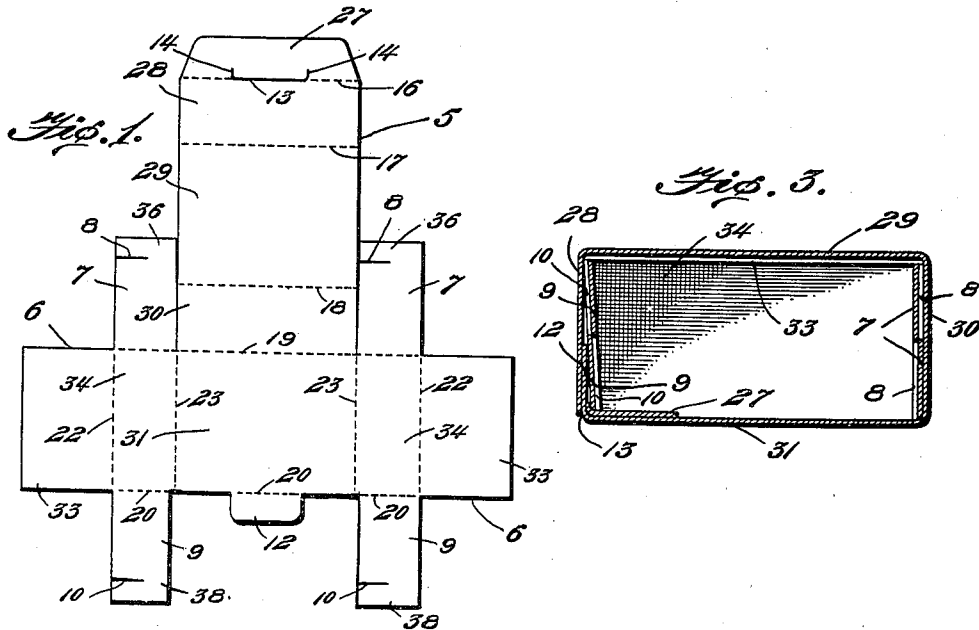
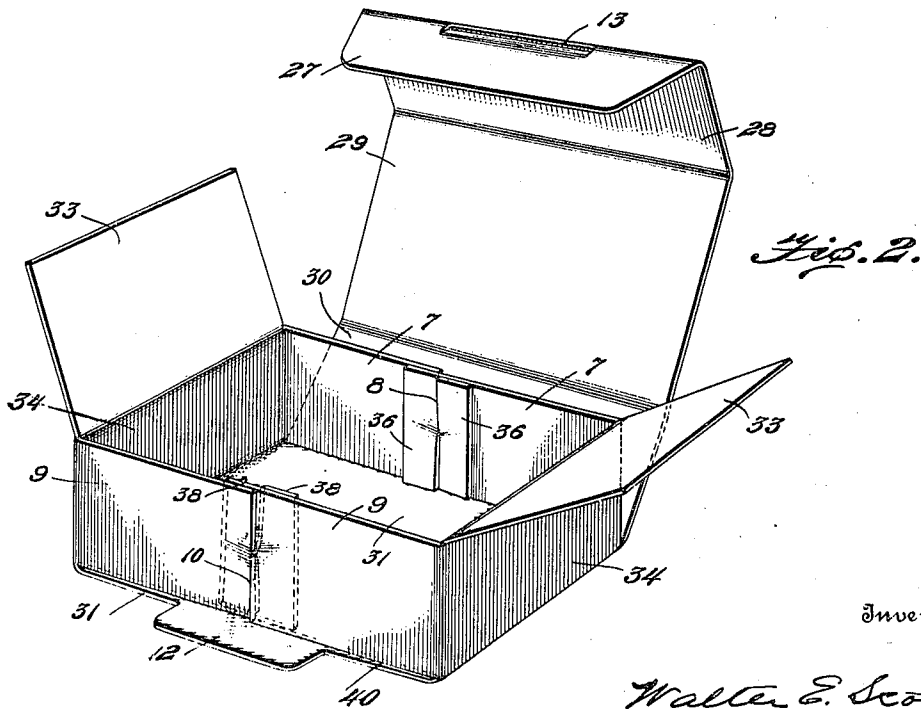


W. E. SCOTT.
FOLDABLE BOX.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 15, 1921.

1,409,417.

Patented Mar. 14, 1922.



Inventor

Walter E. Scott

By

Konrad E. Breese

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER E. SCOTT, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR TO THE C. F. FOX COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF RHODE ISLAND.

FOLDABLE BOX.

1,409,417.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 14, 1922.

Application filed February 15, 1921. Serial No. 445,096.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER E. SCOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Foldable Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to foldable boxes and has for its essential objects adaptability for mailing, and security against unfolding and disengagement; and the attainment of these ends in a simple and inexpensive manner.

