(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. D. STERN.

PAPER BOX.

No. 575,913. Patented Jan. 26, 1897.

FIG. 1

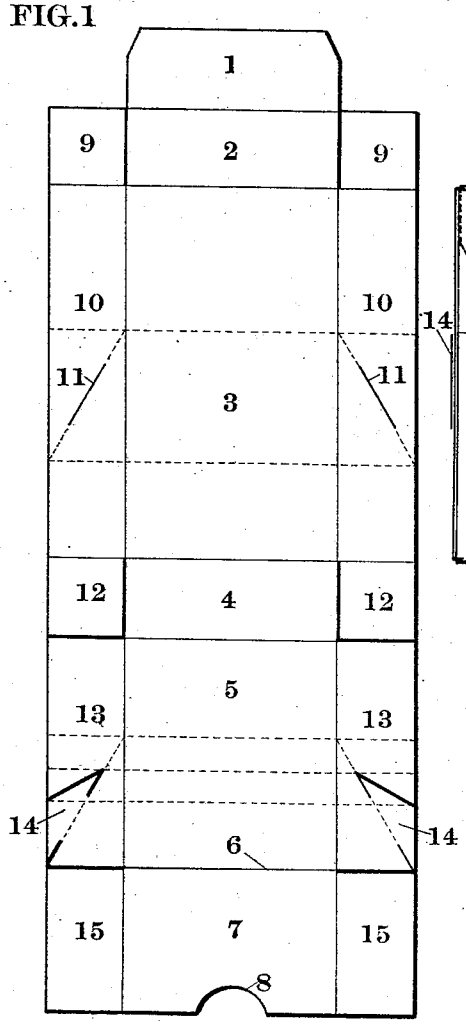


FIG. 2

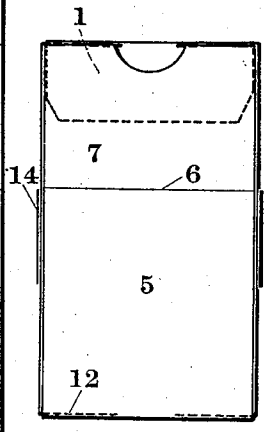


FIG. 3

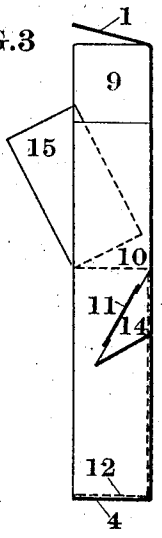


FIG. 6.

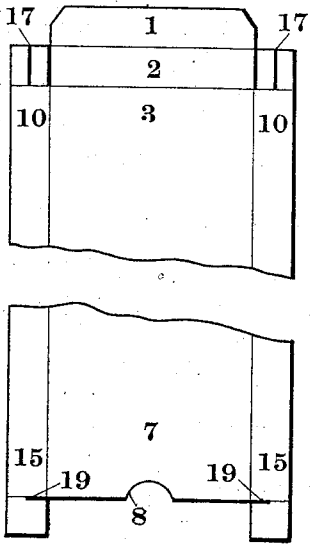


FIG. 4.

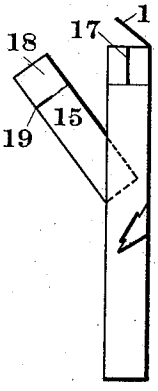
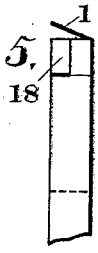


FIG. 5.



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

A. D. STERN.

PAPER BOX.

No. 575,913. Patented Jan. 26, 1897.

FIG. 7

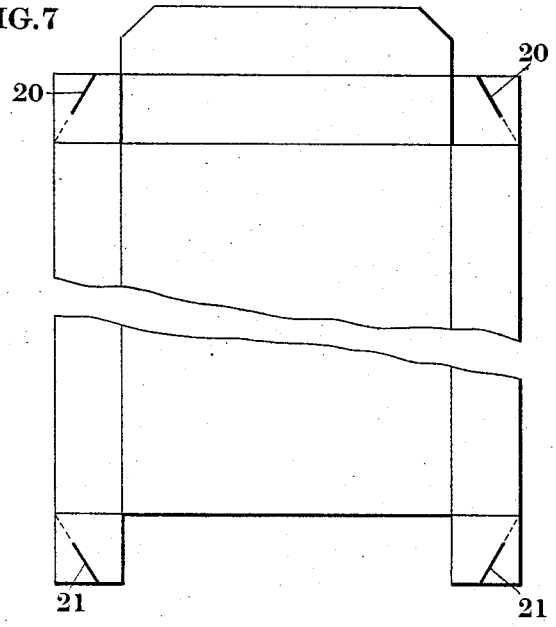


FIG. 8

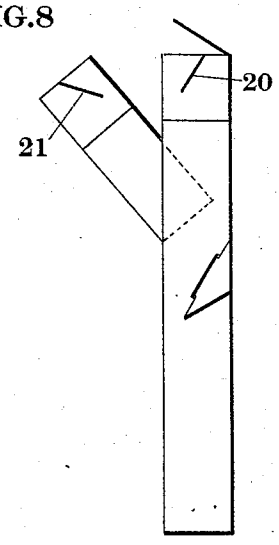
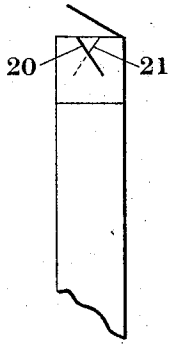


FIG. 9



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AARON D. STERN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 575,913, dated January 26, 1897.

