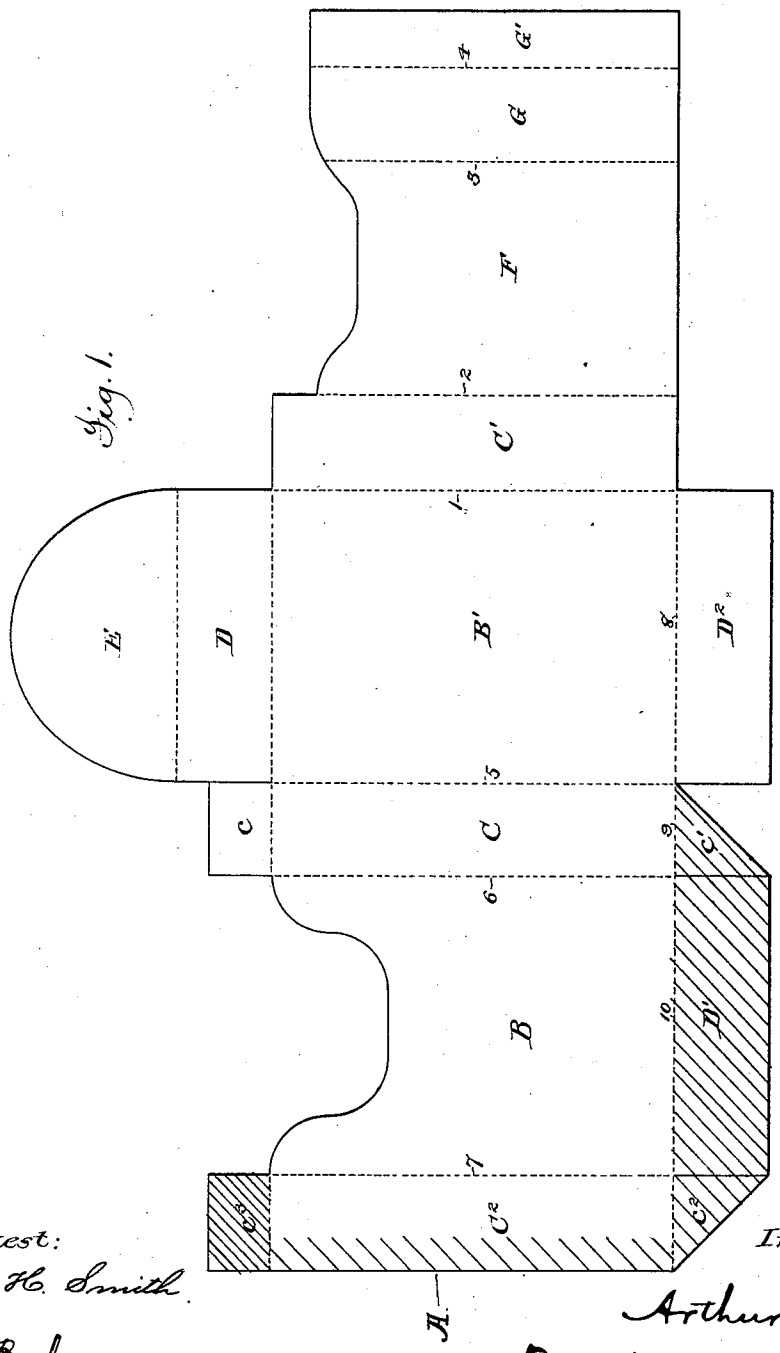
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. G. WILSON.

PAPER BOX.

No. 306,668. Patented Oct. 14, 1884.

Fig. 1.



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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2.

