

(No Model.)

G. L. JAEGER.
MATCH AND BOX THEREFOR.

No. 280,181.

Patented June 26, 1883.

Fig. 1.

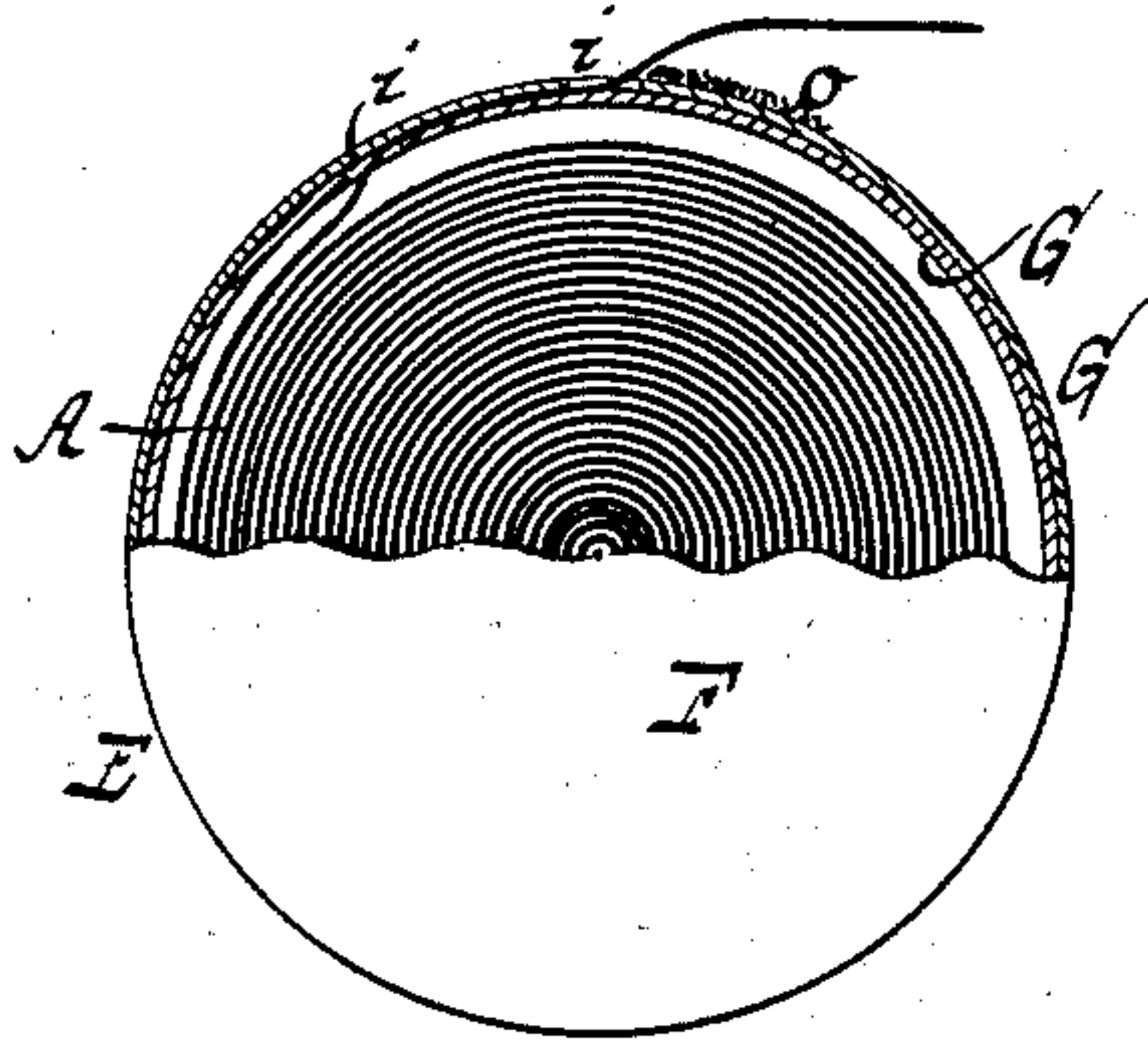


Fig. 2* Fig. 2.

