(No Model.)

E. M. SCOTT.

KNOCKDOWN PAPER BOX.

No. 448,824. Patented Mar. 24, 1891.

Fig. 1.

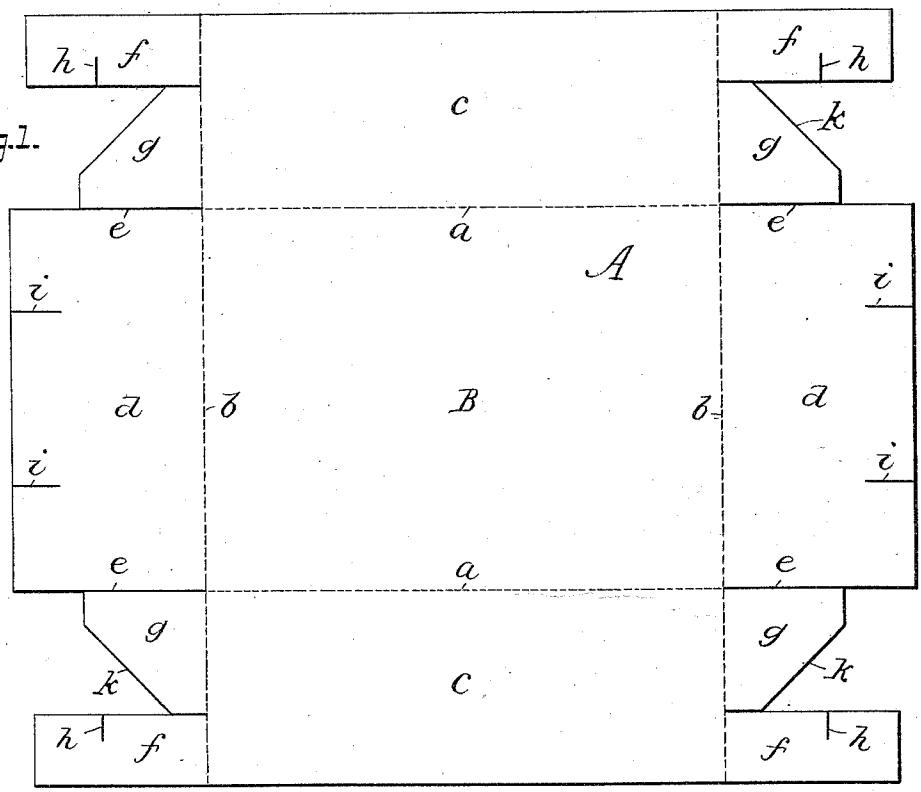


Fig. 2.

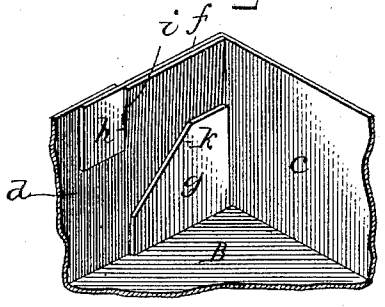


Fig. 3.

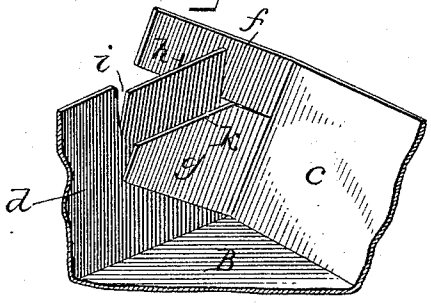
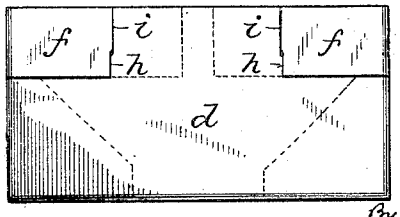


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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KNOCKDOWN PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 448,824, dated March 24, 1891.

