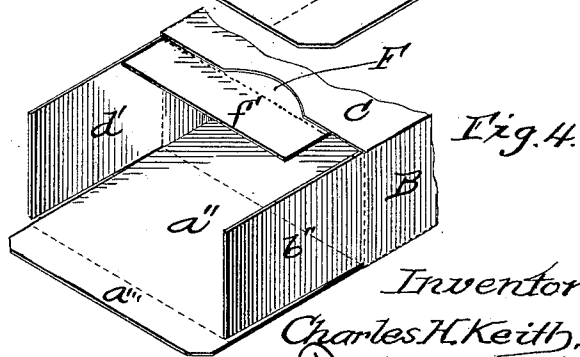
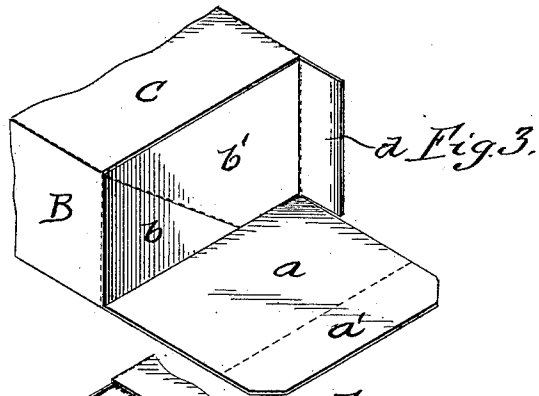
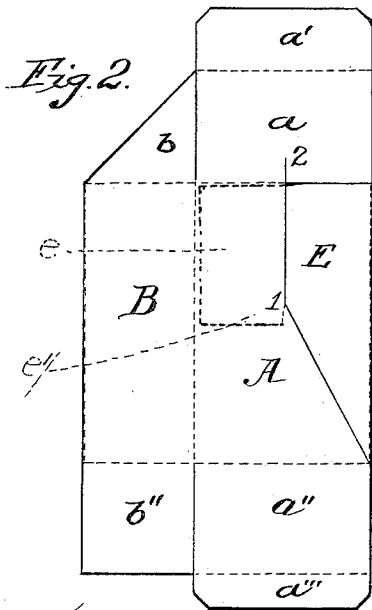
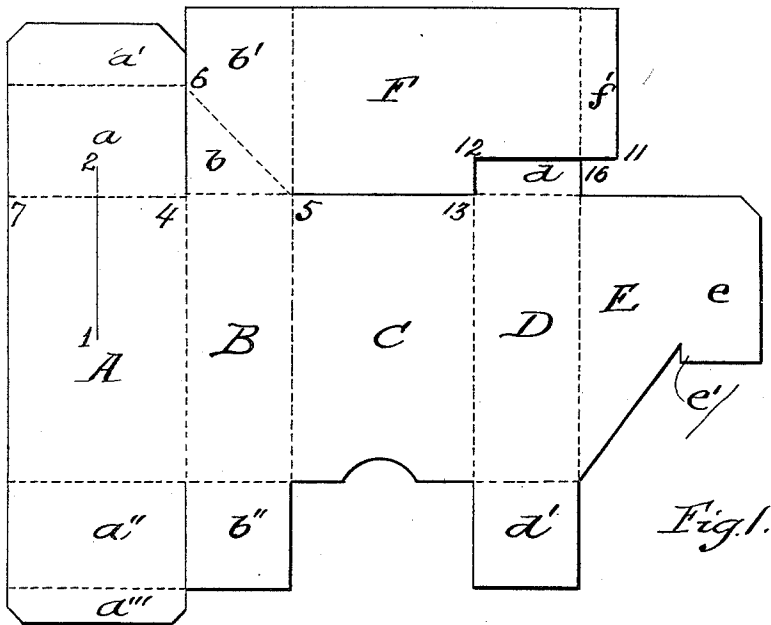


(No Model.)

C. H. KEITH.
PAPER BOX.

No. 462,713.

Patented Nov. 10, 1891.



Witnesses
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C. J. Hawley

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. KEITH, OF BIG STONE CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA.

PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,713, dated November 10, 1891.

Application filed May 18, 1891. Serial No. 393,088. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. KEITH, of Big Stone City, in the county of Grant and State of South Dakota, have invented certain
5 Improvements in Paper Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a paper box that will be adapted for holding tacks, screws, or other small heavy articles, as well as for holding articles that are not so heavy, and at the same time will require no
10 gluing or gumming, and may be folded flat for the purpose of shipping.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank that is used for constructing my improved box. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the box folded flat or knocked down for shipment. Figs. 3 and 4 are isometric views of the ends of the box.