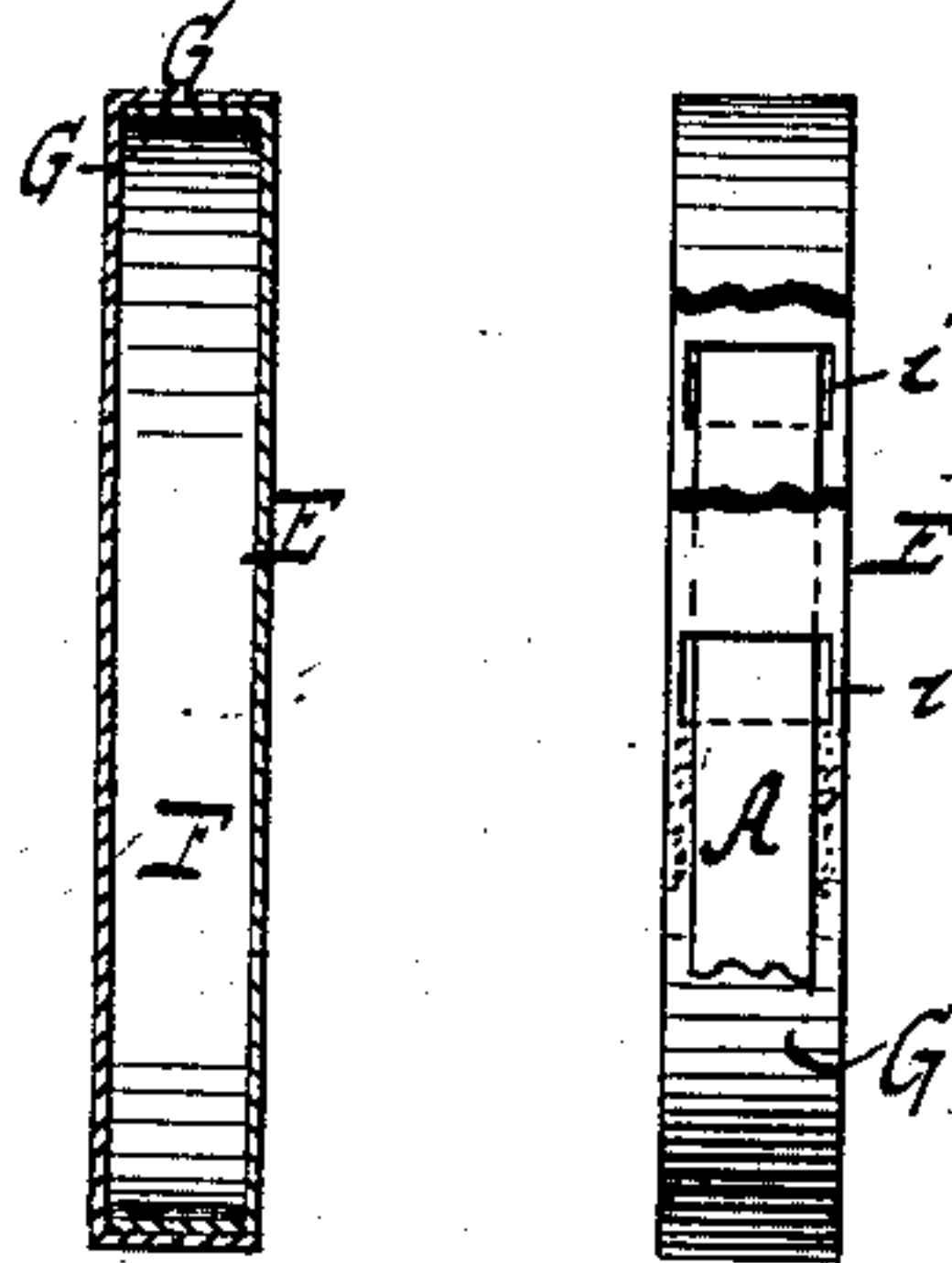


Fig. 7.