Application filed October 20, 1890. Serial No. 368,700. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, EBEN M. SCOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing in Huntington, Fairfield county, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Knockdown Paper Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in knockdown or collapsible paper boxes designed to be packed in a flat condition, and to be set up in proper form when required for use; and it consists in constructing the end flaps, as hereinafter described, so as to facilitate the setting up of the box and strengthen and render its parts secure when locked together.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a box-blank embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is an interior perspective view, enlarged, of part of one corner of the box set up. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the flaps partly disengaged, and Fig. 4 is an exterior end view of one box-section complete.

A designates the box-blank, which is rectangular in form, and is preferably scored or creased, as usual, on the lines *a a b b* to facilitate folding and divide the body portion B of the blank from the side sections *c c* and end sections *d d*. The terminal portions of the side sections *c c* are separated from the end sections *d d* by slits or cuts *e* in line with the fold or score lines *a a*, and these terminal portions are composed each of two independent flaps *f g*. The flaps *f g* are by preference of unequal length and width, the latter being the shorter and wider of the two, and both terminate somewhat inside the end line of the blank, as shown. The flaps *f* are each provided with a short cross cut or slit *h*, extending from the inner edge, and these slits are adapted to interlock with corresponding cuts or slits *i i* in the outer edge of the end sections *d d* of the blank, when the latter is set up in box form, as best shown in Fig. 2. The outer corner of each flap *g* is cut away on a diagonal line *k* to facilitate the manipulation or adjustment of the parts in putting the box together and prevent the flap from being easily bent or displaced by the articles contained in the box.

To set up the box in proper form the action in adjusting and securing one corner may be thus described, particular reference being had to Figs. 2 and 3. The flaps *f g* are first made to assume a substantial right angle to the side section *c*, which latter is then brought to the position best illustrated in Fig. 3, when the adjacent end section *d* is turned up and inserted between the flaps, the latter separating slightly for this purpose, the cut-away portion of the flap *g* permitting its ready entrance. The flap *g* passes to the inner side of the section *d*, while the flap *f* extends along its outer face and is turned inward to cross the edge of said section at the meeting-point of the cuts or slits *h i*, when by pressing the parts together they are made to interlock and become firmly secured and constitute a substantial and rigid corner. This operation is repeated at each corner until the box-section is complete. If desired, the parts may be again separated, as will be understood, and made to resume their original flat position.

It will be noticed that the flaps *g* in the set-up condition of the box serve to re-enforce the corners and constitute in effect braces or stops against which the sections *d d* abut, thus materially strengthening the corners of the box, both against outward and inward strains. The cut-away portions also of the flaps *g*, and the relative arrangement of the latter and the flaps *f*, as shown, facilitate the easy and ready manipulation of the parts in adjusting them to position.

To constitute a complete box it will be understood that two box-sections of the construction described, sliding one within the other, are to be employed, and these sections may be of any size and depth desired.

The box above set forth is simple in construction, may be easily and quickly set up, is strong and durable at the corners or points of greatest strain, and may be readily manufactured at a comparatively small cost.

Without limiting myself to the precise details shown and described, I claim—

1. A collapsible box-section consisting of the body portion and side and end sections, the end sections having slits *i i*, and the side sections terminating in independent flaps *f g*, cross-slits *h* in the flaps *f*, adapted to engage and interlock with said slits *i i*, and the flaps *g* serving as interior braces or stops for the end sections, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. A collapsible box-section consisting of the body portion and side and end sections, the end sections having slits *i i*, and the side sections terminating in independent end flaps *f g* of unequal width, the flaps *g* having beveled corners and the flaps *f* having cross-slits *h*, said flaps *f* and *g* being adapted to receive between them said end sections, and the flaps *f* interlocking with the latter from the exterior, while the flaps *g* serve as interior braces or stops, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

EBEN M. SCOTT.

Witnesses:
THOS. L. CORNELL,
F. W. BEARDSLEY.