

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. T. CRAW.
PAPER BOX.

No. 564,592.

Patented July 28, 1896.

FIG. 1.

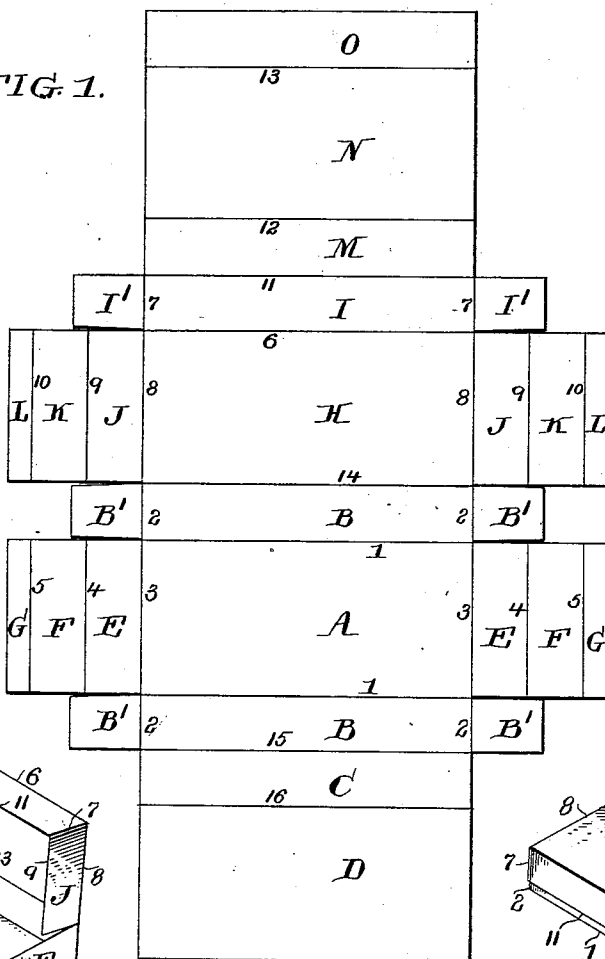


FIG. 10.

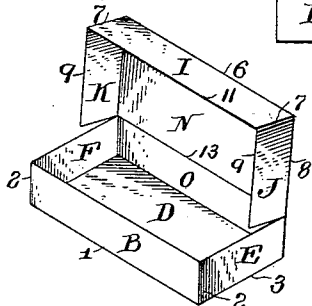


FIG. 11.

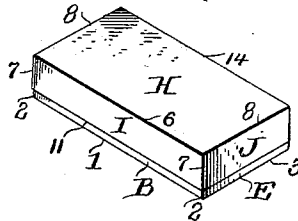


FIG. 8.

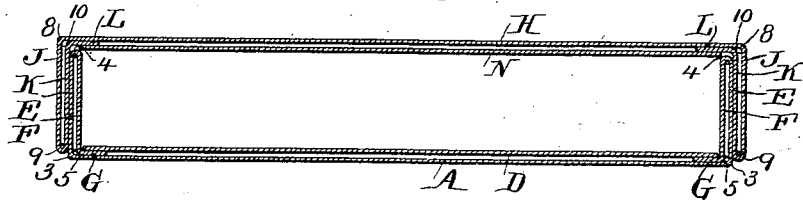
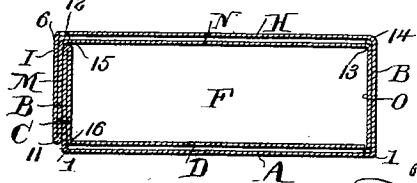


FIG. 9.



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James T. Chambers

(No Model.)

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FIG. 2.