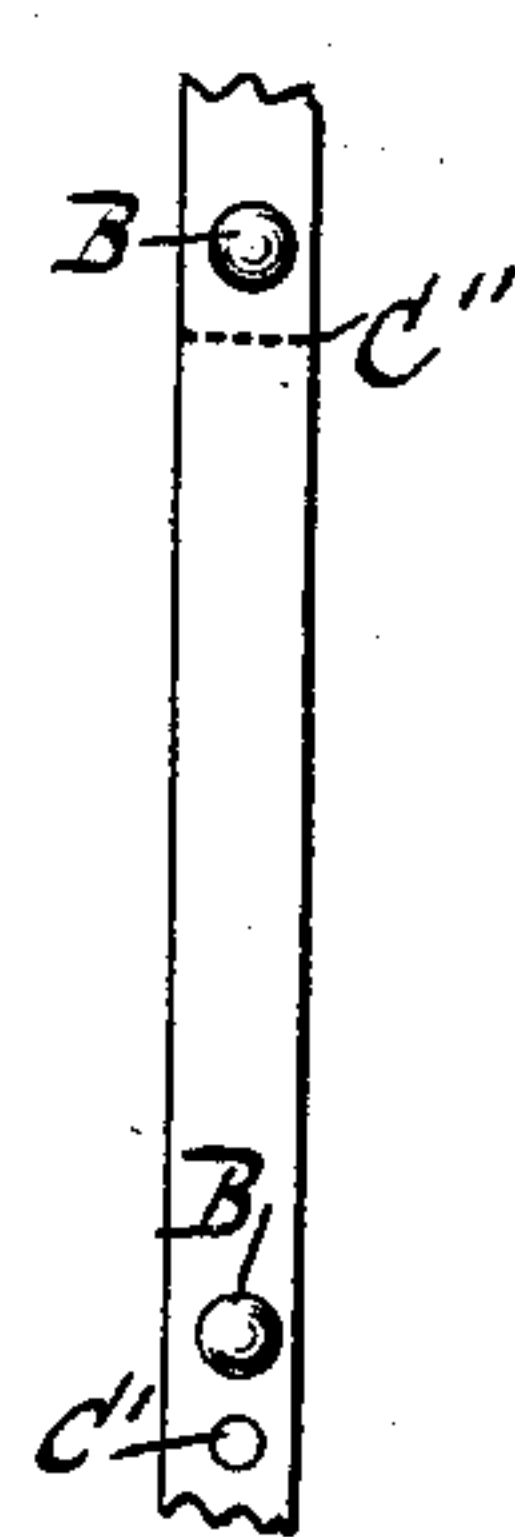


Fig. 3.

