No. 665,464. Patented Jan. 8, 1901.

K. PHILLIPS.

HAT BAG.

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

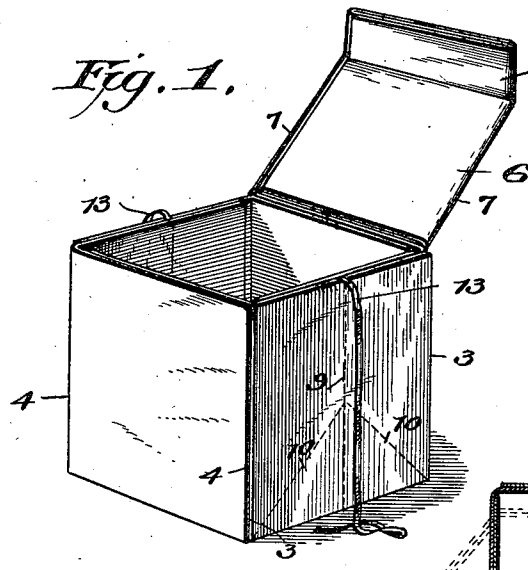


Fig. 2.

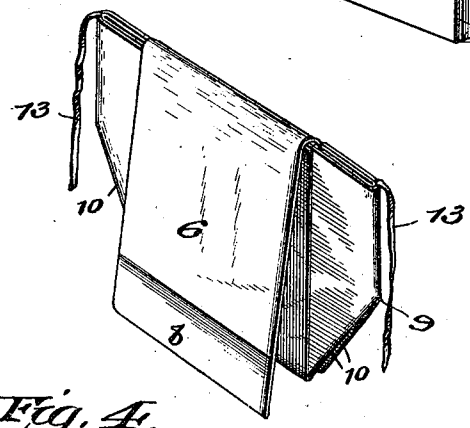


Fig. 3.

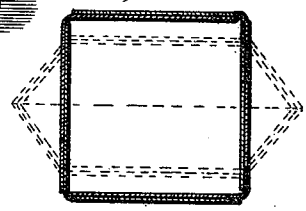


Fig. 4.

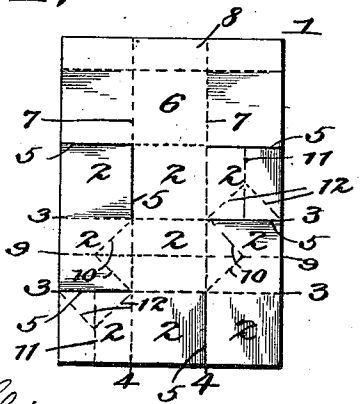
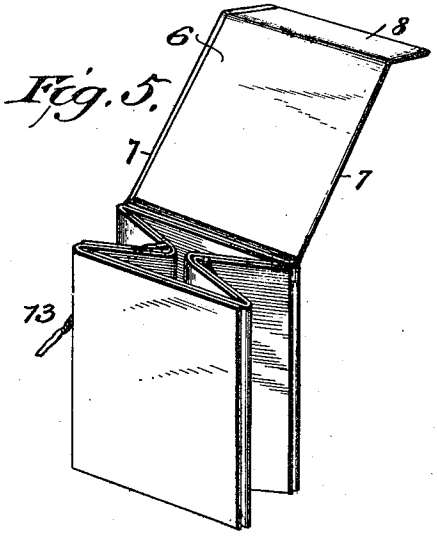


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

Inventor;

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HAT-BAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 665,464, dated January 8, 1901.

Application filed May 12, 1900. Serial No. 16,486. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, KATE PHILLIPS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Leipsic, in the county of Putnam and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Hat-Bag, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to folding boxes, and more particularly to that class of boxes used for carrying ladies' hats and other millinery; and it has for its object to produce a device of this kind which can be cheaply manufactured, will occupy but small space when folded, and will possess sufficient strength and rigidity when open to protect the contents from damage by ordinary usage.

With these objects in view my invention consists in the improved construction of a folding box, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, in which the same reference-numerals indicate corresponding parts in each of the views in which they occur, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved folding box open ready for use. Fig. 2 shows the same in its collapsed or folded position. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view showing the box open in full lines and partially closed in dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the blank from which the box is formed, and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of my improved box folded in a different manner.