Application filed May 15, 1896. Serial No. 591,624. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AARON D. STERN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to boxes made of paper and like material, and particularly to the class used for containing cigars, cigarettes, candies, and other merchandise for which it is desirable to have boxes that may be temporarily opened at one end for removing a portion of the contents.

The objects of my invention and the essential form of the parts will be readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a blank which may be folded and locked into the form of a box. Fig. 2 is a front view of a box made from said blank. Fig. 3 is a side view of the same with the upper end opened. Fig. 4 is a side view of a modification open at one end, having locking means for more firmly securing the upper portion of the sides of the box. Fig. 5 is the same view with the upper side flaps locked. Fig. 6 is a blank for same, being the same as Fig. 1, except at the extreme ends, the detail between the ends being omitted and a portion broken away. Figs. 7, 8, and 9 show modifications of the locking means shown in Figs. 6, 4, and 5, respectively.

The heavy lines in the body of the blanks represent the cuts in the material, the fine lines represent the creases or scores, and the dotted lines in Fig. 1 are guide-lines showing the relative position of the cuts forming the main locks.

In forming the box from the blank shown in Fig. 1 the side laps 10 and 13 are turned inwardly at a right angle to the walls 3 and 5, respectively. The walls 3 and 5 are turned inwardly at a right angle to the bottom or end wall 4, the flaps 12 being turned inwardly at a right angle to the laps 10. The edges of the laps 13, formed by the cuts between the flaps 12 and the laps 13, rest upon the flaps 12, the side laps 13 being within the side laps 10. The tongues 14 are forced through the cuts 11, thus locking the side 13 to the sides 10, with the tongues projecting flat upon the outside of the box, as shown in Fig. 3. The front of this box consists of the wall 5 and section 7, which are divided by the score or crease 6. The section 7, with its sides 15, has a hinge movement upon the wall 5 at the score or crease 6, as is shown by its partly open position in Fig. 3.

To close the box, the section 7 is pressed in to the closed position, the flaps 9 are turned in over the upper edges of side laps 15, and the part 1 inserted between the section 7 and the forward edges of the flaps 9, the top 2 being turned forwardly upon the wall 3, and the part 1 being turned downwardly upon the top 2, as shown in Fig. 2 and with reference to Figs. 1 and 3.

In the upper side lock (shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6) the blank has the flaps corresponding to the flaps 9 cut at 17 and has the sides 15 extended to form the flaps 18, which have the transverse incisions 19. The manner of locking these flaps is shown by reference to Figs. 4 and 5 in the open and closed position, respectively. The manner of then turning in the flaps and closing the top is the same as in the device shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

The modification of the upper-flap locks (shown in Figs. 7, 8, and 9) will be readily understood by reference to the figures. The blank is the same as in Fig. 6, excepting that the cuts 20 and 21 are substituted for the cuts 17 and 19.

Any material capable of being shaped, creased, &c., in like manner as paper or cardboard may be used in the manufacture of these boxes.

I do not confine myself to the particular shape of the box, as it will be seen that the blanks may be cut so as to form the boxes of different shapes without departing from the spirit of my invention. Neither do I confine myself to the locks formed in the side laps for securing same together.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A blank for a box, formed of a single piece of paper or like material, having cuts therein forming laps 10, 13, 15; flaps 9, 12, at the ends of the laps 10; an extension, 1, 2, between the flaps 9; and a score 6, connecting the cuts which divide the laps 13 from their companion laps 15; all adapted to fold

in the form of a complete box and cover, substantially as described.

2. A blank for a box formed of a single piece of paper or like material, having longitudinal creases forming side laps 10, 13, 15; cuts forming flaps 9 and 12 at the ends of the laps 10; an extension 1, 2 between the flaps 9; a lateral cut dividing each lap 13 from its companion lap 15; and a score 6 connecting said lateral cuts; all adapted to fold in the form of a complete box and cover, substantially as described.

3. A blank for a box formed of a single piece of paper or like material having cuts therein forming the laps 10, 13, 15 with the flaps 9 and 12, a lateral cut dividing each lap 13 from its companion lap 15, a longitudinal extension 1, 2, at the opposite end of the material, and cuts forming relative interlocking parts in the laps 10 and 13, all adapted to fold in the form of a complete box-cover, substantially as described.

4. A blank for a box formed of a single piece of paper or like material having cuts therein forming the laps 10, 13, 15 with the flaps 9 and 12, a lateral cut dividing each lap 13 from its companion lap 15, a longitudinal extension 1, 2, at the opposite end of the material, and cuts forming relative interlocking parts in the laps 10 and 13, extensions on the laps 15, cuts therein and in the flaps 9, forming relative interlocking parts, all adapted to fold in box form, substantially as described.

5. A box formed of a single piece of paper or like material having overlapping sides with a flap at the lower end of each outer lap extending inwardly and held between the lower edge of the inner lap and the bottom or corresponding wall of the box, and a flap at the upper end of each outer lap adapted to be pressed over the upper edge of the inner lap, a lateral cut dividing each inner lap, a score across the wall connecting said lateral cuts, and an upper extension of the wall adjoining the outer laps adapted to be turned over said upper flaps, and inserted between same and the opposite wall.

AARON D. STERN.

Witnesses:
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WM. R. RUMMLER.