March 26, 1929. H. A. PETER 1,706,859

DISPLAY BOX

Filed June 9, 1927

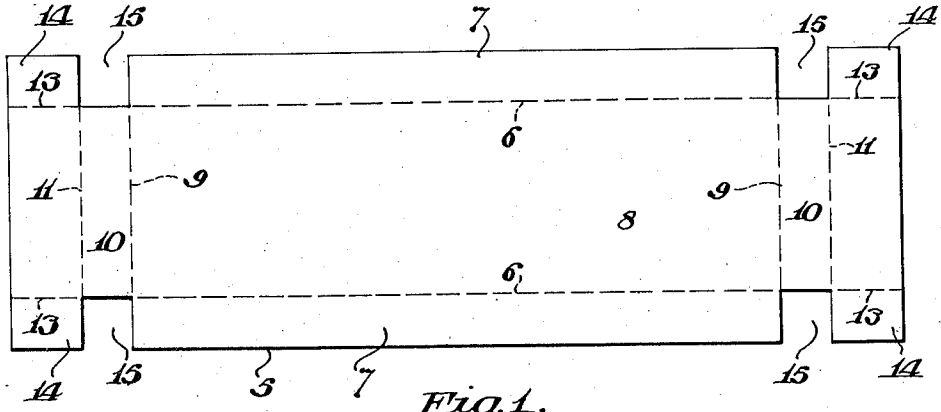


Fig. 1.

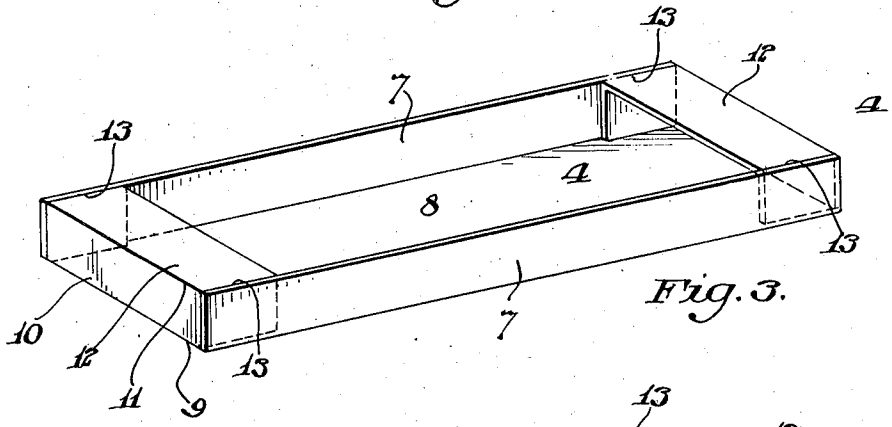


Fig. 3.

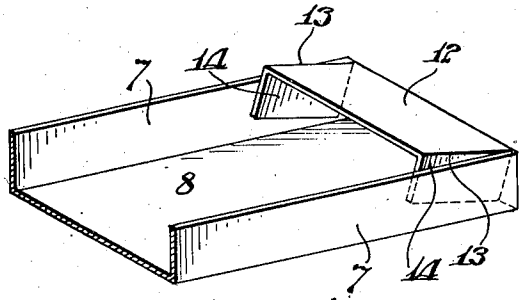


Fig. 2.

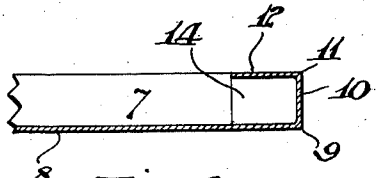


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY A. PETER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO PIONEER SUSPENDER COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DISPLAY BOX.

Application filed June 9, 1927. Serial No. 197,530.

The invention relates to display boxes. The object is to provide improved means for constructing the same.

The box comprises an open container formation having top portions at each end, extending from the top end edges, a short distance along the adjacent top side edges and in the plane of said top edges.

The purpose of the present construction is to secure, in a simple and inexpensive manner, a reinforcing association of said top portions with the end and adjacent side portions.

I secure this purpose by means of a single blank of substantially rectangular formation, provided with suitable recesses and creases.

Referring to the drawings, which illustrate by way of example suitable means for effecting the invention;—

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the blank before folding.

Fig. 2 is a view in perspective of one end of the box showing the top portion and adjacent parts folded and being brought into final position.

Fig. 3 is a view in perspective of the completed box.

Fig. 4 is a section on line 4, 4 of Fig. 3.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The blank 5, shown in Fig. 1, is of substantially rectangular formation. The broken lines 6 show the lines upon which the side portions 7 are bent at right angles with the bottom portion 8. The broken lines 9 show the lines upon which the end portions 10 are bent at right angles with the bottom portion 8. The broken lines 11 show the line upon which the top portions are bent at right angles with the end portions 10. The broken lines 13 show the lines upon which the portions 14 are bent at right angles with the top portions 12. In the blank 5, before folding, the portions 14 are spaced from the side portions 7 by the slots or recesses 15.

When the end portions 10 are bent at right angles with the bottom portion 8, and the top portions 12 are bent at right angles with the end portions 10, the top portions 12 will lie in the plane of the top edges of the adjacent side portions 7, and when the portions 14 are at right angles with the top portions 12 these portions 14 will lie in planes parallel with the adjacent parts of the side portions 7, to which they may be secured by any suitable means.

A box made in this manner is extremely cheap and simple to construct, and the adjacent parts or portions serve as reinforcements, so that a strong and durable box can be produced with sheets of comparatively light weight. This is due largely to the double angular formations at the top and bottom of the end portions, and the double angular formations at the top and bottom of the adjacent side portions all formed from an integral sheet of material.

What I claim is:—

A box having bottom, side and end walls, and top walls extending from the end walls a short distance along the top margins of the side walls, said box formed from a single blank of sheet material of rectangular shape, but having rectangular open spaces in its margin between the ends of the portions forming the side walls and the wings projecting from the parts forming the top walls, said spaces corresponding in dimensions to the height of the side and end walls, said blank having lines of fold between the bottom and the side and end walls, between the end walls and the top walls, and between the top walls and wing portions flanking said top walls, said wing portions adapted to fold into planes parallel with the side walls and to be secured as to their adjacent faces to the adjacent faces of said side walls, thereby maintaining the box in completed formation.

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