

(No Model.)

S. CRUMP.
PAPER BOX.

No. 348,547.

Patented Sept. 7, 1886.

Fig. 1.

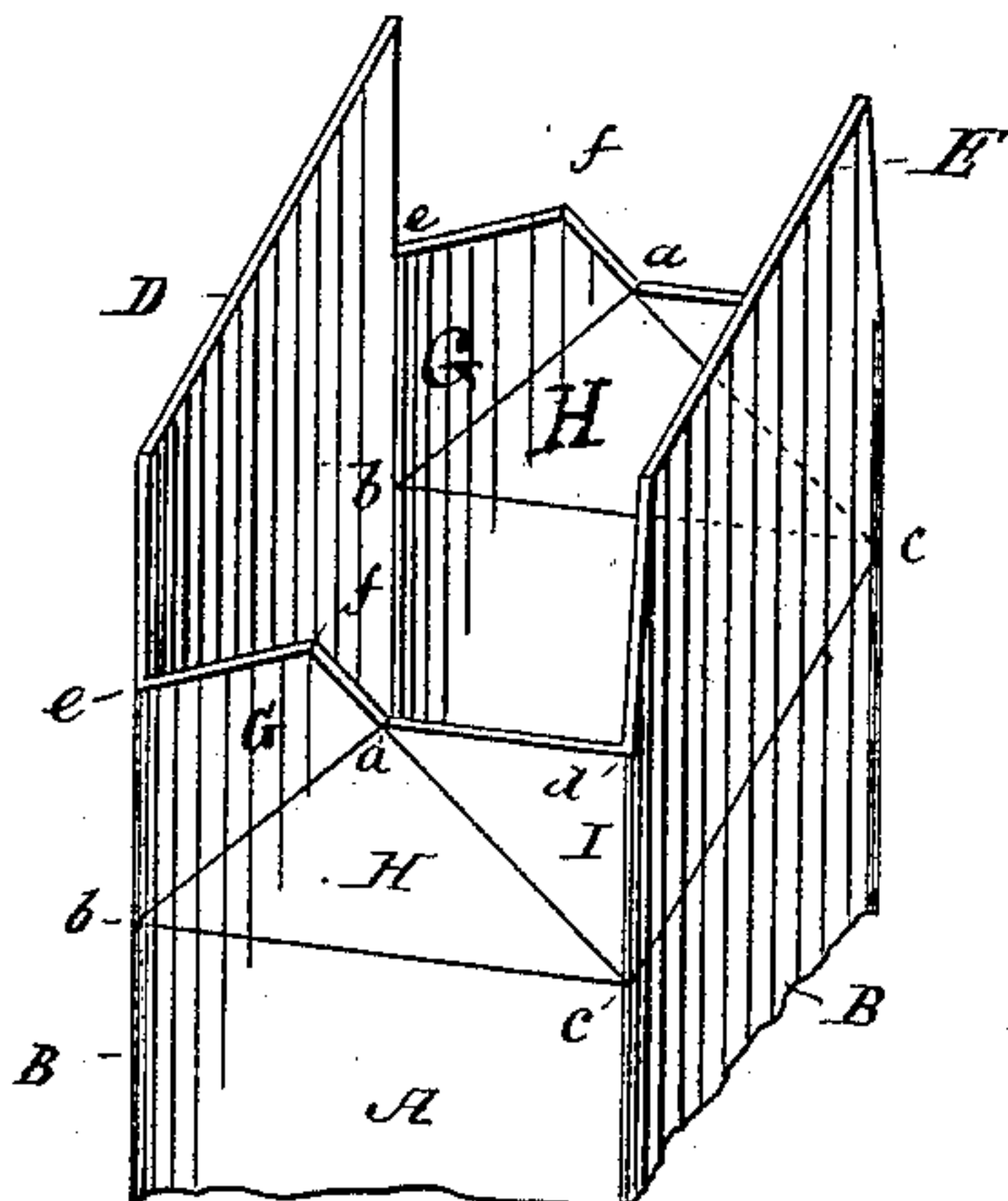


Fig. 2.