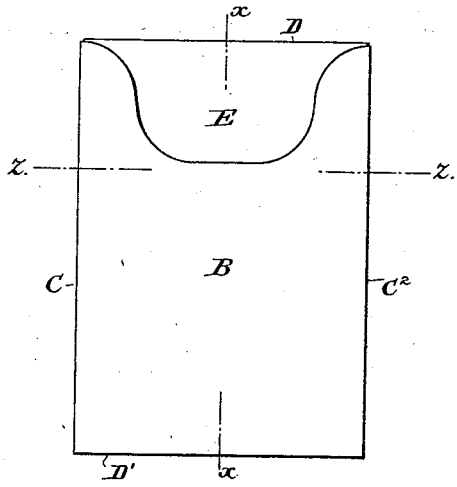


Fig. 3

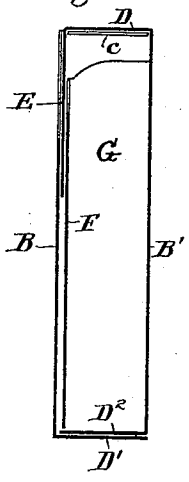


Fig. 5.

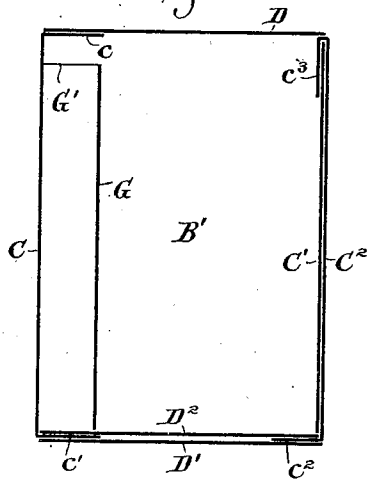


Fig. 4

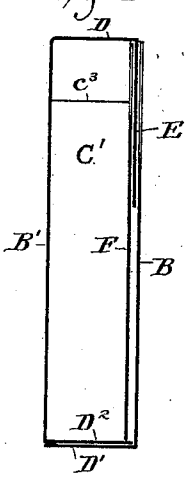
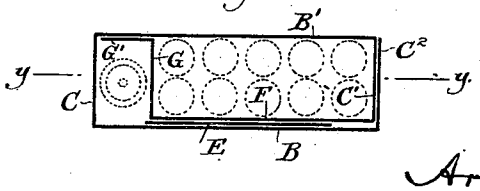


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR G. WILSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO GUSTAV L. JAEGER, OF SAME PLACE.

PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 306,668, dated October 14, 1884.

Application filed April 21, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR G. WILSON, of New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Boxes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this application.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in paper boxes, which will be hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

It is the custom with many users of paper boxes to put up with the main contents of the box some other article of manufacture, partaking sometimes of the nature of a prize or gift, and it is desirable and often important that the main articles and the supplemental article, or the two different contents of the box, be separated or partitioned off one from the other. This I accomplish in the manner and by the construction hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a preferred form of blank cut and creased, and adapted to be folded up and made into a box containing the several features of my invention. Fig. 2 is a back elevation of such a box closed and in condition for the market. Fig. 3 is a vertical central section at *x x*, looking toward the left, as indicated by the arrow. Fig. 4 is a similar section on the same line, but looking toward the right. Fig. 5 is a vertical cross-section taken on the line *y y;* and Fig. 6 is a horizontal section taken on the line *z z*, showing cigarettes and a cigarette-holder in addition.

In the several views the same part will be found designated by the same letter of reference.

The blank A is preferably creased at the portions indicated by dotted lines, for convenience in folding, as well understood, and cut or severed at the places indicated by full lines, to provide the stock at such localities with the capacity to be turned or folded in transverse directions, as also well understood, and as will hereinafter more fully appear.

The parts B B′ of the blank, when folded up, will make or form the two main or broader sides of the box, (commonly designated the "back" and "front" or "face" of the box, respectively,) and the parts marked C, C′, and C^2 will form the narrower sides of the box, while the portions marked D, D′, and D^2 will form the ends of the box, and E its closing-tongue or tuck.

Contiguous to the side piece, C′, is a portion marked F, which, when the box is made, will, with the part B, form the double side, between the two members of which the tuck E is inserted.

