

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. W. WILCOX.
PAPER PAIL.

No. 529,053.

Patented Nov. 13, 1894.

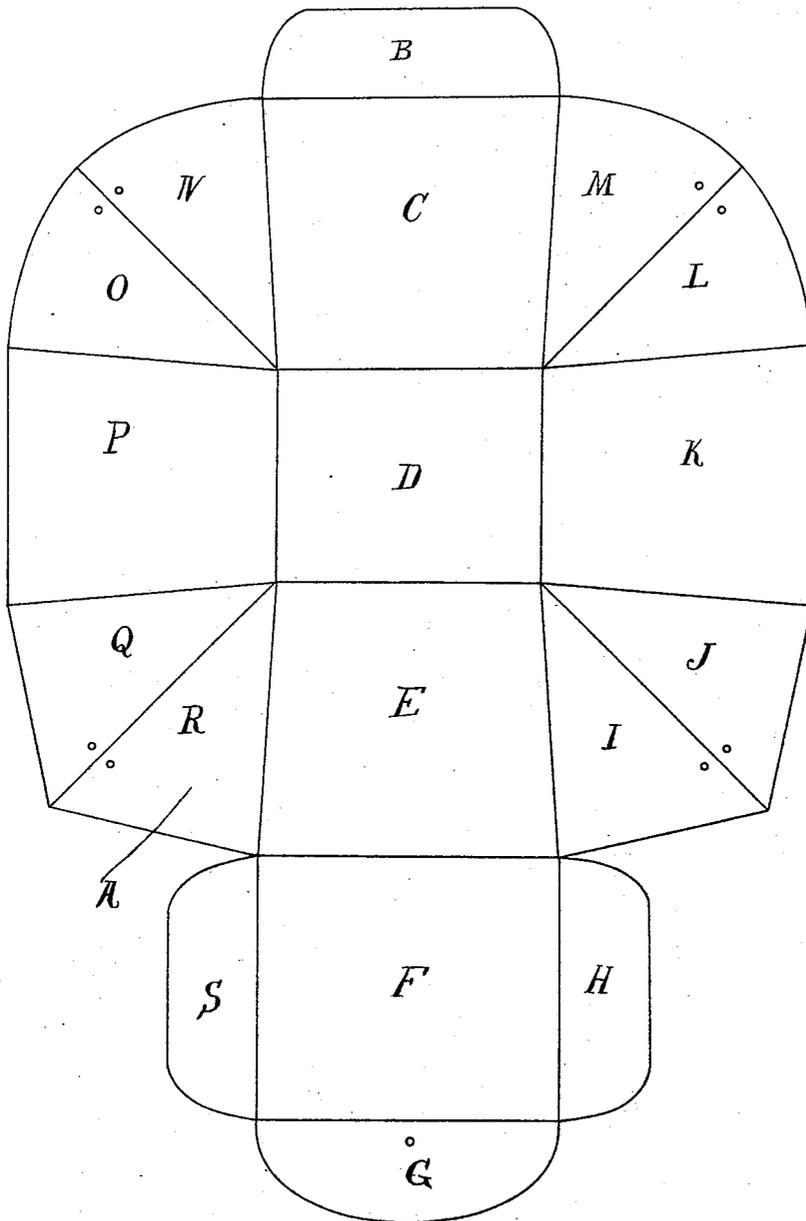


Fig. 1.

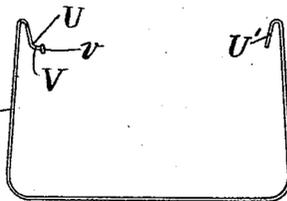


Fig. 2.

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INVENTOR:
Frederick Weeks Wilcox
 By *Charles H. Roberts*
his Attorney.

