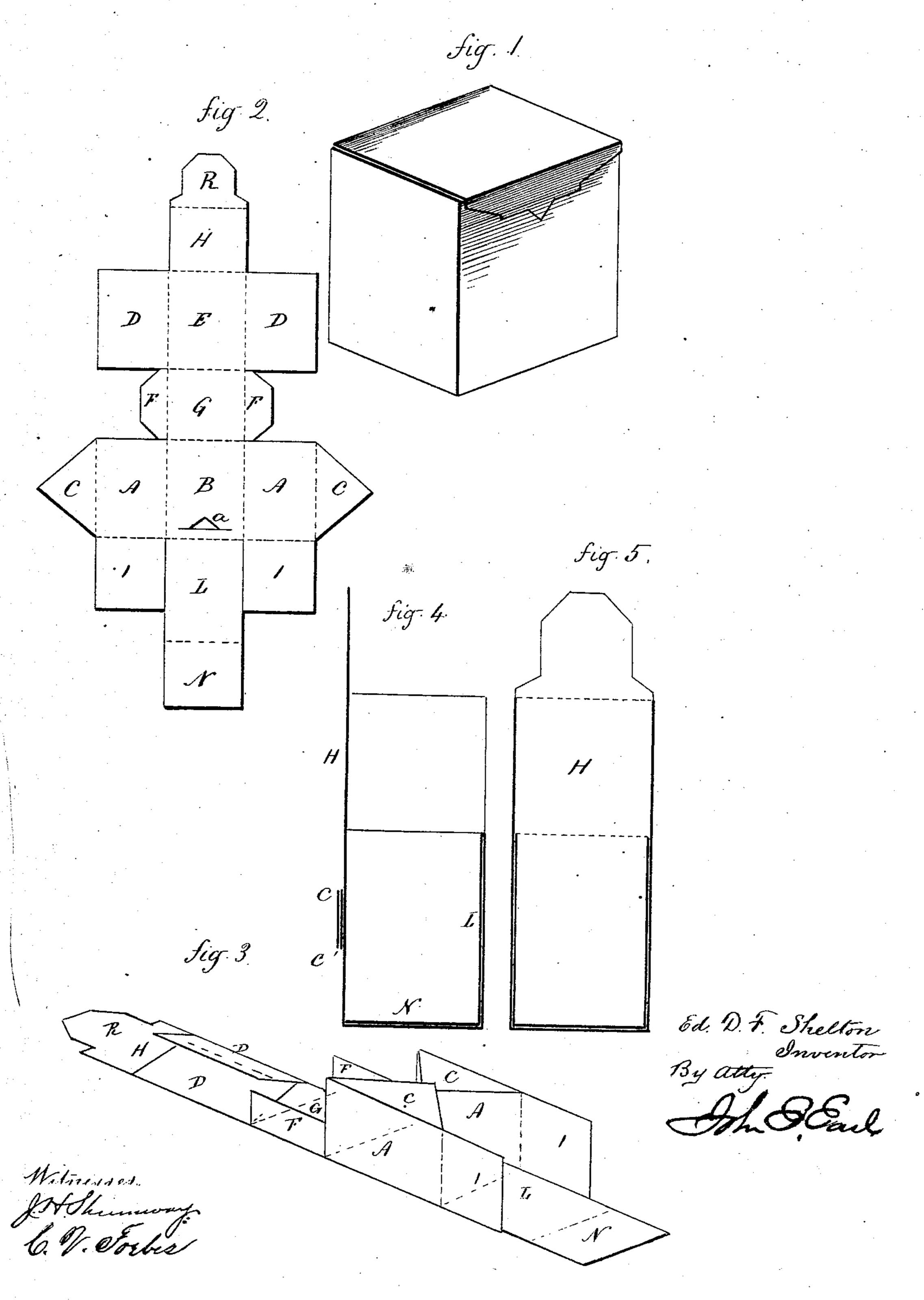
E. De F. SHELTON. Paper-Box.

No.160,239.

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United States Patent Office.

EDWARD DE F. SHELTON, OF BIRMINGHAM, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER BOXES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 160,239, dated February 23, 1875; application filed January 22, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD DE F. SHELTON, of Birmingham, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Paper Box; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the 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, perspective view of the box complete and closed; Fig. 2, diagram of the blank from which the box is folded; Fig. 3, perspective view, illustrating the method of folding; Figs. 4 and 5, vertical sections at right angles to each other, showing the cover open.

This invention relates to an improvement in the paper box for which Letters Patent were granted to me December 22, 1874, the object of the present improvement being to adapt the box for carrying ice-cream and like purposes. It is desirable for such purposes to make the box double throughout, as well as to secure the internal thickness close against the outer.

The blank for the box is first cut from paper or suitable material, of the form seen in Fig. 2, the same as the blank in my original box, except the portions N, L, and R, and that the slit for the tuck is cut in the part B instead of part H. The solid lines denote cuts and the broken lines where the material is to be bent or folded. The two sides A A are first turned up, and the extremes C C brought together and secured, as seen in Fig. 3. The intermediate portion B forms one side, the two parts A A two other sides, and the parts C C unite upon the fourth side. Next, the flaps D D are turned nearly over onto the intermediate part E, as seen in Fig. 3; then the flaps F F are turned up so as to pass within the two sides A A; then the parts D D and E are turned toward and passed between the

sides until the flaps F F have fully entered within the sides A A, so that the part G will close that end and form the fifth side or one end of the box, the part E doubling the fourth side. The flaps D are then turned back against the sides A A, doubling those two sides, the part H protruding at the open end.

Thus far my construction is the same as my original box. In that box the flaps I I were next turned down, and the parts L H brought together over them, and secured to complete the box; but this left the side B and end G single, and the flaps D D unconfined against their respective sides—objections for ice-cream purposes.

I now make the part L the length of the side B, and the extension N the size of the end G; and, before turning down the flaps I I, I turn the parts L N inward, and respectively close down against B G, as seen in Fig. 4. These force and hold the flaps D D back against the sides A A, as seen in Fig. 5, and double the side B and end G; then the flaps I I are turned down, and the part H turned over to cover that end, and a tuck, R, on H, is passed into a slit, a, in the side B, the part H forming the cover. This completes the box. All sides are double, and without loose or unconfined parts within.

The box may be provided with a loop for convenience of carrying, substantially in the usual manner.

I claim—

As an article of manufacture, the herein-described box consisting of the side B with its slit a, adjoining sides A A with their uniting tops C and flaps I, the end G with its flaps F F, the second end H with its tuck R, combined with the lining L N, all in one piece, and as shown and described.

EDWARD DE F. SHELTON.

Witnesses:

EDWARD N. SHELTON, WM. S. BROWNE.