No. 665,556. Patented Jan. 8, 1901.

Z. B. WEBB.

FOLDING BOX.

(Application filed Dec. 12, 1899.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

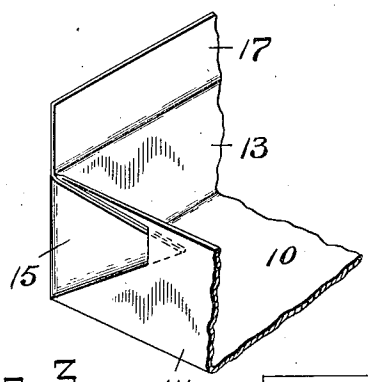


Fig. 3.

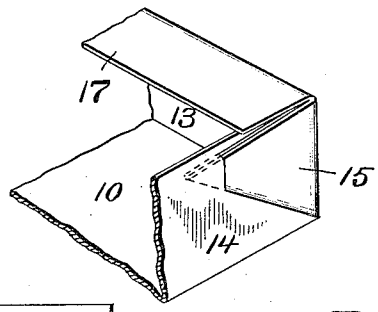


Fig. 2.

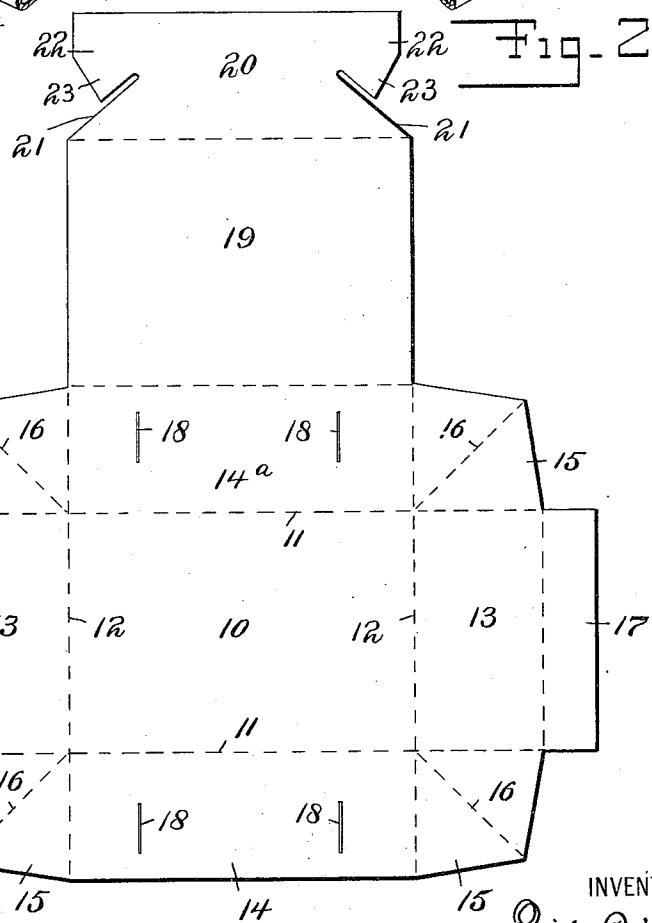


Fig. 1.

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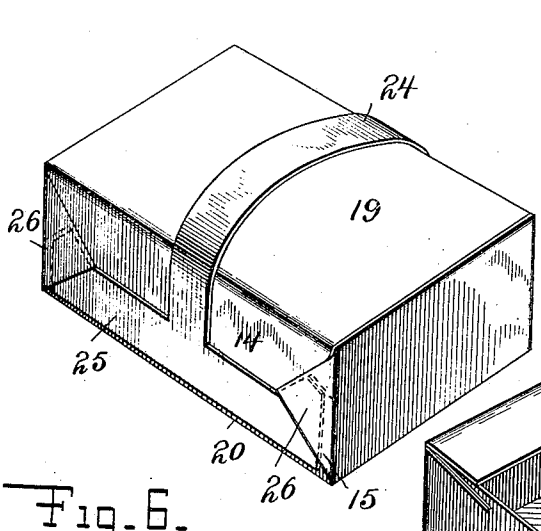


Fig. 6.

