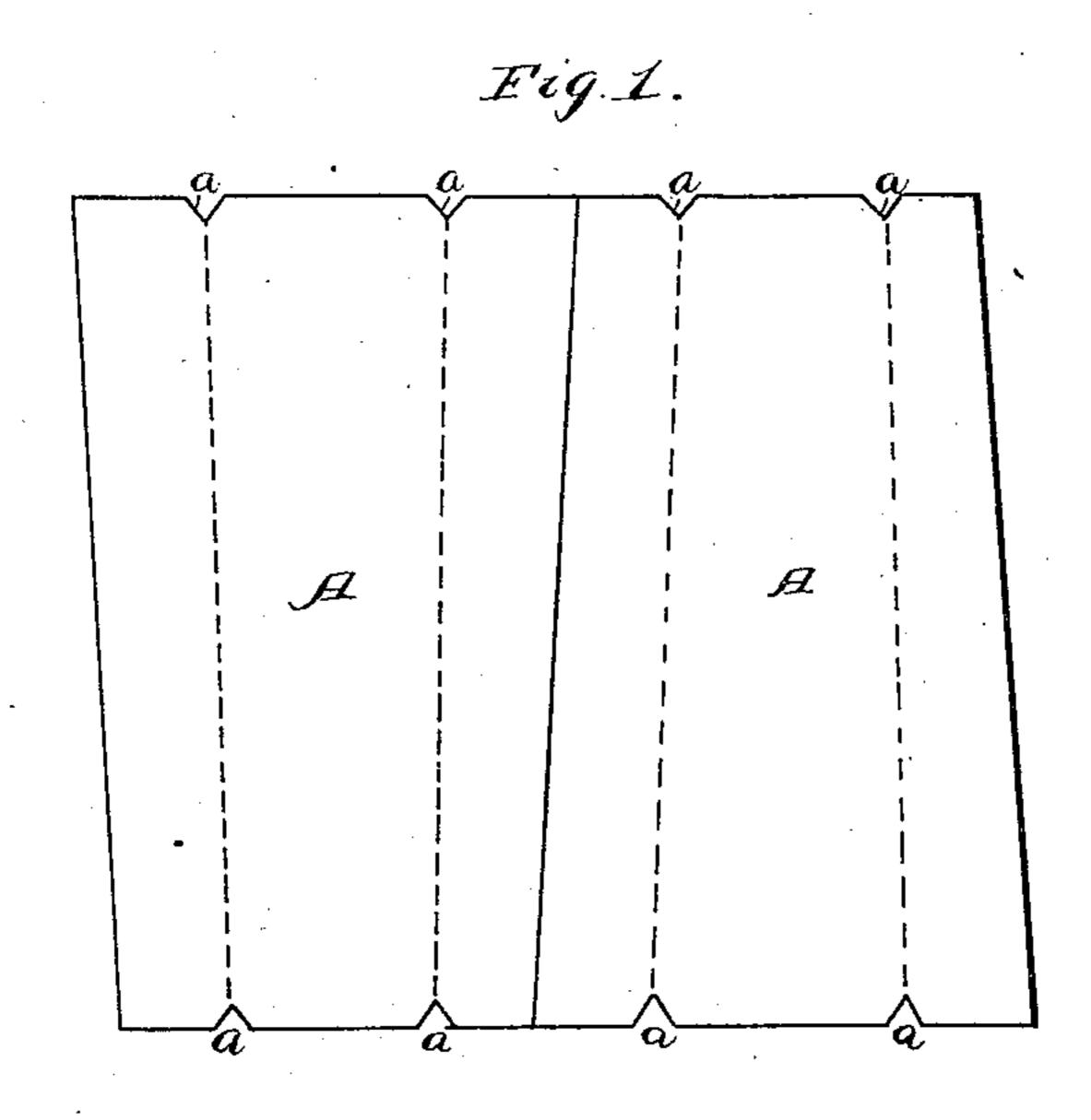
(No Model.)

