

M. H. PULASKI.
Show-Box for Laces and Embroideries.

No. 218,134.

Patented Aug. 5, 1879.

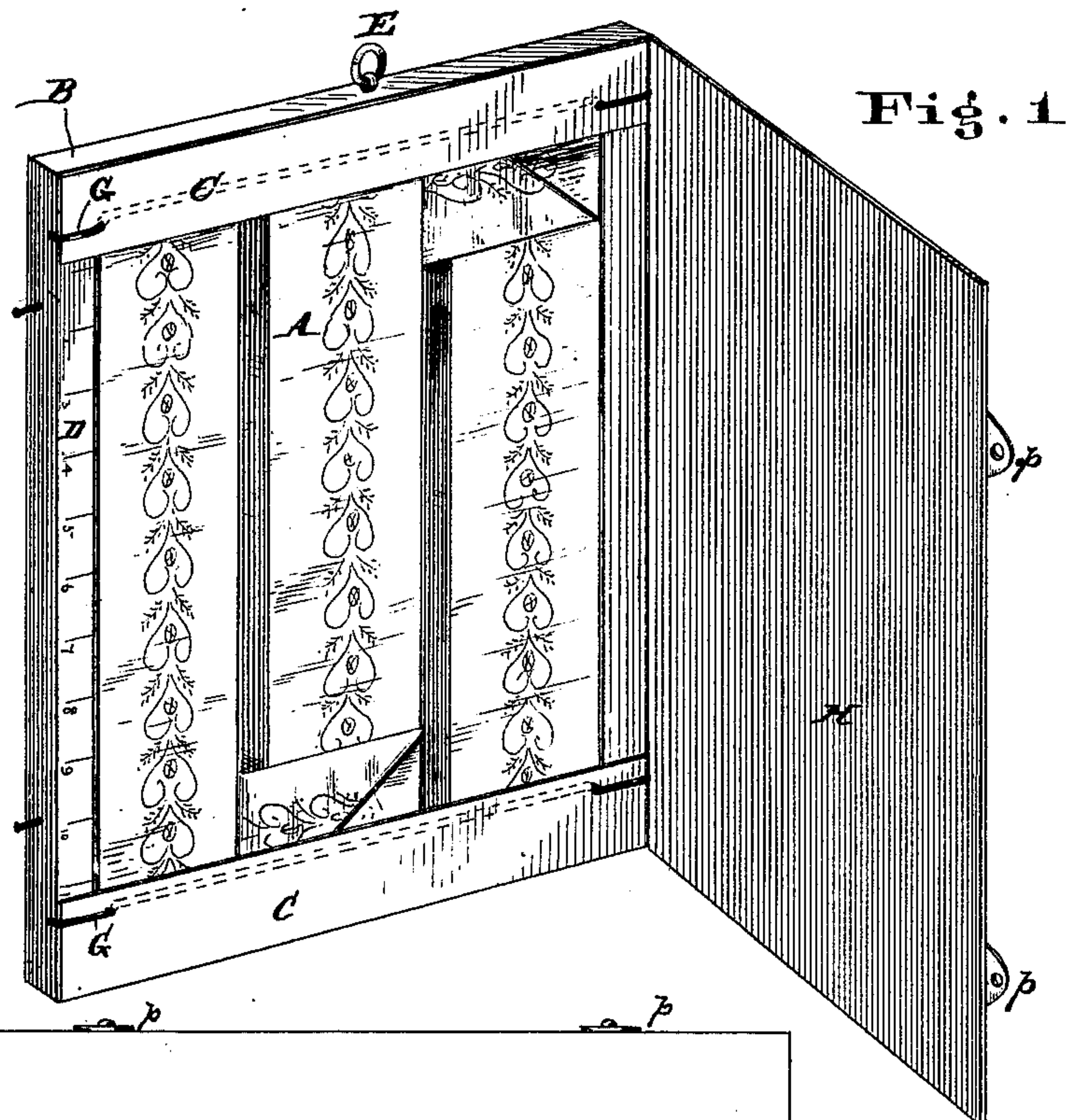


Fig. 1

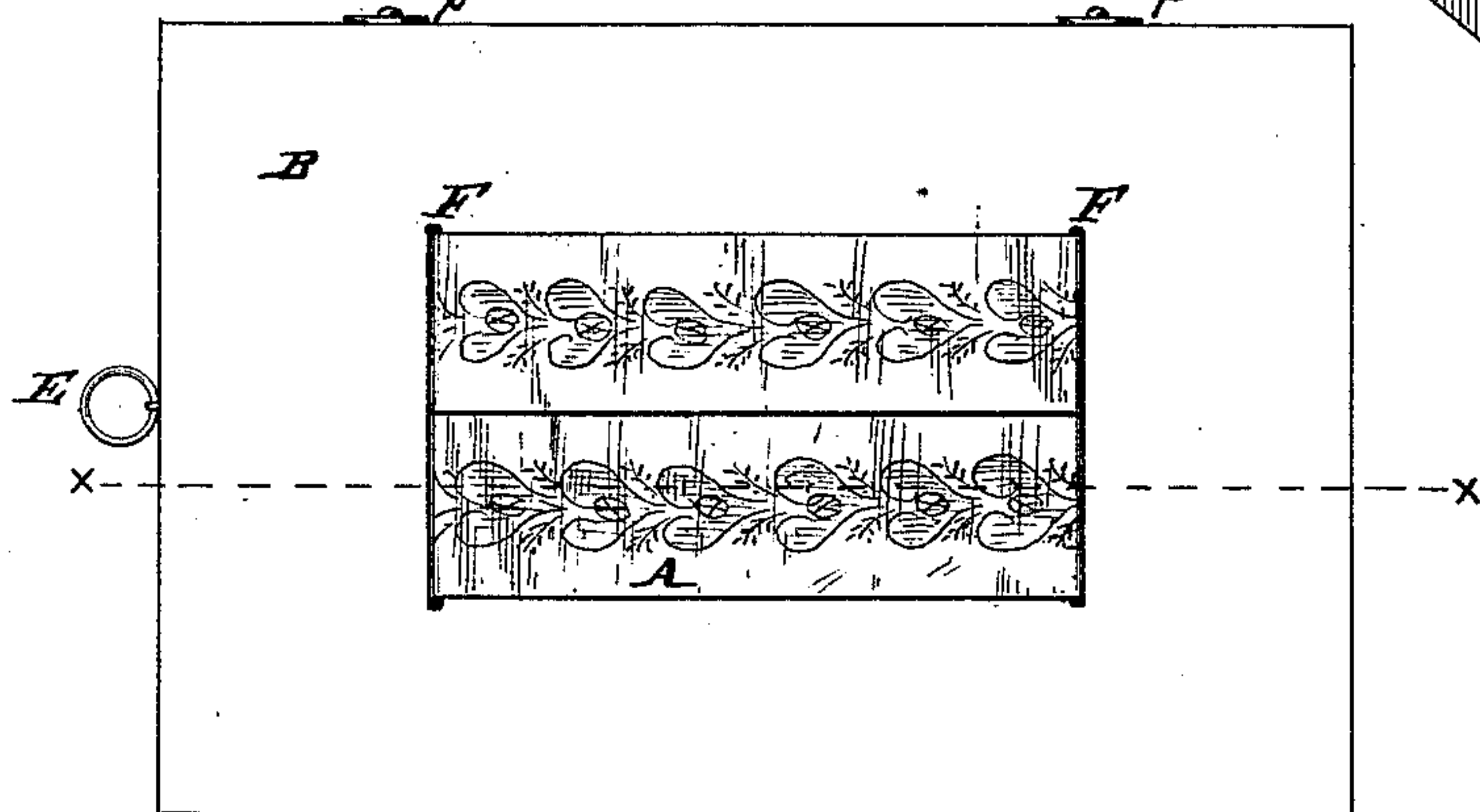


Fig. 2

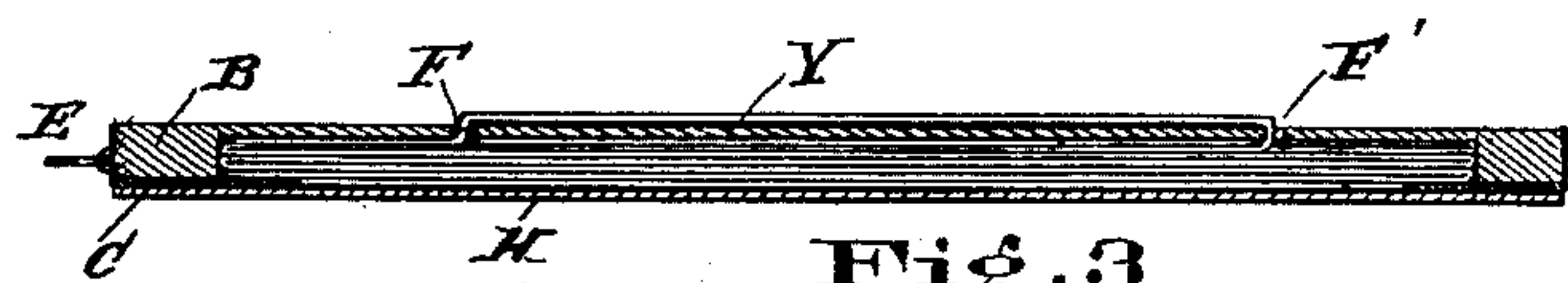


Fig. 3

Attests

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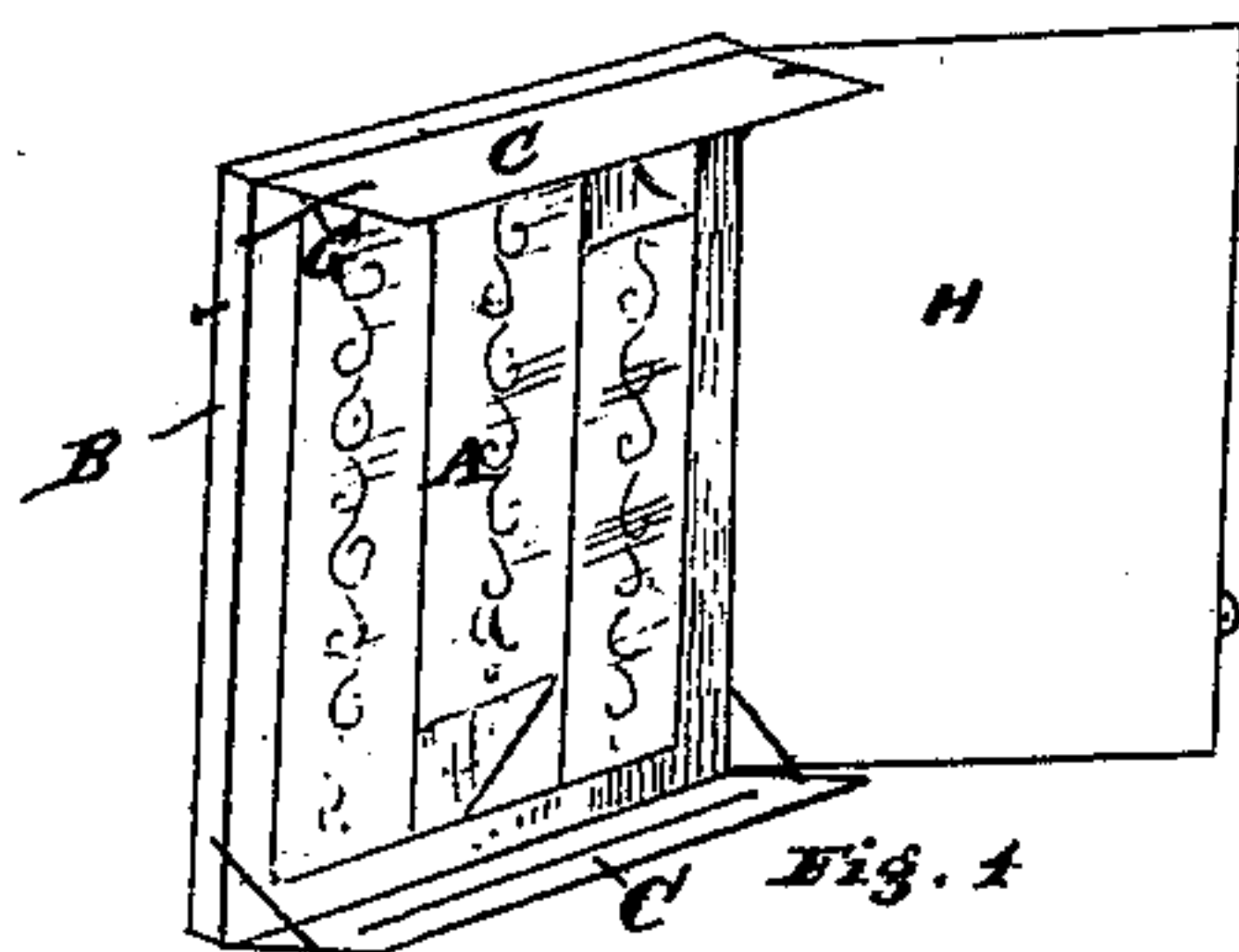


Fig. 4

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MORRIS H. PULASKI, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHOW-BOXES FOR LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **218,134**, dated August 5, 1879; application filed June 4, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS H. PULASKI, of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and specially-constructed Box for Packing and Exhibiting Hamburg Embroideries and other like articles in already-measured folds or lengths, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of the specification.

