

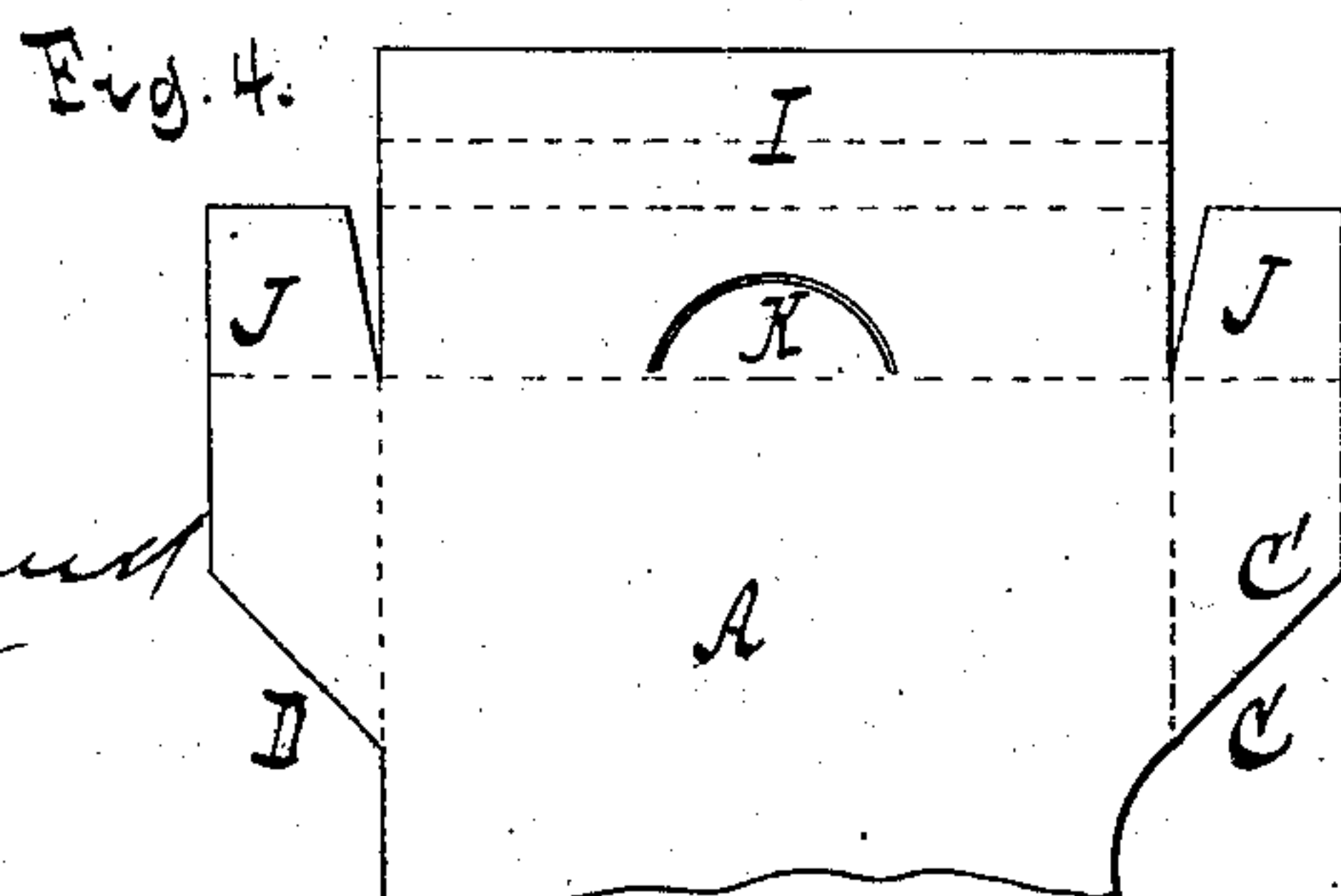
