A. J. VANCE.

BOX.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 17, 1908.

902,700. Patented Nov. 3, 1908.

Fig. 1.

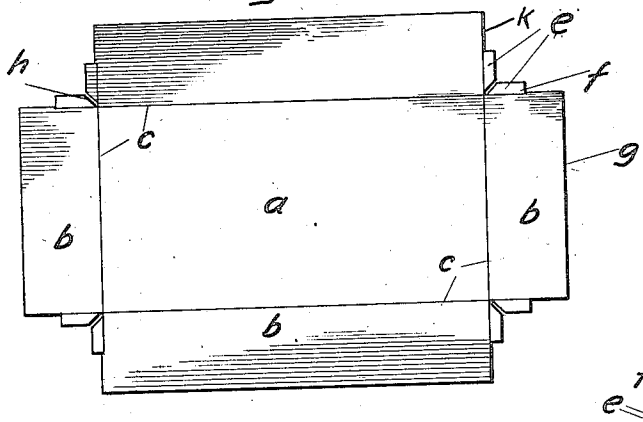


Fig. 5.

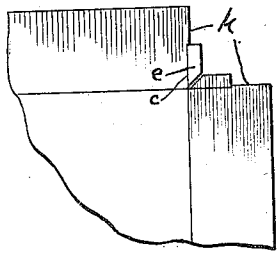


Fig. 2.

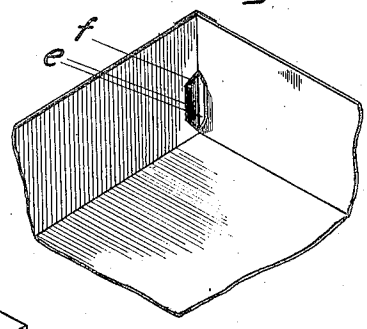


Fig. 3.

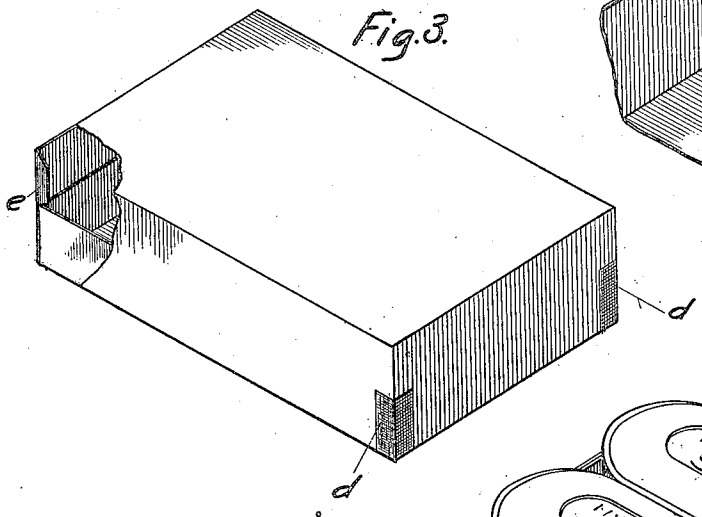
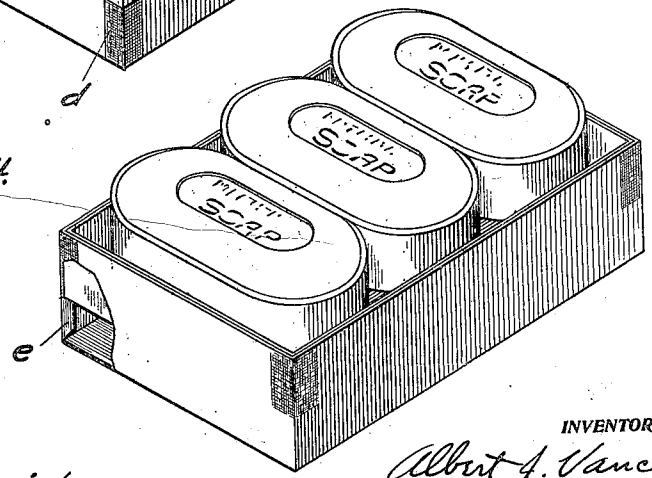


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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BOX.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 3, 1908.

No. 902,700. Application filed April 17, 1908. Serial No. 427,695.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT J. VANCE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to improve and cheapen that class of boxes in which one section of the box is shallower than the other and the deeper section provided with stops to support the shallower section. Such boxes are extensively used for toilet soap, and various other lines of manufacture, and the purpose of constructing the body section of the box shallower than the cover and providing stops in the cover is to more effectually display the goods when the cover is reversed and placed upon the bottom of the box.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a view of the blank form from which the box cover is made. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary perspective view of the interior of one corner of the cover showing the stops. Fig. 3 is a view of the box when closed, one corner of the cover being broken away to show the stop. Fig. 4 is a view of the box open and with the cover in reversed position upon the bottom thereof. Fig. 5 is an enlarged fragmentary view of one corner of the blank shown in Fig. 1.

