

No. 879,488.

PATENTED FEB. 18, 1908.

C. F. PITKIN.

PAPER BOX.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 26, 1907.

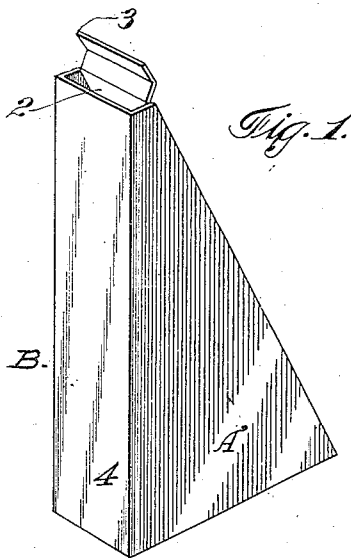


Fig. 1.

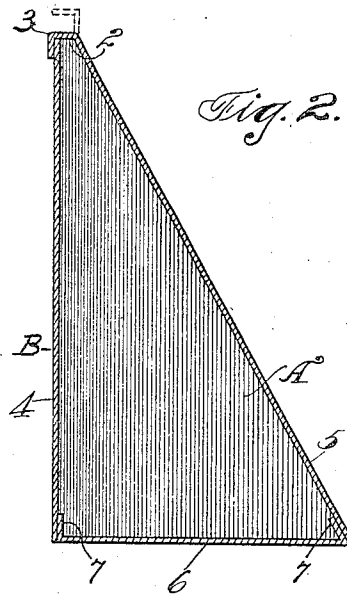


Fig. 2.

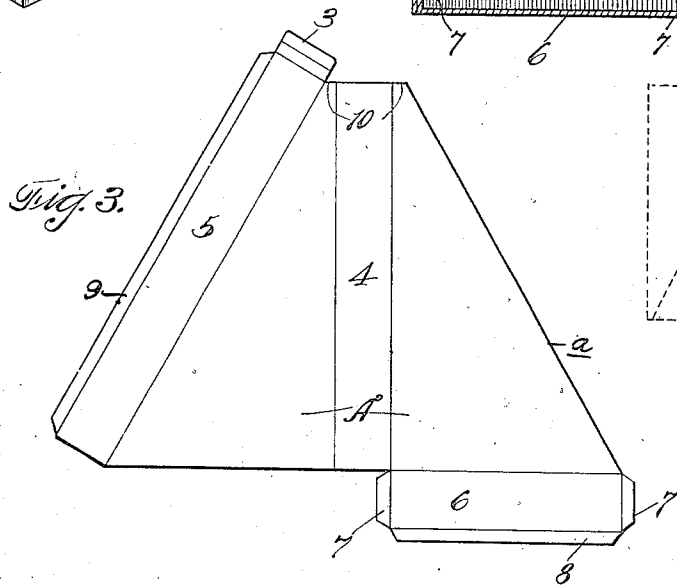


Fig. 3.

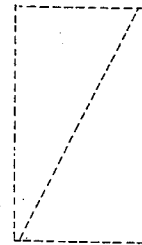


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PAPER BOX.

No. 879,488.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 18, 1908.

Application filed January 26, 1907. Serial No. 354,304.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. PITKIN, citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Paper Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to boxes or receptacles for holding and dispensing material in powdered or granulated form, such as salt, washing powder, etcetera, and pertains especially to a paper box or carton which will not only serve its usual purpose of an original package, but which can be used as a shaker or sifter where only a small quantity of the contents of the package is wanted from time to time. Its object primarily is to construct a handy box and sifter or shaker for washing powder, salt and like powder or granular material; which can be packed when filled for shipping and storage purposes to economical advantage; which will be neat and attractive in design and appearance; and in which the portion of the box forming the outlet and the closure for the outlet may be made integral with the box proper.

Having reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a section of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan of a blank from which the box of Fig. 1 is made up. Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic view showing manner of packing the boxes built according to Figs. 1—2—3.

