

No. 892,463.

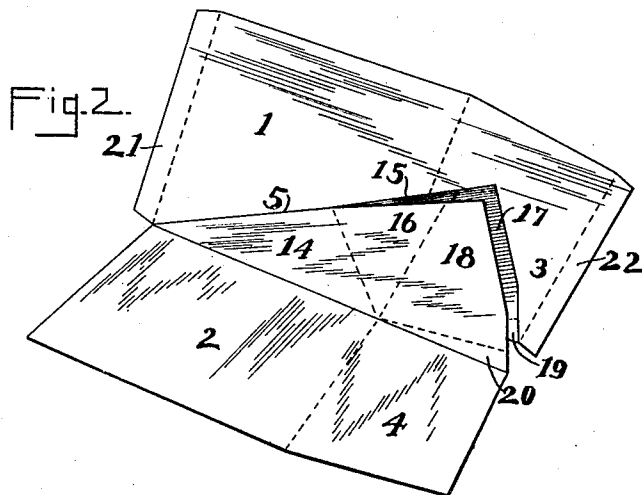
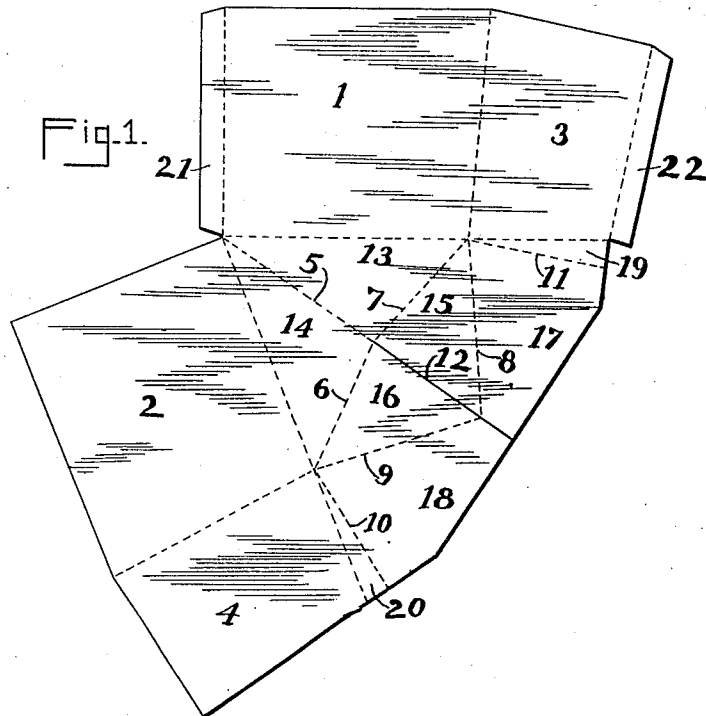
PATENTED JULY 7, 1908.

H. H. STONEBARGER.

PAPER BOX.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 6, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses.
Homer Bradford.
George Brommer

Inventor.
Hubert H. Stonebarger
by Alfred M. Allen
att.

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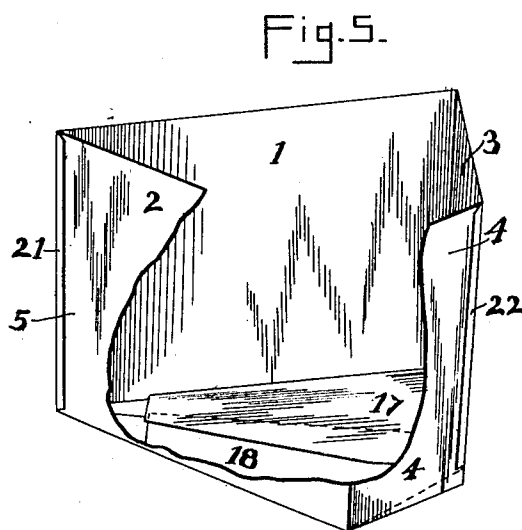
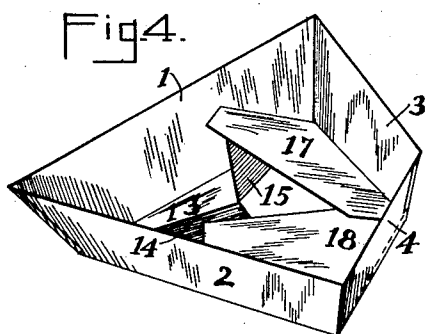
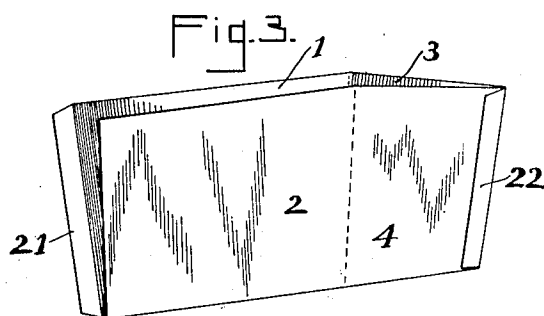
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses.

