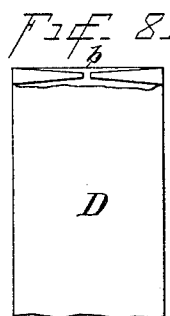
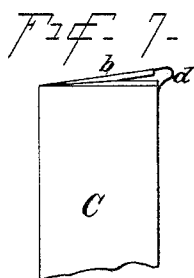
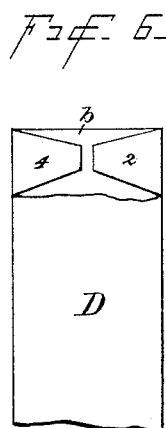
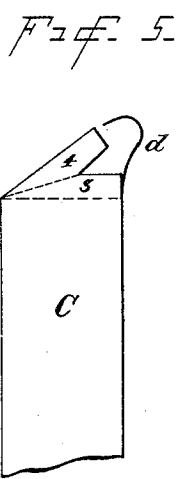
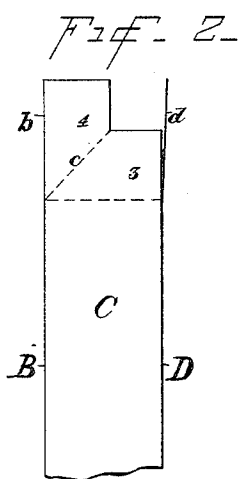
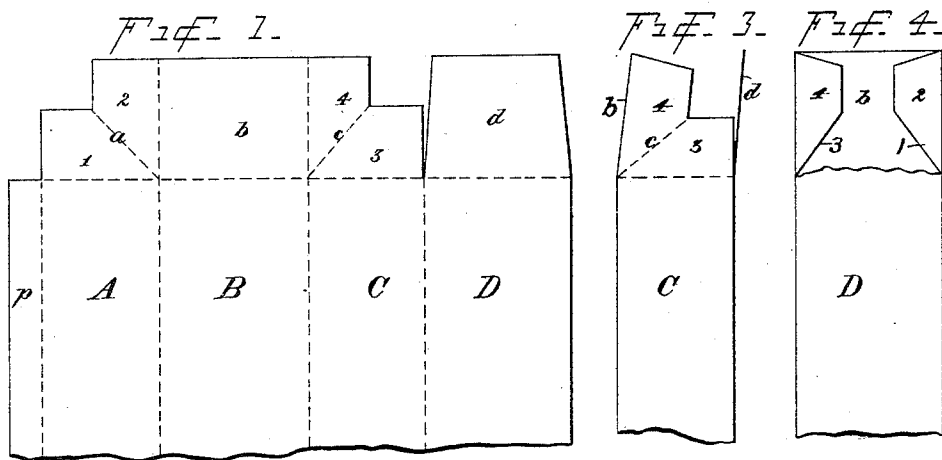


(No Model.)

D. S. CLARK.
ANGULAR PAPER BOX.

No. 460,817.

Patented Oct. 6, 1891.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DWIGHT S. CLARK, OF CAMBRIDGE, ASSIGNOR TO EMMA L. FORBES, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

ANGULAR PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 460,817, dated October 6, 1891.

Application filed November 28, 1890. Serial No. 372,868. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DWIGHT S. CLARK, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Angular Paper Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of folded paper or card-board boxes which are used for packing finely-divided or ground substances—such as starch, oatmeal, washing-powders, &c.—and its object is to provide such a receptacle, which may be readily and securely closed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows the blank from which the box is made, the dotted lines being such as are scored or indented to facilitate bending and folding on the same. Figs. 2, 3, 5, and 7 are side views, and Figs. 4, 6, and 8 are front elevations, of the box in the several stages of its closing.

The blank for this rectangular box consists of the sides A, B, C, and D and the pasting-strip *p*. The end is closed by the flaps *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* in the way to be presently described. By bending this blank on the upright dotted lines (which are scored or indented) and uniting the strip *p* to the side D, a rectangular tube is formed, at the end of which the three connected flaps *a*, *b*, and *c* project and the independent flap *d*, also. Seen from the side C and ready for closing, the box now presents the appearance shown in Fig. 2. An examination thereof and of the blank will show that the flap *b* is a full flap equal in size to a cross-section of the box, whereas the side flaps *a* and *c* are each divided by indented lines starting diagonally from the lower adjacent corners into two trapezoids or fields, those of the flap *a* being fields 1 and 2 and those of the flap *c* being fields 3 and 4. In the blank, Fig. 1, it will be seen that these trapezoidal fields result from the curtailment of the two free edges of each side flap to such an extent as will make the two side edges of the flaps when taken together equal the width of the box and their two top edges added together equal the same width. The fourth flap *d* is an independent full flap, with which the box is finally locked. In folding the end the side

flaps are first flexed inward on the indented lines, so as to incline the fields 1 and 3 toward each other, and the back flap *b* inclines inward also, as seen in Fig. 3. This first step in closing is also shown in elevation in Fig. 4, in which the position of the back and side flaps are seen from the front; but, for the sake of clearness, the disconnected flap *d* is supposed to be cut away, as it plays no vital part till the last and interferes with the clear presentation of the other flaps. This, it will be understood, is done in the case of all the views from the front. The next act in closing is to press the back flap *b* farther forward and down, so that the two trapezoidal fields of each side flap approach each other. The independent flap *d* is now bent over, as shown in Fig. 5, and then inserted between the fields 4 and 2 and the back flap *b*, as in Fig. 7, and urged forward as the full flap *b* finally reaches the horizontal position, and the box is closed.

Figs. 6 and 8 exhibit in front elevation the same stages in the act of closing, which in Figs. 5 and 7 are shown from the side. In the former is clearly seen the approach of the edges of the side flaps *c* and *a*, curtailed, as above described, so as to meet, substantially, edge to edge without crossing, in consequence of which the thicknesses of stock which lie upon each other to form the end are few and lie flat, and the depressing of the three connected flaps, as well as the introduction of the independent one, are very readily and quickly performed.

In this box the more exactly the doubled edges of the side flaps approach and abut against each other when the box is closed the better for its tightness, and an excessive curtailment of the free edges of the side flaps should be avoided on this account.

What I claim is—

1. A blank for an angular paper box scored or indented for folding to form the sides A, B, C, and D and the pasting-strip *p*, the full back flap *b*, and the connected side flaps *a* and *c*, each indented on its diagonal and with curtailed free edges, each one of which is equal to half the width of the box, whereby are formed the trapezoidal fields 1 and 2, attached to each other and to the side A and

back flap *b*, respectively, and the like fields 3 and 4, attached to each other and to the side C and back flap *b*, respectively, also the free flap *d*, substantially as shown and described.

2. An angular paper box consisting of the sides A, B, C, and D, united to form a four-sided prism and closed by ends constructed of the side flaps *a* and *c*, folded upon themselves and abutting against each other edge to edge, the back flap *b*, connected by indented lines with the said side flaps, and the front flap *d*, entered and inserted between the said back flap and the two side flaps, substantially as shown and described.

3. An angular paper box consisting of the sides A, B, C, and D, and having the end closed by, first, the trapezoidal fields 1 and 3, having free edges left after curtailment equal to half the width of the box, then the trapezoidal fields 2 and 4 upon them, having free edges left after curtailment of the same length, then the front flap *d*, and finally the back flap *b*, covering all the flaps and the whole end of the box, substantially as shown and described.

DWIGHT S. CLARK.

Witnesses:

F. A. P. FISKE.

EDMUND A. WHITMAN.