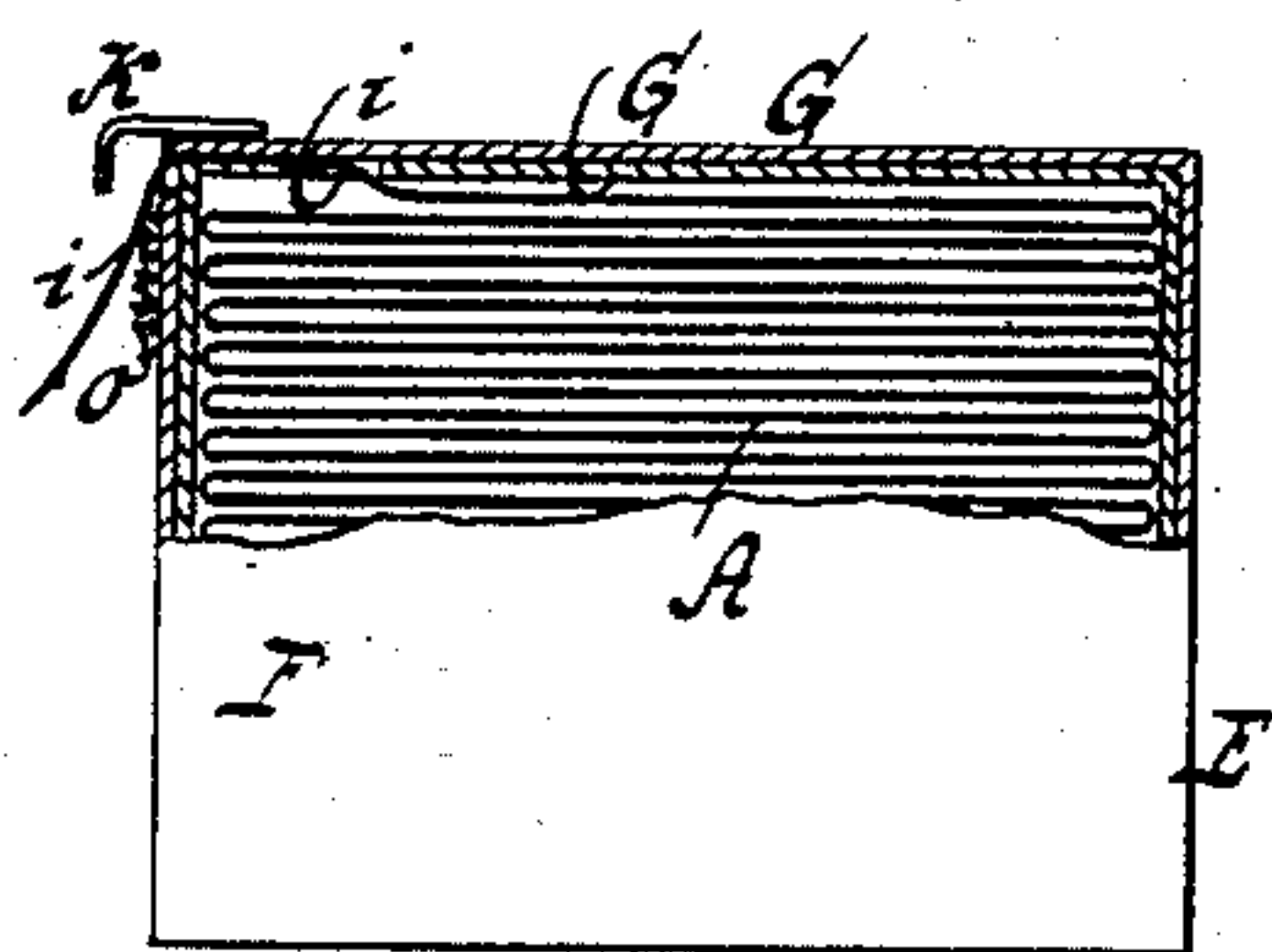


Fig. 5.

