

C. BEAUMONT.
 CARDBOARD STRUCTURE.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 3, 1909.

1,064,124.

Patented June 10, 1913.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

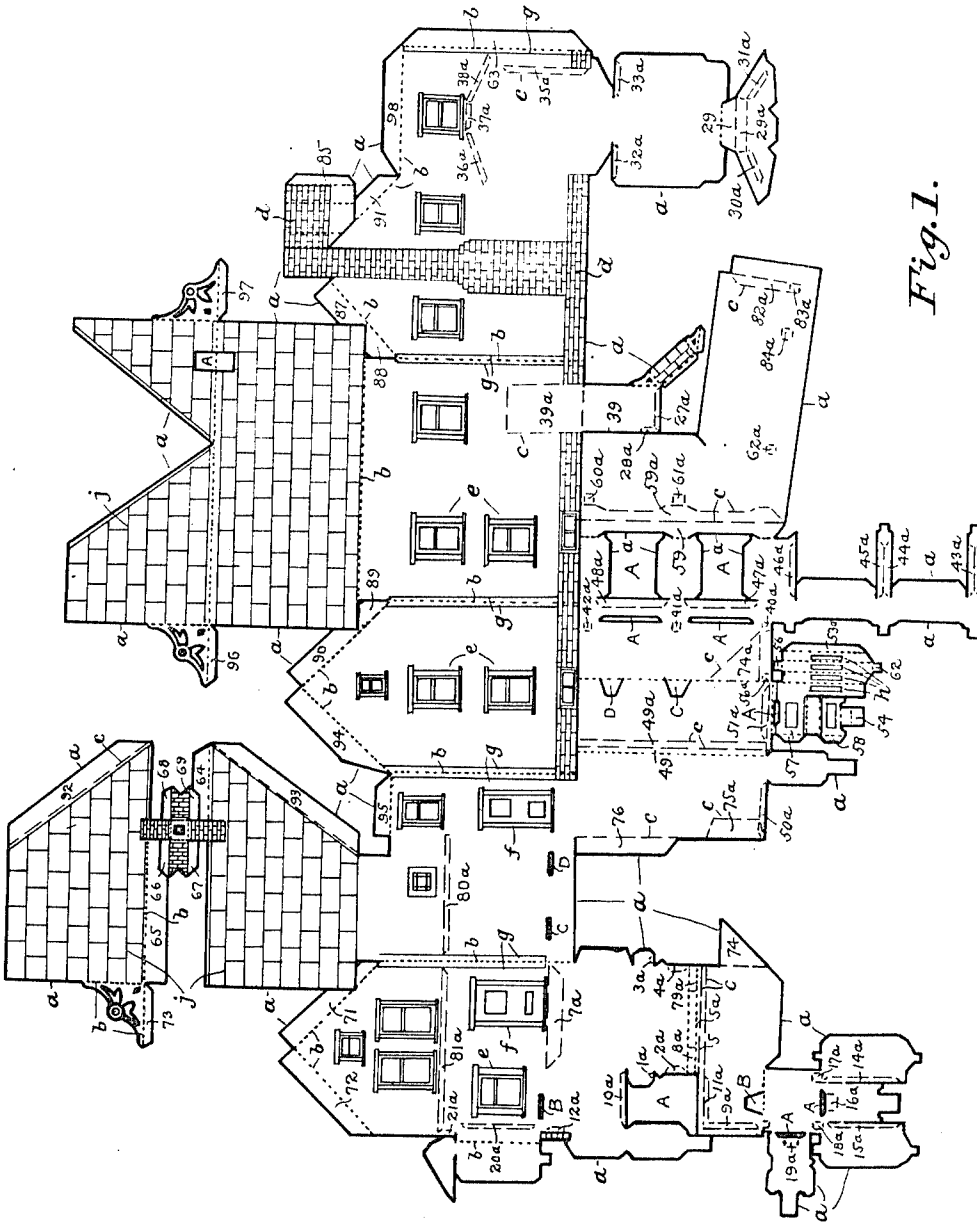


Fig. 1.

Witnesses;
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 Ruth A. Miller

Inventor;
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 By Harry Freese.
 Attorney.

