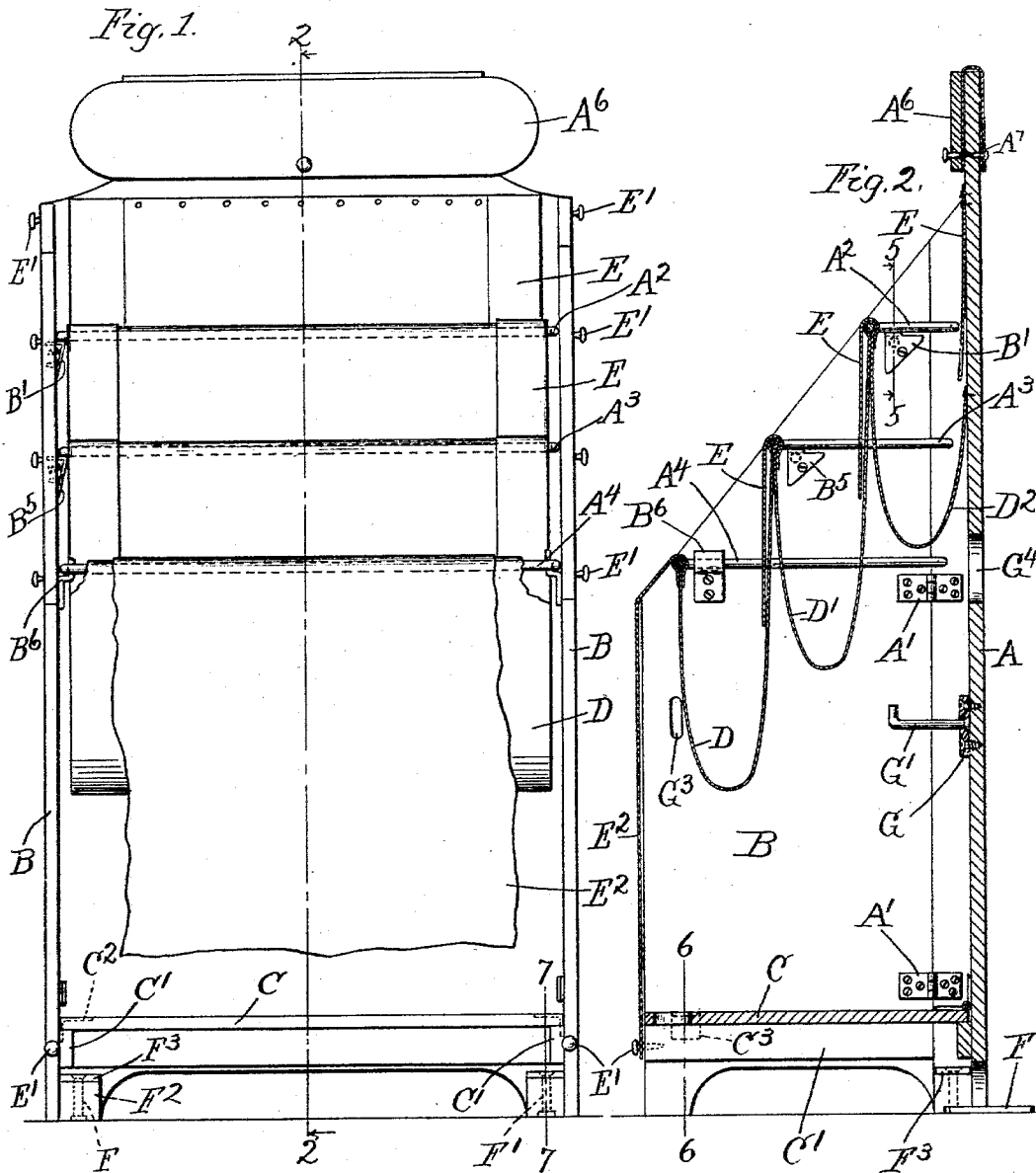


A. R. STONE.
NEWSPAPER BOX.

No. 562,933.

Patented June 30, 1896.



Witnesses.

E. T. Wray.

Donald M. Carter.

Inventor.