In the drawings the body of the blank is shown composed of the four side pieces A, B, C, and D, the pieces A and C coming opposite to each other and the pieces B and D opposite to each other in the completed box, the opposite pieces being substantially the same size. The piece E is joined to the piece D and is provided with the locking-tongue *e*. The end of the piece E is cut away, thereby
30 forming the shoulder *e'* on the locking-tongue *e*. Formed in one piece with the piece A is the end piece *a*, and to this is joined the tongue *a'*. A slit is formed in the piece A and extends from the point 1 in the piece A to the point 2 in the end piece *a*. Joined to the piece B is the piece *b b'*. A diagonal score or crease is formed across the end piece *b b'* from the point 5 to the point 6. The piece D has joined to it the locking-flap *d*, and the
40 extra body-piece F is joined to the end piece *b b'* and is separated from the piece C and *d* by the cut on the line 11, 12, 13, and 5. The end flap *f'* is joined to the piece F and scored on the line 15 16. The body-pieces B and D are provided with the end flaps *d'* and *b''*, and the body-piece A is provided with the pieces *a''*, having a locking-flap *a'''*. It will be seen that in cutting this blank there is a minimum amount of waste. The body-pieces
50 A, B, C, D, and E are separated from each other by scores or creases. The end piece *b b'* is separated from the body-piece B by the

score or crease 4 5. The body-piece A is slightly shorter than the other pieces. In other words, the piece or score 4 7 is not exactly in line with the score 4 5 between the body-piece B and the end piece *b b'* and the cut 5 13.

In putting the box together the end piece *b b'* is folded together on the line 5 6, thereby bringing the piece F inside of and against the body-piece C. The piece E is then carried outside of the piece A, and the tongue *e* is inserted through the slot 1 2, and the shoulder *e'* forms a hook that engages the end of the cut at the point 7. The box is then in shape for folding flat, as shown in Fig. 2.

When the box is to be used, the side pieces are brought so as to be parallel with each other. The end piece *b b'* is flattened out, and the tongue *d* is folded down over the end piece *b b'*. The end piece *a* is folded down over *d b b'* and the tongue *a'* is tucked in between the pieces C and F. This forms the bottom of the box and is perfectly secure and will hold any weight that can be put into the box. In closing the top or other end of box the pieces *d'* and *b''* are turned down. Then the flap *f'* is turned down over that. The end piece *a''* is turned down, covering the end of the box, and the tongue *a'''* is inserted between the pieces C and F. Owing to the position of the score between the pieces A and *a*, when the box is folded or set up the piece *a* will press against the lower end of the tongue *e*, thereby holding this tongue up against the upper end of the slot 1 2 and precluding any possibility of this tongue becoming disengaged from the slot. This makes a secure lock between the parts and makes it possible to make a very strong and substantial box without using any paste or glue.

The box may be used for holding such articles as tacks, small nails, or screws formed of heavy material, though of course it is also applicable for holding any other material.

I claim as my invention—

1. The paper box having the body-pieces A, B, C, and D, the piece E, having a tongue *e*, a shoulder *e'*, a slot provided in the piece A and extending into the part *a* thereof, said part *a* adapted to be inserted therein, and locking-tongues upon the pieces A, B, and D, said piece A being shorter than the other body-

pieces, whereby the end *a*, upon being bent down, engages and locks said tongue *e* in place in said slot, substantially as described.

2. The box-blank consisting of the main
5 pieces A, B, C, D, and E, the piece A being provided with the end piece *a*, having the locking-tongue *a'*, and having the slot 12 extending partially into the end piece *a* to the point 2, the piece B being provided with the end
10 piece *b b'* and having the score 5 6, the body-piece F, connected to the end piece *b'* and provided with the locking-tongue *f'*, the

tongue *d*, connected to one end of the piece D, and the piece *d'*, connected to the other end of the piece D, the end piece *b''*, connected 15 to the piece B, and the end piece *a''*, provided with the locking-tongue *a'''*, connected to the piece A, all substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of May, 1891.

CHAS. H. KEITH.

Witnesses:

DAVID J. CRAIG, Jr.,
FRANK G. KELLER.