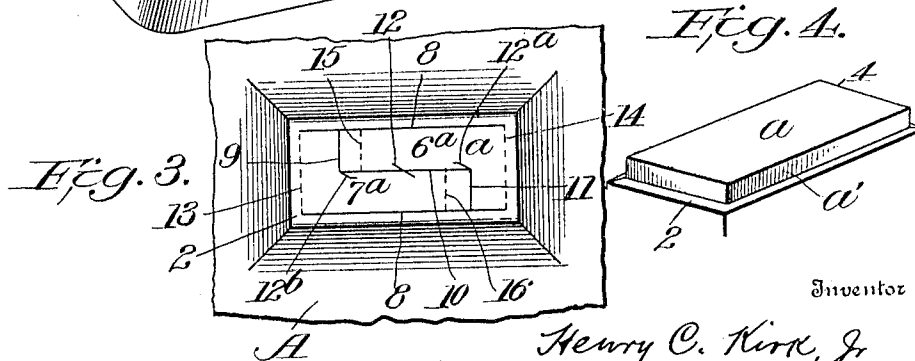
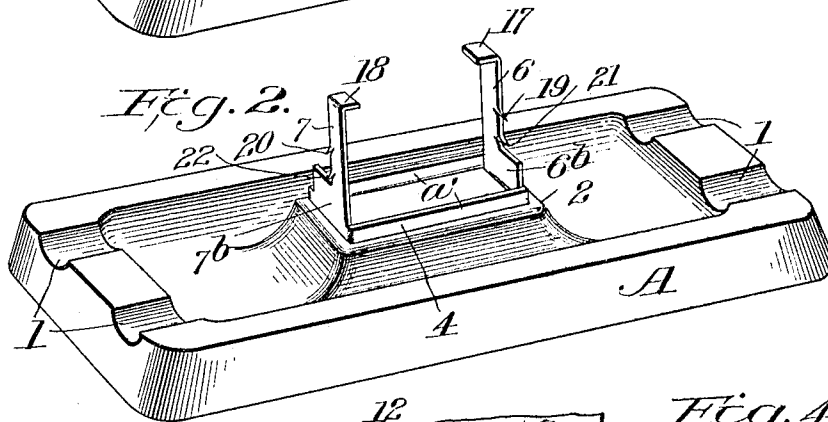
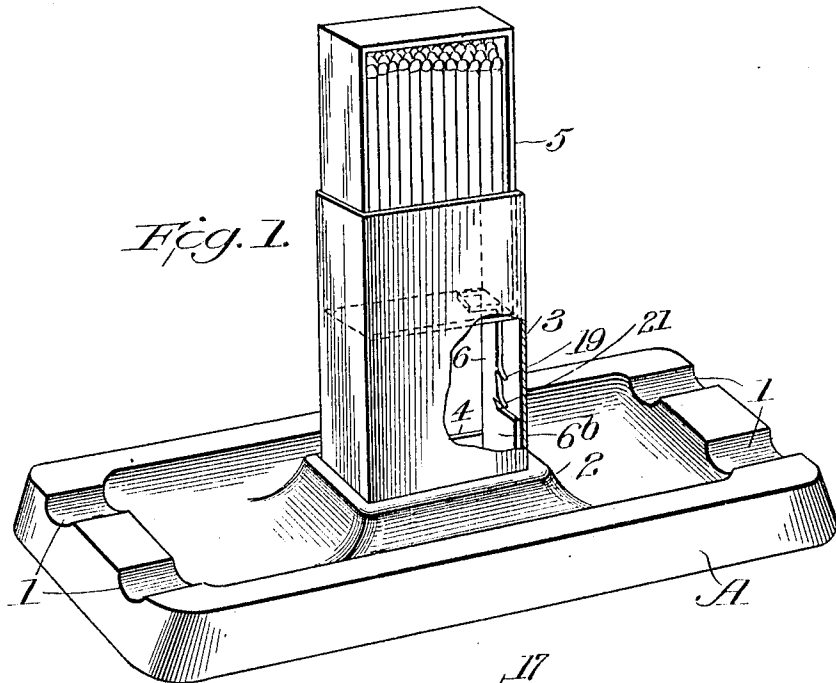


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MATCH BOX HOLDER.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 21, 1908.

949,185.

Patented Feb. 15, 1910.



Witnesses

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HENRY C. KIRK, JR., OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, MARYLAND.

MATCH-BOX HOLDER.

949,185.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 15, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY C. KIRK, JR., a citizen of the United States, residing at Mount Washington, in the county of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Match-Box Holders, of which the following is a specification.

The purpose of my invention is to provide a match box support, made from a single piece of sheet metal, and which is provided with substantial means for holding the match box and its casing and for preventing the removal of the casing except by the application of force sufficient to injure the casing.