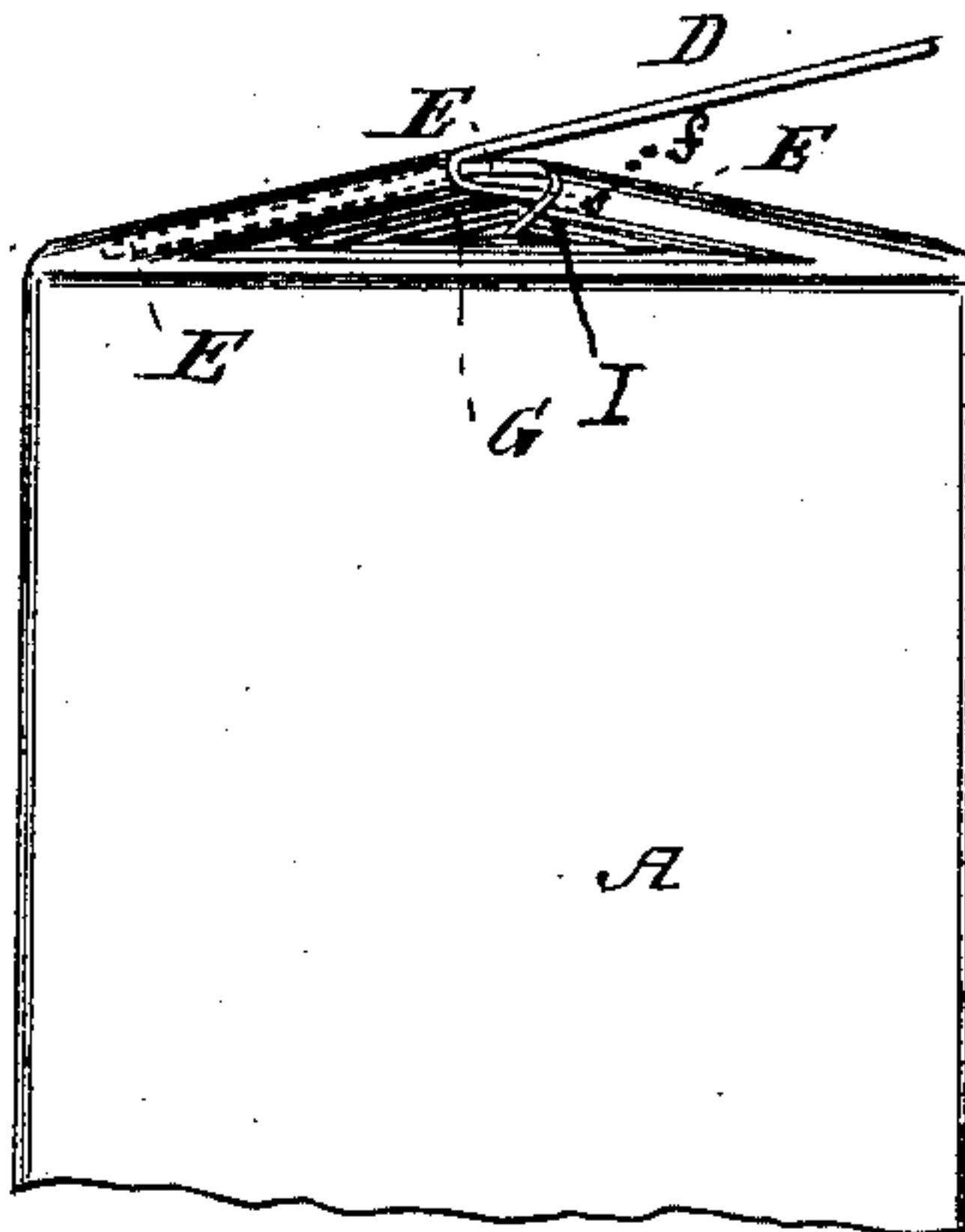


Fig. 3.