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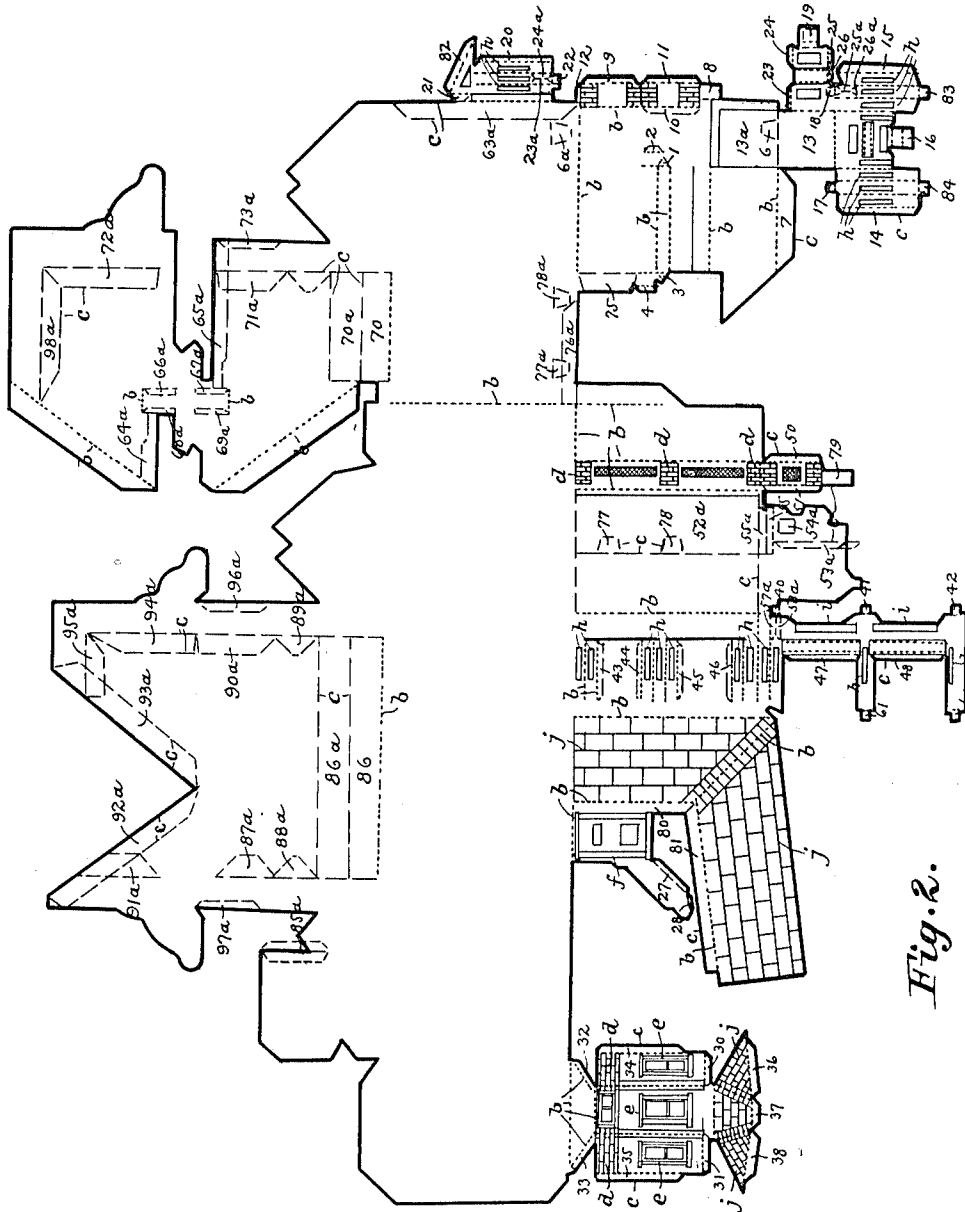


Fig. 2.

