

No. 752,159.

PATENTED FEB. 16, 1904.

E. D. HAMILTON.
BOX.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 23, 1902.

NO MODEL.

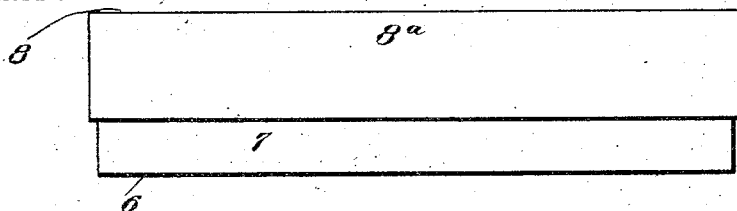


Fig. 1.

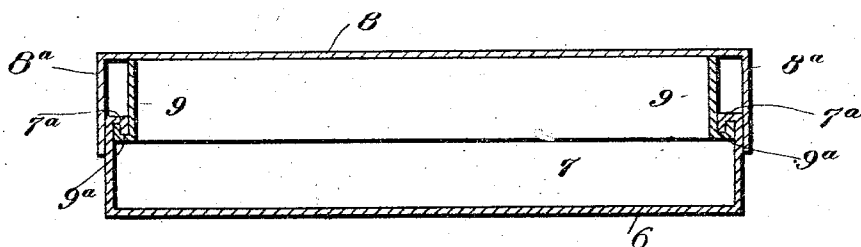


Fig. 2.

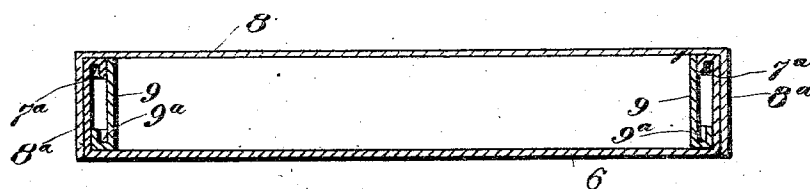


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

J. A. Cairn
Geo. E. Tew

Inventor

Edward L. Hamilton

by Milo B. Stevens & Co.

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD D. HAMILTON, OF VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON.

BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 752,159, dated February 16, 1904.

Application filed September 23, 1902. Serial No. 124,559. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD D. HAMILTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Vancouver, in the county of Clarke and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boxes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates particularly to a construction whereby carrying-receptacles—such as lunch-boxes, crates, trunks, or satchels—may be increased or diminished in size.

Generally speaking, it consists in providing a box or similar receptacle with a removable side or body section which will telescope with respect to the main part of the box to increase or diminish the capacity thereof.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a box formed of metal, embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section thereof. Fig. 3 is a similar section showing the position of the parts when the box is at its smallest size.

Referring specifically to the drawings, the box is illustrated as formed of thin metal plate and comprises a lower portion formed by a bottom 6 and sides 7, which in its manufacture may be stamped out with a die or cut to form a blank and the sides turned up and soldered at the corners. The top edges of the sides 7 is turned in to form hooked flanges 7^a, as shown.

The cover or top section of the box comprises simply a top 8 and plain sides 8^a and may be stamped out or otherwise made. It is large enough to inclose at a snug fit the bottom portion, as shown in Fig. 3.

The moving or telescoping section comprises sides 9, joined at the corners, forming a section of proper size to fit snugly within the sides of the lower or bottom portion of the receptacle. The lower edge of the sides of this middle or telescoping section are bent outwardly to form hooked flanges 9^a, which when the box is extended engage with the corresponding flanges 7^a of the bottom, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. When the box is contracted, the telescoping section drops within the bottom section, as shown in Fig. 3.

It will be seen that when the box is extended fully its capacity is almost equal to that of the bottom, middle, and top sections combined, and when fully contracted its size is that of the bottom section only.

The invention will be found to be particularly useful in lunch-box construction, in which event the box may be conveniently made of such size that when contracted it will enter a pocket. If found necessary, as in trunk and satchel constructions, a strap may be put around to hold the top on.

What I claim is—

A box comprising a bottom section having hooked flanges at the top edge of the sides thereof, a telescoping middle section inside the bottom section, formed of sides having hooked flanges at the bottom edge thereof, engaging the flanges of the bottom section when the box is extended, and a removable top section or cover having depending sides inclosing the other sections when the box is closed.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD D. HAMILTON.

Witnesses:

E. M. RANDS,
DONALD McMASTER.