No. 637,757. Patented Nov. 28, 1899.

M. ARMSTRONG.

TWO-PIECE BOX.

(Application filed Apr. 29, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

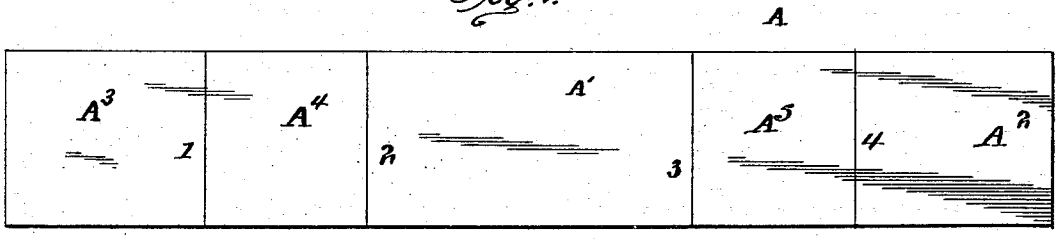


Fig. 2.

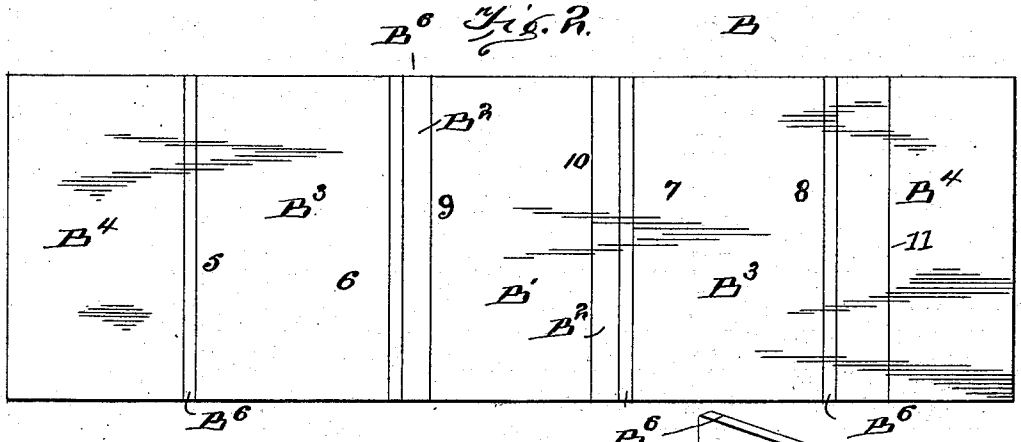


Fig. 3.

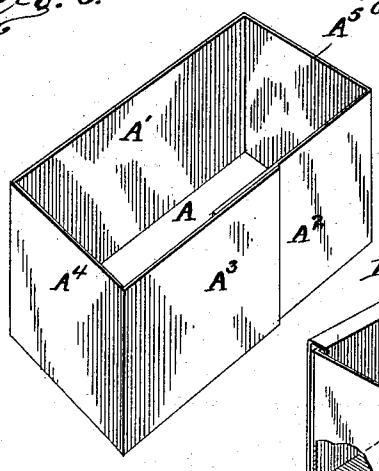


Fig. 4.

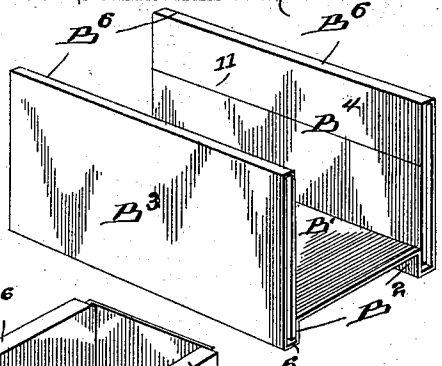
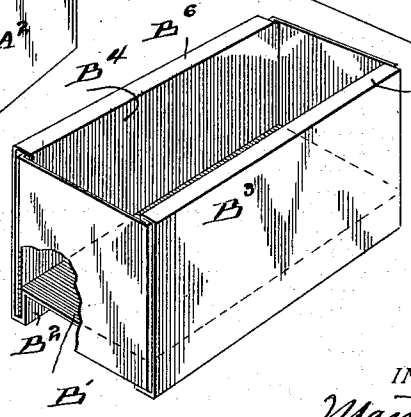


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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TWO-PIECE BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 637,757, dated November 28, 1899.