The details and advantages of my invention will be clear from the following specification taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the match box holder with a match box thereon, the casing of the box being partly broken away; Fig. 2 is a similar view of the holder; Fig. 3 is a top plan view of a portion of the base or tray, showing the lines along which the metal is cut and bent to form the arms of the holder; and, Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing that portion of the base which forms the match box holder before the parts are cut and bent to form the arms of the holder.

Referring to the drawings, A indicates a suitable sheet metal base, made in the form of a tray, the ends of which may be formed with depressions 1 for supporting cigars. The match box support is formed by pressing the metal upward, as shown at 2, to form a rectangular pedestal somewhat wider and longer than the end of the match box casing 3, and centrally of this pedestal a rectangular boss 4 is pressed upward from the pedestal. This boss is, exteriorly, equal in length and width to the end of the match box 5, so that the casing 3 will fit down around the boss and rest on the pedestal 2 when the casing is in position. After the boss is formed, the top or cap *a* of the boss is cut and bent so as to form two arms 6 and 7 which project upwardly in line with the ends of the boss, to guide and hold the casing and support the box in the position shown in Fig. 1. In order to form these arms, the cap *a* is separated from the sides *a'* of the boss by making cuts, indicated at

8, Fig. 3, along the sides of the top, and the top is then divided into two similar L-shaped parts 6^a and 7^a by cutting along the lines 9, 10 and 11, Fig. 3, the cuts 9 and 11 extending from opposite sides of the top, near its opposite ends, to the cut 10 which extends longitudinally in the center of the top. A short incision 12 is made diagonally in the top across the line of the cut 10, at about the center of the top, and incisions 12^a and 12^b are made in the parts 6^a and 7^a at the points where the cuts 11 and 9 meet the cut 10. After the top has been operated upon in the manner described the two L-shaped parts 6^a and 7^a are bent along the dotted lines 13 and 14 where they adjoin the ends of the boss and are brought to the vertical position shown in Fig. 2, in line with the ends of the boss. The end portions of the arms are then bent inwardly toward one another on the dotted lines 15 and 16, Fig. 3, to form supports 17 and 18, Fig. 2, for the match box. The tongues 19 and 20 formed by the intersection of the cuts 10 and 12, and the tongues 21 and 22 formed by the cuts 12^a and 12^b, are bent slightly outward, as shown in Fig. 2, so that when the match box casing is placed in position these tongues will project outwardly and downwardly and will engage the interior of the casing and prevent the removal of the casing except by the application of sufficient force to tear or cut the casing. The lower tongues 21 and 22, on the more rigid portions of the arms, are the most effective in holding the box.

The arms, it will be noted, are shorter than the total length of the top of the boss, owing to the fact that the cuts 9 and 11 are at a short distance from the ends. This leaves the lower parts 6^b and 7^b of the arms of the full width of the boss, while the upper portions of the arms, which are required to be resilient, are equal in width to one-half of the width of the boss. By cutting the top in the manner described the entire top is utilized to form the arms and these are strong and substantial and have a strong connection with the ends of the boss.

Preferably the metal is pressed upward to form the pedestal 2 so that the match box will be supported above the surrounding portion of the tray, which is used as an ash receiver, but it is not essential that a pedestal be formed, as the bottom of the tray, if made

flat, would serve the purpose of a base or support for the lower end of the match box casing.

What I claim is:—

5 1. A match box holder comprising a sheet-metal base having an upwardly projecting rectangular boss and arms struck up from the cap or top of said boss, said arms projecting from the ends of the boss, and being
10 wider at their lower ends than at their central and upper portions, and having their upper ends bent over to form a support for a match box.

2. A match box holder comprising a sheet-
15 metal base having an upwardly projecting rectangular boss and arms struck up from the cap or top of said boss, said arms projecting from the ends of the boss, and being wider at their lower ends than at their
20 central and upper portions, and having their upper ends bent over to form a support for a match box, and said arms having tongues projecting outwardly to engage the match box casing.

25 3. A match box holder comprising a sheet metal base having an upwardly projecting rectangular boss and arms struck up from the cap or top of said boss, said arms projecting from the ends of the boss, and being
30 substantially as wide as the boss at their

lower ends and narrower in their upper portions and having their upper ends bent over to form a support for a match box.

4. A match box holder comprising a sheet metal base having integral arms projecting 35 upwardly and adapted to fit within the box casing, said arms being wider at their lower ends than at their upper portions, and having their upper ends bent over to form supports for the match box. 40

5. A match box holder comprising a sheet metal base, two similar L-shaped arms struck up from said base and adapted to fit within the match box casing, each arm having its upper end bent over to form a sup- 45 port for the box.

6. A match box holder comprising a sheet metal base, two similar L-shaped arms struck up from said base and adapted to fit within the match box casing, each arm having its 50 upper end bent over to form a support for the box and each arm having an outwardly projecting prong near its lower end.

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

HENRY C. KIRK, JR.

Witnesses:

JNO. WATSON, JR.,
C. ROLLINS ROGERS.