

M. KAMENSTEIN.
 SHEET METAL BOX.
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 4, 1911.

1,000,179

Patented Aug. 8, 1911.

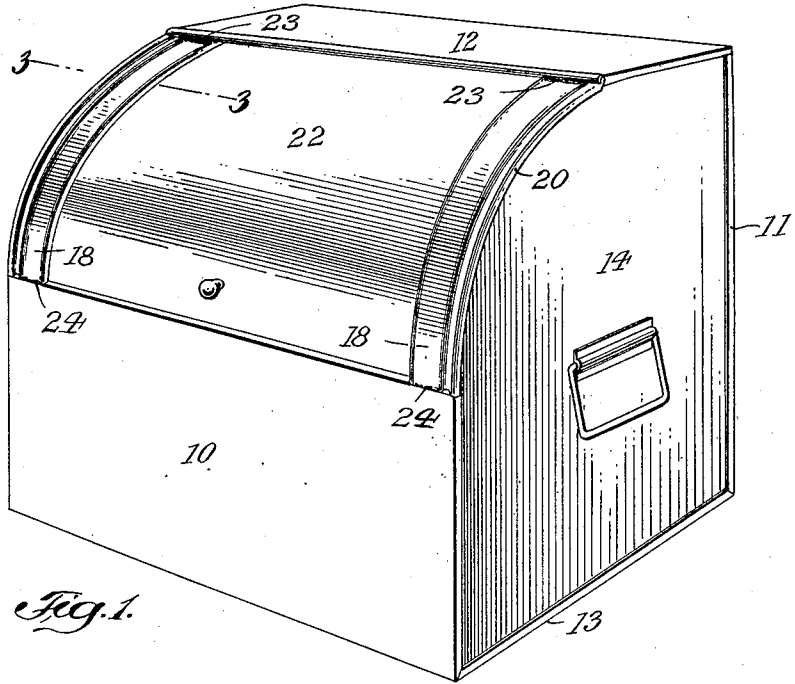


Fig. 1.

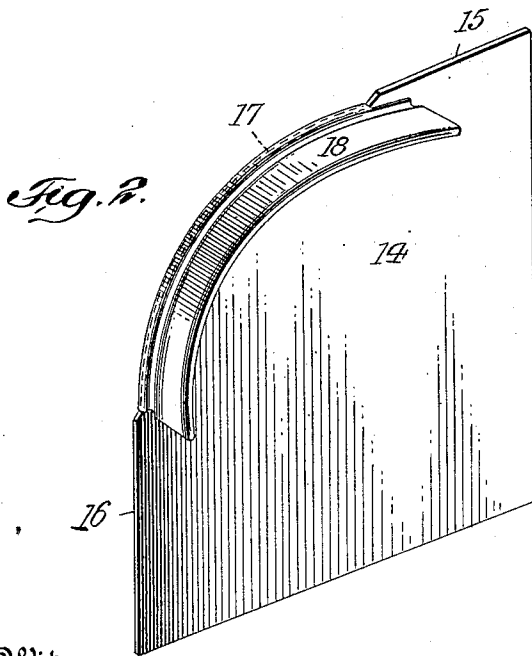


Fig. 2.

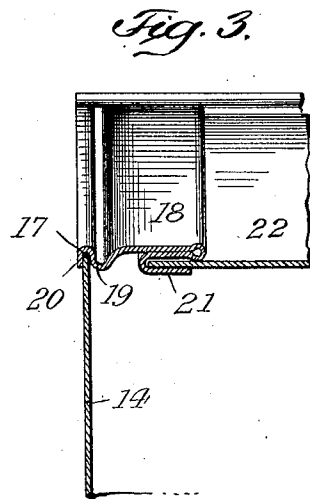


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:
J. H. [Signature]
 Kadenyue Keds.

Inventor
 Myer Kamenstein
 By his Attorneys
 Briscoe & Juniper

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MYER KAMENSTEIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SHEET-METAL BOX.

1,000,179.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 8, 1911.

Application filed February 4, 1911. Serial No. 606,491.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MYER KAMENSTEIN, a citizen of Russia, residing at New York city, county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Sheet-Metal Box, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a sheet metal box of the class designed for the reception of bread, cakes and similar articles.

The invention has for its object more particularly to simplify the construction of the box, by facilitating the assemblage of its parts, which are united and interlocked in a novel and efficient manner.

In the accompanying drawing: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sheet metal box embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a detail showing the connection of one of the box sides with one of the rails, and Fig. 3 an enlarged cross section on line 3—3, Fig. 1.

The front 10 of the box is shorter than the back 11, and the top 12 is shorter than the bottom 13, so that an opening is formed between the forward edge of the top and the upper edge of the front.

The sides 14 of the box have an upper flange 15, and a front flange 16, said flanges corresponding in length to the depth of top 12 and height of front 10 respectively. Between the flanges 15, 16, sides 14 are notched and provided with a curved edge 17 which is thus sunk a distance below the flanges. Against the inner face of each side 14, is fitted a rail 18 curved in conformity with edge 17 and extending some distance beyond the upper end of said edge. This rail has an outer downwardly extending bead 19 and an adjoining integral saddle 20 which loosely straddles curved edge 17, the ridge of said saddle being flush with the body of the rail. A curved sliding lid 22 engaging doubled sections or guides 21 of rails 18 may be either opened or closed, by being slid along the rails in the well known manner.

In assembling the parts, flanges 15, 16 of sides 14, are upset and connected to the corresponding edges of top 12 and front 10 by lap joints. Rails 18 are next so fitted that their beaded and flanged edges 19, 20 grasp the curved edges 17 of sides 14 to which edges the rails are however not seamed. To secure the rails in position, they are soldered to the front edge of top 12, and to the upper edge of front 10, by transversely extending solder joints, as indicated at 23, and 24. By this connection of sides 14 with top 12 and front 10, the rails are rigidly secured in position, and as sides 14 are at their free curved edges 17 overlapped by the beaded rail flanges, a reliable joint is here formed which though unsoldered, prevents buckling of the sides or a displacement of the rails.

It will be seen that by the construction described, the entire box may be finished up to the attachment of the rails, which may subsequently be fitted in position, ready to receive the sliding lid.

I claim:

A sheet metal box having a top, a front spaced therefrom, a pair of sides each having an upper and a forward flange and an intervening curved edge set back from said flanges, joints between said flanges and the top and front respectively, a pair of curved rails each having an outer saddle curved in conformity with the curved side section and hugging the same, and an integral downwardly extending bead intermediate rail and saddle, the face of the rail being flush with the ridge of the saddle, solder joints extending across the rail and connecting it with the upper edge of the front and the forward edge of the top, and a curved lid slidable along the rails.

MYER KAMENSTEIN.

Witnesses:

FRANK V. BRIESEN,
KATHERYNE KOCH.