C. W. NESKI.

PAPER RECEPTACLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 17, 1919.

1,337,091. Patented Apr. 13, 1920.

Fig. 1.

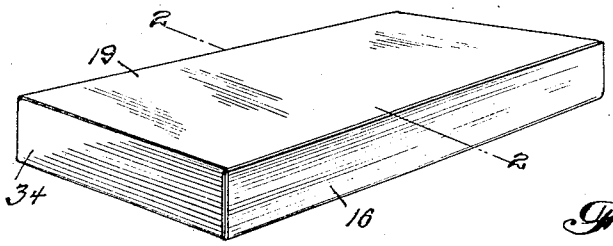


Fig. 2.

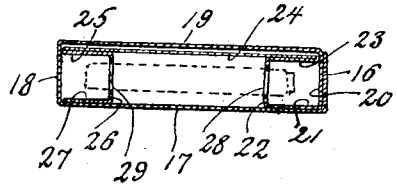


Fig. 3.

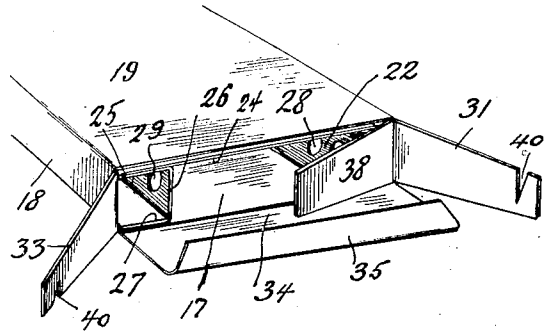
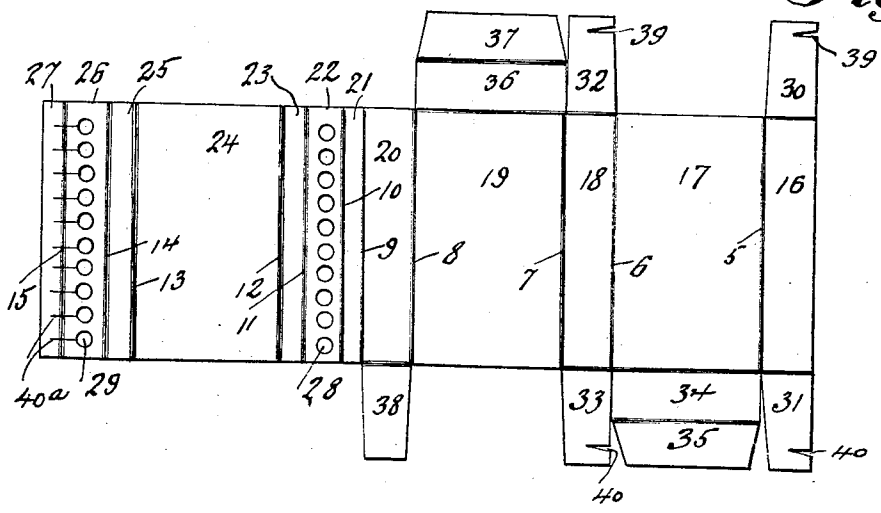


Fig. 4.



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PAPER RECEPTACLE.

1,337,091. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 13, 1920.

Application filed May 17, 1919. Serial No. 297,736.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHESTER W. NESKI, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Paper Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

The receptacle which is the subject matter of the present application for patent is designed more particularly for holding small, easily broken articles, such as glass vials and the like, and its object is to provide a novel and improved receptacle for this purpose which is simple and cheap, and constructed entirely of a single sheet of paste board or other suitable material which can be readily bent.

In order that the invention may be better understood, reference is had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification.

In the drawing,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the receptacle;

Fig. 2 is a cross section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the receptacle with one end open, and

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the blank before it is folded to form the receptacle.

