

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. BREHMER.

PAPER BOX.

No. 285,456.

Patented Sept. 25, 1883.

Fig1

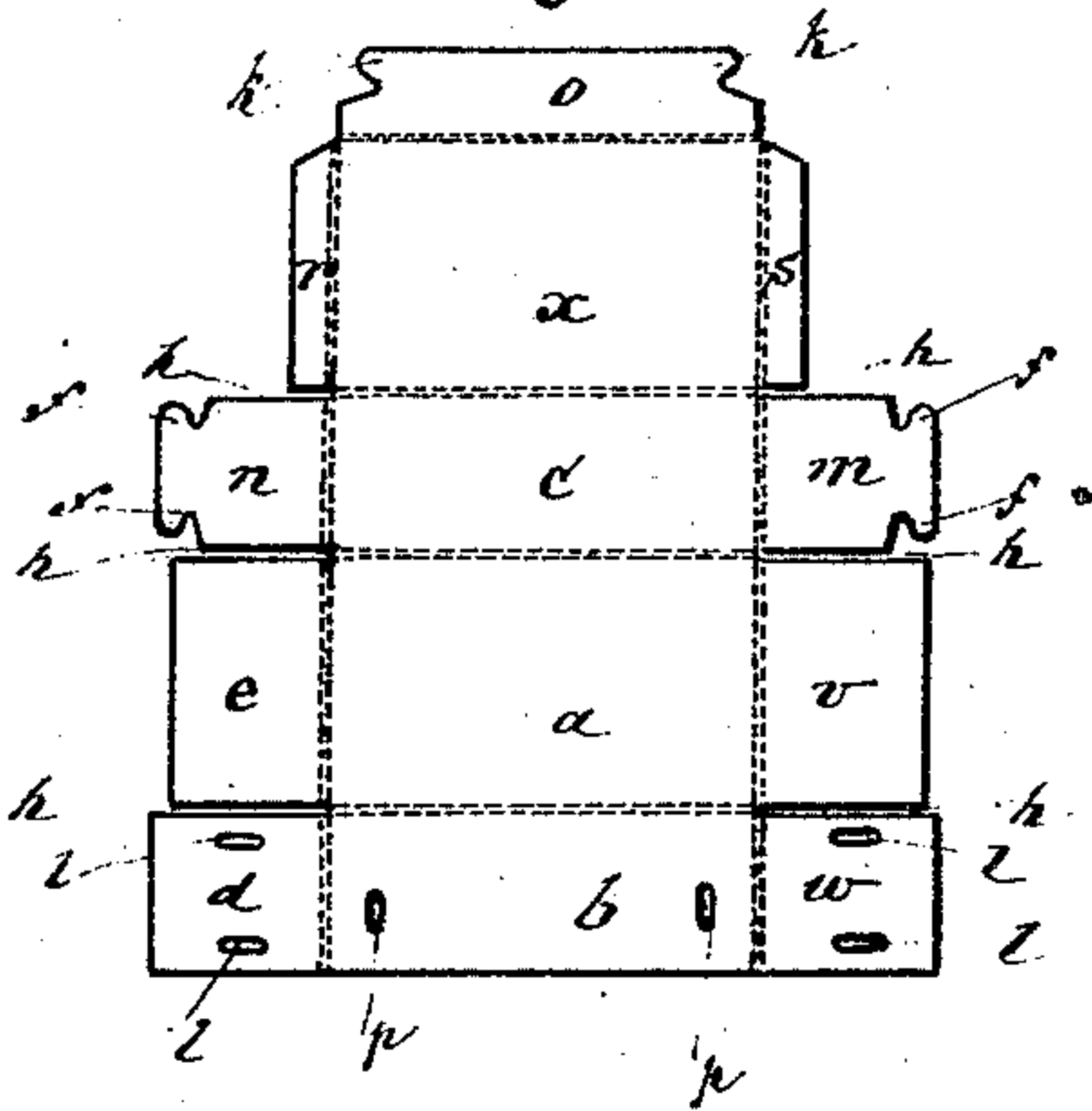