Up to the present time it has been the general practice to put up Hamburg edgings or machine embroideries in one of the three following shapes—first, in an entirely-exposed condition, the evident objection to which is that the goods were always liable to being soiled and consequently damaged; second, stripped, carded, and packed in paper wrappers or envelopes, tied, pinned, or pasted, thereby necessitating the injuring or destroying of the wrapper or envelope when any part of the goods were to be removed; and, third, similar to the second form, but with an opening on the side allowing the pulling out of the goods without opening the cover; but, the latter being entirely closed, it is impossible to replace the goods that are pulled out, and they are therefore left in an exposed condition, same as first form, and liable to damage by soiling.

If packed in a flat box there still remains the same objection, that, the box being closed, any goods drawn out cannot be replaced.

There is the still further objection to the second and third forms that when packed in paper wrappers they become damaged even by handling or laying in stock and present an unsightly appearance.

My invention relates to a particularly-constructed box, which I claim will remove all the foregoing objections. By it the goods are packed in a practical and already-measured form. It can be opened and closed rapidly, and does away entirely with pinning, tying, and pasting. It allows the removal and return of any portion of the goods for exhibiting or selling and the replacing of any exposed portion in as good condition as before removal.

The additional advantages of this box are—durability, one part serving as a sample-card, whereby the goods can be sampled without re-

quiring the opening of the box; a ring, by which the box can be hung up in show-windows and stores; a measure inside, by which the accuracy of the folds or any smaller portion can be tested without the use of any additional measuring, and the flaps, which open and close with rubber springs, and serve to keep the goods in place.

The box is made of wood or paper-board, or both combined, in one yard, one-half of a yard, or any other part of a yard in length. The lace or embroidery is carried through the slit over the back of the box, then through another slit into the box, in measured folds, arranged in clusters or sets, three or four clusters, according to width of box.

To measure off any portion of the goods count off as many folds as will make the required length, so that if the box is one-half yard long inside it will require two folds to the yard. By the same principle, and by counting the entire number of folds, adding the portion wrapped around the box, the correct length in the same can be ascertained for taking stock or testing the measure.

The embroidery is exhibited by allowing some of the folds to pass through the slits and wrapping it around the back of the box.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the box embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a view of the back of the box, showing how the embroidery is exhibited without opening the box. Fig. 3 is a sectional view through line *x x*, Fig. 2, showing how the embroidery passes through the slits around the back to be exhibited. Fig. 4 is a view showing the arrangement of the laps which hold the goods in place and allow the removal or replacing of any portion without injuring the goods or box.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts.

A represents the embroidery; B, the box; H, the lid; C, the laps that hold the embroidery in place; D, the measure to test, if desired, whether the embroidery is folded into correct lengths; E, the ring by which the box may be hung up in windows and stores; F, the slit through which the embroidery passes out of the box, and F' the slit through which it returns.

The embroidery is first passed through the slit F, over the part Y, through the slit F', and then folded inside in clusters in measured

folds, making a convenient way of exhibiting the goods without opening the box, and when opening for the removal or replacing of the same, thereby requiring no pinning or pasting.

The laps C are provided with a spring, consisting of the elastic G, which is fastened to the box, brought up and passed through the hole under the lap, and up through the other hole and over the lap, and fastened to the box, thereby acting the same way upon the lap as a spring would. The lid is fastened to the box by fasteners *p p* or their equivalents.

I am aware that paper packages and envelopes have been made whereby the goods can be exhibited without opening or destroying the package; but

What I claim is—

1. A box for packing lace, embroidery, &c., having laps C and slits F F' in the bottom for the purpose of exposing samples of the contents of the box, substantially as shown and described.

2. A box for packing lace or embroidery that will conveniently open and close and allow the removal or replacing of any part of the goods without soiling or injuring the goods or the box, having laps C, slits F and F', measure D, and ring E, substantially as shown and described.

MORRIS H. PULASKI.

Witnesses:

J. WARNER,
S. PULASKI.