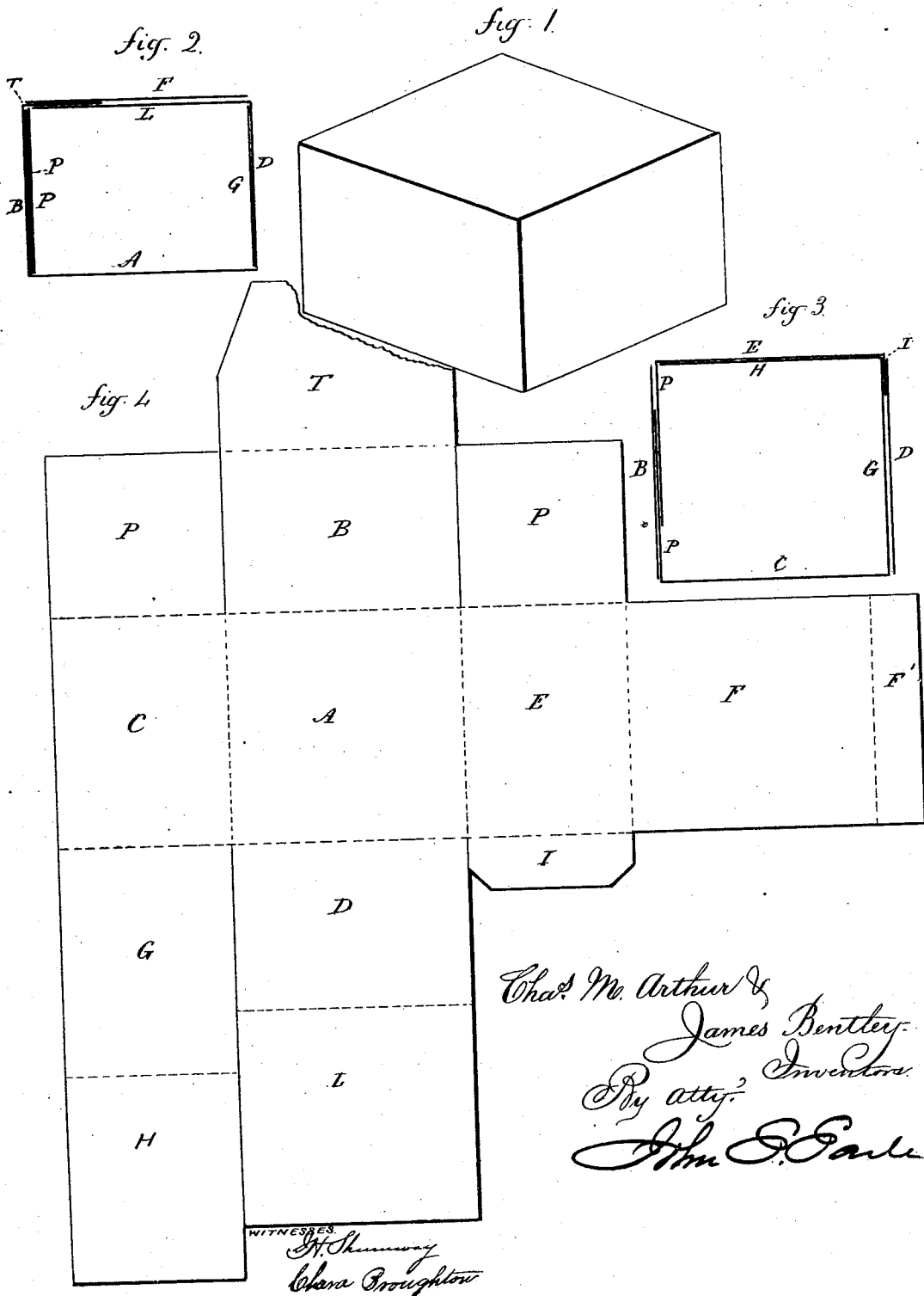


C. M. ARTHUR & J. BENTLEY.
Paper-Boxes.

No. 163,435.

Patented May 18, 1875.



Chas. M. Arthur &
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WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES M. ARTHUR AND JAMES BENTLEY, OF BIRMINGHAM, CONN.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER BOXES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **163,435**, dated May 18, 1875; application filed April 27, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES M. ARTHUR and JAMES BENTLEY, of Birmingham, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Paper Box; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent in—

Figure 1 perspective view of the box complete. Figs. 2 and 3 sectional views. Fig. 4 diagram of the sheet as cut preparatory to folding.

This invention relates to an improvement in the manufacture of paper boxes, such as are made and folded from a single sheet, cut to the proper form, and designed for the putting up of various articles of manufacture; and consists in the method of cutting and folding the blank, as shown in accompanying drawings, and hereinafter described.

The blank for the box is cut from paper or other suitable material, in the shape seen in Fig. 4, the solid lines denoting cuts, and the broken lines indicating the lines on which the parts are folded or bent, A being the center or principal side, with the four sides B C D E projecting therefrom, and from the side E the fifth side F projects, with a lap, F', on its extreme edge. The parts C E are turned up toward A, the part F then brought down over A, and the lap F' secured to the extreme edge C by paste or other suitable material. This is all the securing that is required in the manufacture of the box, other than that afforded by the peculiar cut. On the side C is a lateral projection, forming two parts, G H.

These are folded, and brought around the part H, lying close within the side E and G, practically closing the side of the box between C and E, as denoted in Fig. 3. On the side E is a lateral flap, I, which is then turned inward over G, as seen in Fig. 3, then the side D is turned up, which also extends to form a flap, L, the part D covering G and I, as seen in Fig. 3, and L tucked beneath the side F, as seen in Fig. 2.

This completes the box up to the closing of the last side or mouth of the box. On each of the two sides CE is a flap, P P. These two flaps are turned inward, and then the part B turned up over those, and the tongue T, which is an extension of the part B, tucked between the parts F and L, as seen in Fig. 2, which completes and closes the box.

To open the box it is only necessary to withdraw the tongue T, raise the side B and the flaps P P.

I claim—

As an article of manufacture, the herein-described box, consisting of the principal side A, with the parts E F F' projecting from one side, and the flaps P I transversely from the part E, the parts D L projecting from the second side, the part C from the third side, with the transverse flaps G, H, and P on the said part C, the closing side B, and its tongue T projecting from the fourth side, the whole formed and folded from a single piece, as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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