Harvey Bradford.
George Brimmer.

Inventor.

Herbert N. Stonebarger
by Alfred M. Allen
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERBERT H. STONEBARGER, OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE O-K PAPER PAIL COMPANY, OF MIDDLETOWN, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

PAPER BOX.

No. 892,463.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 7, 1908.

Application filed June 6, 1906. Serial No. 320,383.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERBERT H. STONEBARGER, a citizen of the United States, residing in Dayton, county of Montgomery, and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Boxes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to that class of paper boxes known in the trade as "pail fillers", which are intended for the reception of candy and the like, and when filled are usually packed in cylindrical buckets or pails. In order to conveniently pack these paper boxes within the cylindrical space, they are usually constructed trapeziform in cross section with two long and two shorter sides, the longer sides becoming the radial sides when the boxes are packed. As usually constructed, these pail fillers are made from a single blank of suitable paper material, with an end flap for securing the side edges of the blank, and with extensions from the sides to form the bottom, these extensions being secured to the opposite sides by glued flaps. In these older constructions there are usually at least three flaps which have to be glued, and the bottom of the pail is secured to the sides also by a glued flap.

It is the purpose of my invention to provide a construction in which only two flaps are provided for gluing, and in which the entire bottom is an integral part of the sides, so that no gluing of the bottom to the sides is necessary. The boxes can thus be folded and glued from the blank with a minimum number of operations, and there is no liability of the bottom separating from the sides along any glued flap.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a plan of the blank from which my box is constructed. Fig. 2 is a similar plan view showing the first fold preparatory to gluing. Fig. 3 is a view of the blank showing the second folding operation in which the flaps are finally glued, and the box ready for use. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the box with the bottom partly folded down. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the box ready for use with the sides cut away to show the interior.

A blank of suitable paper material is cut and scored as shown in Fig. 1, the dotted lines showing the score lines, and the full line

the severed line, to form the two broad or radial sides 1—2, and the two narrower sides 3—4 of the box.

The sides 1 and 3 are connected with the sides 2 and 4 by the triangular portion shown in Fig. 1, provided with the score lines, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and with the cut line 12. These score lines with the bottom score lines of the blank form triangular portions 13—14 between the radial sides 1 and 2, triangular portions 15, 16 and five sided portions 17, 18 with small triangular portions 19—20 between the narrower sides 3 and 4.

To form the box the main triangular portion between the sides and ends is folded at the middle as shown in Fig. 2, and then the sides 2 and 4 folded over on the triangular portion, and the other sides 1 and 3, as shown in Fig. 3. This brings the end flaps 21—22 in position to be folded over and secured by glue to attach the radial sides 1 and 2, and the narrow sides 3 and 4 together. When this is done the box is complete and ready for use, so that only three operations are necessary to form the box from the blank, the preliminary fold of the triangular portion, the folding of the sides together, and the gluing of the end flaps.

To open out the box, the sides are opened out as shown in Fig. 4, and the triangular portions 13 and 14 form half of the bottom, the portions 15—17—16 and 18 fold together and fold down over the portions 13 and 14. In order that there should be a flat bottom, however, the small triangular portions 19 and 20 have to be pushed down to become prolongations of the narrower sides 3 and 4, and the box is then ready for packing of the goods.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. A collapsible box formed from a blank of suitable paper material, cut and scored to form two broad and two narrow sides, with an integral extension fold intermediate the broad sides, and integral extensions between the extension fold and the narrow sides, said integral extensions being severed from each other substantially as described.

2. A collapsible box formed from a blank of suitable paper material, cut and scored to form two broad and two narrow sides, with an integral extension fold intermediate the broad sides, and integral extensions between the extension fold and the narrow sides, said

integral extensions being severed from each other with flaps attached to a contiguous broad and narrow side respectively for securing together the broad and the narrow sides, substantially as described.

3. A collapsible box formed from a blank of suitable paper material, cut and scored to form two broad and two narrow sides, with an integral extension fold intermediate the broad sides, and integral extensions between the extension fold and the narrow sides, said integral extensions being severed from each other said extensions being scored to fold over on the extension fold to form the bottom, substantially as described.

4. A collapsible box formed from a blank of suitable paper material, cut and scored to form two broad and two narrow sides, with an integral extension fold intermediate the broad sides, and integral extensions between the extension fold and the narrow sides, said

integral extensions being severed from each other with narrow triangular portions intermediate the extensions and narrow sides to provide for a flat bottom, substantially as described.

5. A collapsible box formed from a blank of suitable paper material, cut and scored to form two broad and two narrow sides, with an integral extension fold intermediate the broad sides, and integral extensions between the extension fold and the narrow sides, said integral extensions being severed from each other and flaps attached to a contiguous broad and narrow side respectively for securing together the broad and the narrow sides, substantially as described.

HERBERT H. STONEBARGER.

Witnesses:

BEN F. HARWITZ,

JENNIE L. BURCKY.