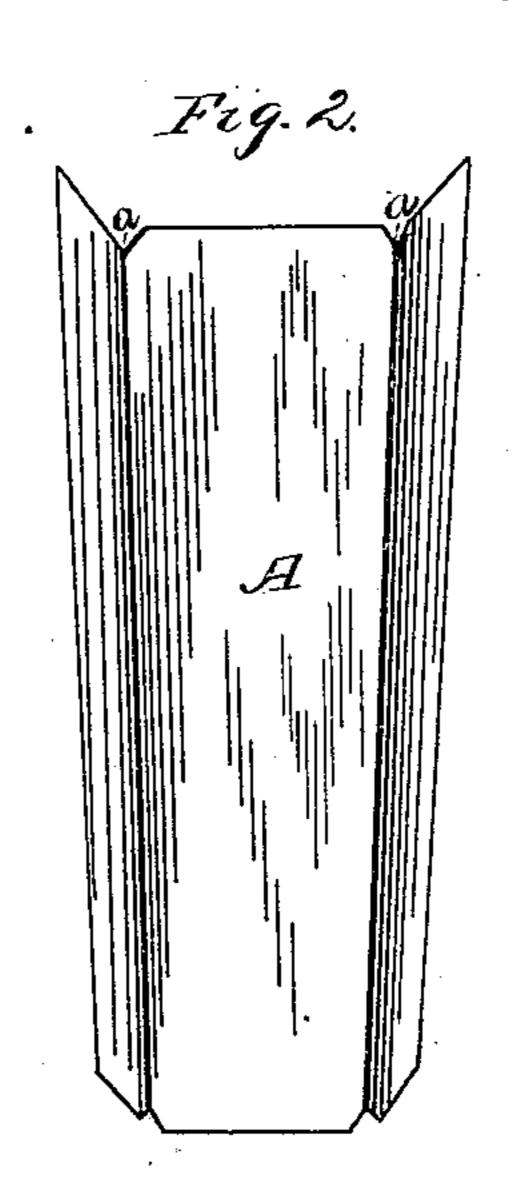
J. T. WILSON.

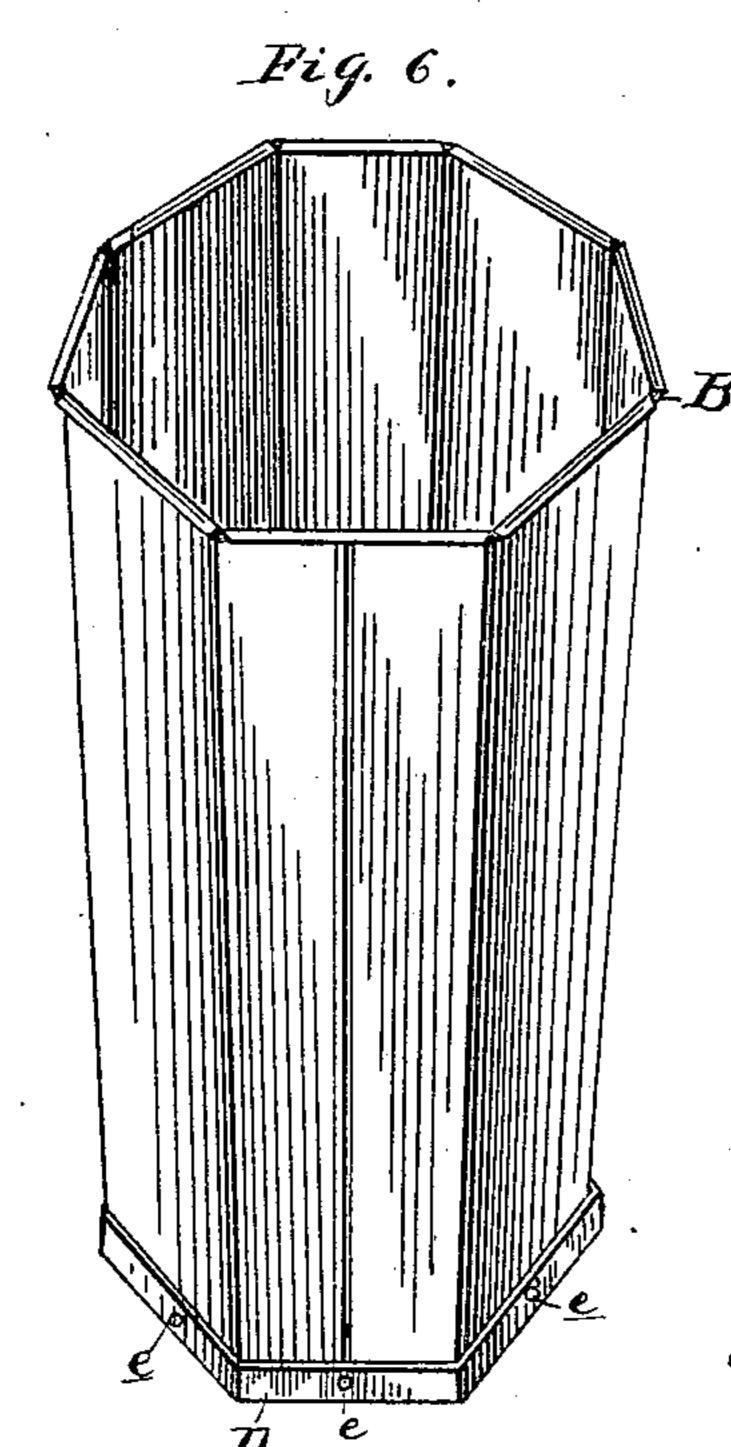
ASH BOX.