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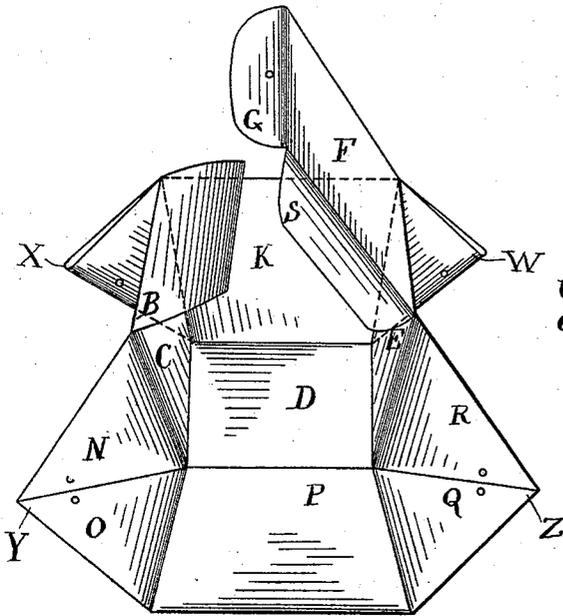


Fig. 3

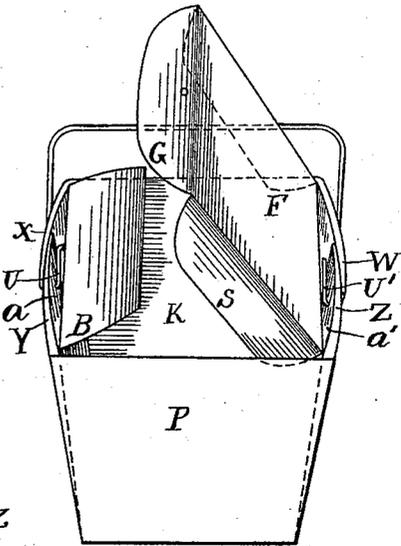


Fig. 4.

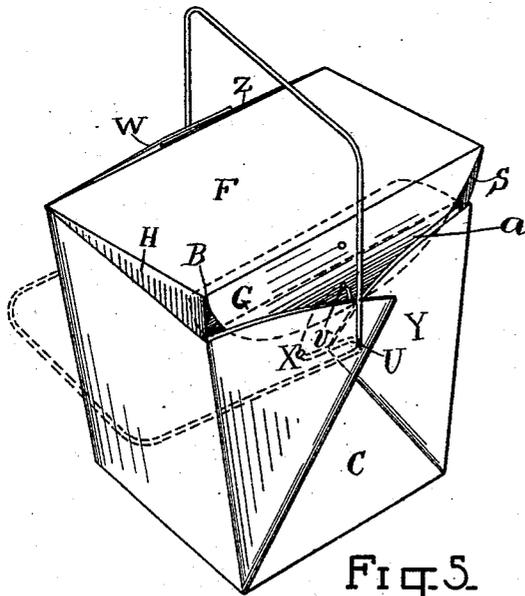


Fig. 5.

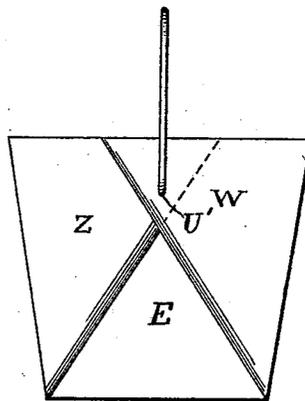


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK WEEKS WILCOX, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PAPER PAIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 529,053, dated November 13, 1894.