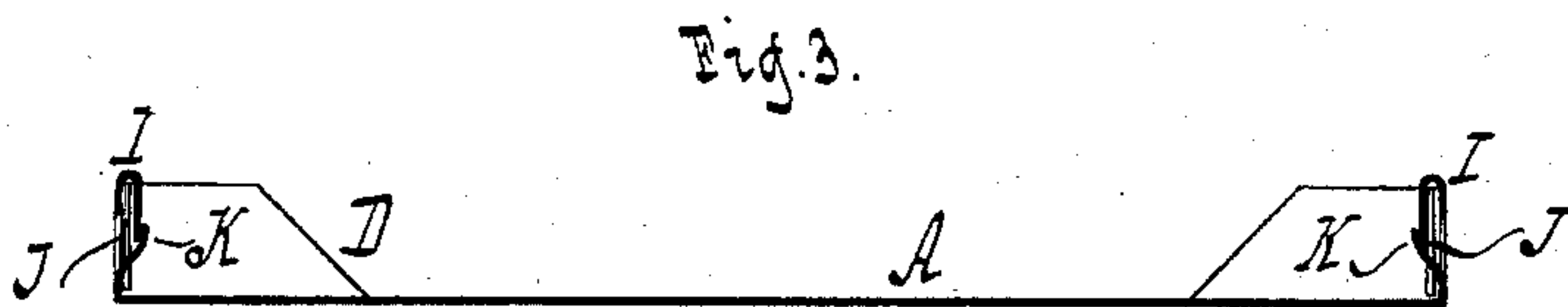
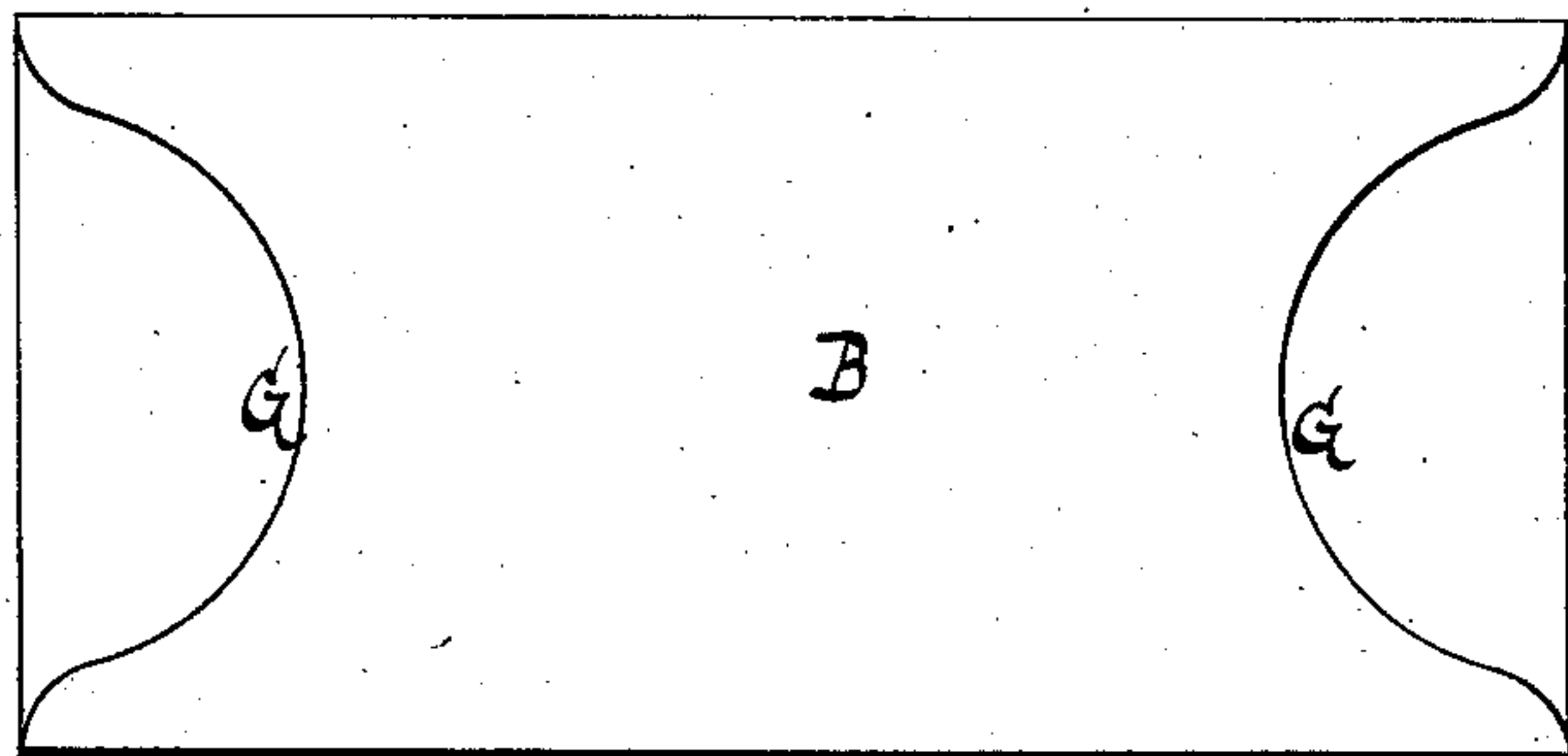
