No. 627,334. Patented June 20, 1899.

C. G. INGERSOLL.

FOLDING BOX.

(Application filed Feb. 28, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

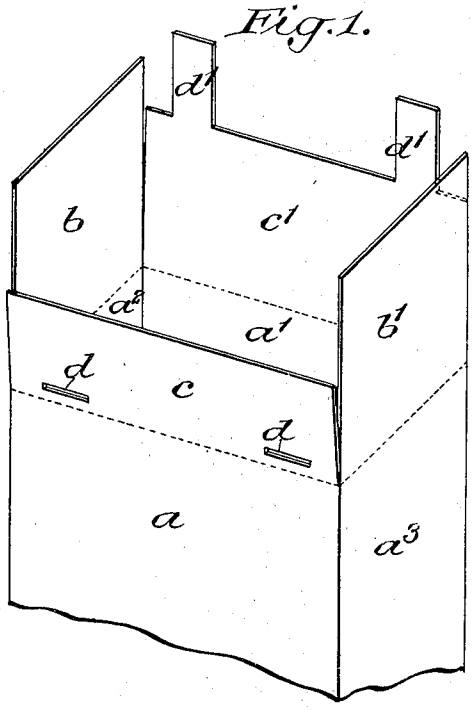


Fig. 2.

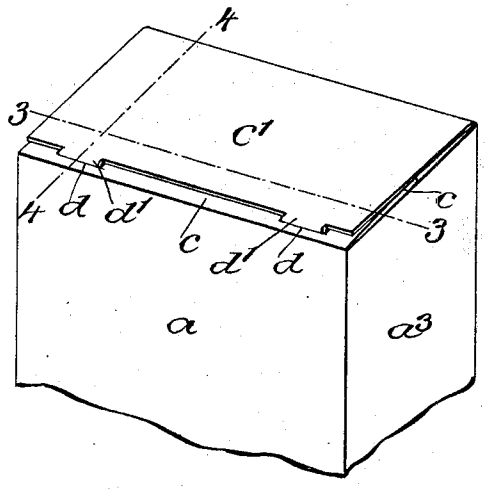


Fig. 3.

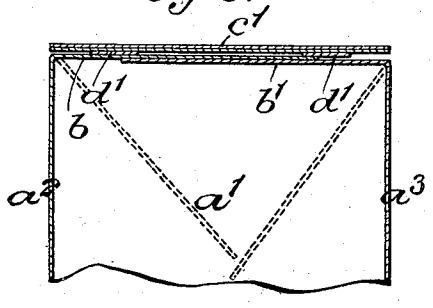
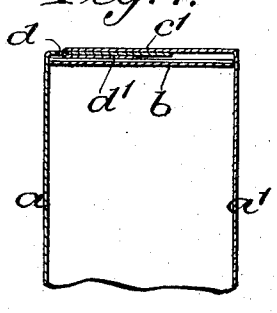


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:-

George Barry Jr.

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Inventor-

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Brownell & Brownell

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHANDLER G. INGERSOLL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FOLDING BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 627,334, dated June 20, 1899.

Application filed February 28, 1899. Serial No. 707,143. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHANDLER G. INGERSOLL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Folding Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of folding boxes in which the end closures are formed from the same sheet of material as the body.

My invention more particularly relates to the structure of the end closure of the box, the object being to provide a closure which will be very strong, which will not be liable to become forced out of shape or unintentionally opened, and which will be very simple in structure.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the box, showing the end closure in its unfolded or open position. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a portion of a box with the end closure in its closed position. Fig. 3 is a section in the plane of the line 3 3 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a section taken in the plane of the line 4 4 of Fig. 2 at right angles to the plane of the section represented in Fig. 3.

The body A of the box consists in the present instance of four sides a a' a^2 a^3. The opposite sides a^2 a^3 are provided with flaps b b', which are fitted to fold inwardly wholly or partly across the end of the box. The opposite sides a a' of the box are provided the one, a, for instance, with a flap c and the other, a', with a flap c', which flaps are also arranged to fold inwardly wholly or partially across the end of the box over the flaps b b'.

The box is provided at or near the junction of the flap c with the side a with one or more slits d. In the present instance two such slits are represented as being formed in the flap c. The slit or slits d are arranged to receive therein one or more tongues d', projecting from the edge of the flap c.

When it is desired to close the end of the box, the flaps b b' are folded inwardly for quite a distance into the box, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3. The flap c is then folded inwardly until it is about at right angles with the sides of the box, and the flap c' is also folded inwardly onto the flap c. The tongue or tongues d' are then bent downwardly and inserted through the slit or slits d. After the tongues have been inserted through the slits they are folded back against the under face of the flap c. The flaps b b' are then pushed outwardly from the dotted position shown in Fig. 3 to the position shown in full lines in the said figure against the tongues d'. When the parts are in this closed position, it is impossible to open the end closure without tearing the box until the flaps b b' are swung inwardly away from their engagement with the tongues d'. It will thus be seen that the greater the force exerted from the interior of the box upon the end closure the tighter the end closure will become.

While I have represented the flaps b b' of a length nearly sufficient to cover the opening in the end of the box, it is evident that they may be made longer or shorter, as may be desired, so long as they are of a sufficient length to hold the tongue or tongues d' in their folded position when the end of the box is closed.

While I have shown two tongues and slits in the accompanying drawings, it is evident that one or more may be used to good effect to suit different requirements. It is also to be understood that the flaps c c' may be of any length desired, as it is not necessary that they should be of the unequal lengths represented in the accompanying drawings.

The end closure hereinabove described is more particularly intended for use in closing the end of a box which it is not desired to have the customer open until the other end of the box is opened, thereby insuring the proper opening of a box where it is desired that the top of the box should be opened first.

What I claim is—

A paper or pasteboard box consisting of a body portion having an end composed of inner flaps adapted to swing inwardly from the edges of two opposite sides, outer flaps adapted to swing inwardly from the edges of two other opposite sides, the said outer flaps being provided the one with one or more slits and the other with one or more tongues cor-

responding to the slits, the said tongue or tongues, after passing through the slit or slits, having their ends folded back between the inner and outer flaps to lock the tongue or tongues in position, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 25th day of February, 1899.

CHANDLER G. INGERSOLL.

Witnesses:
FREDK. HAYNES,
C. S. SUNDGREN.