

(No Model.)

H. GOETTSCH.
PAPER BOX.

No. 530,334.

Patented Dec. 4, 1894.

Fig. 1.

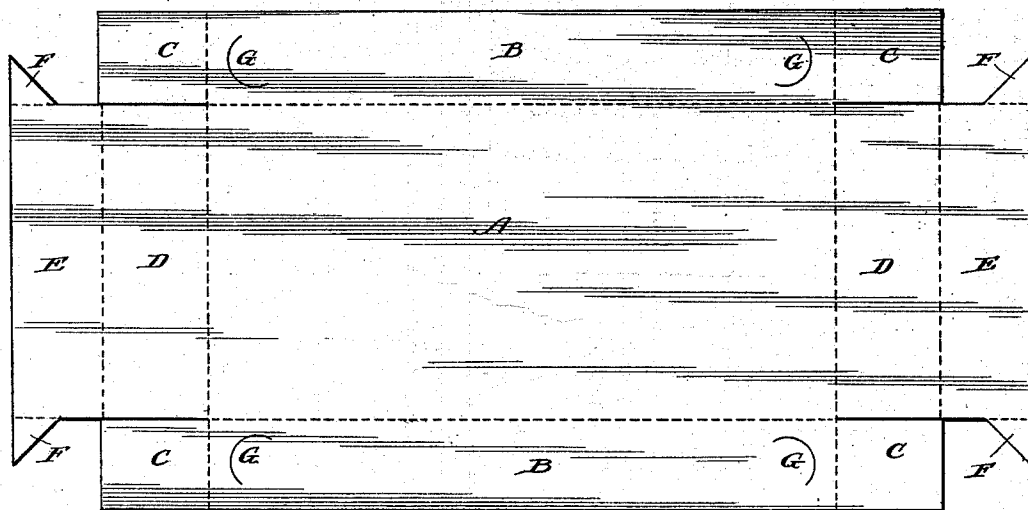
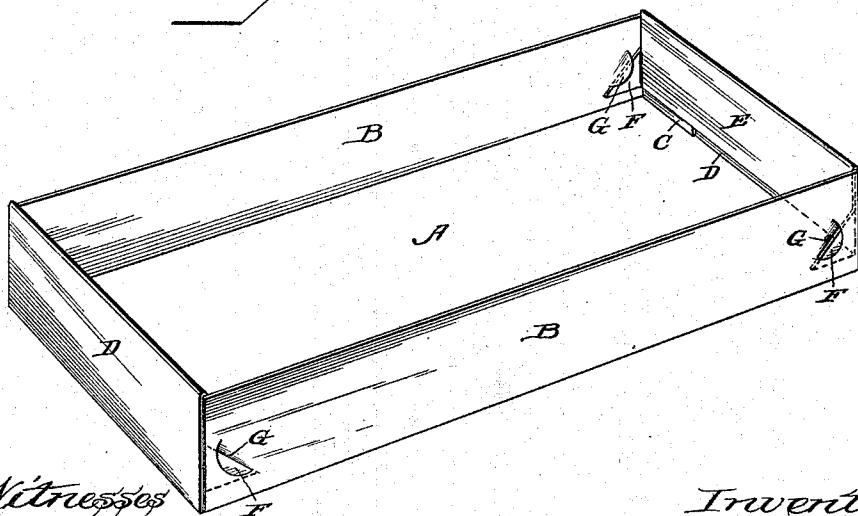


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 530,334, dated December 4, 1894.

Application filed September 10, 1894. Serial No. 522,536. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMAN GOETTSCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Paper Boxes, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to the class of paper boxes known as knock-down boxes, and more particularly to boxes composed of two similar halves, one constituting the body or box proper, and the other, slightly larger, constituting the lid and fitting over the body.

Inasmuch as the two halves are generally precisely alike excepting in size, and each forms a complete open box, a description of either one will serve to explain my invention, which consists in novel means for securing in position the intumed flaps of the ends of the box and thereby maintaining the folded blank in box form.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 shows the cut and creased blank from which the box is folded, and Fig. 2 a perspective view of the folded box.

The blank is composed of the central portion A, which forms either the bottom of the box or the top of the lid, the sides B B having the end extensions C C, the ends D D and the flaps or extensions E E thereof each provided with the two laterally projecting tongues F F adapted, when the blank is folded into box form, to co-operate with catches G G cut in the sides B B near the ends thereof, in the manner hereinafter described. In the present instance the tongues F F are triangular in shape, and the catches G G are formed by semi-circular or curved slits in the sides B B, but these shapes may be varied without departing from my invention.

In folding the blank into box form the sides B B are first bent upward to vertical position and their extensions C C turned inward across the end of the box. Then the ends D D are bent upward to vertical position and the flaps E E bent inward and downward over the extensions C C, into vertical position against the inner faces of the same, confining said extensions between the ends D D and

the flaps E E. As the flaps E E are thus bent down into position the tongues F F will be pressed against the sides B B and bent at right angles to the flaps E E and ends of the box. As the flaps reach vertical position the tongues F F will pass over the catches G G and by pressing the latter slightly inward they may be readily engaged with the upper edges of the tongues, as seen in Fig. 2. When so engaged the box is securely held in shape against strain upon either its sides or ends. If outward pressure be applied to the ends of the box the upper edges of the tongues, near their points, will become tightly wedged in the lower ends of the curved slits which form the catches G G and firmly resist the strain.

The tongues F F and the slits in the sides B B may be so shaped that the tongues will pass through the slits, but the preferred and better construction is to cut the slits of such shape as to form catches which fit over the upper edges of the tongues, both to better resist strains upon the box and form a neater exterior finish, and also to facilitate the folding of the blanks into box form. Under the construction shown the engagement of the tongues with the catches is so easily and expeditiously effected that it is substantially automatic or incidental to the mere pressing of the end flaps E E down into position, and requires no appreciable extra time or labor.

I am aware that it is not new to fold a box from a blank substantially the same as that I employ (minus the tongues F F), and in substantially the same manner as I fold mine, but in the instances with which I am familiar the end flaps E E have been secured in position and the box held in shape by engaging the corners of said flaps, or tongues thereon, with slits in the side extensions C C. The engagement of the tongues or corners with such slits in the side extensions cannot be effected so easily and quickly as can the engagement of the tongues F F with the catches G G in the sides of my box, nor do they hold the box so firmly in shape as do said tongues and catches. So far as I am aware I am the first in the art to provide the end flaps E E of a blank of this character with laterally projecting tongues which co-operate with slits

or catches in the sides B B of the box, and my invention is therefore of corresponding scope.

Having thus fully described my invention,
5 I claim—

1. The herein described knock-down paper box, composed of the central portion, the sides having the inturned extensions, the ends, and the end flaps bent downward over the inturned side extensions and provided upon
10 their downwardly bent ends with laterally projecting tongues co-operating with slits cut in the sides of the box.

2. The herein described knock-down paper
15 box, composed of the central portion, the sides having the inturned extensions, the ends, and the end flaps bent downward over the inturned side extensions and provided upon

their downwardly bent ends with laterally projecting tongues co-operating with catches 20 formed by slits in the sides of the box, substantially as described.

3. The herein described knock-down paper box, composed of the central portion, the sides having the inturned extensions, the ends, and 25 the end flaps bent downward over the inturned side extensions and provided upon their downwardly bent ends with the triangular-shaped laterally projecting tongues F F co-operating with the catches G G formed 30 by the curved slits in the sides of the box, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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