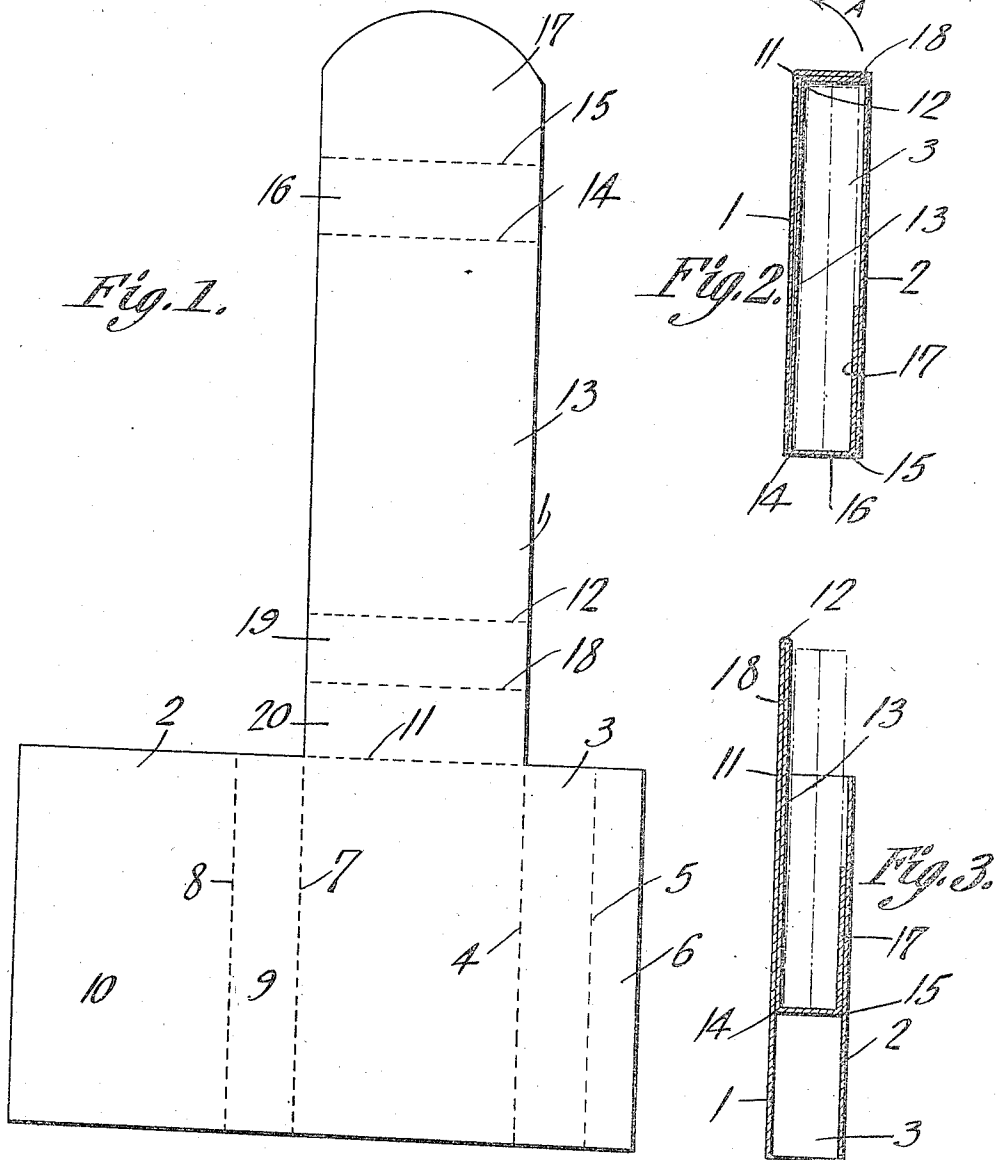


J. W. RODGERS.
BOX.

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1,247,332.

Patented Nov. 20, 1917.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WESLEY RODGERS, OF WARRENTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

BOX.

1,247,332.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 20, 1917.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WESLEY RODGERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Warrenton, in the county of Warren and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and useful Box, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to boxes of that type particularly designed for holding cigarettes and the like.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a box having a slidable lining with which is formed an integral closure, all being made in a single blank of cardboard or the like.

Another object is to provide a closure so constructed and arranged as to open and close automatically when the lining is shifted to project the ends of the contents of the box, or to house said contents, respectively.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed, can be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings the preferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawings:—

Figure 1 is a detail view of the blank of which the box is formed.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the box, the closure being in shut position.

Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the closure in open position.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference 1 designates an elongated strip of cardboard or like material, the same having parallel side edges and being provided at one end of one side with an integral laterally extending wing 2 and at its other side and directly opposite the wing 2 with another laterally extending wing 3. The strip 1 is of a width equal to the width of the box to be produced, and the wing 2 is of a width equal to the combined width and thickness of the box. The wing 3 is of a width slightly greater than the thickness of the box. The wing 3 is adapted to be folded along the dotted line 4 and also along the dotted line 5, the distance between the

lines 4 and 5 being equal to the thickness of the box to be produced. That portion of the wing between the line 5 and the side edge of the wing constitutes a flap 6. The wing 2 is adapted to be folded along the dotted lines 7 and 8, thus producing a side wall 9 and a top wall 10, said top wall being approximately of the same width as the strip 1. The flap or top wall 10 is adapted to be secured to the flap 6 by a suitable adhesive, thus forming the housing portion of the box.

Strip 1 is adapted to be folded along the dotted line 11 which is in line with one end of wing 2 and the corresponding end of wing 3 and is also adapted to be folded on the line 12 so as thus to provide a slide 13 which extends into the housing portion of the box. The strip 1 is also folded along the transverse lines 14 and 15, thus to provide an end wall 16 for the slide or lining and an end flap 17. That portion of the strip 1 between the lines 11 and 12 constitutes the closure of the box and, when the lining or slide portion is projected longitudinally within the housing of the box, this closure will be extended along the outer side of the projecting end of slide 13, as shown particularly in Fig. 3. Strip 1 is preferably scored transversely at 18 to divide the closure into two folds 19 and 20 respectively, the fold 19 being slightly narrower than the fold 20. Assuming that the box is filled with cigarettes or other material which will prevent the slide 13 from bending toward the wall 2 of the box (see Fig. 2) then when the end wall 16 of the slide is thrust into the housing portion of the box the slide will be caused to move longitudinally of the box and to be projected from one end thereof, this movement resulting in said slide pressing against the folds 19 and 20 at a point to one side of the bend 11. This will result in the two folds 19 and 20 swinging upwardly in the direction indicated by arrow A in Fig. 2, and, as the fold 20 reaches a position in line with the strip 1, Fig. 2, it will be thrust laterally by the ascending fold 19 until the two folds 19 and 20 are brought into line back of and in contact with the projecting portion of the slide 13, as shown in Fig. 3. Obviously during this movement of the slide the articles within the box will be projected into position where they can be conveniently reached and removed. When it is desired to close the box it is merely nec-

essary to press laterally and downwardly on the upper fold 19, thus causing the slide 13 and the articles carried thereby to move back into the housing portion of the box a distance equal to the width of the fold 19, after which the fold 20 together with the fold 19 bearing thereagainst is pressed downwardly into the end of the housing as shown in Fig. 2. As fold 19 is narrower than fold 20 and as the contents of the box will hold the slide 13 and the flap 17 in frictional engagement with the walls of the box, it will be seen that when the slide is thus pushed into the housing portion of the box, it will hold the closure in shut position. This will be apparent by referring to Fig. 2, slide 13 pulling onto the folds at points to one side of the bend 11.

By providing a box such as herein described it is not necessary to lift the closure out of position and hold it to one side while removing a portion of the contents of the box but, instead, the closure will swing to open position automatically, fully exposing the contents. By simply folding the closure and swinging it into the end of the box, the slide and the articles carried thereby will move back into housed position. The structure is very cheap to manufacture, is compact and durable and while it is particularly useful in connection with cigarettes, and the like, it is to be understood that it can be employed as a container for

various other articles such as lozenges and the like.

What is claimed is:—

A box formed in a single blank and including a housing having open ends and walls of uniform length, a strip slidable upon one wall of and within the housing and normally extending throughout the length of said housing, parallel folds interposed between and integral with one end of the housing and slidable strip and constituting a closure for one end of the housing, the fold nearest the slidable strip being narrower than the other fold, said slidable strip being removable partly from the housing to thrust through the narrow fold against the wider fold thereby to swing the folds outwardly to open end of the housing, the free end of the slidable strip being bent to form a bottom and an upwardly extending flap for supporting the contents of the box when entirely or partly housed, the two folds of different widths between the slidable strip and the housing being adapted to lie flat upon each other when in closing position.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN WESLEY RODGERS.

Witnesses:

WALTER R. WHITE,
ALPHEUS JONES.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."