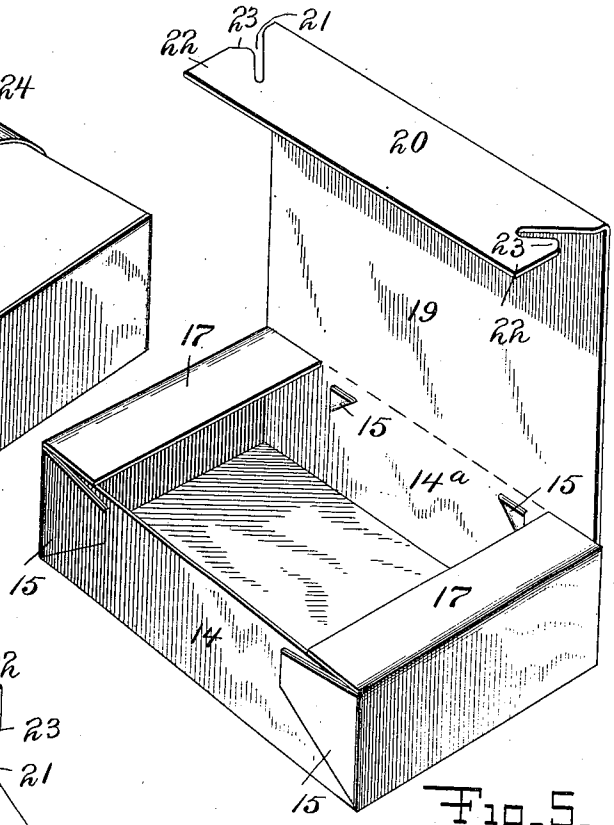


Fig. 5.

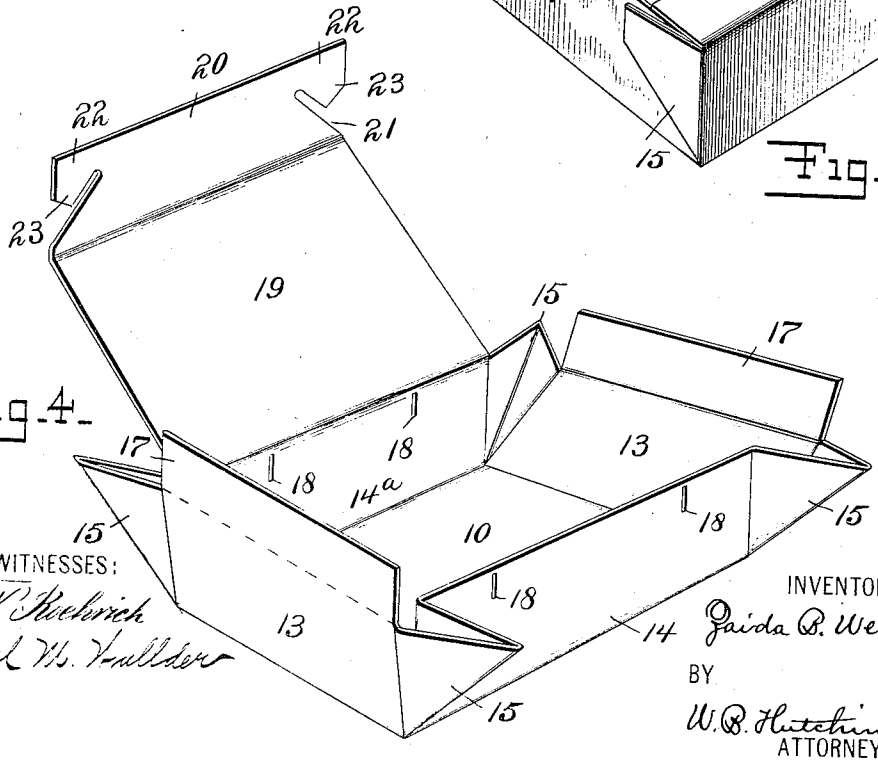


Fig. 4.

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FOLDING BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 665,556, dated January 8, 1901.

Application filed December 12, 1899. Serial No. 740,057. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ZAIDA B. WEBB, of Whippany, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Boxes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in folding boxes; and the object of my invention is to produce a very simple and exceptionally-strong folding box which is formed without gum, paste, or extraneous fastening, which has exceptionally-strong corners, which cuts to good advantage from the stock composing it, which can be conveniently manipulated to either set it up or knock it down, and which has a very convenient and secure means of attaching a handle when necessary.

To these ends my invention consists of a folding box the construction of which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a detail development of the blank cut in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a broken detail perspective view illustrating the formation of the box-corner. Fig. 3 is a substantially similar view of another corner. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the partially-folded box. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the box complete set up ready for use, but with the cover or top open; and Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the closed box with the handle attached.