Fig2

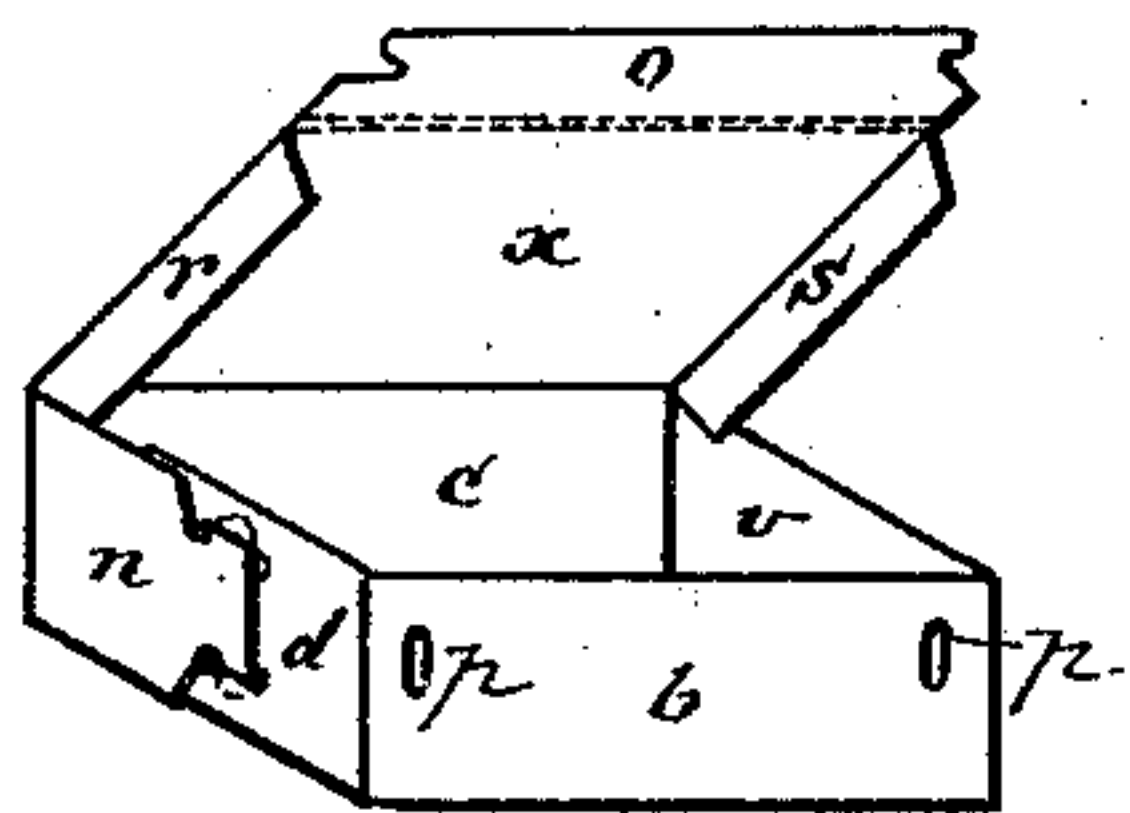


Fig3

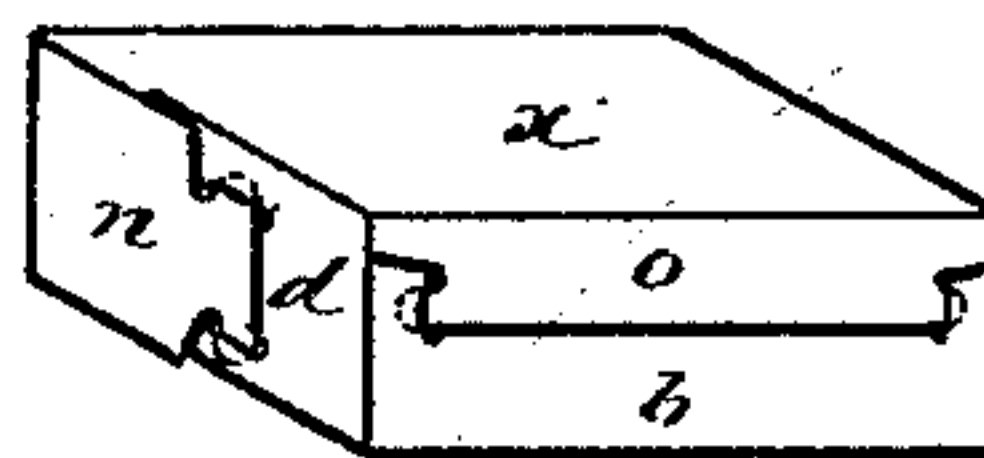


Fig4

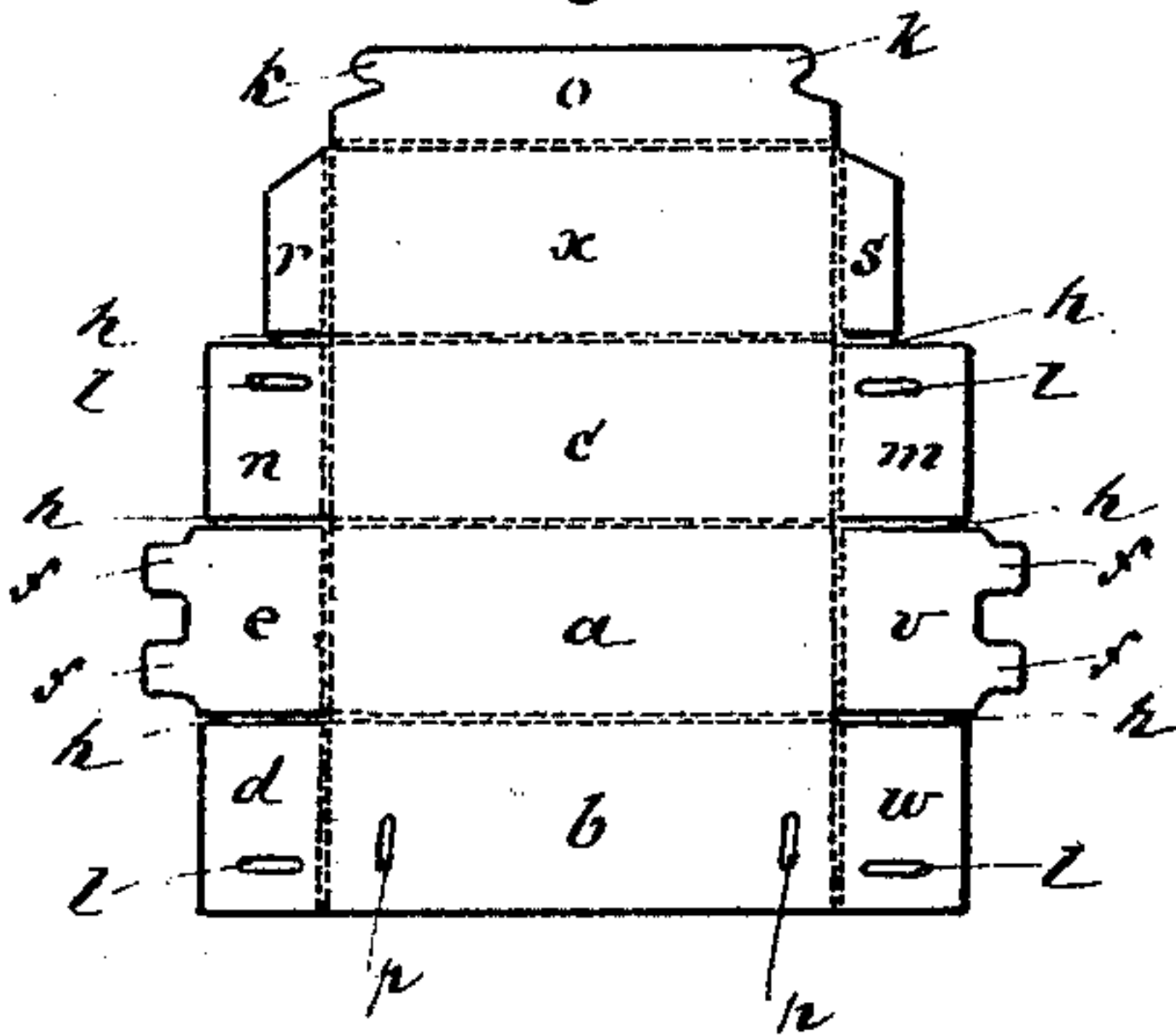


Fig5