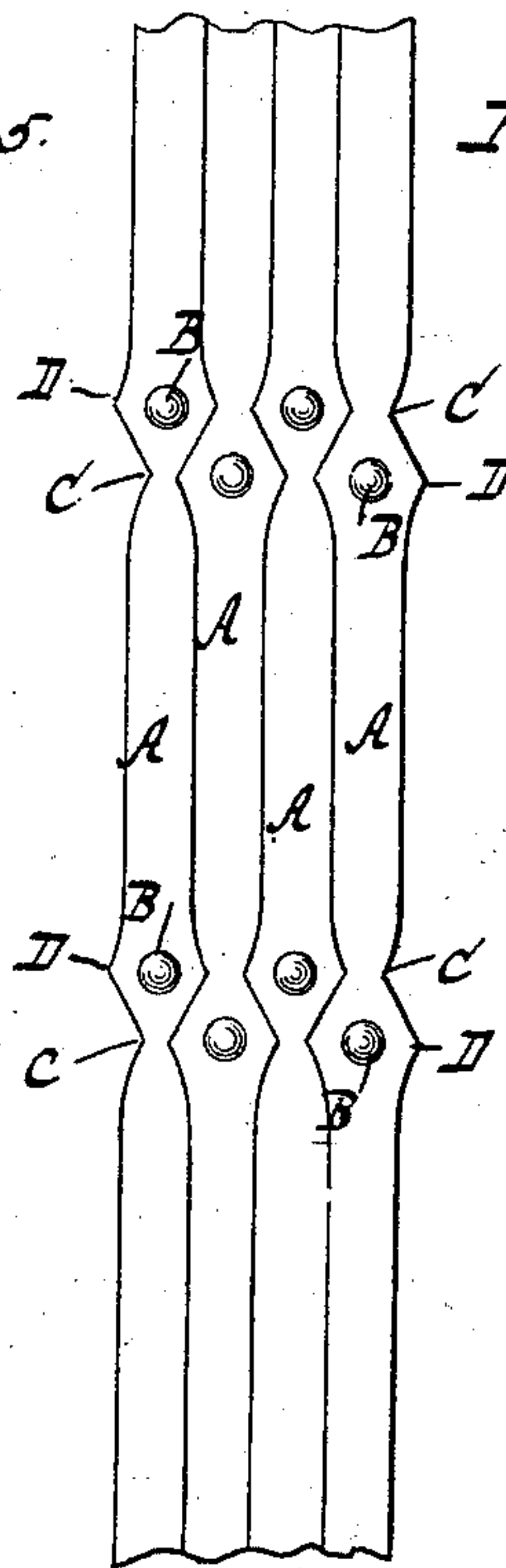
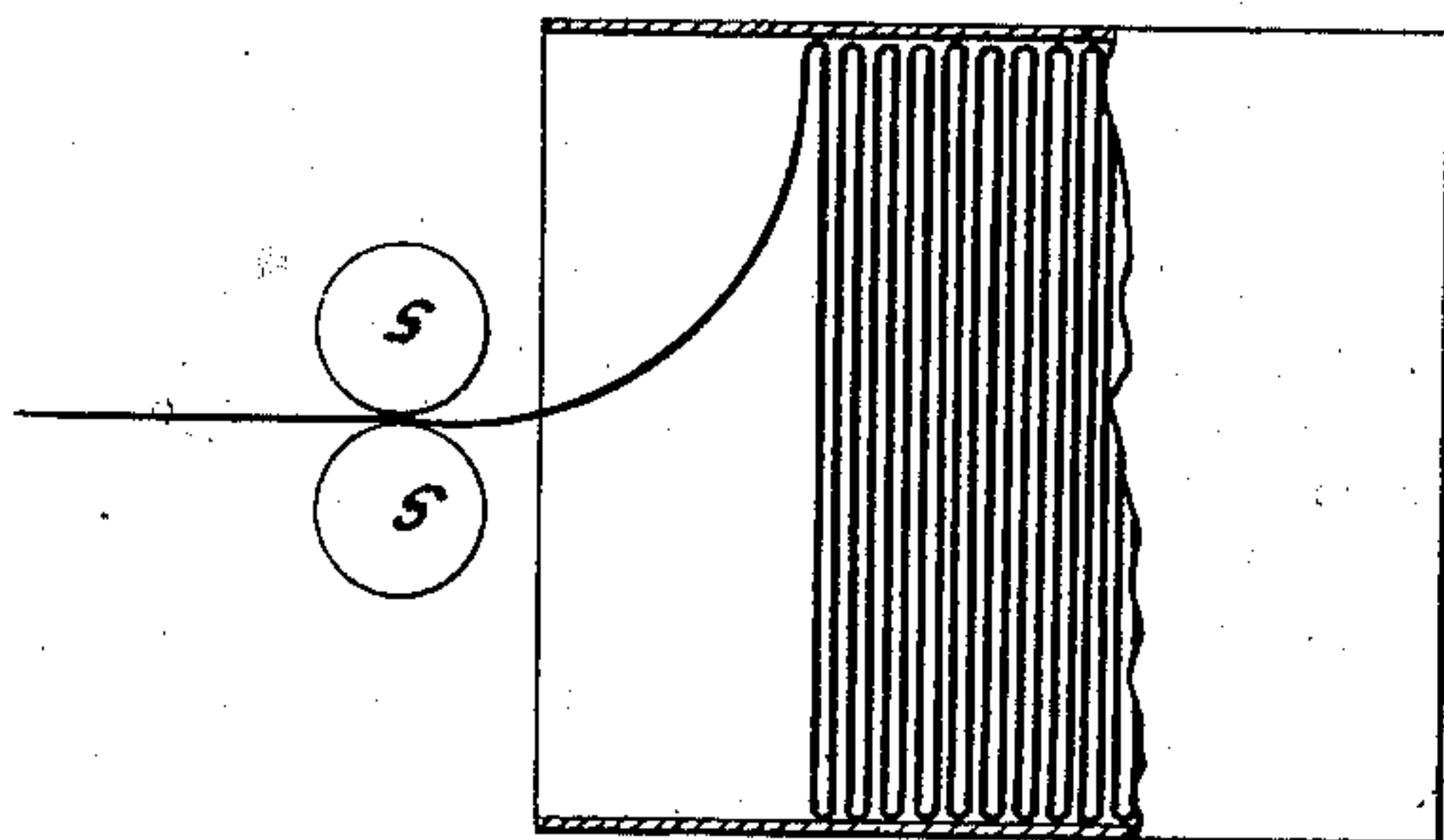


Fig. 6.



Fig. 4.



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MATCH AND BOX THEREFOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 280,181, dated June 26, 1883.

Application filed May 5, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAV L. JAEGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Matches and Boxes Therefor, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of matches which are composed of a strip of pasteboard or other similar material, having one of its surfaces dotted at intervals with a lighting compound to form a continuous series of matches; and it consists in enlarging a match-strip in width opposite to each particle of the lighting compound, to provide a superior bearing for the finger in rubbing said compound against a friction-surface for its ignition; further, in the combination, with said match-strip, of a box or package of novel construction, as hereinafter fully described.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 is a sectional side view of the box, showing also the match-strip in position therein. Fig. 2 is a sectional front view. Fig. 2* is a cross-section. Fig. 3 shows a modification in the form of the box as well as the arrangement of the match-strip. Fig. 4 illustrates a method of folding the strip; Fig. 5, a method of cutting out a series of strips. Figs. 6 and 7 show a modification in the shape of the notches and perforations, respectively.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