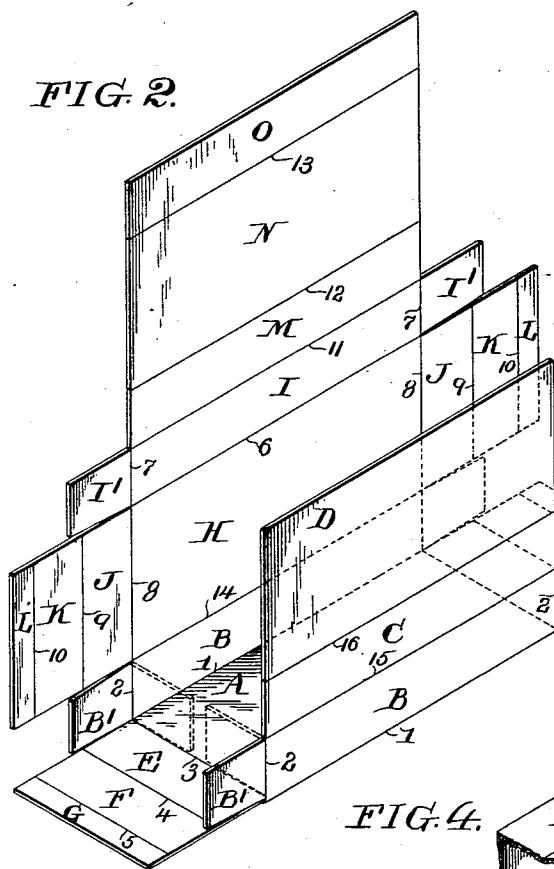


FIG. 3.

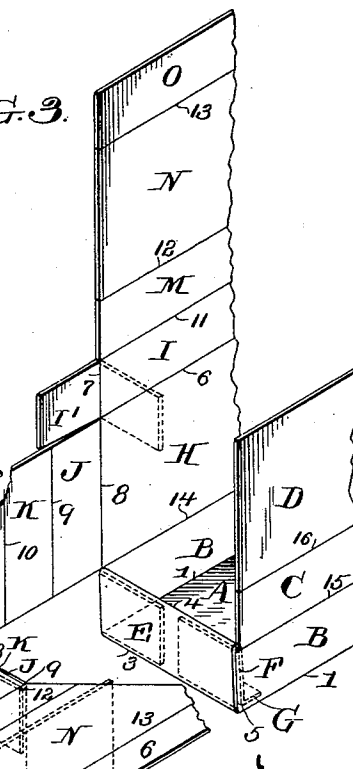
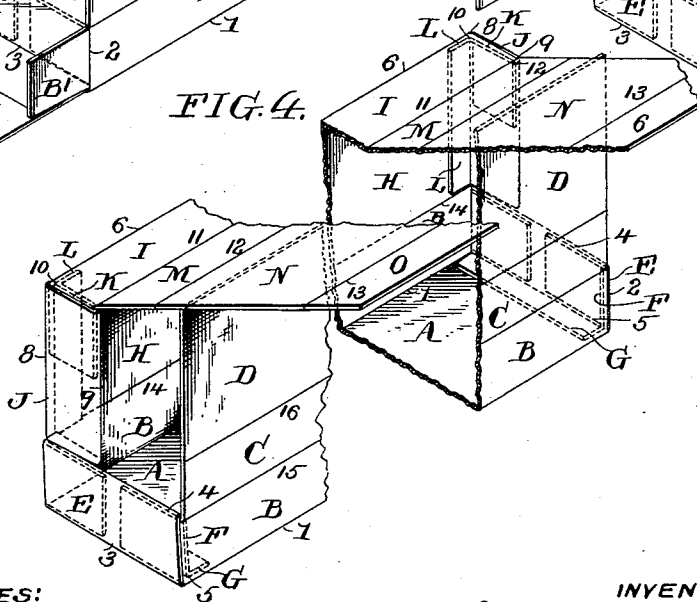


FIG. 4.