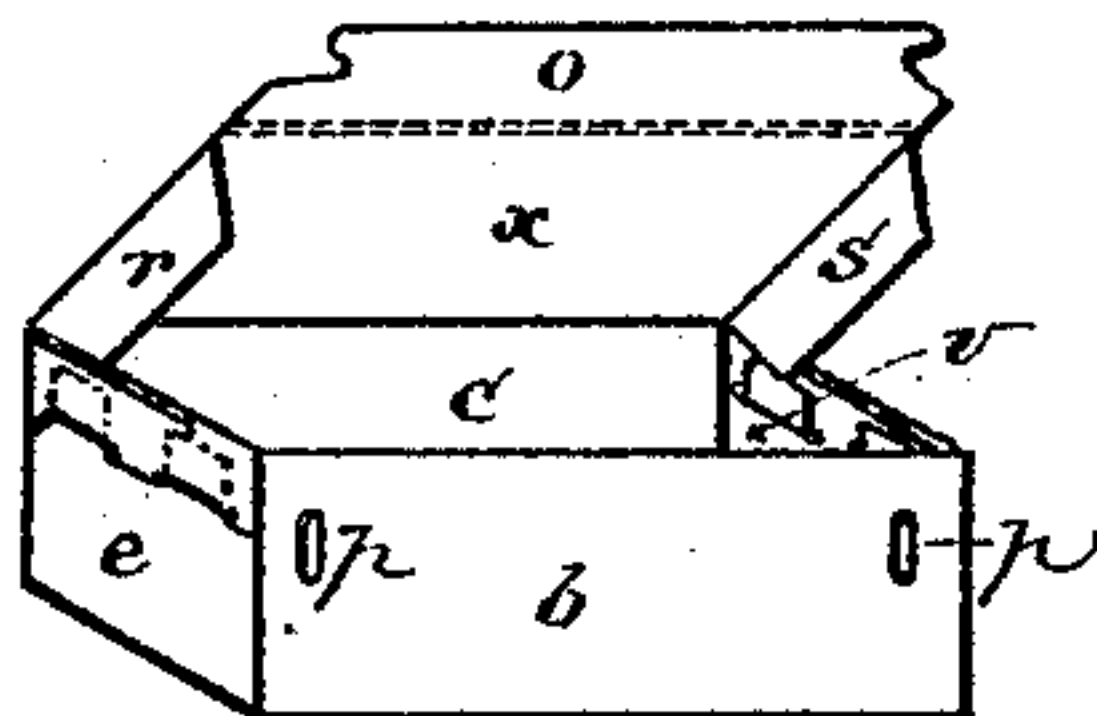


Fig6

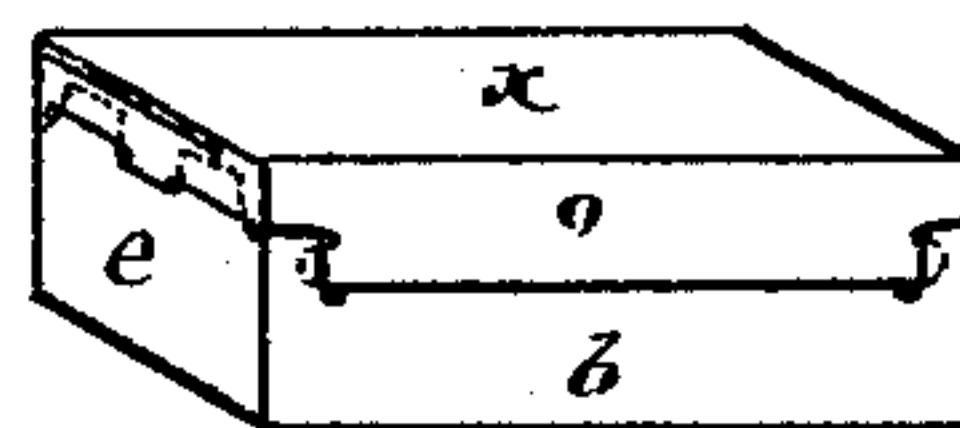


Fig7

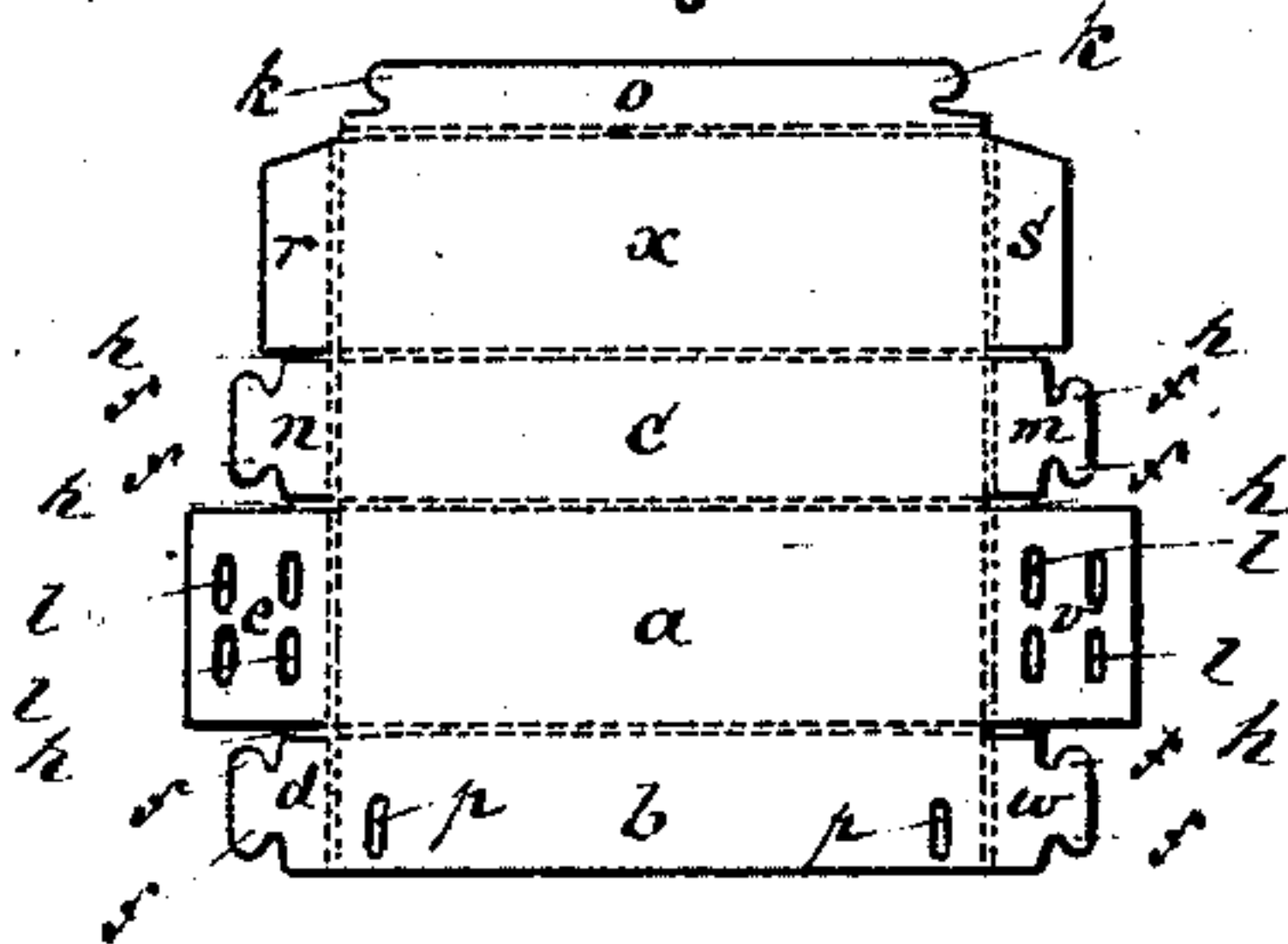


Fig8

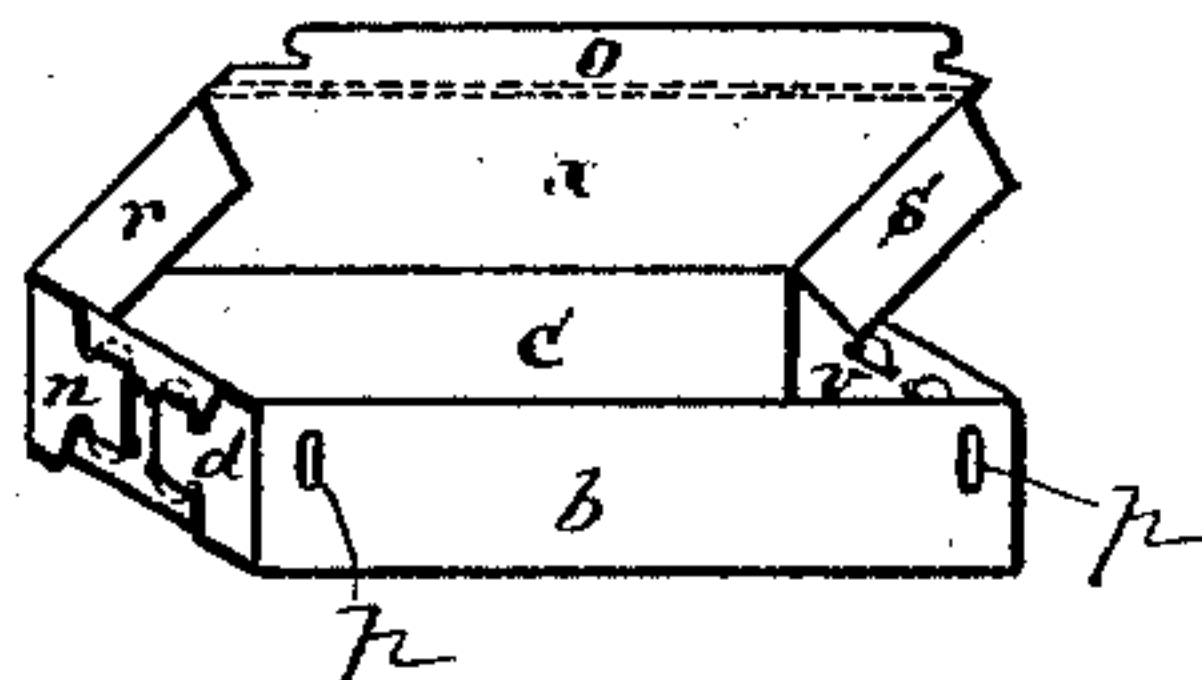