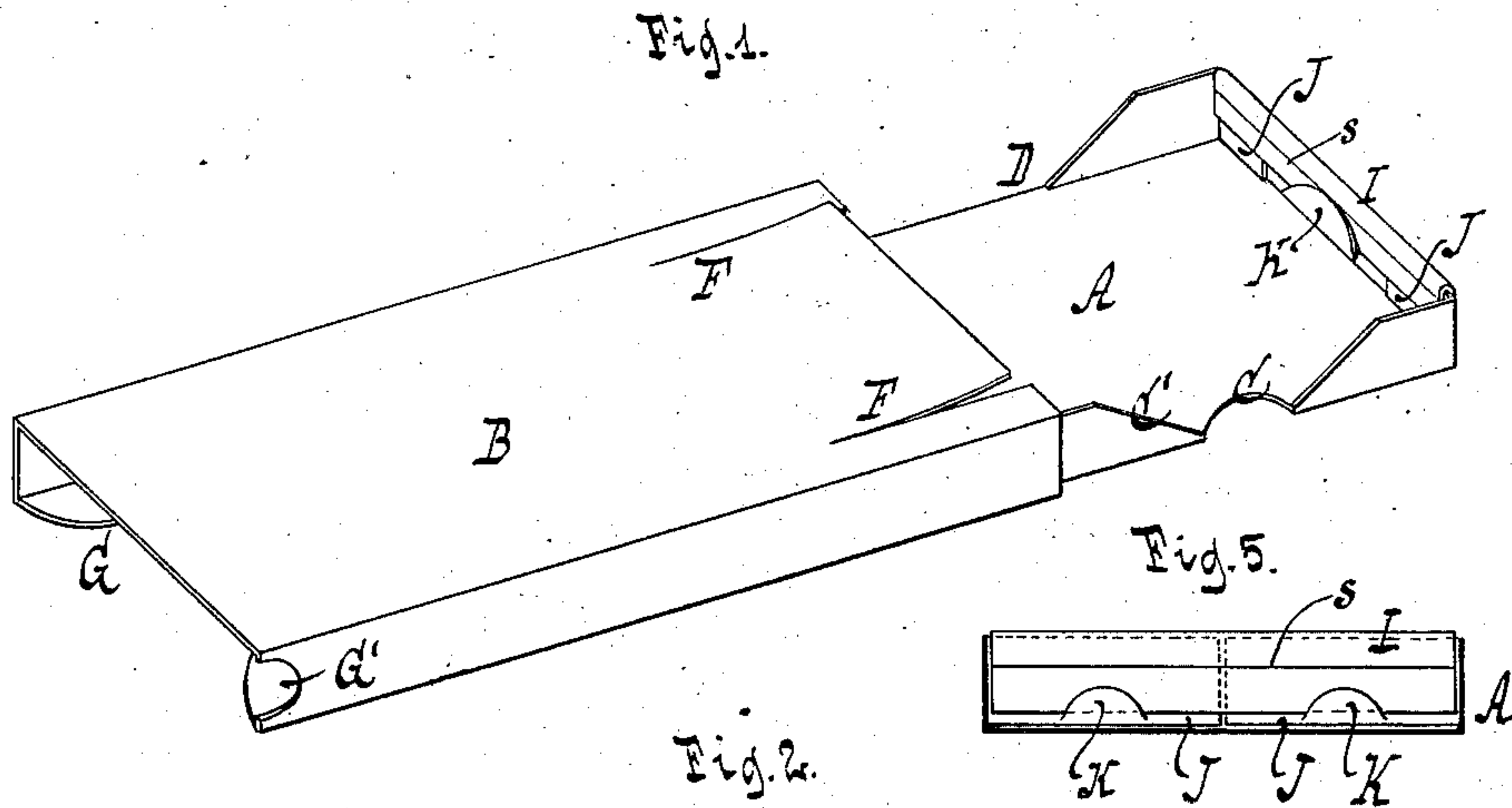
(No Model.)