Application filed February 19, 1894. Serial No. 500,657. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK WEEKS WILCOX, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Paper Pails, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in paper pails and is an improvement upon the device heretofore patented by Letters Patent of the United States, to Wilcox and Moshier, for a paper pail, numbered 426,698, and dated April 29, 1890, and the objects of my improvement are, to produce from a single piece of paper or any foldable material, a pail whose inner walls are plain and unbroken by folds, creases or projections, and thus not liable to catch or withhold a fluid or other contents on being emptied; also, to produce a pail having cross braces and front lid edge removed from direct contact with the fluid or other contents of the pail; also, to provide a pail whose bail shall not tap or extend through the walls of the pail, and also to produce an automatic locking device for a pail. I attain these objects by cutting, folding and adjusting my material in the manner illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of the cut and scored blank as it appears when ready for folding. Fig. 2 shows the bail. Fig. 3 illustrates the blank partly folded. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the pail as it appears when folded with lid raised but ready to descend upon and cover the pail. It also shows the bended ends of the bail. Fig. 5 is another perspective view showing the lid descending into its pocket or receptacle, outer cross braces, bail and locking device. Fig. 6 shows the attachment of the bail to the outer cross braces of the reverse side of the pail.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The defects of prior paper pails are that the fluid contents are liable to slop out over the edge of the pail and also to leak through the perforation made in the walls of the pail for the wire bail which it is desirable to use. The material is folded inward and rough interior walls are produced which retain the

contents and do not readily part from it when the pail is emptied; also, when the parts thus folded in are of paper and are relied upon for braces or supports they are liable, when thus folded in and in contact with the contents, to be softened after a time by the fluid contents; and their rigidity both as supports for the pail and for the bail is liable to be impaired. The natural spring of the material of the lid also has a tendency to cause the lid to rise, thus inviting the slopping out of fluid contents of the pails heretofore made. In my construction these objections are obviated and a pail, constructed from a single blank, is produced having superior rigidity, and manifest advantages over former pails. The blank is cut from a single piece of material, which, if paper material is used, may be heavy manila paper of the shape shown in the blank A, in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

D, is the bottom of the pail. C, E, and K, P, are opposite sides thereof, respectively.

The parts M, L; N, O; Q, R; and I, J, at the corners are folded together forming ears or lobes marked W, X, Y, Z, respectively, as shown in Fig. 3 which are bent outward to form outside pockets *a, a'* when the bail is attached. The ends of the lobes or ears overlap each other and are perforated to serve as ears for the attachment of the bail or handle of the pail. The bail, which may be made of any suitable material, is preferably made from light wire and is of the shape shown in Fig. 2. After the bail is inserted the ends are bent backward upon themselves, thus forming rivets or fastenings for the two lobes which, being thus stayed, act as cross-braces supporting the walls of the pail. These cross-braces when made of paper, being outside and free from contact with fluid contents of the pail, are not liable to be softened by such contents and will retain their rigidity under ordinary circumstances, and will thus maintain the shape of the pail.

The outside pocket *a* is formed to receive the depending lid-flange B which is tucked into it instead of into the contents of the pail as in former constructions and thus does not soil the hands when opened and also being free from contact with fluid contents, the lid-

flange is not softened but remains suitably rigid to maintain the orifice which receives the fastening hereinafter described. To enable the lid-flange G to be more readily engaged by the thumb for removal from the pocket *a*, and to allow the eye to follow the locking movement of the end of the bail hereinafter described the lobes Y and X are trimmed down as shown in Fig. 5. This also prevents the opening side of the pail from being mistaken for the other side. Perforations are made through the lobes or ears, as shown in Fig. 6 for the insertion of a bail, but these perforations are made through the lobes or ears merely, and do not extend through the walls of the pail. One of the ends of the bail turned backward as aforesaid is also given an inward turn near its extreme end and substantially at right angles with the wall of the pail and this end of the bail is adjusted at the front side of the pail.