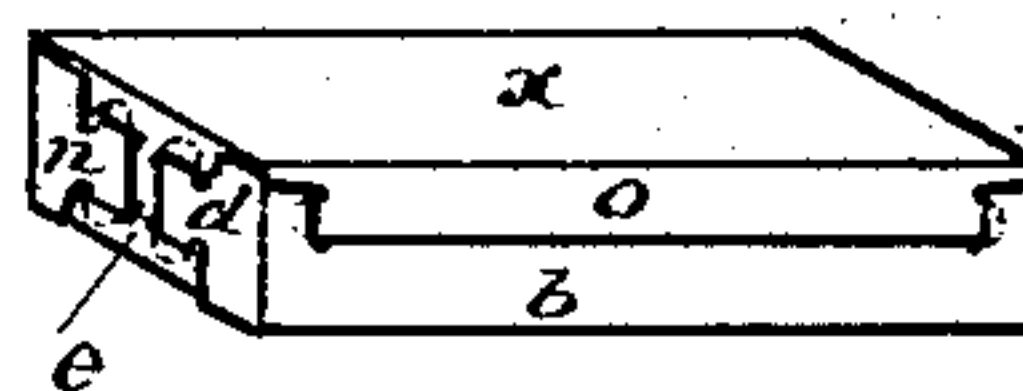


Fig9



Witnesses
John P. Allen
J. Gemmel, Jr.

Inventor.
August Brehmer
per Henry E. Pender
Attorney

(No Model.)

