

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. GOWDY & C. B. RUSSELL.

PAPER BOX.

No. 292,802.

Patented Feb. 5, 1884.

Fig. 1.

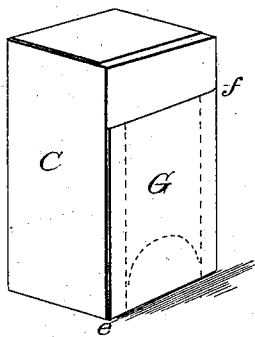


Fig. 2.

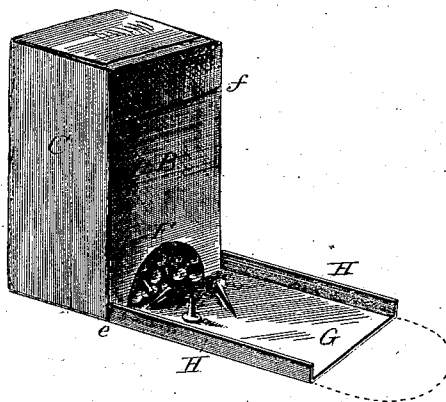


Fig. 3.

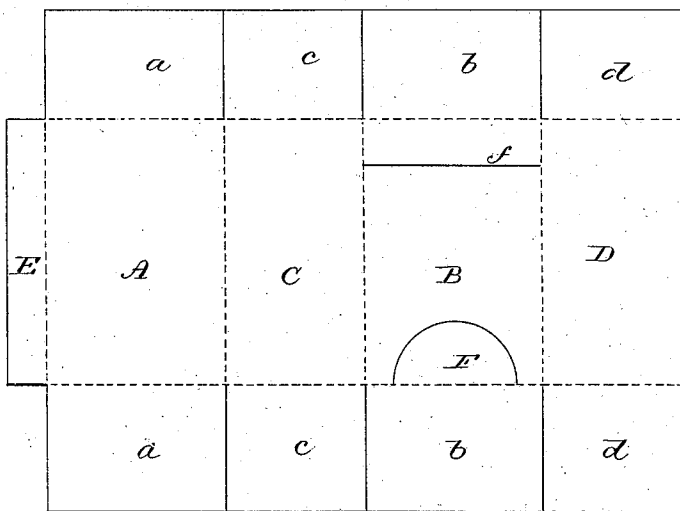


Fig. 4.

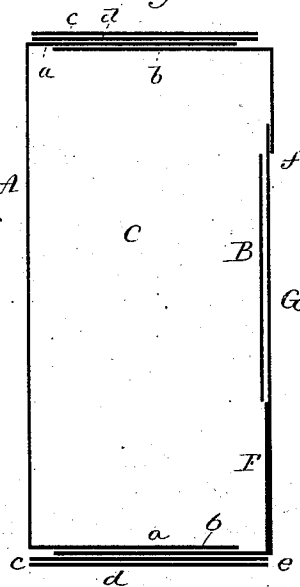
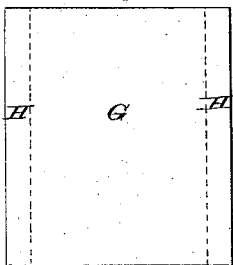


Fig. 5.



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J. M. Earle

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Fig. 6

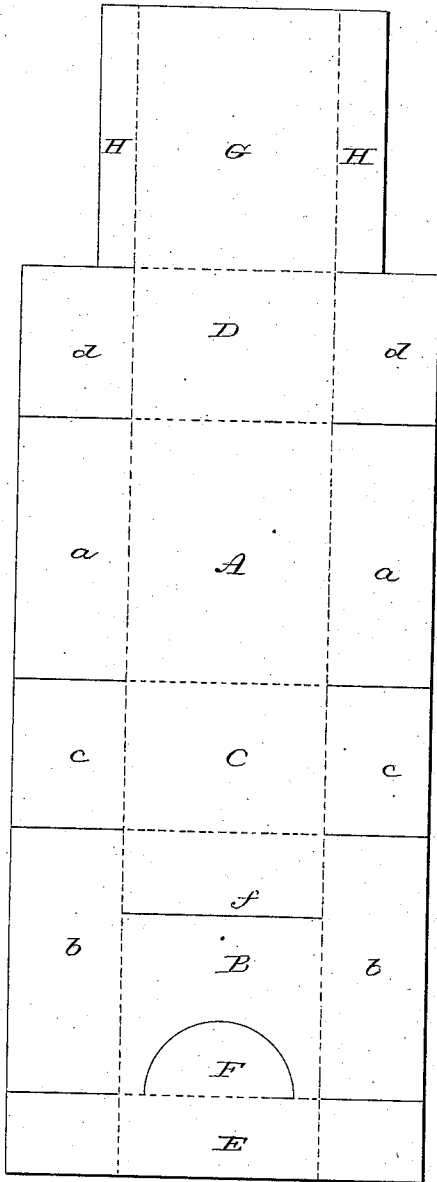
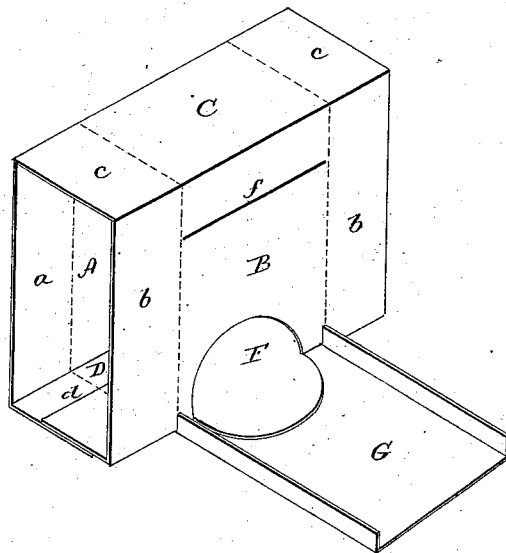


Fig. 7



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDRICK GOWDY AND CHARLES B. RUSSELL, OF BIRMINGHAM, CONN.

PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 292,802, dated February 5, 1884.

Application filed December 17, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDRICK GOWDY and CHAS. B. RUSSELL, of Birmingham, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented new Improvements in Paper Boxes; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of the box closed; Fig. 2, a perspective view, showing the flap open to receive the contents; Fig. 3, the blank as cut for making the box; Fig. 4, a vertical central section of the box through the opening and flap; Fig. 5, the flap detached; Fig. 6, a blank having the flap cut as an integral part thereof; Fig. 7, the box as folded from the said blank.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of paper boxes, with special reference to that class which are employed for packages like tacks, screws, rivets, &c.

As usually constructed these boxes are made so as to be open at one end for the removal of the contents, various locking devices being applied to secure the end when closed. In using tacks from these packages, the more general way is to open one end and pour out more or less of the contents as occasion may require. Then, when the present use is over, the surplus is placed back in the package and the package again closed. It frequently occurs that the package from which the contents are being used is left with its end open, awaiting the return of the surplus, and is upset, scattering the contents, to the great annoyance of the user.

The object of our invention is to construct the package so as to avoid the accidental scattering or the pouring of the contents from the box; and it consists in constructing the box with an opening on one side near what is to be the bottom of the box, and providing a flap hung below the opening, and so as to be turned down and form a receptacle for the contents which may fall out through the opening, or be turned up over the opening and secured, so as to close that opening, as more fully hereinafter described.

The general cut of the box is immaterial to our invention, it only being essential that it shall be cut so as to be folded and secured when in its set-up condition.

We will first show our invention as applied to a blank of common cut, (seen in Fig. 3,) in which A B represent two opposite sides and C D the other two sides, the one side, A, provided with a flap, E, upon its edge, which, when the blank is bent to bring the respective sides opposite each other, is attached to the outer edge of the side D. Each of the sides is provided with an extension, respectively, *a b c d*, at each end, and so that after the flap E has been secured to the side D the extensions—say *a b*—are bent inward, the one over the other; then the one *c* turned over these, and, finally, the one *d* turned over all, as seen at the bottom in Fig. 4, and there secured by paste or otherwise. Then, after the box is filled, the other end is closed in like manner. This is a common and well-known construction, and constitutes no part of our present invention. Through one side, and at that end which is to be the bottom of the box, I make an opening, F, of a sufficient size to permit the contents of the box to easily pass out.

G is a flap, which should correspond in width substantially to the side of the box in which the opening B is made, and should be a little shorter than the height of that side. This flap is attached by one end to the box at the bottom, as at *e*, Figs. 2 and 4, by pasting or otherwise, and is preferably made so that each edge may be turned up to form a flange or guard, H. Distant from the end of the box where the flap G is attached less than the length of the flap we cut a slit, *f*, into which the end of the flap G may be tucked, as seen in Figs. 1 and 4. Before turning the flap G up against the side of the box, the guards H are turned inward, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2; yet they may stand outside the box, overlapping the adjacent sides.

Both ends of the box may be secured and the contents introduced through the opening F, and then the side tucked, as shown, which prepares the package for market. When the contents are required for use, turn the flap G down, as seen in Fig. 2, whereupon a portion of the contents of the box will pass onto the flap be-

tween the two guards H, as seen in Fig. 2, or if they do not readily pass thereon a slight jar upon the box will cause them so to do. This flap forms a receptacle for the escape of articles where they lie in a convenient position to be taken, and when the present use is passed, if the box be turned upon the side opposite the opening, the articles which lie upon the flap will readily fall through the opening F; then the flap may be turned and tucked, leaving the box closed. This package is not liable to be upset, as in case where the upper end is opened; but if upset there cannot be that general scattering of the contents which necessarily follows the upsetting of an open-ended box.

Instead of cutting a slit, *f*, through the side of the box, the end of the flap G may be extended, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 2, the extension to be tucked under the folds of the upper end of the box.

In Fig. 6 we show the cut of a blank whereby the flap may be cut as an integral part of the blank. This cut, except as to the flap, differs only from that seen in Fig. 3 in that the extensions are made to fold upon the sides of the box instead of upon the ends—that is to say, the sides C D, instead of being the vertical sides of the box, form what may be called the “top” and “bottom” when folded into shape, as seen in Fig. 7, leaving the extensions to be folded and closed together the same as were the extensions in Fig. 3. At the end of the blank which is to form the bottom—that is, D—the blank is extended to form the flap G with its two side flanges, H H. At the opposite end of the blank the opening F is made,

as at B, as before, and also the slit *f* for the tuck. In making the hole F the paper should not be separated from the blank on the horizontal line, but should be pasted to the flap G, as seen in Fig. 7, which serves to strengthen the hinge at that point.

We claim—

1. The herein-described paper box, made from a blank cut to be folded to form the several sides, one of said sides having an opening, F, cut therein, and the flap G cut as an integral part of the blank, and so as to form a flap to be turned over and cover the said opening, or turned down therefrom to form a receptacle for the contents of the box, substantially as described.

2. A paper box, substantially such as described, constructed with an opening, F, upon one side, combined with a flap, G, hinged to the box below the opening, and so as to be turned upon that side of the box and cover the opening, and fitted, substantially as described, to be secured in its closed position, substantially as specified.

3. A paper box, substantially such as described, constructed with the opening F in one side, combined with the flap G, hinged to the box below the opening, its edges constructed with guards H H, its free end constructed, substantially as described, to be secured, when turned upon the side of the box, to close the opening, substantially as specified.

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