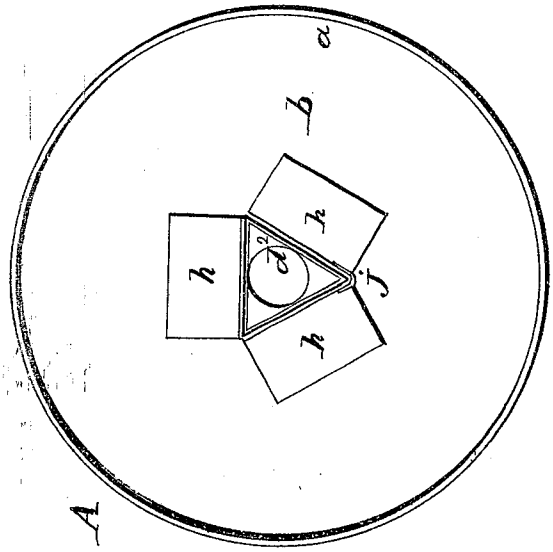
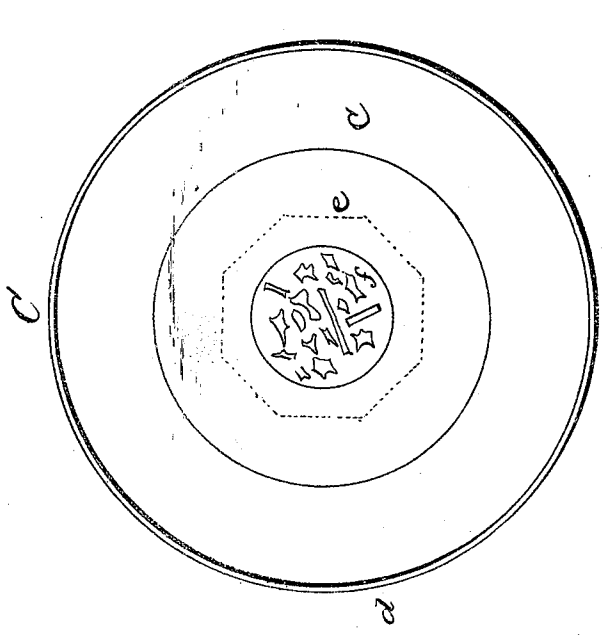
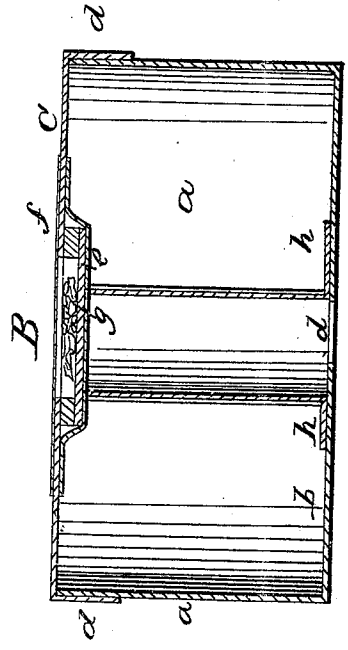
# Locke & Weeden.
# Paper Collar Box.

No. 92,850. Patented Jul. 20, 1869.




Witnesses:

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EDWARD A. LOCKE AND WILLIAM N. WEEDEN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

*Letters Patent No.* 92,850, *dated July* 20, 1869.

## IMPROVED PAPER-COLLAR BOX.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, EDWARD A. LOCKE and WILLIAM N. WEEDEN, both of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an improved Paper-Collar Box; and we do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of our invention, sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practise it.

In preparing packages of paper collars for sale as articles of wearing apparel, it is customary to put them up in paper boxes, each package in a box by itself, the box forming a convenient receptacle, both for containing the collars for sale, as a package, and in which the purchaser can keep them unsoiled until wanted for use.

Now, the manufacture of paper collars has become so extensive, and the collars made by the various manufacturers are so nearly alike as regards style and quality, that extraordinary means have to be taken by each manufacturer to induce consumers to buy his collars in preference to others; these means consisting in fancy names, fancy finish, ornamental boxes, &c.

Our invention relates to the construction of boxes for containing packages of collars, or of other articles to be sold in boxes, with reference to giving to each box a value ulterior to its value as a receptacle for the collars or other articles of merchandise.

Our invention consists in a box, made as an optical instrument, that is to say, in a box, the central part of one end of which is provided with an eye-glass or aperture, and the part axially opposite thereto with a transparent medium, over which is a picture, or a collection of objects to be seen by holding the object-end toward the light, and applying the eye to the eye-glass or aperture.

The drawings represent a box embodying the invention.

A shows the box in end view, with the cover removed, and

B is a central section of the box and cover.

C is an inner side view of the cover.

*a* denotes the body or cylindrical case of a common collar-box.

*b*, the head thereof.

*c*, the cover, of which *d* is the rim or flange.

At the centre of the head *b* or of the cover *c* (preferably of the former,) is an aperture, $d^2$, for the eye-hole, and through the centre of the opposite end is a larger opening, on one side of which is applied an object-glass or transparency, *e*, and to the other side a transparent, or semi-transparent piece, *f*, in the space between which are placed series of small objects *g*, to be viewed through the box.

Extending through the box is a hollow prism, preferably made up of three strips, the inner surfaces of two or more of which are reflectors.

As will be readily understood, the prism, eye-glass, or aperture, and object-holder make up a kaleidoscope, the objects viewed through the small end being formed into symmetrical figures by reflection, as in the common kaleidoscope, and being changed, as in the common kaleidoscope, by rotation of the box, or of the cover, or object-containing chamber.

As the collars are folded within the box, and spring outward toward the wall, a vacant space is always left through the centre of the box, and this is the space occupied by the kaleidoscope. Thus, the box is not only a collar-containing case, but is also a kaleidoscope, and may be used both when occupied by collars and when empty as a kaleidoscope.

In making the kaleidoscope, one piece of pasteboard may be used to form the whole prismastic case, the board being partially cut through to make two of the angles, and the edges butted and secured together by a pasted strip, *j*, to form the third angle; while to secure the case to the box-head, the strip of pasteboard is cut of a width greater than the length of the kaleidoscope, so that end pieces *h* may be bent down and pasted to the inner surface of the head, as seen at A.

The reflecting-surfaces within the kaleidoscope-tube may be formed of two or three strips of japanned iron.

Instead of the object-containing chamber, a picture may be placed across the large opening, and the kaleidoscope-tube may then be dispensed with, a round tube extending through the box, or no tube at all being used, as may be desirable.

And the head of the box may be made of a semi-transparent sheet, upon which is printed, or over which is placed a transparent, or semi-transparent picture, which may be seen through the eye-glass or aperture *d*.

Or a small lens may be placed in the aperture *d*, with a picture on the inner side thereof, the picture being magnified and seen in an enlarged form through the eye-glass or lens, by looking towards the object-glass or opposite transparent surface of the box.

It will readily be seen that by making boxes with reference to such temporary or ultimate use, as optical instruments, an obvious advantage is secured by the manufacturer of goods to be sold in such boxes, enabling a dealer to obtain sales for the goods when no sales could otherwise be effected.

We claim a box adapted for containing paper collars or other articles, and having an eye-glass or aperture at one end, and an object-glass, or transparent or semi-transparent medium at the opposite end, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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