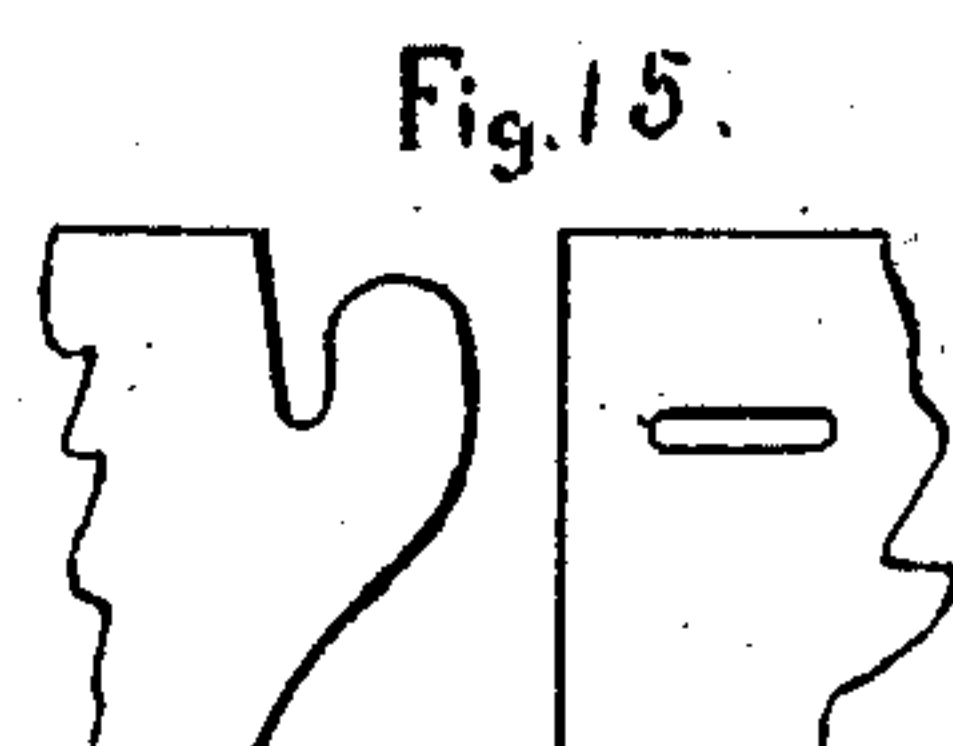
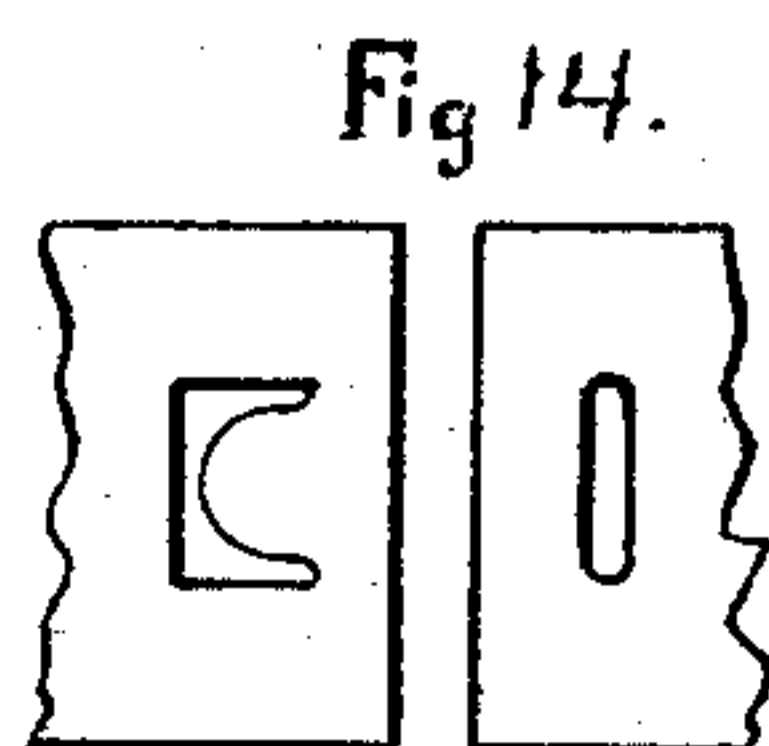
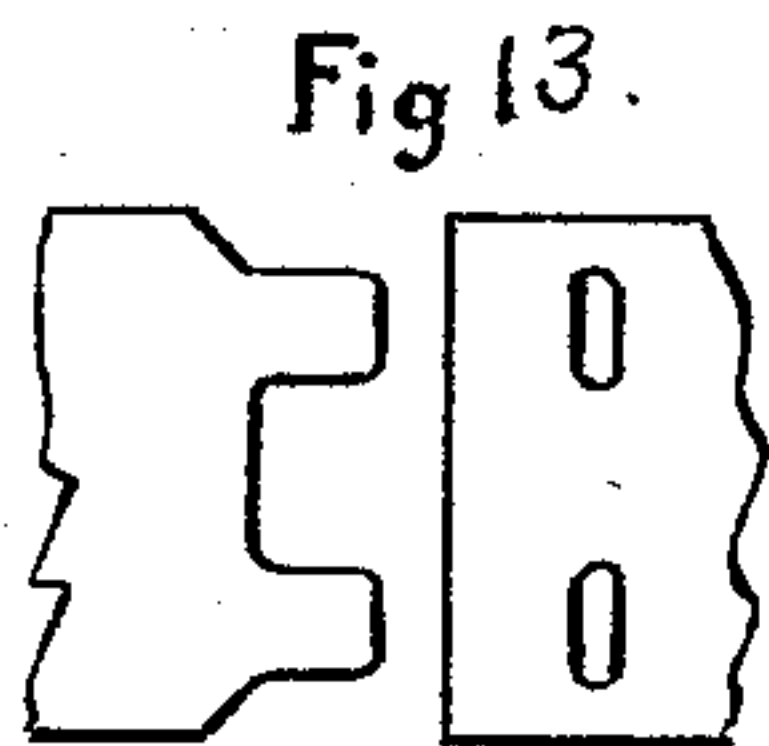
