E. NORTON. Boxes for Spices, &c.

No. 139,688.

Patented June 10, 1873.

B	A Fig 1.		\mathcal{B}
B .	A	B	
	1.2.3. Fig. 3.		
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN NORTON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BOXES FOR SPICES, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 139,688, dated June 10, 1873; application filed July 23, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN NORTON, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boxes for Spices, &c., of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view with the ends detached; Fig.2, a longitudinal section; and Fig. 3, an end view of the tube partly folded.

The nature of my invention consists in an improved mode of forming the tube or sides,

and in applying the ends.

In the drawings, A represents the tube or sides; B, the ends. To form the tube A, I take strips of pasteboard, or of thin wood-veneer, of the kind known as wood-paper, and fold it around a former of suitable size, two, three, four, or more times, so as form a tube of several thicknesses; the paper or wood is prepared with paste or glue, so as to cause the several thicknesses to adhere to each other. These tubes should be formed of the same number of folds or laminæ, so as to insure a uniform size, in order that the ends or covers B may be used indiscriminately. The ends or covers B are made of tin or other suitable metal, and stamped up with a band in the form of covers, as shown. These end pieces are stamped up in dies from a single piece of metal, and are, therefore, uniform in diameter. To prepare the box for some uses I line the inside of the tube with paper, or other material suitable for the contents to be inclosed, and apply one end; the box is then ready for filling,

when the other end is applied. If desired, in order to prevent the contents from coming in contact with the metal, a piece of paper, pasteboard, or wood, may be pressed into the end pieces B; they may also be prepared with glue, cement, or otherwise, to cause them to adhere permanently to the tube. In preparing them for the market, I prefer to prepare and apply a label which will reach from one end piece to the other, and entirely around the tube, which gives it a finished appearance, and also assists in holding the end pieces in position, and, to some extent, strengthens the tube.

This box is very economically manufactured, and will be found useful as a package for baking-powder, spices, coffee, tea, and for many other purposes, by the use of suitable lining. By gluing or cementing the laminæ of the sides together, the box is rendered impervious to air and moisture, and the tube so formed is much stronger than when made of a single piece of equal thickness. This box is practically air-tight when labeled as above directed, and, while much cheaper, is fully equal to tin cans for the purposes named.

What I claim as new is as follows:

The box herein described, consisting of a tube, A, of two or more thicknesses, formed by winding and cementing a continuous strip of paper or wood, in combination with the ends B, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

EDWIN NORTON.

Witnesses:

L. L. Bond,