Application filed April 29, 1899. Serial No. 715,011. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN ARMSTRONG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Velasco, in the county of Brazoria and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Two-Piece Boxes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to boxes or crates of cardboard, thin veneer, or other like material.

The object of the invention is to produce a box from the material, said box being composed of two rectangular blanks, whereby there is absolutely no waste in cutting the blanks from rectangular sheets. The blanks can be shipped flat, so that freight charges are light. The box when assembled has a raised interior bottom, which locks all the parts in position, as will be explained.

Figure 1 is a plan of the blank which constitutes the sides and ends of the box. Fig. 2 is a plan of the blank which forms the bottom and side covers. Fig. 3 is a perspective of blank of Fig. 1 folded to the form it assumes in the box. Fig. 4 is a perspective of blank of Fig. 2 in the folded position. Fig. 5 is a perspective of the box complete, one corner being broken away to show the relation of parts.

The blank A, Figs. 1 and 4, is rectangular and is scored or folded transversely on lines 1 2 3 4, so that the part A′ may form the foundation of one of the box sides, the parts A^4 A^5, the box ends, and the parts A^2 A^3 overlap to form the foundation of the other side of the box.

The blank B, Fig. 2, is also rectangular, and in width slightly less than the length of side A′ of the blank A. This blank is grooved, scored, or folded on lines 5 6 7 8, and if the material is at all thick then these scores are double, as indicated. With quite thin material one score or fold of this double score might be omitted. The grooves or scores 9 and 10 define the outlines of the box-bottom B′, and the narrow folds or flaps B^2 B^2 determine the elevation of the bottom above the lower edge of the box. B^3 B^3 indicate flaps which turn up over the box sides, and B^4 B^4 the flaps which enter inside the box sides, as indicated at Figs. 4 and 5.

The parts B^6 B^6 of blank B between the double scores turns over or under the top and bottom of the rectangular or square body A. If the material of body A is quite thin, this part of blank B will be merely a single fold, the elasticity of the material allowing it to close against the sides of the part A.

The downturned flaps B^4 extend inside the box below the plane at which the bottom B′ is held by flaps B^2. Thus when the box is assembled all the parts are held with considerable firmness by the bracing effect of the bottom B′ and the wedging effect of ends of B^4 entering between B′ and A′ or A^2 A^3.

For fruit-boxes this device is specially well adapted, as the raised bottom permits packing without danger of bruising the fruit in slightly-rounded boxes, so that the fruit can shipped in fine condition. The triple thickness of the sides is not a great objection in the matter of expense, as the boxes can be pulled apart and returned as flat blanks, so that the same box may be used several times.

The groove or score 11 on flap B^4 is to assist in cupping said fold or flap, so as to slip it into the side of bottom, locking both side and bottom, substantially as described. The groove or score is not necessary on very light material, but very necessary on heavy stiff material.

What I claim is—

1. A two-piece box consisting of rectangular blanks folded as described, one blank forming a rectangle or square open at top and bottom, the other forming an uplifted bottom and side flaps extending both outside and inside said rectangle or square, and all parts held in place by the bottom or side flap, substantially as described.

2. The blank B for a box bottom and sides, said blank having the grooves, scores or folds 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 to define the sides and raised bottom, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MARTIN ARMSTRONG.

Witnesses:
B. LINDEMUTH,
A. E. VORDERMAN.