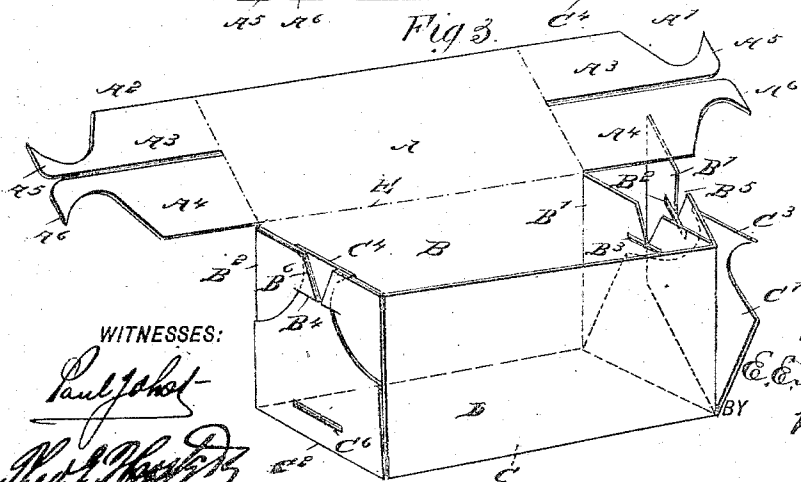
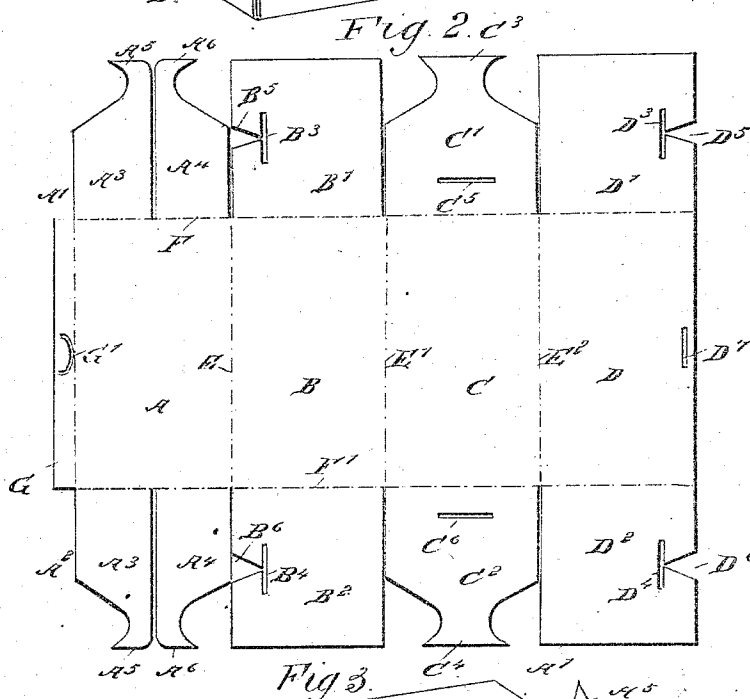
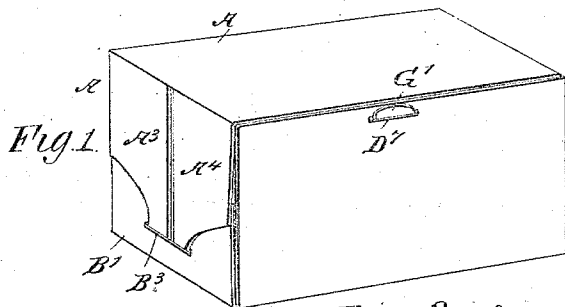


(No Model.)

E. E. PINKERTON.  
PAPER BOX.

No. 548,456.

Patented Oct. 22, 1895.



WITNESSES:

*Paul J. Schott*  
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INVENTOR

*E. E. Pinkerton*

BY

ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD E. PINKERTON, OF SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

## PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 548,456, dated October 22, 1895.

Application filed February 6, 1895. Serial No. 537,447. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD E. PINKERTON, of Sioux City, in the county of Woodbury and State of Iowa, have invented a new and Improved Paper Box, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to folding and knock-down paper boxes, such as shown and described in the Letters Patent of the United States No. 529,308, granted to me on November 13, 1894.