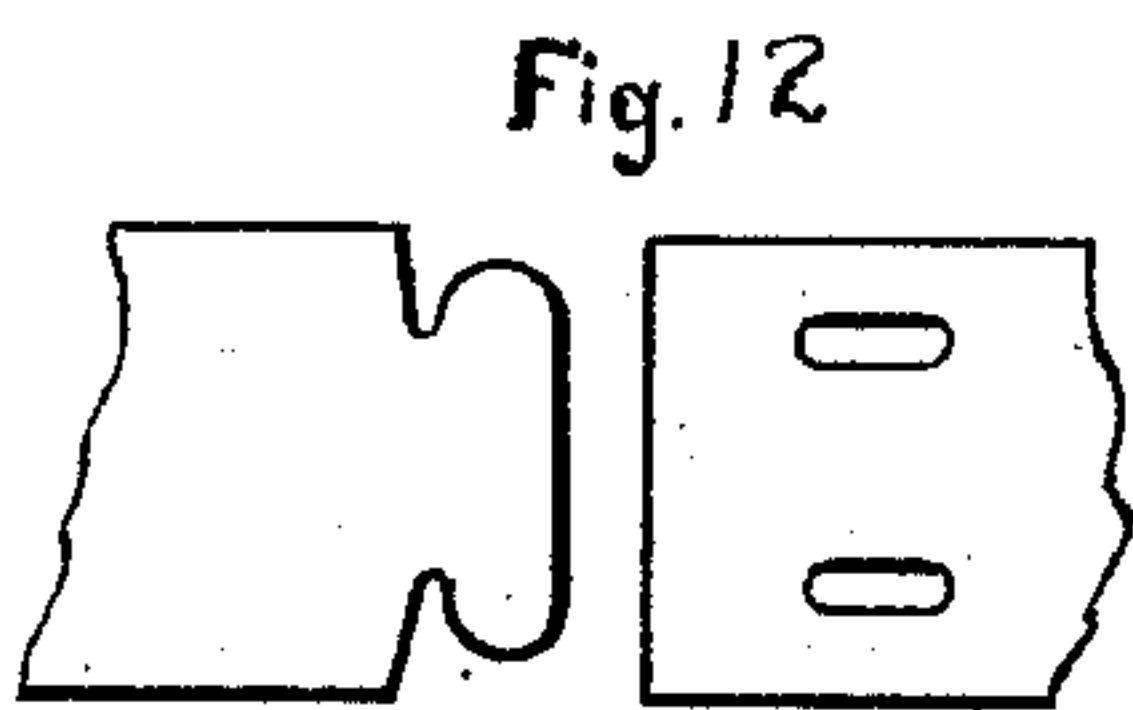
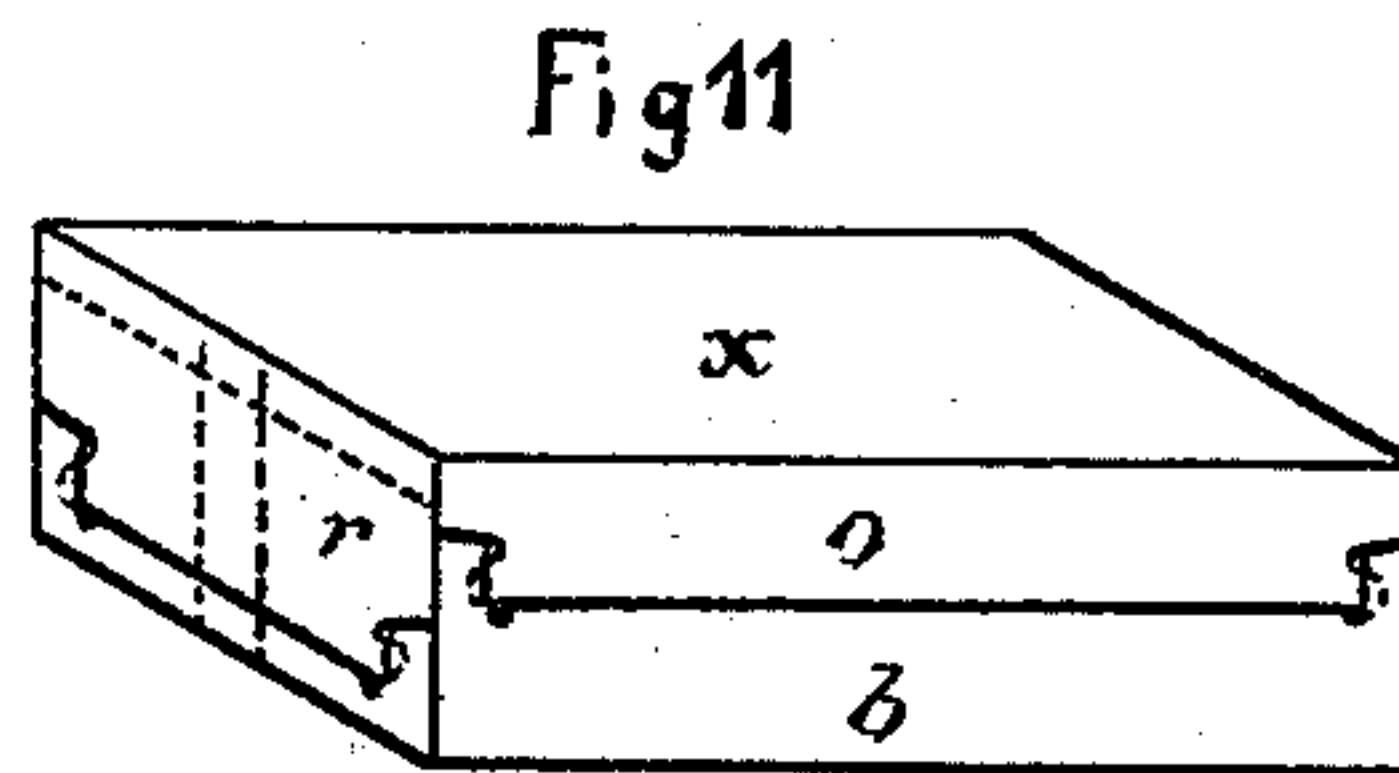