There are a great many commodities used constantly in the kitchen, laundry and elsewhere which are needed in only small quantities, like salt, washing powder, &c.; the amount used each time being regulated by the eye. These commodities are usually put up in rectangular or round cartons or boxes, and offer such a large opening when uncovered for discharge, that one is very liable in giving the box a shake, to shake out too much material. Then again there are cartons or boxes also made rectangular or round which have contracted discharge orifices by which the quantity of material discharged may be more carefully regulated, but the closures for these orifices are removable like screw caps or corks or else are expensive attachments, and more or less objection to them is raised by both the merchant and the housewife.

I have designed, manufactured and put into use boxes or cartons such as I shall now

proceed to describe in detail and which attain the objects herebefore expressed.

In the embodiment of the invention I prefer to make a triangular shaped box B as shown in Fig. 1, with the box in the form of a right triangle.

The box B is provided with a contracted slit or discharge opening 2 of rectangular shape, at the apex of the angle formed by the convergent portions of the box; and this slit may be closed by a bendable flap 3 formed integral with the body of the box.

This box or carton may be made of any suitable material and may be of any desired or convenient size or design. It is preferably made of paper or card board; the blank being cut as in Fig. 3, where the form of the finished box is right triangular. This blank consists of two side portions A of right angled triangular form having their longer edges *a* preferably constituting the diagonal line of what would be the rectangle formed by intermatching the two side portions A—A, supposing these portions were separated from the blank and placed end for end with their hypotenuses contiguous, as in Fig. 4. The reason for laying the triangles out on these lines is that it enables the finished and filled boxes to be placed end for end and packed to economical advantage; each box being half the size of a rectangular box having the same height, the same base length and being of the same thickness as my box.

The two triangles A of the blank are connected each to one edge of a rectangular panel 4 which in the finished box I term the front, as in Figs. 1—2. The two triangles A Fig. 3 with the central vertical panel 4 form a surface whose outline is that of an isosceles triangle. To one leg of this isosceles triangle (or what is the same thing to the hypotenuse edge of one of the portions A,) is connected a rectangular panel 5 constituting the back of the box of Figs. 1—2. A rectangular panel 6 is bendably attached to the base edge one of the triangle sides A, and panel 6 forms the bottom of the box of Figs. 1—2. Panel 6 is provided with the respective end and side flaps 7—8; and panel 5 is provided with the side flap 9 and the top end flap 3; the flaps 7—8—9 being designed in the making up of the box to be pasted over onto the sides of the box to give permanent form and rigidity to the box. The upper apices of the triangles A are cut off as

shown at 10 so as to provide the rectangular discharge slit or opening 2 of the finished box, as in Fig. 1.

The box is filled through either the base 5 end of the box or through the slit opening 2, being suitably sealed up before shipment.

As previously stated these triangular boxes can be packed and shipped very conveniently and made to occupy every inch of 10 available room by placing them end for end. The box has a substantial base on which to rest and will set up solidly and substantially on the store-shelves without wasting room.

In domestic use the flap 3 is unsealed and 15 turned back as shown in Fig. 1, to uncover the narrow slit or discharge opening 2 through which the material in any desired quantity can be shaken or sifted without any fear of getting out more at any one time than 20 is desired and without soiling the hands.

The triangular shape, of the box and its flat bottom allow it to be readily grasped by the hand and operated as a shaker or sifter.

25 Having thus described my invention, what

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

A blank for a foldable paper box comprising two right angled triangular sections, each connected, along one of its sides which includes the right angle, with an intermediate 30 rectangular panel 4, said triangular sections and said panel constituting an isosceles triangle, a second rectangular panel 5 bendably connected to the hypotenuse edge of one of 35 said right-angled-triangular sections, a single rectangular panel 6 bendably connected with the base edge of the other of said triangular sections and forming the bottom of the finished box, said last-named panel having 40 respective side and end flaps 8—7, and said second panel having a side flap 9 and a creased closure-flap 3.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses. 45

CHARLES F. PITKIN.

Witnesses:

S. H. NOURSE,

FREDERICK E. MAYNARD.