(Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

# C. W. ELLIOTT.

## PAPER BOX.

No. 359,435. Patented Mar. 15, 1887.

Fig. 1.

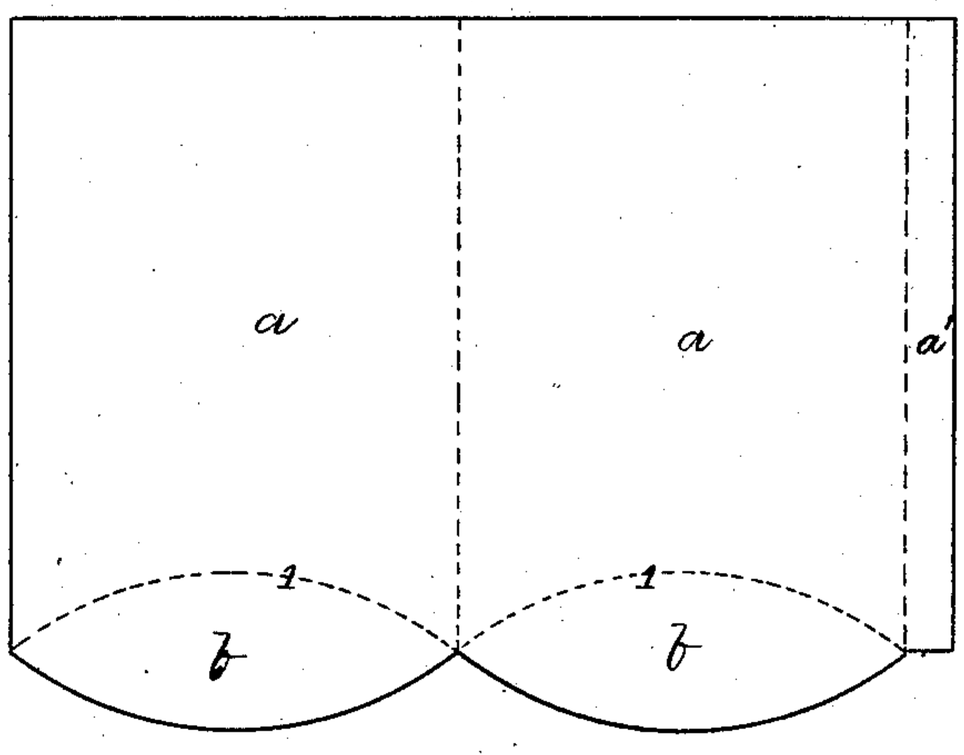



Fig. 2.

