(No Model.)

J. R. STOUT.

PACKAGE FOR AND METHOD OF PACKING CONFECTIONERY.

No. 342,473. Patented May 25, 1886.

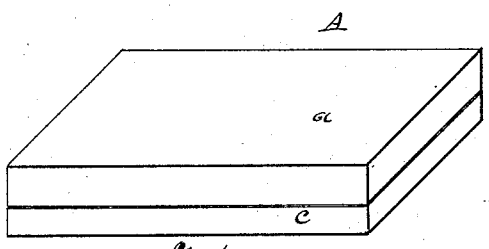


fig. 1.

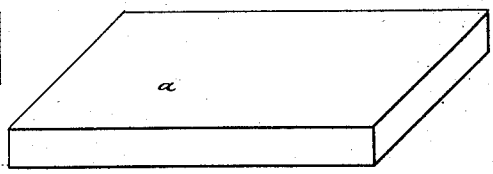


fig. 2.

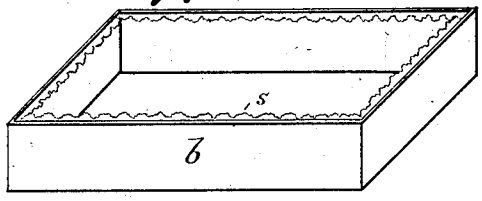


fig. 3.

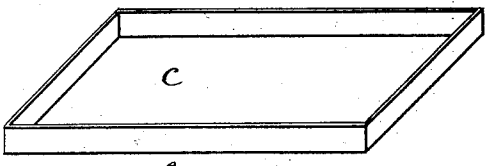


fig. 4.

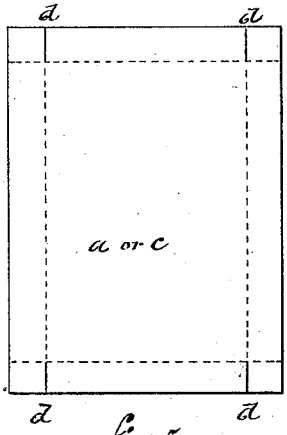


fig. 5.

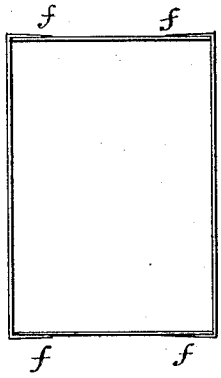


fig. 6.

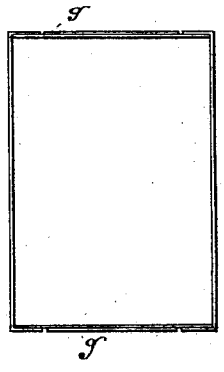


fig. 7.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN R. STOUT, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

PACKAGE FOR AND METHOD OF PACKING CONFECTIONERY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 342,473, dated May 25, 1886.

Application filed February 8, 1886. Serial No. 191,125. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN R. STOUT, a citizen of the United States of North America, and a resident of Brooklyn, county of Kings, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Packages for and Methods of Packing Confectionery, of which the following is a specification.

A usual method of packing confectionery is to put it into paper boxes, putting the first layer upon the actual bottom of the box, and then adding more until the box is filled. Most of the candies packed in such boxes are assorted—*i. e.*, pieces of candy of varying sizes, shapes, and densities; hence it is a difficult matter and one requiring great carefulness and skilled labor to pack a confectionery-box properly.

In packing these boxes it is especially desirable to make the top layer of candy as even and regular as possible, that it may present an inviting appearance when the box is opened. The operator according to the present method begins to fill the box from the bottom, having first selected and put aside the pieces of confectionery which are designed for the top layer. He packs the candy until it is all in but the intended top layer. In almost every instance he finds either that the bulk of the confectionery put in the box is so much in excess that when the top layer is added the box-cover can only be secured down in place on the box by a pressure that will crush some of the pieces of the top layer, or that the candies already put in do not fill the box up to the proper point, so that the box shall be completely filled by the addition of the top layer. In the oae case he must remove some of the more bulky pieces and substitute less bulky ones, and in the other case he must put in "excelsior," cut paper, or other filling material to fill the box sufficiently, so that the upper surface of the top layer may be even with the box-rim. In either case the box is badly packed, so that in transportation the candies are disfigured and broken, either by pressure, owing to the fact of the box being too full, or by the pieces rubbing against each other, because the box has not been packed compactly and full enough, and by neither method of filling the boxes can the top layer be laid or retained in place as evenly and regularly as can be desired.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved method of packing confectionery, and an improved package for the purpose, by which all these above-mentioned objections are obviated, and by means of which also much time may be saved in packing, and unskilled labor be made as serviceable as the skilled labor now required.