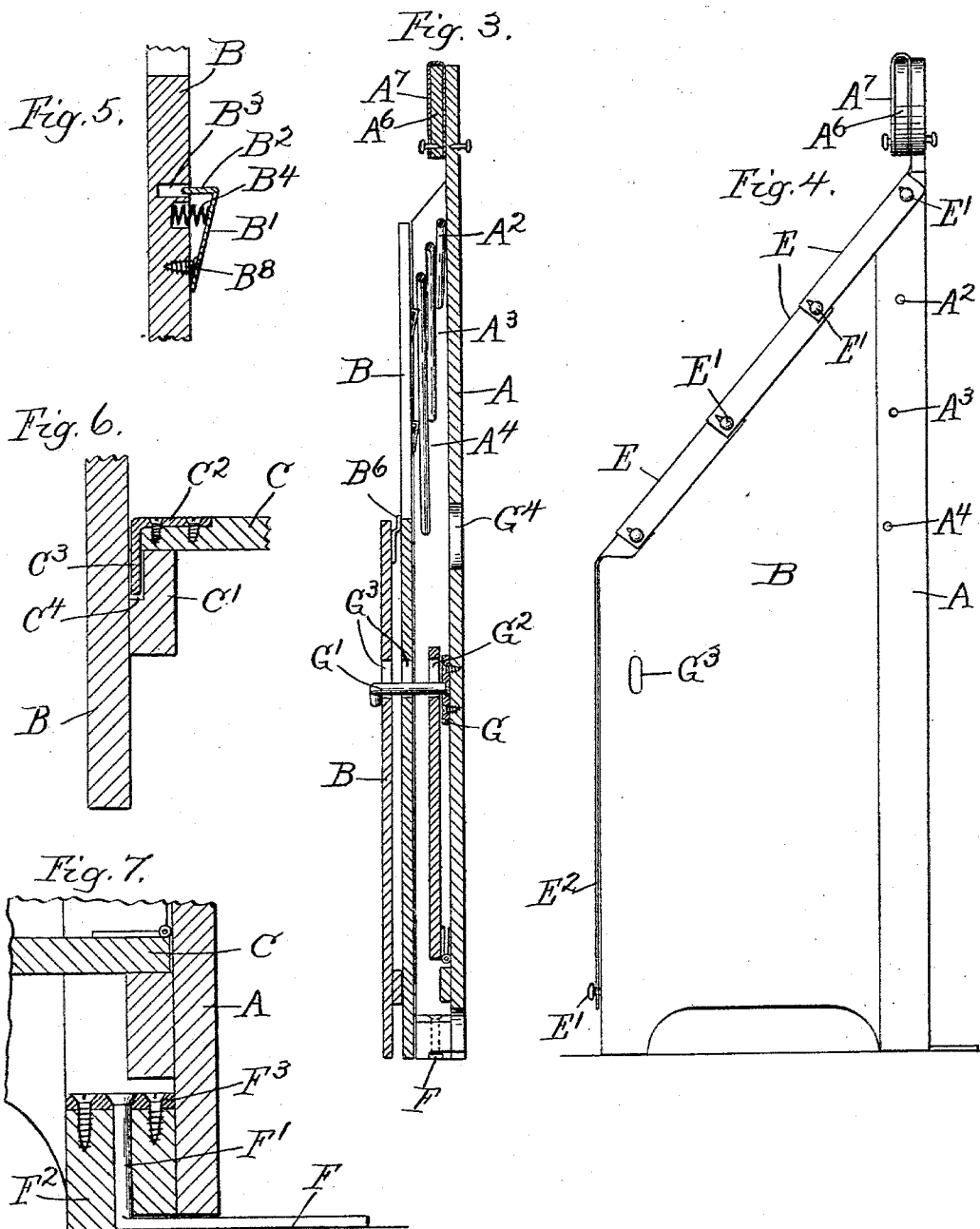
Allison R. Stone.

by James W. Parker,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALLISON R. STONE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, OF SAME PLACE.

NEWSPAPER-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 562,933, dated June 30, 1896.

Application filed October 24, 1895. Serial No. 566,800. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALLISON R. STONE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Newspaper-Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to newspaper-boxes, and has for its object to provide a new and improved collapsible newspaper-box, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a front view of a box embodying my invention, the parts being in position to hold the papers. Fig. 2 is a section on line 22, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view of the device when folded. Fig. 4 is a side view of the box when open. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail, being a section on line 5 5, Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a section on line 6 6, Fig. 2. Fig. 7 is a section on line 7 7, Fig. 1.