A small orifice is made in the lid-flange G at a point which will, when the lid is closed down, engage with the inwardly inclined projection of the bail. The tendency of this projection which, as well as the lid-flange G, is also received within the pocket *a*, is to spring the lobes forming the pocket, off from the adjacent side of the pail, and to spring the side of the pail inward. The bail lies at one side of the pail, as shown in Fig. 5, until the lid is adjusted, and the angles U of the projected locking point V are rounded so that in tucking the lid-flange G into the pocket the edge of the lid flange may readily pass the locking point V if it strikes in its descent. When, however, the lid is adjusted with the lid-flange G in place, and the bail is brought into position, the projection or locking point V describes an arc of a circle until it reaches the orifice previously accurately placed in the lid-flange B at a point on the center line of the pail. As the locking point sweeps into position, it encounters the orifice and is snapped into it by the spring of the material, and of the wire, thus automatically locking the lid down into place and locking the handle in an upright position ready to be seized by the hand.

As an additional security against the unlocking of the lid a small knob *v* is placed on the extremity of the locking point but, while this knob renders the lock more complete, the device is effective without it. The tendency of the lid to rise from the spring of the folded material used in the pail is thus provided against and that tendency is utilized in the anti-slop apron B. This device is a flange formed on the edge of the pail and folded inward as shown in the drawings so that the spring of its material may throw it upward against the roof or under part of the lid when the latter is locked in position. Its use is to break the effect of the wash of fluid contents of the pail against the edges of the pail and to more closely seal or

close the pail against their escape. It is also rounded at the ends and serves for a steering gage which accurately steers the side flaps S, H, into their recesses in the corner of the pail. These side flaps S, H, are deep and rounded at the bottom and when brought down in position by the locking of the lid, their edges press into the corners of the pail and form a support. The rounding of the corners at the bottom allows them to enter the corners of the pail when steered by the rounded ends of the anti-slop apron B.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a pail formed from a single piece of foldable material, the combination with the pail of an integral outside pocket or receptacle whose walls are formed from said material for the reception of a lid-flange, substantially as described and shown.

2. In a paper pail having a chamber for contents and a lid to cover the chamber, the combination of a lid having a depending flap and an inward, upwardly-rising anti-slop apron attached to the wall of the chamber and impinging against the lid, parallel with the depending flap, and to act as a bulwark or protector to the depending flap.

3. In a pail formed from a single piece of foldable material, the combination with the pail having a hinged lid F, of the inward, upwardly-rising, anti-slop-apron B attached to the top of the wall opposite to the hinge of the lid, as a bulwark to ward off the slopping or rising contents from the lid, said apron being adapted to rise against the lid from beneath and impinge against it when closed, substantially as described and shown.

4. In a pail formed from a single piece of foldable material, the combination with the pail of the hinged lid F, having the flap G and a pocket for the flap, and the anti-slop apron B adapted to impinge the lid, substantially as described and shown.

5. An oyster pail formed from a single piece of foldable material and consisting of a body or chamber adapted to hold fluid or partly fluid contents, and a hinged lid for said chamber having a lid-flange or tab, attached to the lid opposite the hinge thereof, said pail being also provided with an integral outside pocket or receptacle whose walls are formed from said material for the reception of the lid flange, substantially as described and shown.

6. In a pail formed from a single piece of foldable material and having a lid an integral outside pocket adapted to receive the lid and an orifice in the lid to receive a fastening, the combination with said pail of a bail having a projecting point, adapted to engage with the orifice and lock the pail, substantially as described and shown.

7. In a pail formed from a single piece of foldable material, the combination with the pail having a lid an integral outside pocket adapted to receive the lid and an orifice in

the lid for the reception of a fastening, of a
bail having a projecting end adapted to en-
gage the orifice in the lid, said projecting end
being also provided with a knob on its ex-
5 extreme point, substantially as described and
shown.

8. In a vessel constructed of foldable ma-
terial the blank A, creased and bent to form
the bottom D, opposite sides C, E, and P, K,
10 corners M L, N O, Q R, and I J, said corners

being adapted to be bent together and fold-
ing outwardly to form outer pockets, the lid
F with flanges S H and G, and the apron B,
attached to the side C.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in 15
presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK WEEKS WILCOX.

Witnesses:

JOHN J. AMES,

A. R. WHITNEY.