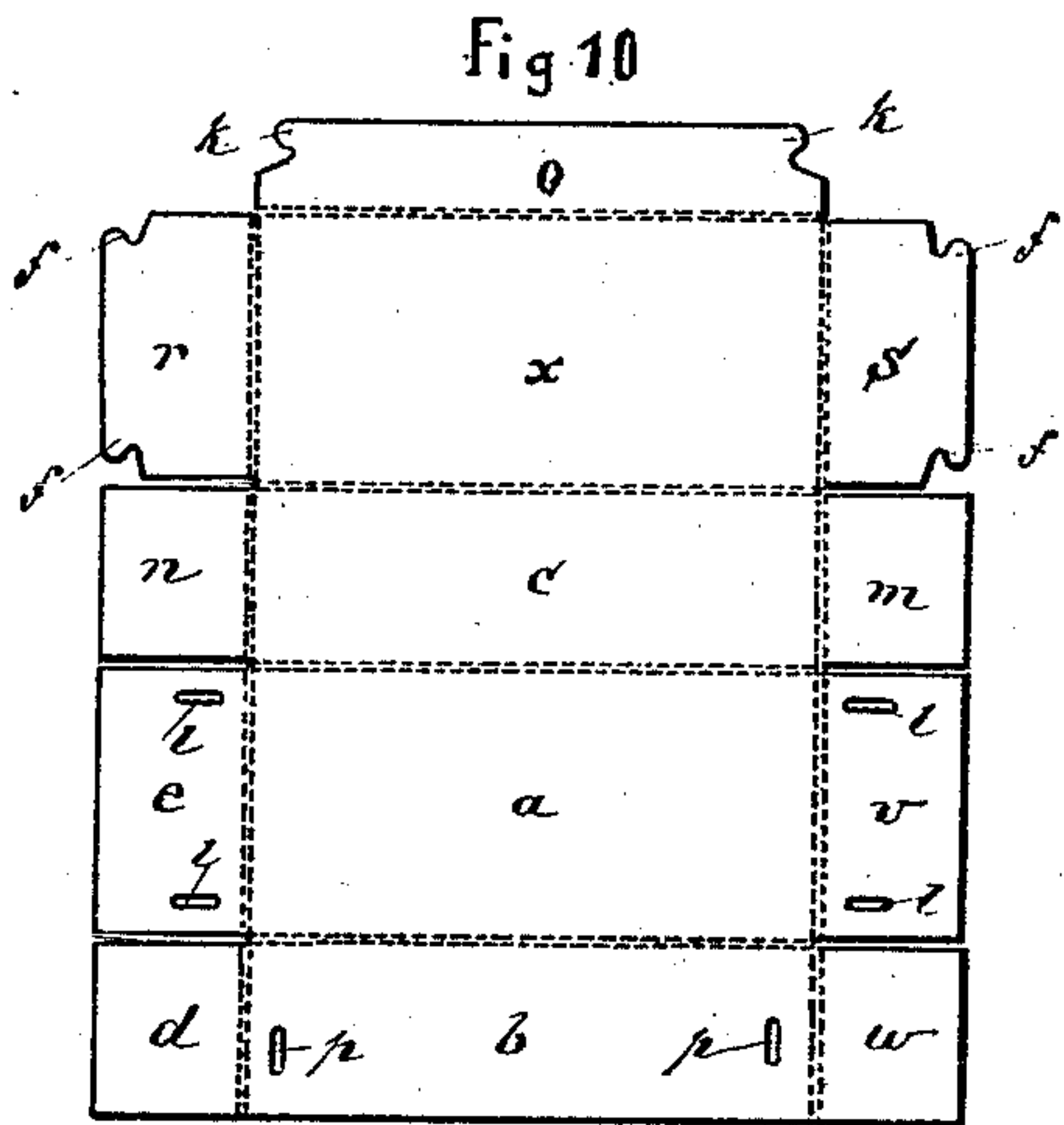
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PAPER BOX.