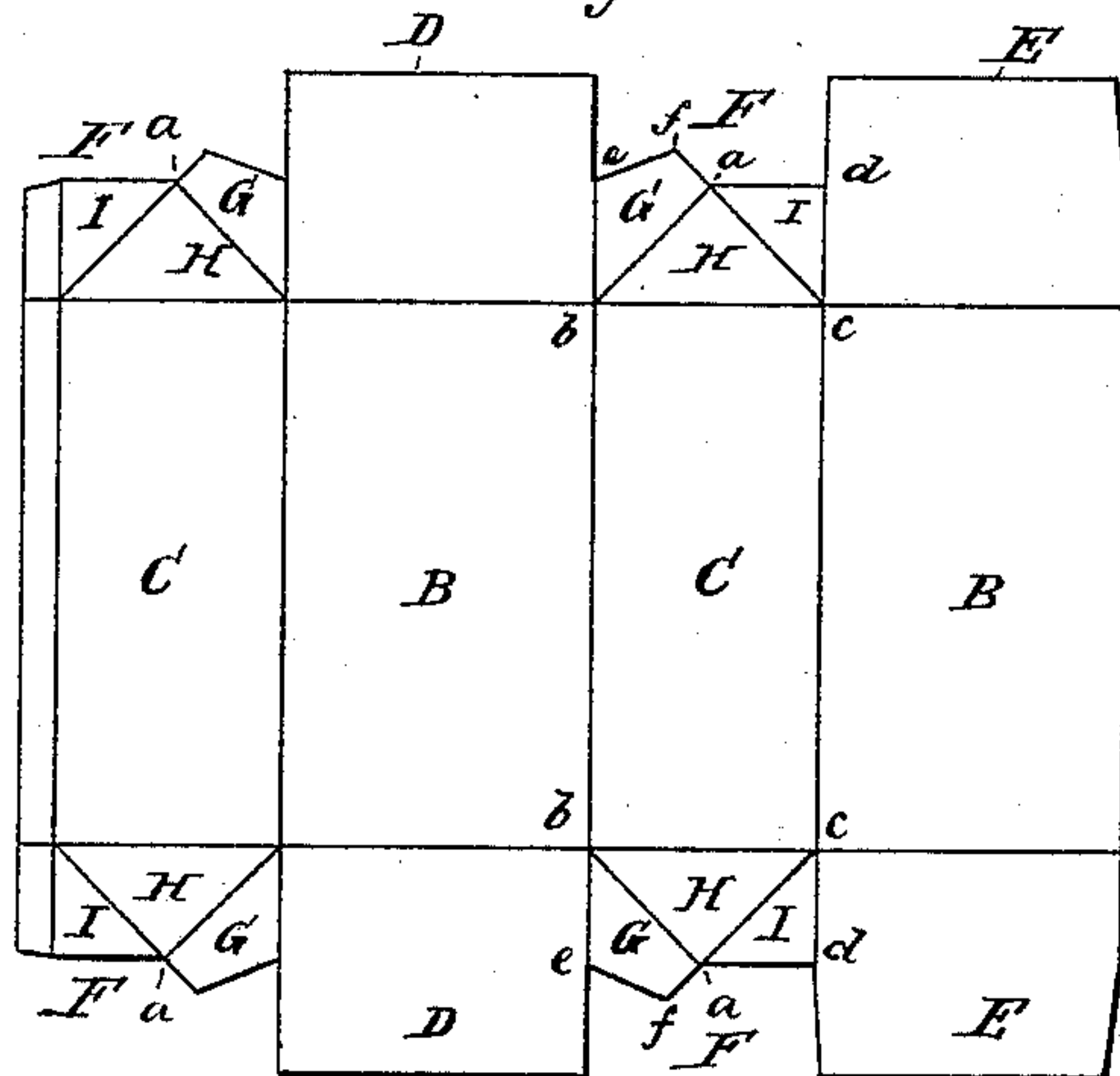


Fig. 4.