Like letters refer to like parts throughout the several figures.

As shown in the drawings, the box consists of the back A, having pivotally connected thereto the sides B B and the bottom C. The sides and bottom may be connected with the back A in any convenient manner, as by means of the hinges A' A'. Pivotally connected to the back A are the frames A², A³, and A⁴. These frames may be made in any suitable manner. As shown in the drawings, they consist simply of wires or rods extending across the front of the box, and having their ends bent backwardly, such ends being pivotally connected to the back of the box. The sides B B are beveled at their top, as shown, and the frames A², A³, and A⁴ are placed one above the other and are of such length that when in a horizontal position they project out even with the beveled edges of the sides B B. The frames A² and A³ are held in a horizontal position by means of the pieces or plates B' B³, which are attached to the sides B B, the frame A⁴ being held in position by the hooks B⁶. These pieces or plates project outwardly from the sides and hence when the frames are moved downwardly they come in contact therewith and are held in a horizontal position. The construction of the plates B' B³ is illustrated in Fig. 5. The upper ends of said

plates are bent inwardly, so as to form the projecting lugs B² B². The sides B B are provided with the slots B³ B³, into which said lugs are adapted to fit. The plates B' B³ are connected to the sides B by means of the screws B⁸ and are normally held away from the sides B by means of the coil-spring B¹. By this construction the sides of the frame A³ come in contact with the plates B', which support the frame A², when in an angular position, and move the plates B' inwardly, so as to allow the frame to pass the plates B' in either direction without being stopped by the lugs B².

The plate B⁵, which supports the frame A³, is placed in such a position that said frame comes in contact with it when said frame is in a horizontal position. It will therefore be seen that as the frame is moved downwardly the sides of said frame will come in contact with the projecting lugs B² and hence the frame will be stopped in this position. The frame A⁴ comes in contact with plates B⁵ and B' while in an angular position and springs said plates inwardly and hence its motion will not be stopped thereby. Said frame is stopped in a horizontal position by engagement with the hooks B⁶. Connected to the outside cross-pieces of the frames A², A³, and A⁴ are the flexible shelves or pockets D D' D². These flexible pockets may be made of canvas or any other desirable material, the pocket D being connected at one end to the frame A⁴ and at the other end to the frame A³, the pocket D² being connected at one end to the frame A³ and at the other end to the frame A², and the pocket D² being connected at one end to the frame A² and at the other end to the back A of the box. When the box is open and in position to hold papers, these pockets will be in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, that is, there will be three pockets, one back of the other, the front edge of the pockets being at different heights, as shown. The papers may therefore be set on end in these pockets and the heading or title will project above the front edge of the pocket, so that it may be easily read by persons standing in front of the box. Each pocket is provided with a cover E, which is fastened to the upper edge of the pocket and which normally hangs down in the pocket, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. These covers are wider than the pockets

and when hanging within the pockets will be folded over at the sides, as shown in Fig. 1. If it is desirable to protect the pockets $DD'D^2$, as in case of rain, these covers are pulled out of the pockets and connected with the sides of the box by means of the buttons $E'E'$, as shown in Fig. 4. When in this position, the entire top of the box will be completely covered, so as to prevent the rain from getting into the pockets. A curtain E^2 is connected to the frame A^4 and is adapted to hang down in front of the box, as shown, and is held in position by means of the buttons E' at the bottom of the box. When the box is open, the bottom rests upon the supports C' . Connected to the bottom of the box at each side is a holding device C^2 , which may be of any suitable form or construction. As shown in the drawings, this holding device C^2 is provided with the projecting part C^3 , said projecting part adapted to enter the opening or hole C^4 in the support C' , and thus lock the sides in position at the bottom of the box.