The blank can be made out of any suitable foldable material, such as paper, and the bottom 10 is of rectangular shape and formed between the score-lines 11 and 12, the two former being parallel and the two latter parallel, and the crossing of the score-lines 11 and 12 forms the end pieces 13 and the side pieces 14 and 14^a, these end and side pieces being adapted to turn up at right angles to the box bottom 10. The crossing score-lines 11 and 12 also form the corner-pieces 15, the outer ends of which are preferably inclined slightly, as the drawings show, so that when the corner-piece is folded along the score-line 16 it will make a tuck the point of which will fall below the upper edge of the end or side piece 13 or 14, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The inclined side edges of the corner-pieces 15 meet at the center at a point coincident with the line 16, which runs from said point to the intersection of the score-lines 11 and 12. It will of course be understood that with certain material the score-lines can be omitted and the corner-pieces folded in the middle to make the tuck referred to. When the corner-pieces are folded up, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the folding is practically accomplished by tipping up the end and side pieces 13 and 14, and the points of the corner-pieces, which are thus made double, are thrust through slots 18 in the side pieces 14 and 14^a, and the box is thus securely held in its set-up position. It will be observed that by having the tucks thrust through the box sides they are very securely held, so as to form a secure fastening for the locking wings or tongues of the box cover or handle, as hereinafter described. It will be noticed that this form of blank is cut with practically even edges without the necessity of making numerous locking-tongues, hooks, &c., and consequently a very simple die can be used and very little stock is wasted. It will be noticed also that the corner is thus made double, which is an important matter, as the corner is usually the weakest part of a folding box.

As illustrated in the drawings, the end pieces 13 have projecting flaps 17, which are adapted to fold inward upon the box, as shown in Fig. 5, and the box is also provided with a top or cover 19, which projects from the outer edge of the side piece 14^a and terminates in a tongue 20, which is adapted to fold down on the front side of the box, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, this tongue being cut away on the side edges, as shown at 21, forming locking-wings 22, which have pointed inner ends 23 to enable the said wings to more easily and securely engage the front tucks or corner-pieces 15 when the cover is closed. When the box is closed, the said tongue 20 fits closely against the front side of the box, and the locking-wings 22 23 are tucked under the corner-pieces, as shown in Fig. 6. If the tuck is

made of the same height as the side piece 14, it will be seen that a very neat effect is produced and the lock is not noticeable.

It will of course be understood that the box can be used without a cover or that any other suitable cover can be used without affecting the principle of the invention.

This box is particularly adapted, owing to the construction of its corners, to have a handle conveniently attached. A suitable handle is shown in the drawings, in which a long strip 24, of length sufficient to extend from front to back of the box, is provided at its ends with wings 25, having widened ends 26, which wings and ends are adapted to engage the corner-pieces 15, and thus be securely held. In the drawings the tucks or corner-pieces 15 are shown as inserted in slots 18, made in the side pieces of the box; but it is of course evident that the slots could be made in the end pieces instead with the same effect, and in this case the handle would of course run from end to end instead of from side to side.

I am aware that it is not broadly new to provide doubled or folding corner-pieces having tucks to engage slots or other parts of the box; but by making the corner-pieces plain and adapted to fold in the middle with slots situated so as to receive the doubled ends a very simple fastening is produced which is exceptionally strong and easy to work and which also provides a ready means for attaching a handle.

It will be seen from the foregoing description that in setting up this box it is only necessary to turn up side and end pieces, grasp the doubled corner-pieces, which assume the positions shown in Fig. 5, and thrust the doubled points into the adjacent slots 18, when the box is complete.

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

1. A box-blank, comprising a rectangular bottom portion, side and end pieces projecting from the four edges of the bottom and adapted to fold up to form the box sides, two opposed side pieces being slotted at points between their upper and lower edges, corner-pieces connected to the side and end pieces adapted to fold in the middle and be thrust doubled through the aforesaid slots, a top projecting from the edge of one of the side pieces, and a locking-tongue at the free end of the top, said tongue having its side edges cut away to form wings adapted to engage the doubled corner-pieces when set up, substantially as described.

2. The combination with the box having the corner-pieces formed into tucks lying against and piercing the sides thereof, of the cover overlapping the box sides and provided with a terminal tongue having wings on its side edges undercut as at 21 to interlock with the aforesaid tucks.

3. The combination with the box having the corner-tucks piercing the box sides and lying on the exterior of the box, of the cover connected to one edge of the box and carrying at its free end locking-wings undercut as at 21 to extend beneath and engage the tucks aforesaid, substantially as described.

4. The combination with the box having exterior corner-tucks the points of which are secured, of a handle having laterally-extending wings to enter beneath and be held by the said tucks, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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