The object of the present invention is to provide a new and improved paper box which is comparatively simple and durable in construction, cheap to manufacture, and arranged to readily interlock the several heads to securely fasten the parts together and form the finished box.

The invention consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the box as closed. Fig. 2 is an enlarged face view of the blank from which the box is made, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the box partly folded.

The improved knockdown box is made from a single piece of cardboard or other suitable material and is formed of a blank, as shown in Fig. 2, the blank comprising the sides A B C D, divided one from the other by creases E E' E<sup>2</sup> and by longitudinal creases F and F', as plainly indicated in Fig. 2. The side A is formed with the head-pieces A' A<sup>2</sup>, each made of two split parts A<sup>3</sup> A<sup>4</sup>, formed at their outer ends with tongues A<sup>5</sup> A<sup>6</sup>, respectively, as plainly shown in the drawings. The side B is formed with rectangular head-pieces B' B<sup>2</sup> with longitudinal slots B<sup>3</sup> B<sup>4</sup>, respectively, into which lead the cut-out portions B<sup>5</sup> B<sup>6</sup>, respectively, approximately triangular in shape, as indicated in Fig. 2. The side C is formed at its outer ends with locking devices C<sup>3</sup> C<sup>4</sup>, respectively, and with transverse slots C<sup>5</sup> C<sup>6</sup>, respectively, arranged at right angles to the slots B<sup>3</sup> B<sup>4</sup> previously mentioned. The side D is provided with rectangular heads D' D<sup>2</sup>, similar to the heads B' B<sup>2</sup>, formed with longi-

tudinal slots D<sup>3</sup> D<sup>4</sup>, into which lead the cut-out portions or notches D<sup>5</sup> D<sup>6</sup>. The side A is formed with an extension G, having a tongue G', adapted to engage a longitudinal slot D', formed in the said side D. When the blank has been made in this manner and it is desired to set up the box, then the operator turns the sides B and D at right angles to the side C, the latter forming the bottom of the box, and then the operator swings the heads D' B' and B<sup>2</sup> D<sup>2</sup> inwardly to form part of the ends of the box, as indicated in Fig. 3, the said heads B' D' and B<sup>2</sup> D<sup>2</sup> being placed one upon the other. The operator now swings the heads C' and C<sup>2</sup> upward from the bottom C and engages the devices C<sup>3</sup> C<sup>4</sup> with the registering slots D<sup>3</sup> B<sup>3</sup> and D<sup>4</sup> B<sup>4</sup>, respectively, it being understood that the said devices can be readily passed into the said slots through the cut-out portions and registering notches B<sup>5</sup> D<sup>5</sup> and B<sup>6</sup> D<sup>6</sup>. The operator can now fill the box with the desired contents and then close the box by bringing down the side A to form the top and move the devices A<sup>5</sup> A<sup>6</sup> of the split heads A' A<sup>2</sup> in engagement with the slots C<sup>5</sup> C<sup>6</sup> of the heads C' C<sup>2</sup>, respectively. At the same time the operator engages the tongue G' with the slot D' to firmly unite the side A with the side D at or near the middle thereof. (See Fig. 1.)

It will be seen that a box of this description can be readily cut out, stamped, or otherwise formed from a single sheet of material and readily creased and folded and the individual parts securely locked in place, as above described, to securely hold the contents of the box in position.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A folding box blank, formed integrally of the center or bottom pieces having folding heads provided with a tongue and longitudinal slots, two side pieces having rectangular heads with transverse slots and notches leading thereto, and a top piece formed with split heads having fastening devices, substantially as shown and described.

2. A paper box made from a single blank and provided with sides, of which the bottom is formed with heads having transverse slots near their junction with the bottom, and the

top is formed with heads split throughout length, forming two portions, each portion having a tongue at its outer end, substantially as shown and described.

2. A folding paper box made from a single blank having sides, of which the bottom is formed with heads having fastening devices at their outer ends, and side pieces provided with heads formed with longitudinal slots and

notches in their edges, said notches leading into the slots, the said notches and slots being adapted to be engaged by the tongues of the bottom heads, substantially as shown and described.

EDWARD E. PINKERTON.

Witnesses:

R. H. BROWN.

R. S. BICKERTON.