

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. S. CLARK.
ANGULAR PAPER BOX.

No. 452,164.

Patented May 12, 1891.

Fig. 1.

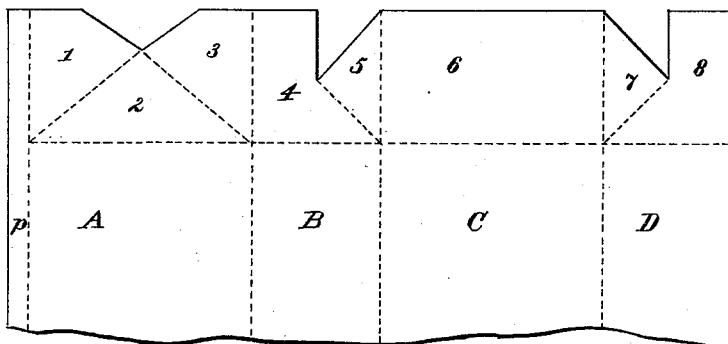


Fig. 2.

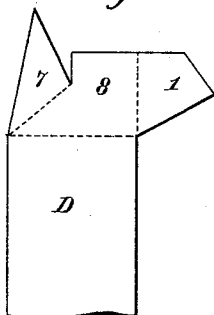


Fig. 3.

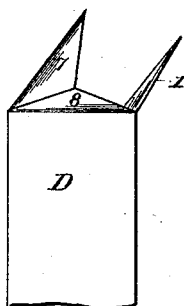


Fig. 4.

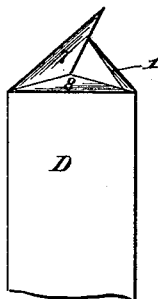


Fig. 5.

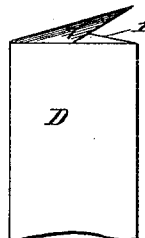


Fig. 7.

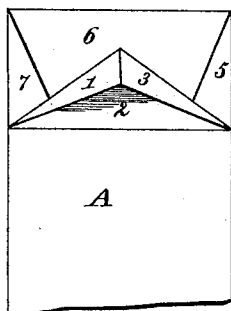


Fig. 8.

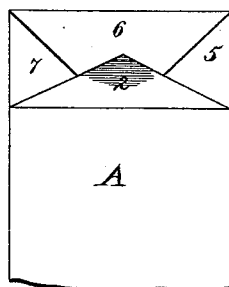
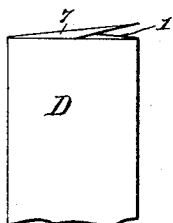


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

Arthur A. Clark
Joseph Lyons

Inventor:

Dwight S. Clark
By J. W. Osborne
att'y.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

D. S. CLARK.
ANGULAR PAPER BOX.

No. 452,164.

Patented May 12, 1891.

Fig. 9.

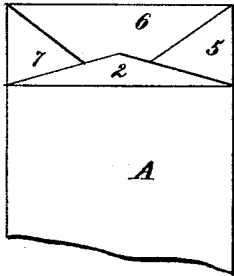


Fig. 10.

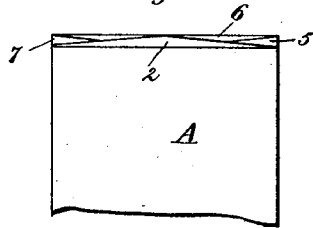


Fig. 11.

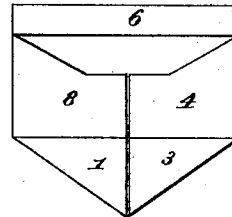


Fig. 12.

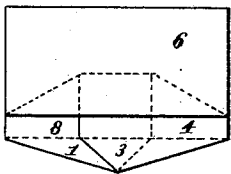


Fig. 13.

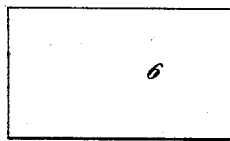


Fig. 15.

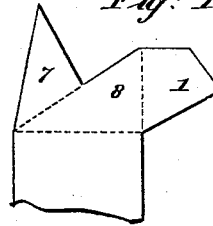


Fig. 14.

