(No Model.)

J. F. GOODING.

PAPER BOX.

No. 299,777. Patented June 3, 1884.

Fig. 2

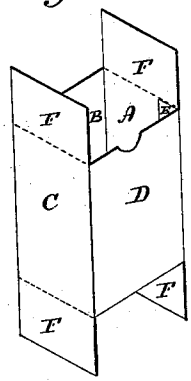


Fig. 1

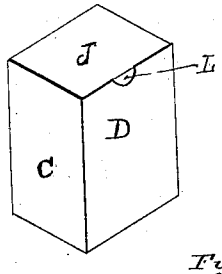


Fig. 3

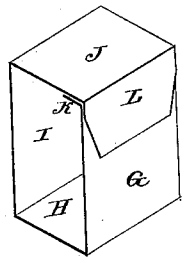


Fig. 5

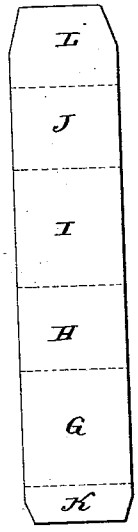


Fig. 6

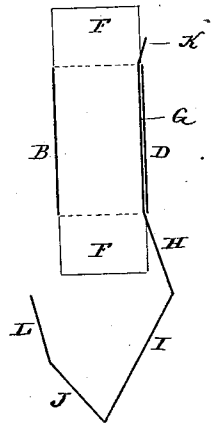


Fig. 4

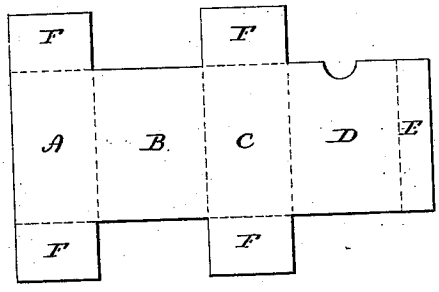


Fig. 7

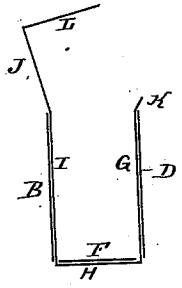


Fig. 8

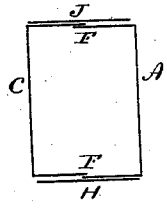
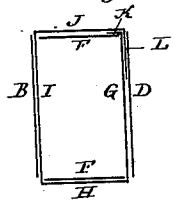


Fig. 9



Witnesses.
J. N. Chumway
Jos. C. Earle

John F. Gooding. Inventor.
By atty.
Wm. C. Earle.

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. GOODING, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO BENTON, NICHOLS & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 299,777, dated June 3, 1884.

Application filed March 22, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. GOODING, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Paper Boxes; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of the box complete; Fig. 2, a perspective view of one part; Fig. 3, a perspective view of the other part detached; Fig. 4, the blank from which the one part is made; Fig. 5, the blank from which the other part is made; Figs. 6, 7, 8, and 9, sectional views to illustrate the manner of setting the parts together.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of paper boxes which are made so as to be collapsed into a flat condition when not required for use, but so as to be set up and retain their position when required. One end of these boxes forms the closing-cover, and is usually made as a part of one of the sides of the box—that is, attached to that side—the opposite edge provided with a flap to be turned in against the opposite side of the box. Many of these boxes are used for putting up small articles, such as tacks, screws, &c. If the side into which the tuck is introduced is single, then the tuck must pass between the contents and that side; but the contents seriously interfere with the introduction of the tuck. To overcome this difficulty various constructions have been made to double the side where the tuck is introduced, and so as to form a pocket to receive the tuck independent of the contents. This invention specially relates to this particular class of boxes.

The object of the invention is to cut the box with little waste; and it consists in a box constructed as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claim.

Instead of making the box complete in one piece by peculiar cuts, I make the box in two parts. The one part (seen in Fig. 4) consists of a strip corresponding to the four sides of the box A B C D, scored at the angles, and so that when brought to shape the two sides A C will come opposite each other, and the parts B D form the other two sides. One end of the strip is provided with a flap, E, which is pasted to the opposite edge. From each end of two of the sides A C flaps F extend in width corresponding to those two sides. This blank is bent into shape, as seen in Fig. 2, and the flap E is pasted to the side A, to secure the four sides in box shape. The second piece, Fig. 5, consists of a straight piece, in width corresponding to the sides B D—that is, to the sides from which there are no projections at the ends. The length of this strip is equal to the sum of two sides and two ends plus a flap at each end, and is scored at the angles. G represents one of the sides; H, one end; I, the second side; J, the other end; K, the flap of the end G, and L the flap on the end J. When the box is set up, as seen in Fig. 2, the other piece is introduced within it to bring, say, the side G against the side D, as seen in Fig. 6, the flap K projecting above. Then the two flaps F F at the bottom are turned inward, and then the other end of the second part passed up between the flaps F F and the side B, bringing the end H upon the flaps F, as seen in Fig. 7, to close and form the bottom. The side I then lies against the side B, leaving the portions J and L projecting above, as seen in Fig. 7. In this condition the box is ready to be filled, and when filled the flaps F F at that end are turned inward, as seen in Fig. 8, and then the portion J turned over them to form the cover, and the flap L tucked in between the sides G and D, as seen in Fig. 9, which completely closes the box. This doubles both the sides B and D of the box, forms a pocket between two sides for the flap of the cover, makes a strong box from light material, and produces very little waste. The one part, set up as seen in Fig. 2, may be collapsed in the usual manner of such paper boxes; so also may the other part seen in Fig. 3, it lying in a flat strip, as seen in Fig. 5, if preferred; or it may be collapsed without entire removal from the other part.

I claim—

The herein-described paper box made from two parts, the one part forming the four sides

of the box, two opposite sides having flaps projecting therefrom, which, when turned down, will partially close the respective ends of the box, the second part consisting of a strip in width corresponding to the width of the sides of the box from which there are no projections, and in length corresponding to the length of the said two sides plus the two ends of the box and the tucking-flap, the said second part bent and introduced into the box to bring the corresponding sides of the two parts together, one end portion of the second part covering the turned-in flaps of the first part, and forming the bottom, the other end portion of the second part forming the cover over the flaps turned in at that end, its flap fitted to be introduced between the two thicknesses of the opposite side, substantially as described.

JOHN F. GOODING.

Witnesses:
JOHN E. EARLE,
JOS. C. EARLE.