Boxes of the class to which my invention is applied are generally rectangular in form, but it is obvious that they may be constructed of other shapes. A blank for a rectangular box is illustrated in Fig. 1, this blank consisting of a base *a* and sides *b* projecting therefrom, the sides being rectangular in form. The blank is folded along the lines *c* to the form shown in Fig. 3 and held in position by strips of cloth *d* or other material, after which the box is usually covered by a paper label pasted thereto. Projecting from the meeting edges of the sides *b* are stops *e* formed integral with the remainder of the blank. The outer edges *f* of these stops are located at a distance from the outer edge *g* of the side *b* a distance approximately equal to the depth of the body of the box, and the stops may extend to the base, as illustrated, or part way to the base. In practice, I have found it preferable to have the stops extend to the base, beveling the lower edges at *h*, as illustrated in Fig. 1, in order to afford clearance.

It is obvious that when the blank illustrated in Fig. 1 is folded to form the cover section with the stops bent inwardly, the structure will have the appearance illustrated in Fig. 2, the outer edges *f* of the stops forming a firm rest for the body of the box, both in the closed position shown in Fig. 3 and the open or display position shown in Fig. 4.

While I prefer the construction illustrated in which each of the corner stops is formed of two projections *e* extending inwardly from the meeting edges of the sides, it is obvious that a single projection extending inwardly from each corner would suffice to support the body of the box, and I consider that my invention embraces either construction and is not limited to the particular form illustrated.

I have found that the turning in of the stops *e* has a slight tendency to separate the meeting edges of the sides at the corners of the box. As shown in Fig. 1 and on a larger scale in Fig. 5, I provide against this by extending the sides at the point designated *k* slightly beyond the scored line *c*, as indicated at *k*. By this means a tight junction of the meeting edges of the sides is provided above the stops *e*.

Heretofore it has been customary to form the stops whereby the body of the box is supported in the cover by gluing or pasting separate strips of cardboard to the interior of the cover. My invention possesses several advantages over this method. The projecting stops *e* of my structure are formed of the minimum amount of cardboard, and furthermore are formed of material that would otherwise be wasted. The formation of the stops according to my method involves little extra labor, merely necessitating the construction of a cutter or other mechanism of a form adapted to cut the blank illustrated in Fig. 1. By this means the labor of attaching the separate stops heretofore used is obviated. Another advantage results from the fact that where highly glazed paper is used considerable difficulty is encountered in making the glue or paste used for separate stops adhere to the material of the box. A further advantage in manufacture results from my invention by reason of the fact that when a separate stop is pasted to the box cover, it is necessary to put the box aside for an hour or more to await the drying of the paste be-

fore folding the cover to closed position and pasting in said position, or if these operations are reversed it is necessary to await the drying of the paste used in each operation before proceeding to the next. In the manufacture of my improved box cover, one of the pasting operations is done away with and the manufacture of the cover is to that extent expedited.

It will be understood that my invention is not restricted to the precise details of form and construction herein described and illustrated, but covers the invention as defined in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A box section comprising a base, sides connected thereto, and stops integral with said sides and projecting diagonally inwardly therefrom at their meeting edges.

2. A box section comprising a base, sides integral with said base, stops integral with said sides, said stops projecting from the meeting edges of said sides and extending from a point intermediate the ends of said meeting edges toward the base, and a second box section adapted to fit within the first named box section and having a depth equal to the distance from the edges thereof to the stops therein.

3. A box section comprising a base, sides integral therewith, integral stops projecting from the meeting edges of said sides and extending from a point intermediate the ends of said meeting edges toward the base, and a second box section comprising a base and sides, said second section being adapted to be received within the first named section and to rest on said stops.

4. A box section comprising a base, sides integral with said base, integral stops projecting from the meeting edges of said sides and extending from a point intermediate the ends of said meeting edges toward the base, the outer part of the meeting edges of said sides extending slightly beyond the angle between the stops and the adjacent portions of the sides.

5. A box section comprising a base, sides connected thereto, and stops integral with said sides and projecting inwardly therefrom at their meeting edges, the adjacent stops at each corner abutting against each other.

6. A box section comprising a base, sides connected thereto, and stops at each end of each side, said stops being integral with the respective sides and projecting inwardly therefrom.

In testimony whereof, I have subscribed my name.

ALBERT J. VANCE.

Witnesses:

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