A projecting rod or plate F is connected with the back of the box at each corner and prevents said box from being blown over by the wind. This plate F may be connected to the back of the box in any convenient manner. As shown in the drawings, said plate is provided with the upwardly-projecting rod F' , which passes through a block F^2 . Said block F^2 is provided at its top with the metallic plate F^3 , the rod F projecting such plate and being riveted on the end, so as to be held in place. Said rod is rotatably connected with the block, so that the plate may be moved around in line with the back of the box. Connected to the inside of the back A is a plate G , having connected therewith the hook G' . Said hook is connected with the plate so as to be held in position, but is capable of rotation about its axis. The bottom of the box is provided with an opening G^2 and the sides B are provided with the openings G^3 . These openings are large enough to allow the hook to pass therethrough. When the box is closed, the hook G passes through said openings and is then turned about its axis to the position shown in Fig. 3, thereby locking the parts together. A hole G^4 is provided in the back A of the box for carrying the box around, the hand being inserted through such hole, so as to grasp its upper edge. The back A of the box projects above the sides, as shown, and has connected to it the piece A^6 . A flap A^7 is connected to the back in such a manner that it may be exposed on the front of the box, as shown in Fig. 3, or on the rear of the box, as shown in Fig. 2. This flap may be made of any suitable material and connected to the back of the box in any convenient manner. As shown in the drawings, it consists of a piece of canvas fastened between the back and the piece A^6 . A sign of any suitable description is placed upon the rear of the projecting part of the back of the box and upon

the front of the flap A^7 . Some other suitable sign may be placed upon the back of the flap A^7 and upon the front of the piece A^6 . When the papers to be sold have two editions, for example, an evening and morning edition, the name of one edition, for example, the morning edition, may be placed upon the rear of the upwardly-projecting part of the back A and upon the face of the flap A^7 , and hence will be seen from either side of the box when the flap is in the position shown in Fig. 3. The name of the other edition, for example, the evening edition, may be placed upon the face of the piece A^6 and upon the rear of the flap A^7 . When the flap is moved to the position shown in Fig. 2, the name of the evening edition will be exposed on both sides of the box. It will therefore be seen that the name of either edition may be exposed on both sides of the box by simply moving the flap A^7 from one side to the other.

In the drawings I have shown the box provided with three shelves, but it is evident that any desired number of shelves may be used. I have described these several parts in detail, but it is evident that they may be greatly varied in form, construction, and arrangement without departing from the spirit of my invention, and I therefore do not wish to be limited to the construction herein shown and described.

The use and operation of my invention are as follows: When the box is open and in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the papers, instead of being laid face down upon a shelf, as is ordinarily the custom, are stood upon end in the pockets $DD'D^2$, and hence the name at the top of the paper will be exposed and can be read by persons standing in front of the box. The box is preferably made of such width that two papers may be stood side by side in each pocket, and hence the box may be made to expose six different varieties of papers. These pockets will in all probability not be large enough to hold all the papers in stock, and hence such papers as they will not hold will be placed upon the bottom C . When it is desired to fold the box, the frames A^2 , A^3 , and A^4 are moved upwardly against the back A of the box, as shown in Fig. 3. (The pockets have been omitted in this figure in order to allow the frames to be seen.) The bottom C is now moved upwardly against the back A and the sides B are folded inwardly, the several parts taking the position shown in Fig. 3. The hook G' is now rotated about its axis until its end comes in contact with the outer side B . The box is now folded together and the several parts are firmly held together by means of the hook. The plates F are now moved around until they are in line with the back A , the outer ends of said plates projecting inwardly. When in this position, the box may be easily carried about or may be stored away in a very small space.

It will be seen that I have here a simple, cheap, and durable folding newspaper-box, the pockets or shelves of which are so arranged that the papers, instead of lying upon their sides, are stood upon end, and hence the titles or names of the papers are exposed to view. When it is desired to open the box, the hook G' is rotated about its axis until its end comes opposite the openings G³ and G². The sides B are now moved outwardly and the bottom downwardly until it comes in contact with the supports C'. The frame A⁴ is moved downwardly past the plates B' and B⁵ and is supported in a horizontal position by means of the hooks B⁶. The frames A² and A³ move downwardly until they come in contact with the projections B³ on their respective supporting-pieces. The box is now completely open and ready for use.

I claim—

1. A folding newspaper-box, the several parts of which are pivoted or hinged together so that the box may be folded, said box provided with a series of independent vertically-disposed pockets adapted to be folded up within the box and to be opened when the box is unfolded.