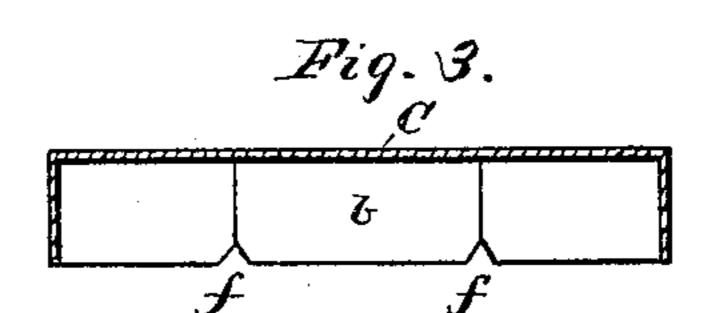
No. 300,670.

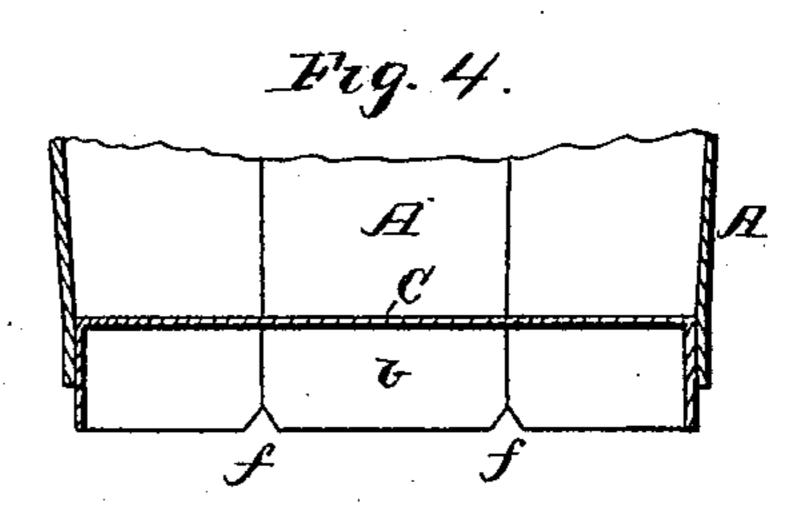
Patented June 17, 1884.



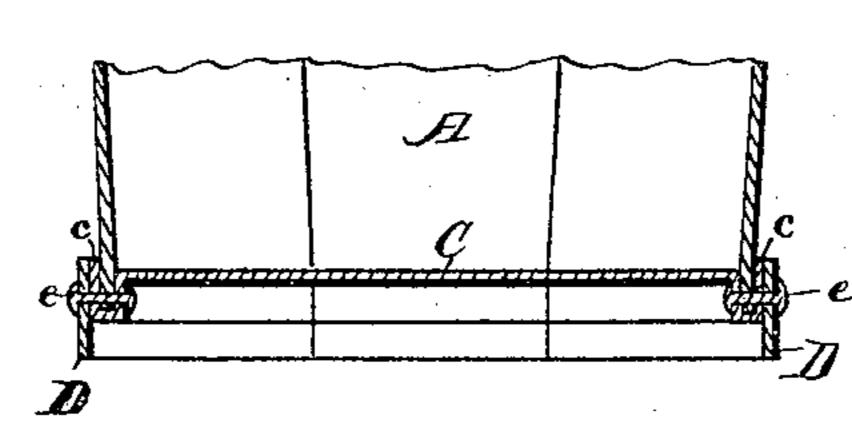








Frg. 5.



WITNESSES:

Mr Robertson

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INVENTOR J I Wilson

BY D.C. Ridout 16

ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office.

JOHN THOMAS WILSON, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

ASH-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 300,670, dated June 17, 1884.