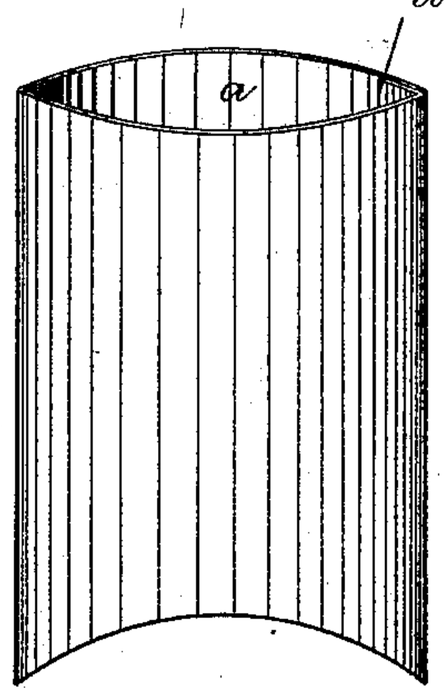
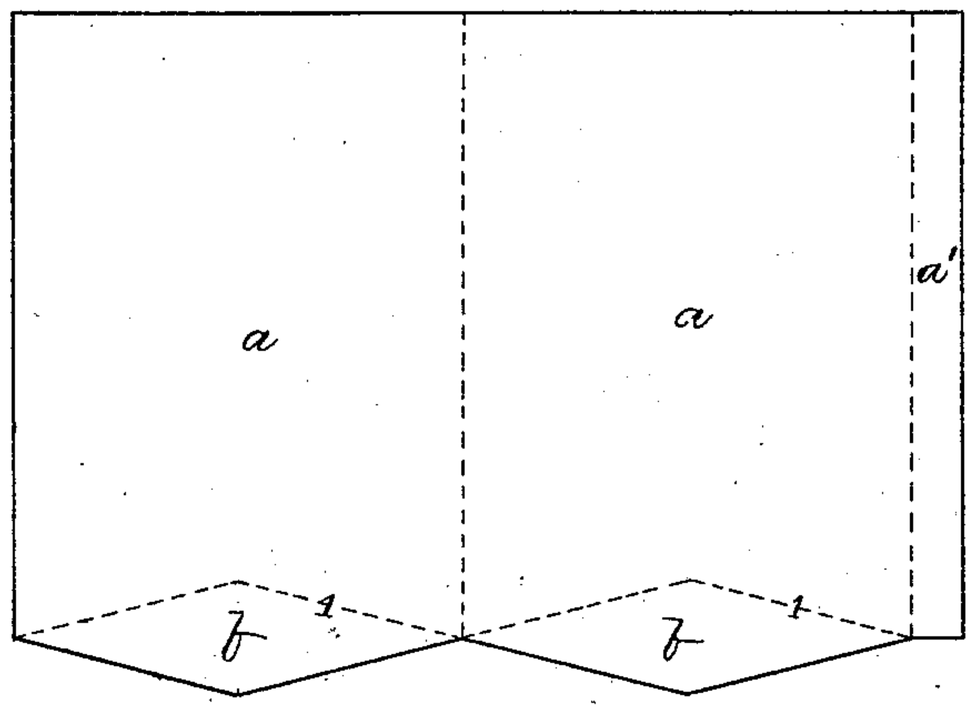



Fig. 3.




Witnesses.

Edward C. Reade

John R. Snow.

Inventor.

Charles W. Elliott.

by J. E. Maynadier
Atty

(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

# C. W. ELLIOTT.

## PAPER BOX.

No. 359,435. Patented Mar. 15, 1887.

Fig. 4.