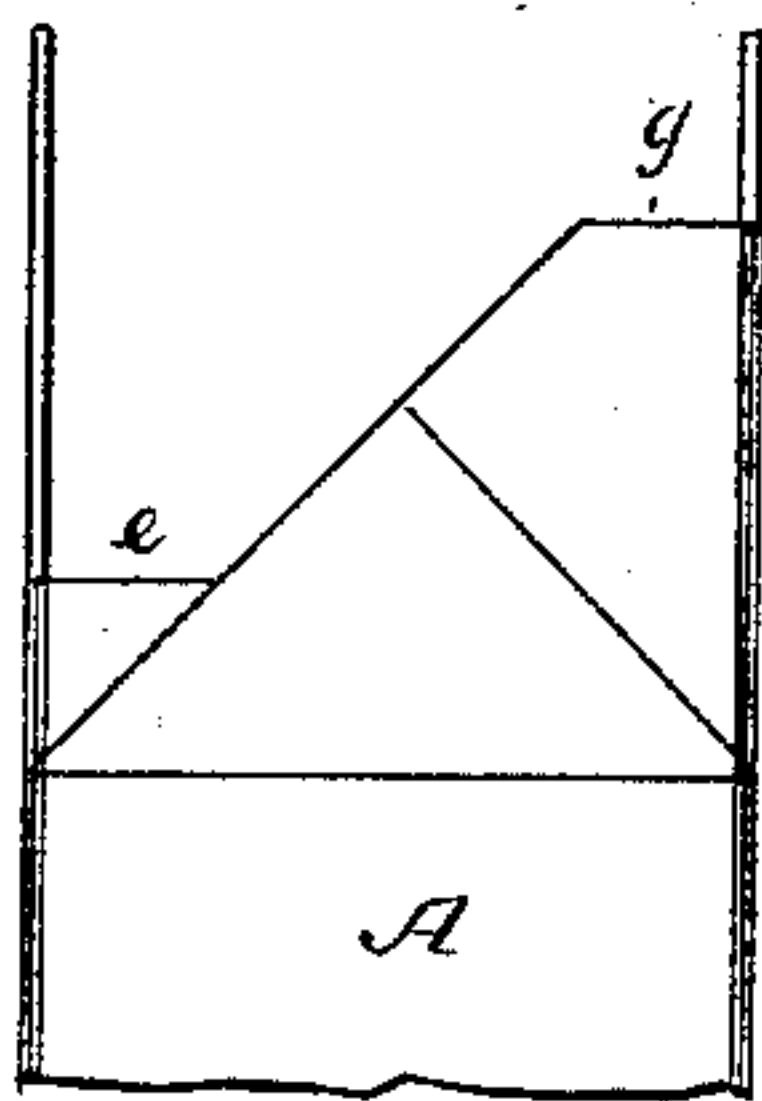
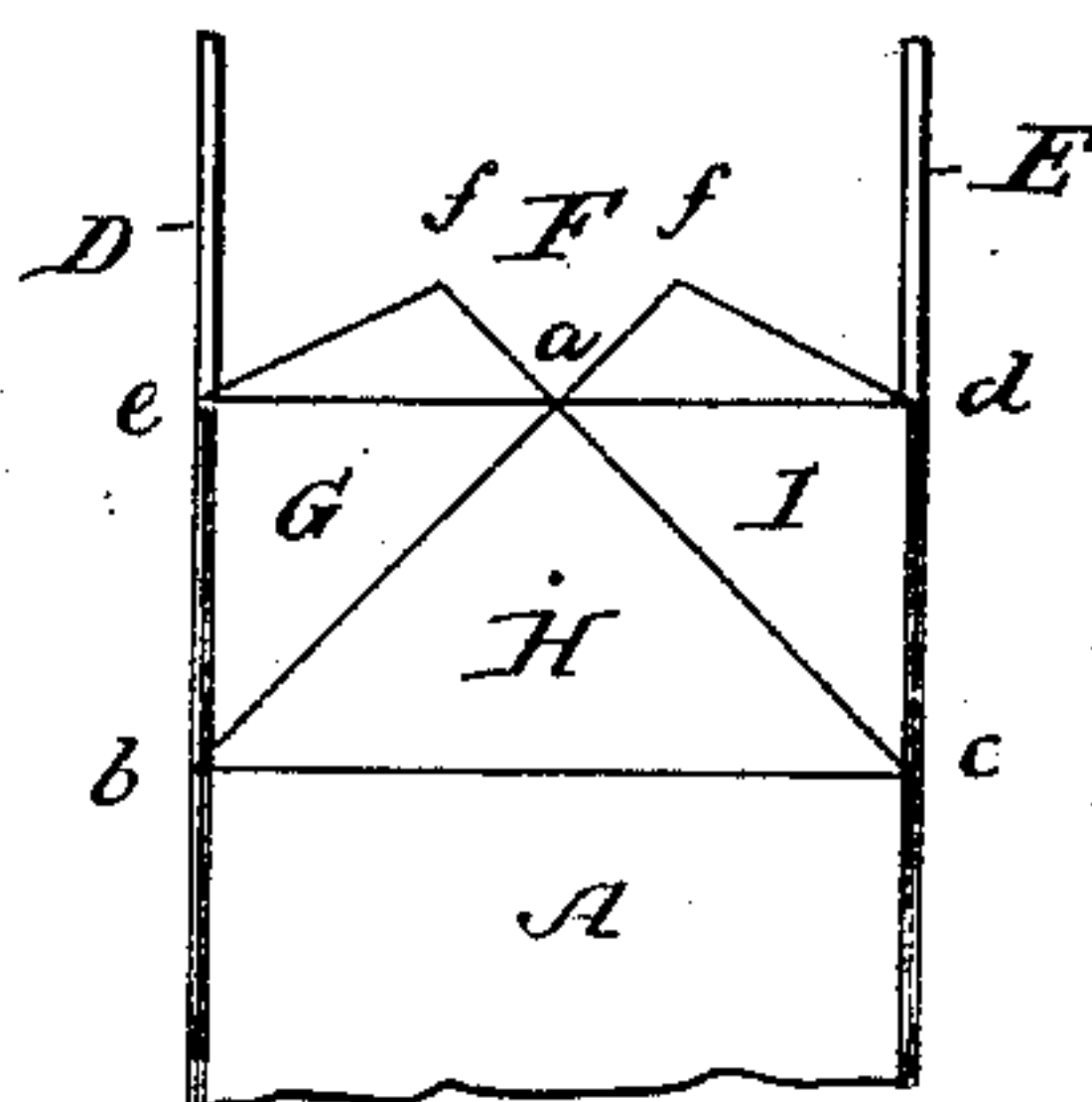