Referring specifically to the drawing, the receptacle is made up of a single sheet of stiff paper, paste-board, or other suitable material which is readily bendable after being creased where the bends are to be made. The blank or sheet is shown in Fig. 4. This blank is scored transversely in the places indicated by the reference numerals 5 to 15, inclusive, whereby the blank is divided into the sections indicated by the reference numerals 16 to 27 inclusive. In the section 22 are perforations 28 and in the section 26 are perforations 29. At the ends of the section 16 are outwardly extending tongues 30 and 31, respectively, and the section 18 has similar tongues 32 and 33, respectively. At one end of the section 17, between the tongues 31 and 33, is a flap 34 having a foldable tongue 35 at its outer end, and at one end of the section 19 is a similar flap 36 and tongue 37, the latter flap and its tongue extending from that edge of the blank from which the tongues 30 and 32 project. At one end of the section 20 is an outstanding tongue 38, the same extending from the same edge of the blank from which the tongues 31 and 33 project.

The sections 17, 19 and 24 are much wider than the other sections, the relative dimensions being such that when the blank is folded a shallow rectangular box-like receptacle is produced as shown in Fig. 1. The blank is folded in the following manner to produce this structure.

The section 17 forms the bottom of the box, the narrow sections 16 and 18 on opposite sides thereof being bent upwardly to extend perpendicularly thereto and form the sides of the box. The section 19 is bent to lie above the section 17 and it forms the top of the box. The projecting flaps and tongues form the ends of the box and the manner in which they are folded will be presently described. Before the section 19 is folded over, the section 24 is folded to come beneath the same. The narrow section 20 is folded down to come alongside the side wall 16 on the inside thereof, and the section 21 is folded to seat on top of the bottom 17. The perforated section 22 is folded to extend perpendicularly between the sections 17 and 24 and the section 23 is folded to lie beneath the section 24. The sections 25, 26 and 27 are folded in the same manner as the sections 23, 22 and 21. The interior of the box now has two longitudinal partitions 22 and 26, the same extending perpendicularly between its top and bottom walls, and being spaced from and parallel to its side walls 16 and 18. The openings or perforations 28 and 29 of these partitions are in alinement, and the vials or other articles are supported by being inserted at their ends into said openings as shown dotted in Fig. 2. It will be understood, of course, that the vials must be inserted before the structure is completely folded, this being usually done before parts forming the partition are folded and covered up by the other portions of the box. The part 17 is described as the bottom and the part 19 as the top of the box, but it will be understood that this is immaterial, and the part 17 may be considered the top and the part 19 the bottom.

The tongues 31 and 33 extending from one end of the side walls 16 and 18, the flap 34 with its tongue 35, and the tongue 38 form a closure for this end of the box. The tongue 38 is first folded inward across the box end and then the tongues 31 and 33 are

similarly folded to overlap. The flap 34 is then folded upward to overlie the overlapping tongues, and the tongue 35 is tucked in between the parts 19 and 24 and across the top edge of the folded tongue 38. The closure for the other end of the box is made by the tongues 30 and 32, and the flap 36 with its tongue 37, and these parts being folded in the same manner as the parts constituting the closure for the first described end of the box. The tongues 30 and 32 have edge notches 39 so that they may be locked together in overlapping position. Edge notches 40 for the same purpose are provided for the tongues 31 and 33. The tongue 35 is tucked in to extend across the top edge of the extra tongue 38, which serves to hold the top 19 down in place and prevents it from swinging outward. The top 19 is held at the opposite end of the box by the tongue 37 as the flap 36 is on said top and is folded downwardly so that its flap may be tucked in beneath the bottom edges of the tongues 30 and 32. The box is thus securely held in set up position, and before any of the vials or other articles can be removed, it must be opened at both ends and unfolded.

The perforations 29 are extended at one side to form slits 40^a, which render the stock sufficiently flexible to admit of the insertion of vials of the ampul or contracted neck type.

I claim:

A foldable blank box comprising top, bottom and side walls, one of the side walls being integral with the top and the bottom walls, and the other side wall being integral with the bottom wall, a flap integral with the top wall and foldable into the box, said flap being further foldable to form a side portion seating alongside the interior of one of the side walls, and having a portion seating beneath the top wall, and provided with bottom return bends at its ends, said return bends terminating in downward bends to the bottom wall to form partitions in the box, said partitions having lateral bends at the bottom seating on the bottom wall, and one of said lateral bends being joined to the aforesaid side portion of the flap, and the partitions having article supporting apertures.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CHESTER W. NESKI.