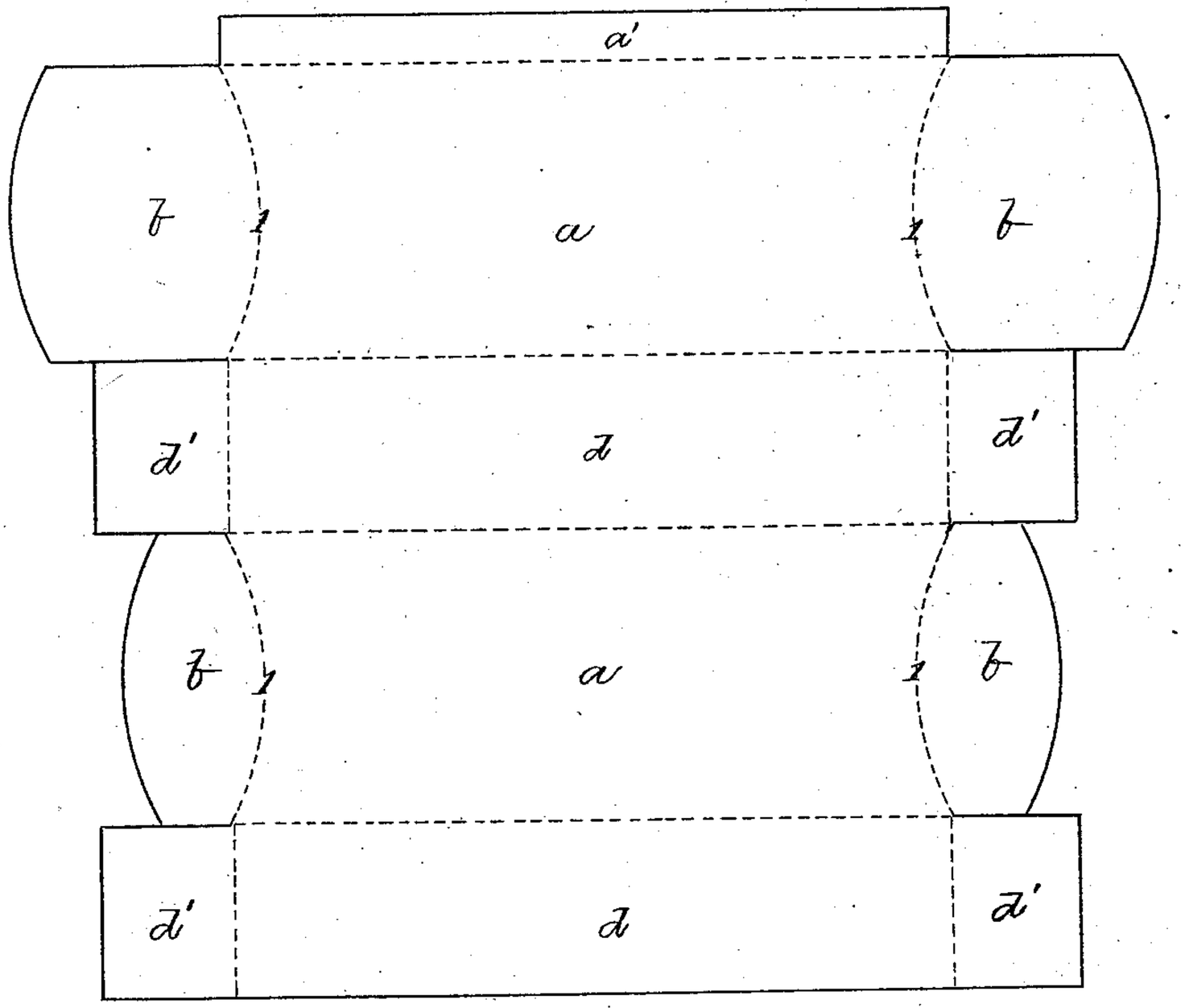
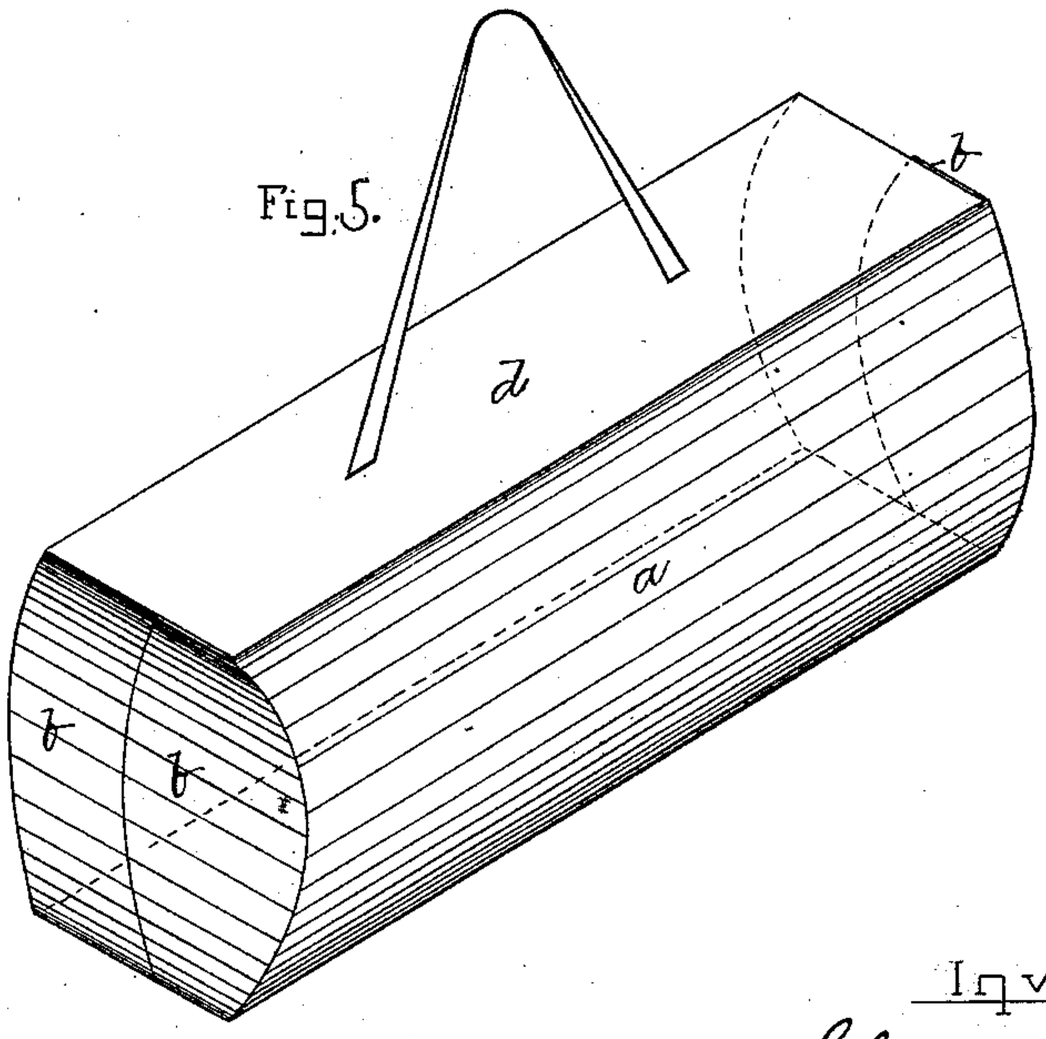