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

Edward Wolff.
Herman Gustow.

INVENTOR

Samuel Crump
BY
George Cook
his ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL CRUMP, OF MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY.

PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 348,547, dated September 7, 1886

Application filed March 20, 1886. Serial No. 195,937. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL CRUMP, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Montclair, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in paper boxes, and more particularly to an improvement on the box invented by Robert W. Betts, patented January 19, 1886, No. 334,506, which patent was issued to me as assignee, and the entire title of which patent is still vested in me, the object of my invention being to so construct the box that the opening between the folding sides thereof will be entirely sealed, and thereby prevent the escape of the contents thereof.

With this end in view my invention consists in certain novel features of construction, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of one end of my improved box in its open adjustment. Fig. 2 is a similar view thereof partially folded. Fig. 3 is a view of the box-blank before folding. Fig. 4 is a view in side elevation of one end of the box patented to me, assignee, January 19, 1885; and Fig. 5 is a view of a modification.

A represents the body of the box, constructed of any suitable material and dimensions, the opposite sides B B of which are somewhat lengthened, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings, forming the flaps D E. The sides C of the box are constructed with the curbs F, scored to fold on the lines *a b*, *a c*, *b c*, *d c*, and *e b*, thereby forming the three small sides G H I. The sides G I extend upwardly for about half the length of the flaps D E, the sides I having straight top edges, which impart thereto a triangular shape, while the sides or latches G are extended above the top edges of the sides I and have their apices at *f* in a straight line with the apices *a* of the sides H. By pressing inwardly the sides H, which fold on the lines *b c*, the sides G I are drawn downwardly. The upper end of the flap E is then passed in between the sides G

and flap D, and the latter then bent downwardly, the upper portions or extensions of the latches G passing in between the sides I and flaps E, the said sides G H I folding on the lines *a b*, *a c*, *b c*, *e b*, and *d c* until the under side of the flap D rests squarely on the upper side of the flap E, and the sides G I rest on the sides H. Before folding the box a suitable adhesive substance is applied to the parts that come in contact, and the several sides or folds thereby held tightly in position.

It will be noticed that the adhesive material applied to the outer side of the latch G and the inner side of the flap E is, when the box is in the act of folding, carried or pushed forward on the latch G by the edge of the side I and on the inner side of the flap E by the edge of the latch G, thereby causing an exudation of the adhesive material on *a d*, but in the greatest quantity at *d*—the point which operates to entirely and effectually seal the opening between the latch G and side I.

It will be readily understood that when the box shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings is folded in a manner similar to the box above described an opening will be left between the upper edges of the top *e* and *g*, affording an escape for the contents of the box, and which has necessitated a re-enforcing piece in the box; but by virtue of the construction as hereinbefore described the upper end of the side G, when the box is folded, passes in between the flap E and sides I, and completely shuts the opening and forms a tight and closed box, thus doing away with the extra piece of material.

Similar extensions may be formed on the sides I, as shown in Fig. 5, which, when the box is folded, fit in between the sides G and H; but as this form of box is somewhat more difficult to fold, I would recommend the use of the box constructed as first described.

I do not wish to be understood as making any claim to the box as heretofore patented to me, and shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, nor to the box patented to me, assignee, September 29, 1885, which is similar in some respects to the one hereinbefore described; but

What I claim is—

The box A, formed with the flaps D E and the sides G H I, constructed as described, and of the form shown, the flap E, when the box is folded, fitting in between the flap D and sides G, and the sides G partially fitting in between the flap E and sides I, substantially as set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 16th day of March, A. D. 1886.

SAMUEL CRUMP.

Witnesses:

GEORGE COOK,
HERMAN GUSTOW.