2. A folding newspaper-box, the several parts of which are hinged together so that the box may be folded and provided with a series of independent vertically-disposed pockets adapted to be folded up within the box and to be opened when the box is unfolded, said pockets so constructed that the papers are held in an upright position therein.

3. A folding newspaper-box the several parts of which are pivoted or hinged together so that the box may be folded, said box provided with a series of frames pivotally connected with said box, a series of flexible pieces connected with said frames, so as to form a series of vertically-disposed pockets, and a supporting device for each of said frames, adapted to hold said frames so that the pockets will be open when the box is unfolded.

4. A folding newspaper-box comprising two sides, a back and a bottom pivoted or hinged together, a series of skeleton frames pivotally connected to said back, one above the other, a series of pieces of canvas or the like connected with said frames so as to form a series of vertically-disposed pockets, said pockets so constructed that the papers are held therein in an upright position and a supporting device for each of said frames adapted to hold them so that the pockets will be open when the box is unfolded.

5. A folding newspaper-box the several parts of which are pivoted or hinged together, said box provided with a series of skeleton frames pivotally connected with some part of said box and placed one above another, said frames increasing in width from the top downwardly, a supporting device for each frame adapted to hold it in a substantially horizontal position when the box is unfolded, said supporting device so constructed as to allow

all the frames, except the one they are adapted to support, to be moved past them without being engaged thereby.

6. A folding newspaper-box comprising two sides, a back and a bottom pivoted or hinged together, a series of skeleton frames pivotally connected to said back, one above the other, a series of pieces of canvas or the like connected with said frames so as to form a series of vertically-disposed pockets, said pockets so constructed that the papers are held therein in an upright position and a supporting device for each of said frames adapted to hold them so that the pockets will be open when the box is unfolded, and a cover for each pocket permanently connected therewith and normally carried therein.

7. A folding newspaper-box comprising a back two sides and a bottom pivoted or hinged together, a series of skeleton frames pivotally connected with said back and placed one above the other, said frames increasing in width from the top of the box to the bottom, a series of pieces of canvas fastened to said frames so as to form a series of vertically-disposed pockets.

8. A folding newspaper-box comprising a back two sides and a bottom pivoted or hinged together, a series of skeleton frames pivotally connected with said back and placed one above the other, said frames increasing in width from the top of the box to the bottom, a series of pieces of canvas fastened to said frames so as to form a series of vertically-disposed pockets, and a hook fastened to one part of said box and adapted to pass through openings in the other parts when the box is folded and hold the parts firmly together.

9. A folding newspaper-box comprising a back, two sides and a bottom pivoted or hinged together, a series of skeleton frames pivotally connected with said back and placed one above the other, said frames increasing in width from the top of the box to the bottom, a series of pieces of canvas fastened to said frames, so as to form a series of vertically-disposed pockets, said back projecting above the sides and provided with a flap adapted to be moved to the front or the rear of the upwardly-projecting part of said back, said flap and back having advertising-matter on both sides thereof whereby the advertising-matter exposed may be changed by moving the flap.

10. A folding newspaper-box comprising a back, two sides and a bottom pivoted or hinged together, a series of skeleton frames pivotally connected to said back, one above the other, said frames increasing in width from the top to the bottom, and having strips of canvas or the like connected therewith so as to form vertically-disposed pockets adapted to be folded up within the box, a supporting device for said frames consisting of spring-actuated plates which support the frames, each plate so shaped and positioned as to allow all the frames to move past it, except the one it is adapted to support.

11. A folding newspaper-box comprising a back, two sides and a bottom pivoted or hinged together, a series of skeleton frames pivotally connected with said back and placed one 5 above the other, said frames increasing in width from the top of the box to the bottom, a series of pieces of canvas fastened to said frames so as to form a series of vertically-disposed pockets, and one or more rods or plates 10 movably connected with the back of the box and projecting at an angle therefrom, said plate or plates adapted to increase the base of the box and make it more stable.

12. A folding newspaper-box the several parts of which are hinged together, so that 15 the box may be folded, and provided with a series of vertically-disposed pockets, said pockets, each pivotally connected with some part of the box so that the pockets may be folded up within the box when the box is 20 folded.

ALLISON R. STONE.

Witnesses:

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BERTHA C. SIMS.