Application filed February 14, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John Thomas Wilson, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, manufacturing tinsmith, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ash-Boxes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The object of the invention is to make a 10 sheet-metal ash-box in the construction of which practically no material is wasted, and the ash-box when made has sides of great rigidity, and a bottom easily and rigidly fastened to the said sides; and it consists, essen-15 tially, of an ash-box having octagon or similarly-shaped sides so tapered that the mouth of the ash-box shall be greater in diameter than its bottom, which bottom is formed of flanged sheet metal inserted from the interior 20 of the box, and pressed in so as to fit tightly against the sides near the bottom, the lower edge of the flange on the bottom being bent outwardly over the bottom edge of the sides, substantially as hereinafter specified.

Figure 1 represents a piece of sheet metal marked out to form the sides of my improved ash-box. Fig. 2 represents a perspective view of one of the sections of sheet metal forming the sides of the ash-box. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the box. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the lower portion of the box after the bottom has been inserted, but before the flange of the latter is bent. Fig. 5 is a transverse section of the lower part of the completed box. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of my improved ash-box complete.

As shown by Fig. 1, I make the sides of the box from a sheet of metal marked out so that the top and bottom of each piece shall come alternately on the same side of the sheet, the taper being reversed with each alternate piece. These pieces A, when cut out, are bent, as shown in Fig. 2, a notch, a, being cut at both ends of the sheet at the point where the bend takes place. These notches not only form a gage to facilitate the bending of the sheet, but they also permit the edges of the sheet to be readily bent over for the purpose of finishing to the top or bottom of the ash-box.

In the drawings I have shown my box octagon in shape; but it will of course be understood that this shape may be varied so long as flat sides are formed, and the pieces when put together form a tapered box, as indicated. 55 When the sheets have been bent in the form shown in Fig. 2, their edges are brought together and longitudinal joints formed between them. The top edges of the pieces A are bent round the wire B, which is shaped to correfoor spond with the form of the mouth of the box. The notches a permit the edges of the pieces to be easily bent round the wire.

C is the bottom, octagon in shape, to correspond with the form of the box, and pro- 65 vided with a flange, b. (See Fig. 3.) This flange is made the exact size to correspond with the small end of the box, and in order that it may fit closely in position I insert it from the top of the box and press it down till 70 the edge of the flange protrudes beyond the small end of the box, (see Fig. 4,) the flanged bottom being sufficiently large to require considerable force in order to press the bottom into position. After being thus pressed into 75 position, the flange b is bent over the bottom edge of the pieces A and upon the outside of the same, forming hooks c. (See Fig. 5.) It will be noticed that the corner of each bend in the flange is notched. This notch f per- 80 mits each side to be bent over the bottom edge of the box, thereby forming a rigid fastening to prevent the bottom moving back, while the said bottom is of such a diameter that it cannot be forced out through the end it is fitted 85 into.

D is a metal strap bent to fit the outer circumference of the ash-box at its smaller end. The bottom edge of this strap projects slightly below the small end of the box, so as to form 90 a ring, upon which the box rests, thereby protecting the edge of the bottom C, which is bent around the sides. In order to secure the strap in position, I place a rivet, e, at each side.

A box made in the manner described in this 95 specification will be exceptionally strong, as the corners formed by the bent pieces or sides A constitute longitudinal stays, which not only brace and strengthen the box longitudinally, but enable the box to resist a much greater 100

outside pressure than were the box made | round. The plan explained for cutting the pieces A prevents any loss of material, and the plan described for fitting and securing the bottom insures a strong and perfect box.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The tapered pieces A, bent substantially as shown, and suitably jointed together, in combination with the bottom C, provided with the inwardly-inclined flange b and hook c, the said bottom being arranged in the interior of the box to fit tightly against the sides, the hook c extending below and bent over the end edges of the box, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The tapered pieces A, bent substantially as shown, and having the notches a made at each point where the bend takes place, in combination with the bottom C, provided with inwardly-inclined flange b, having notches f cut in it to form the hook c, said bottom be-

ing arranged tightly in the interior of the box, the hook c protruding below and bent over the bottom edge of the sides of the box, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 25

3. An octagon or similarly-shaped box formed of the tapered pieces A, connected together as specified, and having a flanged bottom, C, arranged tightly within it, the hook c protruding below and bent over the 30 lower edge of the sides of the body, in combination with a metal strap, D, secured to the outer circumference of the box at its smaller end, the bottom edge of the strap projecting below said small end of the box to form a 35 ring, upon which the box shall rest, substantially as described.

Toronto, February 4, 1884.

JOHN THOMAS WILSON.

In presence of— CHARLES C. BALDWIN, / W. I. GRAHAM.