Fig. 5.




Witnesses.

Edmund L. Beach

John R. Snow.

Inventor.

Chas. W. Elliott

by J. R. Magruder
Atty

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 359,435, dated March 15, 1887.

Application filed January 6, 1887. Serial No. 223,532. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES WINTERBON ELLIOTT, of Boston, Massachusetts, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, have invented a new and useful Box, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in a novel box, which is made by forming the flap so that when the flap is turned to form the box the side connected with the flap is sprung out of its flat shape and acts to hold or lock the flap in its position after it is turned.

In the drawings, Figures 1 and 2 represent a blank and a box formed from it for cigarettes, cigars, &c. Fig. 3 represents a modified form of blank. Figs. 4 and 5 represent a blank and a four-sided box made from it. Each side *a* has a flap, *b*, secured to it in the usual way, except that the line of junction between the flap and side (which line is marked 1) is not a straight line, as heretofore, but is re-entrant on a curve, as shown in Fig. 1, or in an obtuse angle, as shown in Fig. 3, which represents a blank of a different style from that shown in Fig. 1.

In Figs. 4 and 5 I show my invention embodied in a four-sided box, the sides *a*, with their flaps *b*, being separated by a side, *d*, having flaps *d'*, which are formed by scoring or creasing on straight lines in the usual way.

To form the box I cement the strip *a'* to the side *a* in Fig. 1, or the side *d* in Fig. 4, and then turn in the flaps in the usual way, thereby springing out the sides *a* and giving the box the form shown in Figs. 2 and 5.

In practice these boxes are died out from the paper commonly used in making paper boxes—straw-board, Manila board, or the like—and scored or creased in the usual way, as indicated by the dotted lines, the sole difference being that each flap *b* is joined to its side piece by the curved line 1, or its equivalent, the two inclined lines marked 1 in Fig. 3. The blank is then cemented, as before mentioned, folded flat, and packed, ready for sale. The complete box is formed from the cemented blank by the consumer.

What I claim is—

In a box, the flap *b* and side *a*, whose line of junction 1 is re-entrant, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

CHAS. W. ELLIOTT.

Witnesses:
EDWARD S. BEACH,
JOHN R. SNOW.