No. 285,456.

Patented Sept. 25, 1883.



Witnesses
John Allen
J. Gammel, Jr.

Inventor.
August Brehmer
Per Henry & Roderer
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST BREHMER, OF LEIPSIC, GERMANY.

PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 285,456, dated September 25, 1883.

Application filed May 25, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST BREHMER, a citizen of Germany, and a resident of the city of Leipsic, in Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to paper or card-board boxes cut in the form of a blank with various flaps, which may be flattened out for conveniently packing away, or folded to form a box capable of being opened at top or on the sides, as may be required.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1, 4, 7, and 10 show in plan views my improved box-blank cut from a single piece of paper. Figs. 2, 5, and 8 represent the box with the top partially open. Figs. 3, 6, 9, and 11 represent the boxes closed. Figs. 12, 13, 14, and 15 represent various tongues and corresponding slits for fastening the flaps together.

Similar letters represent similar parts in all the figures.

The body of the boxes formed from a piece of paper or card-board is, in the figures from 1 to 11, divided into thirteen (13) subdivisions, partly by cuts or slits, or by creases. The creased parts are represented by dotted lines. These thirteen subdivisions are indicated by the letters *a, b, c, d, e, n, m, v, w, o, r, s*, and *x*, and are formed by the creases indicated in dotted lines and by the cuts or slits *h*. The division *a* forms the bottom of the box, *b* and *c* the front and back, and *d e n* and *m v w* the sides. *r s* are side flaps, and *o* a front flap, for strengthening the part *x*, forming the cover of the box. In Fig. 1 the divisions *n m* are provided with suitable tongues, *ff*, and the divisions *d w* with corresponding slits, *ll*. In Fig. 4 the tongues *ff* are made on the divisions *e v*, and the slits *ll* in the divisions *d n m w*. In Fig. 10 the tongues *ff* are made on the divisions *r s*, and the slits *ll* in the divisions *e v*. The divisions *o* are likewise provided with tongues *k*, and the divisions *b* with corresponding slits, *p*, for the purpose of fastening the cover. The changing of the tongues and slits for fastening the sides results from the size, shape, and purpose of the boxes, and may be varied at pleasure.

When desired to make up the boxes, the pieces *d b w n c m* and *e v* are turned upward, the pieces *b c* forming the front and back, and the pieces *e v* the sides, of the box. The pieces *n d m w* are then turned at right angles to the sides *e v*. The tongues *ff* will thereby be in position with the slits *ll* to be passed into the same, and secure thereby the sides. The divisions *r s* are then turned at right angles to the division *x*, forming the cover of the box, and are put into the inner side of the box when the cover is closed, when the piece *o* is turned downward over the front part, *b*, and the tongues *k* on said division *o* can be passed into the slits *p* in the front division, *b*, thereby fastening the box together, as shown in Figs. 3, 6, 9, and 11. This arrangement of tongues and slits at the sides and for the cover of the box forms a self-locked box without the requirement of cords or strings to fasten the same, and offers that great advantage that these boxes can be opened at both ends as well as at the top, independent of each other, whereby it becomes possible to show readily the contents of the box at the top and at either end, as may be desired, without removing the contents from the box.

I am aware that boxes have been made from a cut and folded paper or card-board, and do not claim the same, broadly; but

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

The herein-described paper or card-board box, made of a single piece, and consisting of thirteen (13) rectangular divisions, the divisions forming parts of the sides containing tongues *ff*, and the adjoining divisions forming, likewise, parts of the sides containing corresponding slits, *ll*, and the end division, *o*, adjoining the cover *x*, having tongues *k k*, and the divisions *b*, forming the front of the box, having corresponding slits, *p*, the whole connected and arranged to operate substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

AUG. BREHMER.

Witnesses:

HERM. LEITERT,
OSWALD SCHMIDT.