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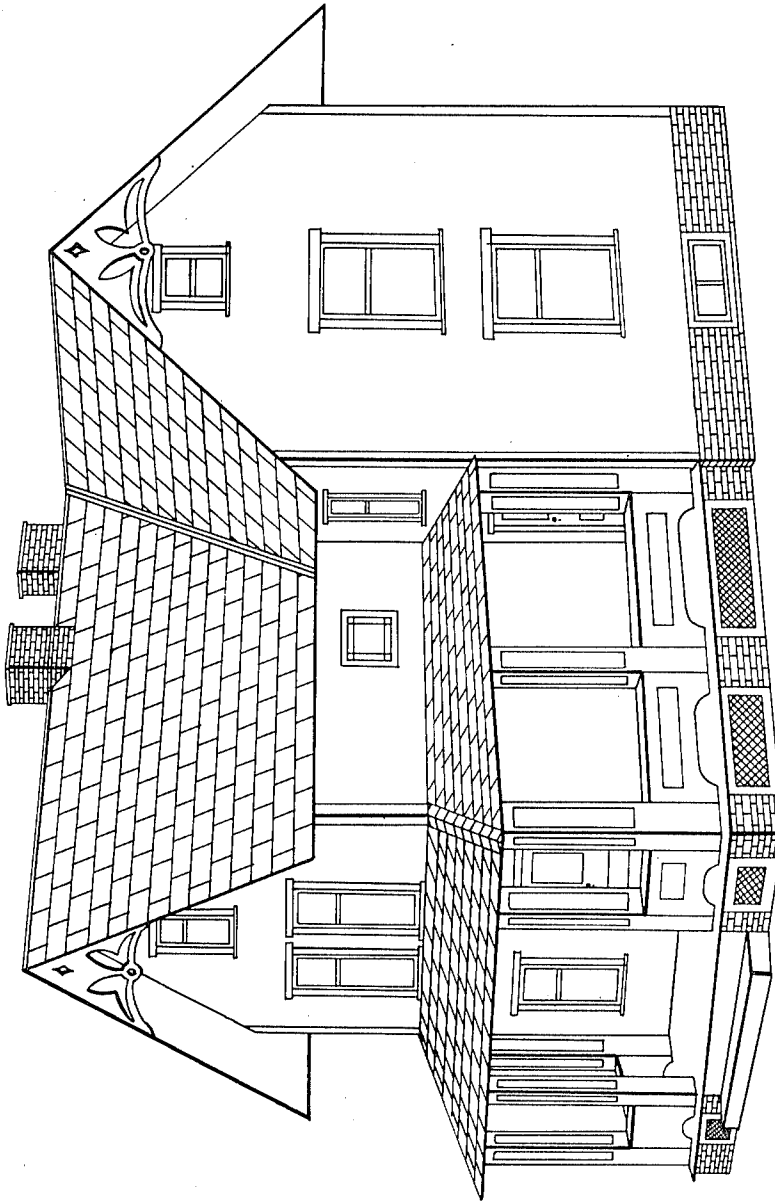


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLIFFORD BEAUMONT, OF CANTON, OHIO.

CARDBOARD STRUCTURE.

1,064,124.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 10, 1913.

Application filed May 3, 1909. Serial No. 493,473.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLIFFORD BEAUMONT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Canton, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cardboard Structures, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a miniature house or similar structure, made of cardboard or other sheet material; and the object of the improvement is to provide a one-piece card-board blank adapted to be readily cut, scored, flexed or folded and glued together, to make a complete structure, including projecting and indirectly connected exterior parts, as the roof, railings and columns of a porch.

A further object of the invention, is to so imprint the blank that the exterior portions of the completed structure will be ornamented, decorated or colored in a suitable manner to simulate the appearance of the full-sized object represented by the miniature.

The improvement is also intended to furnish intellectual enjoyment as well as instruction for children and adults, in cutting out and forming the complete structure from the card-board blank.

These objects are attained by imprinting the main portions of the exterior design on one side of the blank and other portions of the exterior design on the reverse side thereof; by indicating the outlines and inlines to be cut, the score lines to be flexed or folded, and the outlines of abutting surfaces; each in a different and distinguishable manner; and also by designating or indexing the surface portions which are to be abutted and glued together in a like or similar manner, and also in series to indicate the order in which the abutting surfaces are to be secured together.

A preferred embodiment of the invention, thus set forth in general terms, is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is an obverse plan view of the card-board blank; Fig. 2, a reverse plan view of the same; and Fig. 3, a perspective view of the completed structure.

Similar letters and numerals refer to similar parts throughout the drawings.

The outlines and inlines *a* to be cut are preferably indicated on the blank as shown in the drawings, by heavy solid black lines; the scoring lines *b* along which angles are

to be formed by flexing or folding the cardboard, are indicated in the drawings by dotted lines, and are preferably indicated on the blank by broken or dotted black lines; and the outlines *c* of the surface portions or spaces of the blank to be abutted and secured to other like spaces, where the same are not indicated by the cutting or scoring lines, are indicated in the drawings by thin broken lines, and on the blank are preferably indicated by red or other colored lines to more clearly distinguish them from the cutting and scoring lines. The other lines which are employed on the design to indicate features of construction or ornamentation, as for instance the joints *d* of exposed brick work in the foundation or chimneys, the outlines *e* and *f* of windows and doors, the edge lines *g* of corner strips, the panel lines *h* and *i* of porch posts and railings, and the outlines *j* of the roof slate, are preferably indicated on the blank, as in the drawings, by thin solid black lines, to clearly distinguish them from the cutting, scoring and abutting-space lines.

