

R. RITTER.

PAPER-BOX.

No. 177,279.

Patented May 9, 1876.

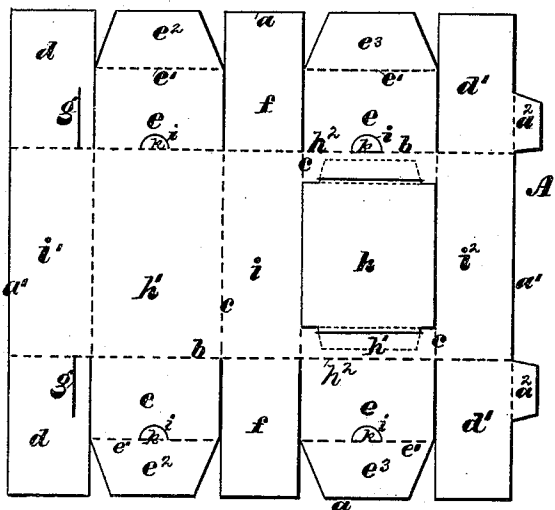


Fig. 1

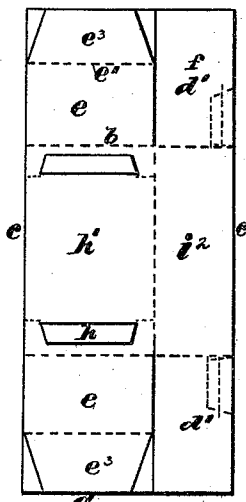


Fig. 2

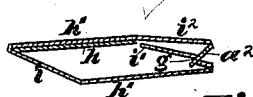


Fig. 3

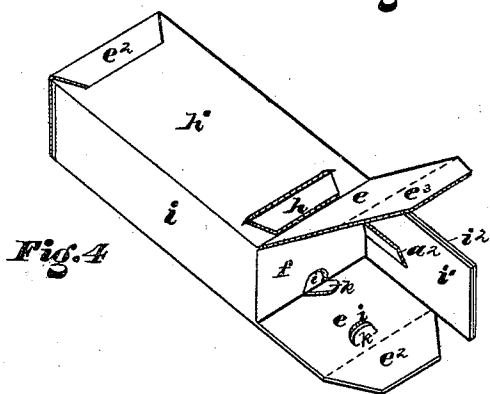


Fig. 4

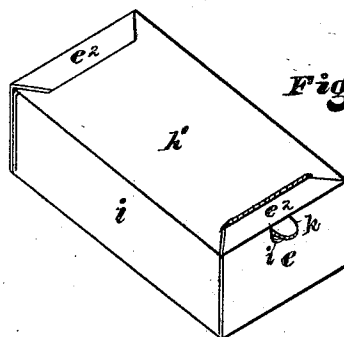


Fig. 5

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REUBEN RITTER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER BOXES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **177,279**, dated May 9, 1876; application filed March 25, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, REUBEN RITTER, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folded Paper Boxes; and do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank or pattern of the box; Fig. 2, a plan of the box folded; Fig. 3, vertical transverse section; Figs. 4 and 5, perspectives of my invention.

My improvements have reference to the following points: first, to the form of the blank, which is substantially rectangular, with two short projecting tongues at one end, and two corresponding slots at the other end, to receive said tongues; secondly, to forming both ends of the box exactly alike, each end being closed by five flaps, which extend entirely across from side to side, thus giving, without undue waste, a quintuple thickness, and corresponding strength, to these parts of the box, and preventing the same from being pushed out by internal pressure or expansion; thirdly, to means for taking hold of the end flaps when the box requires to be opened.

Referring to the accompanying drawing, A represents the blank, which is cut, in the first instance, in a rectangular form, with four straight edges, $a\ a^1$, at right angles to each other, one of said edges having short projecting tongues $a^2\ a^2$. The blank is creased longitudinally at $b\ b$, so as to fold thereon to form the ends, and is also creased laterally on the lines $c\ c$, which are the dividing-lines between the sides. The blank is also cut laterally from the edges $a\ a$ to the creases b , forming flaps $d\ d'\ e\ f$, the said flaps e being beveled or tapered on their ends, and creased at e^1 , to form tongues $e^2\ e^2$, for use as hereinafter specified. $g\ g$ are slits for the reception of the locking-tongues a^2 ; said slits being formed in the flaps d . h is a locking or

guard card inserted through slits in one of the sides h' .

The box is formed by folding the blank so that the sides $h^1\ h^1$ will be opposite each other, the two sides $i\ i^1$ being, in like manner, opposed, with the side i^2 lying against the side i^1 , the tongues $a^2\ a^2$ entering the slits $g\ g$. This forms the box, the ends being open. To close the ends, the flaps $d\ d'\ f$ are turned in at right angles to their respective sides, each of said flaps occupying the full space or area of the end of the box, and completely closing the same. The flaps e are then turned in, their tongues e^2 being passed between the edges of the flaps $d\ d'\ f$ and the sides h^1 . The opposite flaps e are then turned over, and, their tongues e^2 being passed in the slits between the card h and the side h^1 , the box is completely closed.

If desired, the card h may be wholly dispensed with, and the tongues e^2 merely inserted in slits h^2 , coinciding with the creases b , and tongues a^2 on each of the edges a^1 , instead of on one edge only, may be employed.

To enable the flaps e to be readily taken hold of when it is desired to open the box, semicircular slits i may be cut in said flaps, forming short tongues k . These tongues, projecting in the manner shown in the drawing, will form means for drawing out the flaps $e\ e$ when it is desired to open the box.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The blank A, rectangular in form, having the projecting tongues $a^2\ a^2$, and cut or slit to form the flaps $d\ d'\ e\ f$, substantially as shown and described.

2. A folded paper box, locked on the end flaps by means of the tongues $a^2\ a^2$ and slits $g\ g$, formed in or upon said end flaps, the same being produced from the outermost wings of the blank, substantially as shown and described.

3. A folded paper box having five end flaps, each of said flaps completely covering the end of the box, and two of the flaps at each end being formed with tongues $e^2\ e^2$, substantially as shown and described.

4. A folded paper box, locking on the end

flaps, the body of said box having three single sides and one double thick side, the ends of said box being closed by quintuple flaps, each of said flaps completely covering the end of the box, and two of the flaps at each end being formed with inserting or locking tongues, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 21st day of March, 1876.

REUBEN RITTER.

Witnesses:

M. DANL. CONNOLLY,
CHAS. F. VAN HORN.