The invention consists, essentially, in using a "knockdown" box—the separate parts of a box, an incomplete or unmade box—for the packing, and in packing the confectionery first upon or in the box-top, and in then filling up in the box body or neck, and in then assembling the parts of the box together, all of which will be hereinafter fully set forth.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of the specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved package or box complete. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the top thereof. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the neck thereof. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the bottom thereof. Fig. 5 is a plan of a blank for forming a top or bottom of the box or package. Fig. 6 is a plan of a box top or bottom, showing the side folding-over pieces scarfed. Fig. 7 is a plan of a box top or bottom, showing the side folding-over pieces of full thickness and an auxiliary strip for making a level and even surface on the ends of box tops and bottoms.

In the drawings, A, Fig. 1, represents the completed box, which is like boxes in common use. It is constructed in three separate parts—*a* the top, *b* the neck or body, and *c* the bottom—the top and bottom parts having turned-up ends and sides to fit over the neck in the usual way. These three parts, *a b c*, constitute my package for confectionery, and I use them before they are assembled to form a box. Preferably, the cover or top *a* and the bottom *c* are first shaped out in blanks, as shown in Fig. 5, wherein the lines for the folding are dotted, with cuts *d* made at the end extremities, so that the sides may be made to lap over and upon the ends in the construction of said top and bottom, and the ends of these lapping pieces are scarfed or beveled by cutting or by pressure, as shown at *f*, Fig. 6, so that when they are fixed in place in a com-

pleted top or bottom the ends of such package, top, or bottom, shall be in effect plane and even, present no marked unevenness to impair the appearance of the package, or the ends of the lapping pieces may be left unbeveled and be so folded over on the top and bottom ends, as shown in Fig. 7, in which a strip of card-board *g* of like thickness may be secured between them, as shown in Fig. 7, or the lapping pieces may, after being bent around on the top and bottom ends, be beveled by pressure, which will in effect incorporate them with the substance of said ends.

My method of packing confectionery is as follows: Taking a cover, *a*, I fit it on a body or neck, *b*, and then turning them upside down with the cover *a* downward, I lay upon the inside of the cover the intended top layer of candy, and this can be done very readily and evenly. Then upon this top layer I fill in the required weight of candy, according to the size of the package. If the bulk of candy is not sufficient to fill up and prevent shaking in transportation, I complete the filling with cut paper or the like until the two materials together fill up to the now upper edge of the box body or neck.

In the usual way of packing, above referred to, the goods in the box, when all are in with the exception of the top layer, almost always require adjustment by hand for the reception of the top layer. When my package is thus filled, no further adjustment of the contained goods is necessary, and I take a bottom, *c*, and fix it in place over the body or neck *b*, that part of the body or neck to be covered by the bottom or the inside sides of the bottom having first been brushed with some adhesive substance—gum dextrine or the like—and the bottom and body or neck then adhere together. Then the box, which now for the first time has become a box, as its parts have not been assembled before, is reversed, and on removing the cover it is seen that the top layer of confectionery is exactly even with the upper rim of the body or neck *b*, and is level and regular, presenting a much more attractive appearance than does candy packed by the ordinary method, and it is also found that the candy is so packed that the particles will not shake about and thereby become deteriorated either in fact or in appearance.

It will be obvious to everyone that purchasers will always prefer a well-packed box of confectionery appearing unbroken, unrubbed, and clean to a badly-packed box; hence the commercial value of this method is of very considerable importance.

Ordinarily a confectionery-box has an edging of paper lace on the upper rim of the neck, as indicated at *s*, Fig. 3, and in the usual method of packing the boxes this lace is very apt to become torn and soiled, and therefore to present an unsightly appearance on the opening of the box.

When proposing to use a box body or neck provided with this paper lace, I first place the neck or body in the box-top, which is upside down, and then lay a piece of paper over the lace, and then put in the candy, so that the lace shall lie smooth upon the box-top, the piece of paper before mentioned preventing the lace from being torn or soiled while the candies are being put in the box. Then, when the packing is completed and the box is reversed and the cover or top removed, the lace is found to be uninjured in the slightest degree.

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

1. The method, substantially as herein described, of packing confectionery, consisting in fitting a box-cover removably to a box body or neck, in then placing them in position with the cover downward, in then laying the designed top layer of confectionery in the box-top, in then filling the package, and in then applying and fixing the box-bottom securely in place.

2. The method, substantially as herein described, of packing confectionery, consisting in filling it into a box cover or top and a body or neck, which are separable and removably put together, and then fitting the box-bottom to the neck or body and securing it permanently in place, as set forth.

3. The method, substantially as herein described, of packing confectionery, consisting in using a knockdown box—the separate parts of a box, an incomplete or unmade box—for the packing, and in packing the confectionery first upon or in the box-top, and in then filling up in the box body or neck, and in then assembling the parts of the box together, as set forth.

4. As an improved confectionery-package, a knockdown box consisting of top *a*, body or neck *b*, and bottom *c*, constructed substantially as herein shown and described, and adapted to be made without alteration of parts into a complete box, with removable, unsecured top after it is packed, as set forth.

5. An improved confectionery box or package constructed with the top and bottom lapping pieces scarfed or beveled, as at *f*, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 25th day of January, 1886.

JOHN R. STOUT.

Witnesses:
JAMES H. PRATT,
MARY PRATT.