The letter A designates the body of the strip, and B the dots or particles of the lighting compound applied to one of the surfaces thereof. C are notches in the edges of the strip adjacent to each of said particles B of the lighting compound, and D the enlarged or widened portions of the strip opposite to said particles. The notches C are all in one and the same position relatively to the particles B of the lighting compound, and hence when the match-strip is torn opposite to the notches each section thereof contains a lighting medium, thus constituting a complete match. It will be seen that the notches C form guides to determine the length of the matches, and also serve to weaken the match-strip at the required points, so as to tear easily, and hence said

notches are very important to the successful separation of the matches from each other.

To ignite the lighting compound it is rubbed against a friction-surface forming part of the box, hereinafter described, by placing the forefinger against the back of the matches as they are torn off, and it will be readily seen that by the enlarged portions D of the match-strip a good bearing is obtained for the finger without unnecessarily widening the remainder of the strip. Said enlarged portions D of the match-strip taper in opposite directions, and the notches C are at one end thereof, they being created partly by said taper of the enlarged portions, as shown in Fig. 5. In this figure I have also shown a novel method of cutting out a series of match-strips without loss of material—namely, by arranging the enlarged portions of one strip to alternate with those of adjacent strips. In the example shown in Fig. 6 the enlarged portions D are omitted, and the notches C are produced by making incisions in the strip at the required points.

The letter E designates a box for holding the match-strip. This box is composed of two side pieces, F, of pasteboard or other similar material, having edge flanges, G, which overlap each other, and are provided with openings *i*—one to each flange. These openings *i* are situated at a distance from each other, and the flanges G are left detached intermediate thereof, so that if the match-strip is drawn outward through the opening of the inner flange it may thence be drawn between the flanges up to and through the opening of the outer flange, as shown. In this manner the match-strip is brought in frictional contact with the flanges G, and is thereby held against slipping, so that a portion of the strip may always protrude from the box, to be taken hold of for withdrawing the same as it may be required.

In practice the match-strip is adjusted to the position named before the side pieces, F, are put together, and when this has been accomplished the whole is provided with a covering of paper or other similar material. Adjacent to the opening *i* of the outer flange the latter is provided with a friction-surface, *o*—as of sand—to ignite the lighting compound of the matches torn from the strip.

In the example shown in Fig. 1 the box E is circular in shape and the match-strip is rolled, while in Fig. 3 the box is rectangular and the strip is folded. When the match-strip
 5 is provided with the edge notches, C, it may be folded at the notches automatically by passing the same through rollers *s* into a suitable receptacle, as shown in Fig. 4.

Instead of being provided with the notches
 10 C, the match-strip may be perforated intermediate of the edges with a single hole, C', or a series of holes, C'', as shown in Fig. 7, with a like result as is produced by the notches, the essential feature being to cut the body of the
 15 strip at the required points for weakening the strip.

For the purpose of facilitating the act of tearing the matches from each other, the box E is provided, adjacent to its outlet-orifice,
 20 with a catch, *k*, Fig. 3, which is adapted to engage with the openings created in the body of the strip by the notches or holes, and thus check or hold the strip while it is being torn. This catch *k* is composed of a strip of sheet
 25 metal, the free end of which is bent, and provided with teeth corresponding in position to the notches or holes of the strip.

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

30 1. The match-strip having one of its surfaces provided with particles of a lighting compound, and having its width enlarged opposite to each of said particles, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The match-strip having one of its surfaces 35 provided with particles of a lighting compound, having edge notches adjacent to each of said particles, and having its width enlarged opposite thereto, substantially as and for the purpose described. 40

3. The combination, with the match-strip, of a box composed of side pieces having overlapping edge flanges which are provided with openings at a distance from each other, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 45

4. The combination, with the match-strip, of a box composed of side pieces having overlapping edge flanges which are provided with openings at a distance from each other, one of the flanges being also provided with a friction- 50 surface, substantially as and for the purpose described.

5. The combination of the match-strip having one of its surfaces provided with particles of a lighting compound, and having its body 55 cut adjacent to each of said particles, forming openings therein, and the box having the catch adjacent to its outlet-orifice to engage with said openings of the strip, substantially as and for the purpose described. 60

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

GUSTAV L. JAEGER. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,
 CHAS. WAHLERS.