For the use of beginners in cutting out the blank, it is sometimes preferred to designate all the interior portions which are cut out to form apertures or openings in the body of the blank, by like characters as A; and also to designate the tongues and the slits through which they are to be inserted by similar or like characters as B, C and D; although such designation is not essential for the reason that the apertures are obviously made when the heavy black lines are cut, and that one side or the other of each tongue is designated as an abutting surface, and the slit through which it is to be inserted naturally suggests itself in the formation of the structure.

The various spaces which are to be abutted and glued together, are designated and distinguished by like or similar reference numerals or other characters, preferably in series to indicate the order of attachment; as, in the drawings, the reference numerals 1, 1^a, to 98, 98^a, inclusive. In the blank, it is usually preferable to designate the corresponding spaces by the same number imprinted in different colors, as, for instance, black and red; and it is evident that exactly the same characters without any distinguishing exponent or color can be employed to designate the two abutting surfaces, without causing any misunderstanding or con-

fusion. The abutting-spaces include not only edge tongues and flanges of the cut-out blank, but also certain contiguous body portions thereof as 13—13^a, 59—59^a and 86—86^a, which are folded and preferably secured upon each other to form the projecting and indirectly connected portions of the completed structure. And finally, the design which is to constitute the exterior face of the completed structure, is preferably imprinted partly on one side and the remainder on the other side of the blank, and the same is preferably ornamented and colored to simulate like parts of the natural object represented by the miniature structure; as, for instance, the brick work and the roof ridges and gutters may be colored red, the window frames, corner boards and other trimmings green, the porch floors sienna, and the slate roof sepia.

When the card-board blank is imprinted as above described, a suitable explanation of the method of making the completed structure is preferably printed on the same sheet, which explanation may be, in form, as follows:

Directions.

First. Cut the design out by cutting along the heavy black outline. Cut all heavy black lines shown on the white undecorated or uncolored surfaces. Cut the heavy black line along the entire base of brick wall. Cut out all spaces marked A.

Second. With a sharp knife and a rule cut the surface of the paper along all dotted lines on both sides of the design being careful not to cut the paper entirely through but just enough to cause it to fold straight along the dotted lines. (Be careful to observe the dotted lines on the colored surfaces.)

Third. Flex or fold the paper always with the dotted lines exposed. Never flex or fold dotted lines in. All dotted lines should be flexed or folded before gluing any part.

Fourth. All spaces marked with a black number should be glued to the space marked with the corresponding red number. For example,—glue should be applied to the space marked with a black number 1 and then this space should be placed against

the space marked with a red number (1^a), and so on pasting the numbers in their order. When gluing, hold each part tightly together for a short time until the glue takes a firm hold.

Fifth. After gluing number 5 insert flap marked B in slot marked B. After gluing number 73 insert flaps C and D in slots C and D, respectively. After pasting number 85 insert chimney in opening in roof and then glue all the succeeding numbers.

By following the directions thus given, the one-piece card-board blank can be cut out, flexed or folded and glued to form the complete structure of the house, with roof, chimney, porches, steps and other features, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

It will be understood that it is not essential to prepare the blank for flexing or folding the same along the scoring lines by cutting partially through the card-board as set forth in the directions, for it is evident that a suitable indentation or slight perforations may be made along these lines in the well-known manner when the blank is imprinted. Furthermore, it is not essential to bound the abutting spaces by out-lines, for the same can as well be indicated by imprinting them with some distinguishing color; and finally, it is not essential to secure the abutting spaces together by glue, as described, although this is a very convenient and simple method of fastening the parts together.

I claim:

A sheet blank for making a miniature house or the like, composed of a body portion having windows, doors and like features indicated thereon, and lateral extensions having roofs, railings, columns and like features indicated thereon, there being interior portions designated to be cut out to form open spaces in the blank and certain of the lateral extensions having the corresponding features indicated on the opposite side from the indications on the body portion, whereby the blank can be cut out and folded upon itself to form the indicated features.

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Witnesses:

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