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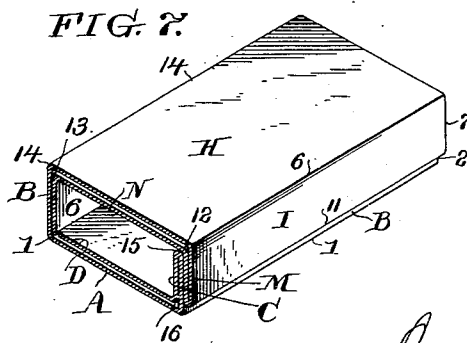
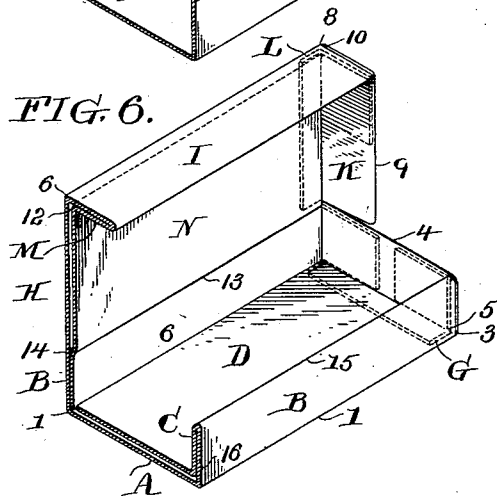
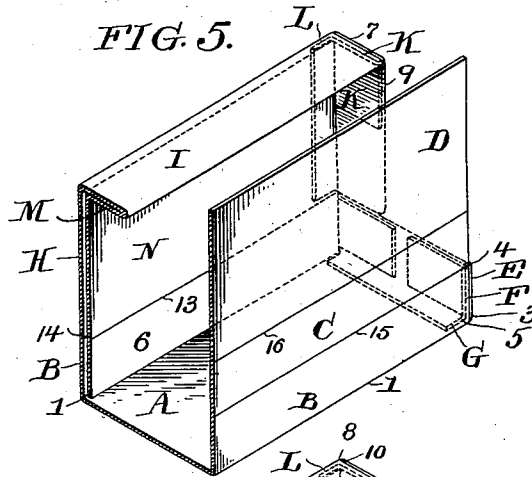
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

J. T. CRAW.
PAPER BOX.

No. 564,592.

Patented July 28, 1896.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH T. CRAW, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF,
ROBERT P. BROWN, AND EDWARD L. BAILEY, OF PHILADELPHIA,
PENNSYLVANIA.

PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 564,592, dated July 28, 1896.

Application filed July 8, 1895. Serial No. 555,185. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH T. CRAW, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Jersey City, county of Hudson, State of New Jersey, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Paper Boxes, of which the following specification is a true and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof.

My invention relates to the construction of paper or pasteboard boxes of the kind known as "knockdown" boxes, and has for its object to provide a box and box-cover formed integral with each other and constructed so as to be easily brought to shape, having great strength and rigidity and a finished appearance.

The nature of my improvements will be best understood as described in connection with the drawings in which they are illustrated, and in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a blank adapted to the manufacture of my improved boxes in what I consider the most advantageous manner. Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 show progressive steps in the erection of the box from the blank, Figs. 5 and 6 being represented as with one end cut away to better illustrate the folding operation, Fig. 7 representing the completed box with its lid closed down and its end cut away. Fig. 8 is a longitudinal section through the completed box and cover; Fig. 9, a transverse section; and Figs. 10 and 11, perspective views representing the completed box with its cover raised and closed, respectively.

A indicates the bottom of the box proper, B B the side folds, and E E the end folds thereof, and B' B', &c., indicating extension-laps of the usual character, which serve to lock the sides together. On each of the end folds E, I form a lap F, and on the front side fold B, I form a corresponding lap C, side laps F and C turning downward on the lines 4 4 and 15 and lying against the inside of the folds E and B, to which they are attached. I prefer, also, to provide the laps F with terminal laps G, which lie upon the bottom A of the box when it is erected. From the rear

side fold B extends a lap H, which forms the top of the box-cover and which is provided with end laps J and terminal folds K and L, corresponding to the folds and laps E, F, and G, extending from the bottom of the box.

I indicates a side fold, which forms the front of the box-cover, M being a lap which is bent down on the line 11 and lies on the inside of the fold I; N, a lap formed in continuation of the lap M and forming an inner or false top to the box-cover, while O is a lap which in forming the box is pressed down against the rear side B of the box proper, D indicating a false or inner bottom to the box, which I preferably form as a continuation to the lap C, but which may be made of a separate piece of paper or, obviously, may be a continuation of the lap O.

The blank may be conveniently manipulated as indicated in Figs. 2 to 6, the side folds B being first bent up perpendicularly on the lines 1 1, as shown in Fig. 2, the end laps B' being then bent inward, as shown in dotted lines in the same figure, the end folds E being then bent up on the line 3, the laps F bent down on the line 4, so as to inclose the laps B' between E and F, and the terminal laps G pressed down on the bottom of the box, as indicated in Figs. 3 and 4. The fold I is then bent inward at right angles to H on the line 6. The laps I' are then bent inward, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 3 and around the lines 7, the side folds J then bent inward on the lines 8, and the laps K bent inward on the lines 9 to inclose the laps I' between J and K, the terminal laps L being in the same manipulation pressed down against the top H of the cover. The lap M is then pressed down on the line 11 until it lies against the fold I, lap N being pressed down over the top H of the cover, and the terminal lap O bent downward on the line 13 until it lies against the rear side B of the box, as indicated in Figs. 5 and 6. Then the lap C is bent in on the line 15 until it lies against the inside of the front fold B and the terminal lap D is pressed down over the bottom A of the box, serving as an abutment to all of the pieces inside said box, including the lap O. In case an independent false bottom is used, the front lap C would