My improved folding box is formed from a single sheet of stiff paper or other suitable material 1 of rectangular outline. The main portion of the blank is divided into nine squares 2 by means of four intersecting lines or folds 3 and 4. Each of the corner-squares is severed from one of the side squares, as shown at 5, the line of separation of each square standing at right angles to the line of separation of the preceding square, so that when the sides are bent up at right angles to the central square the severed portion can be placed in front of the square from which it was severed, and by pasting it thereto the sides will be retained in their vertical positions and each side will be composed of two thicknesses of paper, thereby increasing the stiffness and rigidity of the box without increasing the cost of manufacturing or of the material employed. The end portion 6 is of the same width as the remaining portion and is creased or folded at 7, so that the side squares, which are severed from the squares of the main portion, can be folded upon the inner side of the end to form a cover for the box. The end portion is a trifle longer than the central square of the main portion and has the extended portion folded downward to form a flap 8 for fitting down over the opposite side of the box.

As above described, my improved box would always retain its open or expanded position, and thereby require more room than would be desirable. To obviate this difficulty, I render my box collapsible by folding it transversely upon the line 9, extending across the central square. The squares upon the opposite sides of the central square are each provided with two diagonal folds 10, extending from the inner corners thereof to the transverse fold 9, beyond which point the material along the transverse fold bends in the opposite direction from which it does across the central square of the box, thereby permitting the central square or bottom of the box to be folded up between two sides of the box and causing the other two sides to be folded outward half their length. As two of the corner-squares located diagonally opposite each other stand across the folded portion of the box each of them is provided with a central fold 11 and two diagonal folds 12, the diagonal folds extending from the corners to the central fold and the material along the central fold bending in opposite directions upon the opposite sides of the diagonal folds. When arranged in this manner, it is evident that the box can be folded very compactly when not in use, with the top portion extending down over one side and the flap portion being doubled up over the folded portion of the bottom, whereby the box is prevented from becoming accidentally unfolded. When it is desired to use the box, the flap and top are unfolded from over the side and bottom of the box and the front portion of the box drawn forward as far as it will go, which will cause the bellows-like fold of the bottom to open out to permit the bottom to assume its position at right angles to the side. The article is then placed in the box, the lid or cover is folded over across the top, and secured in

position by means of two strings 13, which are secured to the folded sides substantially midway or at the ends of the crease 9. By tying the strings together the sides of the box are drawn inward, which will prevent the accidental collapsing or folding of the box, and at the same time the stiff cover formed by the three thicknesses of material will prevent the sides from being drawn in too far. When constructed in this manner, the box will hold its shape and protect the contents, and it can be manufactured in such an ornamental manner that an additional protection or wrapping is entirely unnecessary.

Instead of folding the box transversely, as above described, it is evident that the sides could be folded inward instead of outward, as shown in Fig. 5, thus requiring less space for storing the box than where the sides fold outward. When folded in this manner, the bottom is provided with diagonal lines, which intersect each other at the center, and two of the sides are creased or folded centrally from top to bottom, said folds corresponding with but opening in the opposite direction from the transverse fold across the bottom.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A folding box comprising a sheet of material, the main portion of which is formed into nine squares by two pairs of folds arranged to intersect each other at right angles, one side of each of the corner-squares being severed from its companion square and the end portion being of a greater length than the central square of the main portion and creased transversely to form a flap, and the sides of said end portion being severed from the end squares of the main portion, and folded upon the middle of the end portion to form a cover, the line of separation of each of the corner-squares being at right angles to the line of separation of the preceding square so that the squares around the central square of the main portion can be bent at right angles thereto, with each corner-square secured to the square from which it was severed, and strings upon two of the opposite sides of the box for securing the cover in position, substantially as described.

2. A folding box formed from a single piece of material of substantially rectangular outline, the main portion of which is divided into nine squares by two pairs of folds arranged to intersect each other at right angles, one side of each corner-square being severed from its companion square and the end portion being of a greater length than the central section of the main portion and creased transversely to form a flap, the sides of the end portion being severed from the corner-square of the main portion and folded upon the middle of said end portion, and the squares around the central square of the main portion being bent at an angle thereto with each corner-square secured to the square from which it was severed and the central square and two of the oppositely-located side squares being creased transversely and each of said side squares and the corner-squares secured thereto being provided with diagonal folds, and two strings secured to the side squares at the ends of said transverse folds, substantially as described.

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