Adjoining the part F is a portion, G, provided with an extension, G′, and these parts, together with the sides B and C, will form in the completed box a separate pocket or compartment in the interior thereof. Flaps *c* and *c′* adjoin each end of the part C, the former of which will serve as a cover to the supplemental compartment or pocket, while the latter, as well as the flap c^2 at the lower end of side C^2, will assist in closing the sides and one end of the box. The side C^2 is provided also, at its upper end, with another flap or piece, c^3, to aid particularly in securing the side pieces together and strengthening the box.

Having pasted certain portions of the blank, as indicated by the oblique section-like lines, I should proceed to make a box from such a cut, creased, and pasted blank about as follows: Fold on the line 1, bringing the part C′, &c., upright. Fold on the line 2 and bring the parts F G G′ in a horizontal plane. Fold on the line 3 and bring the part G perpendicular to the side B′, and fold on the line 4, so as to bring the extension G′ face to face with the part B, and with its outer free edge just about touching the crease-line 5, which divides the portions C and B′. Then fold on the line 5 and bring the part C, &c., upright. Fold on the line 6 and lay the part B over against the part F, and then fold on the line 7, turning and fastening the pasted or gummed part C^2 down onto the part C′. When all this has been done, the box will be in an open-ended or tubular condition. Now, in order to close one end (or the bottom of the box) I should first fold the end piece D^2 on the line 8 across the end of the tube; then fold the pasted flaps or ears *c′* c^2 on the lines 9 9 over onto the part D^2, and then turn the past-

ed part D′ on the line 10 down onto the parts D^2, c', and c^2, and secure the same thereto. This will complete the box; but in order to more effectually secure the parts together and strengthen the structure, I prefer to gum the part c^3 and fold it on the line 11 over inwardly and downwardly onto the part C′. The box is now in condition to receive its intended contents. I have illustrated the same as containing cigarettes in the main portion of the box and a cigarette-holder on the supplemental or pocket portion, the partition G, as will be readily seen and understood, keeping the two different contents of the box separated from each other.

It is the practice of the cigarette-manufacturer to pack a cigarette-holder in each box, but to put in some boxes better and more expensive holders than in others, as prizes, which are eagerly sought for by purchasers of the cigarettes.

As boxes have heretofore been constructed there have been no covers or screens to the cigarette-holder pockets, (except the ends proper of the boxes,) and the buyers of the packages have been enabled by merely squeezing and bulging the corner of the box next the pocket to ascertain whether the same contained a common holder or a prize holder.

In order to prevent any examination of the contents of the pocket previous to the breaking of the revenue stamp and the opening of the box, in the proper way, by the withdrawal of the tongue, I have provided the part C with a flap, *c*, which, during the act of closing the box, is turned inward directly over the pocket-opening, and is held in position there by the end piece D when it shall have been folded down in place and the box closed. All that remains to be done now is to fold down the end piece D and enter the tuck E in the space between the wall F and side B of the box. It will be seen that the parts F and B are both formed with "cut-outs" at their upper portions, so as to bring the top edges of the double side below the upper extremities of the parts B, C, C′, and C^2, and thus permit the handy withdrawal of the cigarettes from the box; and it will be observed that the wall F extends slightly above the lowermost portion of the cut-out in side piece, B, which is a desirable feature, since thereby the tongue is inserted between the two parts with greater facility and expedition.

I do not claim a paper box having a closing flap and an interior shield at one side constructed at one edge into a partition extending across the box adjacent to one side, to form a compartment, as such is not my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a box having the pocket-like compartment, one wall of which is formed by the partition G, an interior covering flap or portion, *c*, for the said compartment, in addition to the usual end piece, D, substantially as described.

2. In a box having a double side composed of the parts B and F, the said parts both formed with cut-outs, and the part F extending above the lowermost portion of the cut-out in part B, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of April, 1884,

ARTHUR G. WILSON.

In presence of—
JACOB FELBEL,
JOHN O. GRODE.