G. L. JAEGER.

PAPER BOX.

No. 292,653.

Patented Jan. 29, 1884.



WITNESSES:

Otto Hufeland  
William Miller

INVENTOR

Gustav L. Jaeger

BY

Van Santvoord & Knapp

ATTORNEYS

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAV L. JAEGER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 292,653, dated January 29, 1884.

Application filed November 8, 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 Paper Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates, especially, to "slide" paper boxes, so called, for packing cigarettes and other similar articles; and it consists in certain novel features of construction hereinafter described and claimed, whereby access to such boxes is facilitated and an advantage is gained in manufacture.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing my box partially withdrawn from its cover. Fig. 2 is an inverted plan view of the cover. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the box. Fig. 4 shows a portion of the blank composing the box. Fig. 5 illustrates a modification.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

The letter A designates the body of the box, and B its cover, the box being open at its top, and the cover, which is tubular, being open at both ends, so that the box may slide freely in the cover. In the box A are formed thumb-openings C D, one of which is near either end of the box, partly in one side and partly in the bottom thereof, while the other extends nearly the entire length of the box in one side, both the thumb-openings being intermediate the ends of the box. In the cover B are formed slits F—in this example two in number—which extend inward from either end of the cover to a distance of about one-quarter (more or less) the entire length thereof, in that part which is opposite to the top of the box. In the cover B are also formed thumb-openings G, which are in both ends and that part thereof which is opposite to the bottom of the box. The ends of the box A are formed of pieces I of the box-bottom, and the sides of the box are joined to such end pieces by means of ears J, as follows: Each end piece, I, is turned inward upon itself, and the ears J, which are continuations of the box-sides, are turned into the fold of the end piece at points opposite the box-end, while the inner or free edge of the end piece is inserted

under a tongue or tongues, K, to hold it in position. The purpose of the thumb-openings C D is to admit the fingers to the box from the sides for grasping the cigarettes or other contents, and the end opening, C, will answer this purpose when the box is slid out from its cover at the proper end, while the continuous opening D permits the box to be slid out from either end. The end openings, D, however, may be formed at both ends of the box and in both sides, or the continuous opening may be formed in both sides, and it is due to the fact that the box is supported by the cover B the thumb-openings do not impair its utility. These thumb-openings, moreover, by being intermediate the ends of the box-sides in contradistinction to being directly at the ends, leave the ends supported by the sides of the box, which is important and a necessity in boxes made of paper, as otherwise the unsupported end would break and tear off. By extending the opening C into the box-bottom the effect thereof is materially increased, a considerable portion of the contents being thus laid bare, and it is evident that this feature may be applied to either opening. The purpose of the slits F is to allow the top portion of the cover B to yield in an upward direction to the articles that may be taken from the box, so that such articles may be conveniently extracted by only partially removing the box from the cover; and it is evident that these slits may be formed at both ends of the cover. The purpose of the thumb-openings G is to facilitate the act of starting the box when it is to be removed from the cover, and by making such openings opposite to the bottom of the box they may be of large area while the pressure exerted on the box by the thumb through either opening is at a point where the box possesses the requisite strength to sustain such pressure. The thumb-openings, however, may also be formed in the side portions of the box, as shown in Fig. 1 at G', or in the top part, and it is evident that only one end of the box may have an opening.

The purpose of connecting the end pieces, I, and side ears, J, as stated, is to avoid gumming, and it will be perceived that by the tongue K a secure fastening of these parts is obtained



with very little labor. In the example shown in Fig. 1 a single tongue is used, and the same is formed in the end piece, I, while in the example shown in Fig. 5 two tongues are used, 5 and the same are formed in the side ears, J. Either of these tongues will answer the purpose; but by making the same in the end piece, I, I obtain the greatest depth thereof with a superior effect. In order to facilitate the insertion of the end piece, I, under the tongue or tongues K, it is scored or creased in the direction of its length, as at s, so that it bends easily without being weakened to any material extent.

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

1. A paper box having a thumb-opening formed partly in the side and partly in the bottom and intermediate the ends of the box- 20 sides, substantially as described.

2. A paper box having a thumb-opening formed partly in the side and partly in the bottom and intermediate the ends of the box- sides, in combination with a tubular cover, 25 through which the box is capable of sliding longitudinally, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a paper box, of a tubular cover having slits formed in the end

or ends thereof opposite to the top of the box, substantially as shown and described. 30

4. A paper box having an end piece bent inward upon itself, side ears turned into the fold of the end piece, and a vertically-projecting tongue fixed in position along its horizontal base portion, the upper free end of the 35 tongue lapping over the free edge of the end piece, substantially as described.

5. A paper box having an end piece bent inward upon itself, a tongue in such end piece to receive the free edge thereof, and side ears 40 turned inward into the fold of the end piece, substantially as shown and described.

6. A paper box having an end piece bent inward upon itself and scored lengthwise on its inner part, side ears turned inward into 45 the fold of the end piece, and a tongue or tongues to engage the free edge of the end piece, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two sub- 50 scribing witnesses.

GUSTAV L. JAEGER. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,

CHAS. WAHLERS.