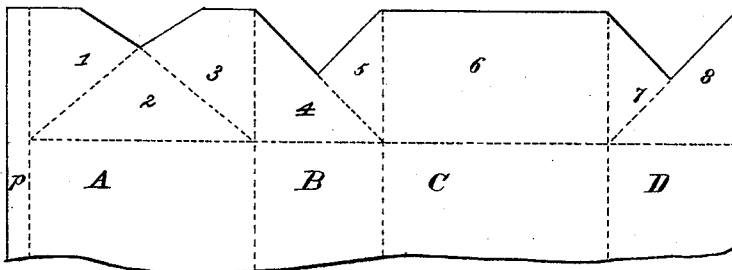


Fig. 16.

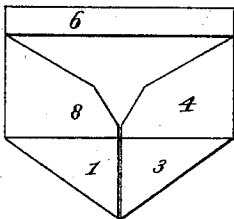
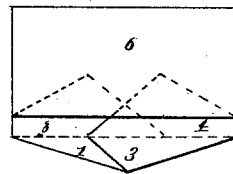


Fig. 17.



Witnesses:

Arthur A. Qrb.
Joseph Lyons.

Inventor.

Dwight S. Clark
By J. W. Osborn
att'y.

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. 452,164, dated May 12, 1891.

Application filed November 17, 1890, Serial No. 371,689. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DWIGHT S. CLARK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements 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 substances, such as starch, oatmeal, and other foods in powder; and its object is to furnish a box which may be well and conveniently closed.

In Figure 1 a part of the blank designed for my box is shown, the dotted lines indicating those lines which are simply scored or indented in the usual way and not cut through. Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 show in side elevation the progressive steps in closing the end of the box. Figs. 7, 8, 9, and 10 are front elevations, and Figs. 11, 12, and 13 are views from above. Fig. 14 shows a modified form of blank, and Figs. 15, 16, and 17 are changes in the closing positions resulting from its use.

In Fig. 1, A, B, C, and D are designed to form the sides of the box. These sides are separated from each other and from the end flaps by scored or indented lines, and the pasting-strip *p* is used to unite with paste the two sides A and D in a manner well understood, so as to form a four-sided tube. This tube in side elevation would appear, when seen from the side D, with the fields 7 and 8 constituting one of the side flaps, only above it, as D, 7, and 8 appear in Fig. 1. In Fig. 2, the drawing is an elevation from the same side after the first step toward closing has been performed by bending toward each other the five-sided fields 4 and 8 and the similar trapezium fields 3 and 1. In doing this the triangular field 2 falls outward and the full rectangular back flap 6 falls inward, while the triangular fields 7 and 5 necessarily approach the back flap 6. This position of the said flaps is also seen in Fig. 7 from the front, and in Fig. 11 from above. The next step, illustrated in Fig. 3 from the side, in Fig. 9 from the front, and in Fig. 12 from the top, shows the two five-sided fields 4 and 8 crossed one

upon the other. As seen in Fig. 13, field 4 is made to fall on part of field 8, and field 8 on part of field 1, giving rise to a close and strong overlapping of three end flaps. This being accomplished, the triangular field 2, with the similar trapezium fields 1 and 3 flat against it, is folded over inward, and then field 6, with 7 and 5, down upon the rest. These progressive operations are shown from the side in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, from the front in Fig. 10, and from the top in Fig. 13.

A slight modification of this box may be made by simply removing part of fields 8 and 4, thereby giving them the form shown in the blank marked Fig. 14 in the drawings.

In closing such a box all the figures remain unchanged except Figs. 2, 11, and 12, which take the forms shown in Figs. 15, 16, and 17, respectively. The only advantage effected by this change is to make the box close a little more easily, but with a sacrifice of some tightness and strength in the closed end.

What I claim is—

1. A blank for an angular paper box, scored or indented for folding so as to form the sides A, B, C, and D and the pasting-strip *p*, also the full rectangular back flap consisting of the one field marked 6, the front flap consisting of the similar trapezium fields 1 and 3 and the triangular field 2, and of the two side flaps, consisting each of a five-sided field marked 4 and 8 and of a triangular field marked 5 and 7, respectively, in each side flap, substantially as 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 each of the fields 4 and 8, folded in part one upon the other, of the trapezium fields 1 and 3, also so folded, of the same, together with the triangular field 2, attached by one edge to the box-wall and laid flat upon the five-sided fields 4 and 8, and, finally, of the back flap 6, laid down upon the whole, substantially as described.

DWIGHT S. CLARK.

Witnesses:

CHAS. E. TODD,
IRA C. HERSEY.