To the above ends essentially my invention consists in such parts and in such combinations of parts as fall within the scope of the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings which form a part of this invention—

Figure 1 is a diagram of the blank from which the box is constructed,

Figure 2, a perspective view of the box in open position, and

Figure 3, a transverse central section of the box closed.

Like reference characters indicate like parts throughout the views.

The box is formed from a cut and scored blank of stiff bendable material such as cardboard or paperboard. The blank, as shown in Figure 1, is cut to constitute an oblong body 5 having lateral rectangular extensions 6 upon its lower portion. Adjacent the body 5 upon the extensions 6 are vertically disposed lateral extensions 7 provided with transverse marginal slits 8. In alignment with the portions 7 on the portions 6 are narrower extensions 9 having transverse marginal slits 10. Intermediate the extensions 9 the body has a flap or projection 12, and near its opposite end the body has a horizontal slit 13 supplemented with transverse slits 14 at each end.

The blank is provided with horizontally disposed score or fold lines 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, extending successively from top to bottom; and vertically disposed lines 22, 22, in alignment with the outer edges of the extensions 7 and 9, and vertical lines 23, 23, in alignment with the inner edges of the latter extensions.

The fold line 14, in which occurs the slit 13, forms in the end of the body 5 the friction flap 27 resting ultimately upon the

inner face of the box bottom. The lines 16 and 17 form the section 28 constituting the front outer wall section of the box after folding; the lines 17 and 18 form the section 29 or top of the box; the lines 18 and 19 enclose the section 30 or outer back wall of the same; the line 19 bounds the rear of the bottom or base 31; and a portion of the fold 20 forms the friction or binding flap 12. The fold lines 22 form the top flaps or wings 33 adapted to fold inwardly with contiguous edges to cover the contents of the box immediately below the box top 29, and engaged by the latter when the box is closed. The fold lines 23 bound the sides of the box bottom 31 and cooperate with the lines 22 to form sections 34 constituting the sides of the folded box. The fold line 19 cooperates to form the intumed flaps 7 whose ends 36 overlap each other and interlock in the seats 8 to form the inner rear wall of the final box. The fold line 20 cooperates to form the flaps 9 which are turned inwardly with their ends 38 overlapping each other and interlocked in the slits 10. These flaps constitute the inner front wall of the final box.

When the box is folded according to the method above described to the extent adapted for reception of contents the parts assume the position shown in Figure 2. The side walls 34 and front and rear walls 9 and 7 extend vertically from the base 31, but it will be observed that there is a resultant slit or space extending the width of the box between the base 31 and the bottom edges of the wall 7, 7. The wings 33 are distended. The sections 27, 28, 29, and 30 are disposed as a single loose flap.

In closing the box, the wings 33 are inwardly turned to a horizontal position above the box contents and last mentioned flap is folded around the box and the end 27 inserted through the opening 40 upon the base 31, and next the tongue 12 is inserted through the slit 13 and rests intermediate the walls 28 and 9, 9. The insertion of the tongue 12 is facilitated by the portions 14 of the slit. The closed box is shown in Figure 3.

It will be noted that in closed or folded condition all parts of the box are held together tightly and compactly, and any strain or pull exerted in any direction upon any part of the box is ineffective to loosen the same, and in fact such strains serve in many

instances to more firmly bind the parts. It will be particularly noted that the flap 12 in inserted position is firmly bound frictionally by the adjacent parts and that such a union is stronger than would be the case if a locking principle were employed rather than friction.

I claim:—

1. In a box of the character described, a base, side walls integral therewith, interlocked flaps integral with the forward ends of the walls disconnected with the base and constituting a front wall, flaps integral with the rear ends of the side walls and constituting a back wall, a foldable flap integral with the base at one end embracing the front wall and the rear wall and extending intermediate the front wall and the base and resting on the base and provided with a slit, and a binding flap integral with the base extending through the slit and solely frictionally bound and retained by the adjacent parts between the foldable flap and the front wall.
2. In a box of the character described, a connected base and side walls, a front wall

integral with the side walls and disconnected with the base, the said front wall having overlapped ends interlocked in slits in the adjacent portions, foldable wings on the side walls constituting a top, a back wall integral with the side walls, a foldable flap fast to the base at one end embracing the back wall, the top, and the front wall, and insertable intermediate the front wall and the base, and provided with a slit, and a flap integral with the base insertable through the slit and overlapping said overlapped ends.

3. A blank for a box, the same cut to form an oblong body with lateral rectangular extensions, lateral extensions on opposite sides thereof with transverse marginal slits with a flap intermediate the lateral extensions on one side of the first-named extensions and at the other end with a horizontal slit with right-angled slits, said blank having longitudinal and transverse score lines.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

WALTER E. SCOTT.