naturally be bent to place in the beginning of the manipulation of the box proper, and this would also be true if the inner bottom piece D were formed as an extension of the lap O, as it obviously could be without substantially modifying the character and construction of my box. I prefer, however, even where the inner or false bottom D is not formed as a part of the lap C, to provide such lap with a terminal flange adapted to rest on the bottom A of the box.

The lid or cover of the box is practically hinged on the crease-lines 13 and 14, and it will be obvious that the lid will naturally stand in the position indicated in Figs. 6 and 10, which facilitates the display of goods packed in the box, while at the same time the friction of the double sides of both the box and cover is sufficient to hold the box closed, as shown in Figs. 7 and 11.

I do not in this application claim the construction of the box or cover illustrated and described separately considered, but confine myself to the structure comprising the box and cover hinged together and considered as an article of manufacture in itself, the construction illustrated and described as to the box and cover separately considered forming the subject-matter of my application for Letters Patent, filed July 8, 1895, Serial No. 555,186.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A knockdown box and hinged cover, the box portion having front and end laps adapted to turn down inside the wall-folds of the box, the cover portion extending from the rear side fold of the box and having front and side laps adapted to turn down inside the wall-folds of the cover, the front side lap of the cover having also laps forming an extension thereof and adapted to form an inner box-fold for the cover and an inner rear wall to the top.

2. A knockdown box and hinged cover, the box portion having front and end laps adapted to turn down inside the wall-folds of the box, the cover portion extending from the rear side fold of the box and having front and side laps adapted to turn down inside the wall-folds of the cover, the front side lap of the cover having also laps forming an extension thereof and adapted to form an inner top fold for the cover and an inner rear wall to the box, and an inner bottom piece for the box adapted to hold the inner side laps thereof against the outer folds.

3. A knockdown box and hinged cover, the box portion having front and end laps adapted to turn down inside the side folds of the box, the cover portion extending from the rear

side of the box and having front and side laps adapted to turn down inside the side folds of the cover, the front side lap of the cover having also laps forming an extension thereof and adapted to form an inner top fold for the cover and an inner rear wall to the box, and an inner bottom piece for the box formed integral with an inner side lap thereof and adapted to hold the inner side laps thereof against the outer folds.

4. A knockdown box and hinged cover, the box portion having front and end laps adapted to turn down inside the side folds of the box, the cover portion extending from the rear side of the box and having front and side laps adapted to turn down inside the side folds of the cover, the front side laps of the cover having also laps forming an extension thereof and adapted to form an inner top fold for the cover and an inner rear wall to the box, and an inner bottom piece for the box formed as an extension to the front inner side lap thereof, and adapted to fit against and hold to position the inner laps of the box sides.

5. A knockdown box and hinged cover, the box portion having end laps adapted to fold down inside the end folds of the box and provided with terminal laps adapted to lie against the box-bottom and a front lap adapted to fold down inside the front box or fold and the cover portion extending from the rear box or fold having end laps adapted to fold down inside the end folds of the cover and provided with terminal laps adapted to lie against the top of the cover, a front lap adapted to fold down inside the front fold of the cover and laps extending from said front lap adapted to form an inner or false top to the cover and an inner wall to the back of the box and a false or inner bottom for said box.

6. A knockdown box and hinged cover, the box portion having end laps adapted to fold down inside the end folds of the box and provided with terminal laps adapted to lie against the box-bottom and a front lap adapted to fold down inside the front box-fold, and having an extension adapted to form a false or inner bottom for the box, and the cover portion extending from the rear box-fold having end laps adapted to fold down inside the end folds of the cover and provided with terminal laps adapted to lie against the top of the cover, a front lap adapted to fold down inside the front fold of the cover, and laps extending from said front lap adapted to form an inner or false top to the cover and an inner wall to the back of the box.

JOSEPH T. CRAW.

Witnesses:

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