

(No Model.)

A. C. JORDAN.

PAPER BOX.

No. 362,583.

Patented May 10, 1887.

Fig. 1.

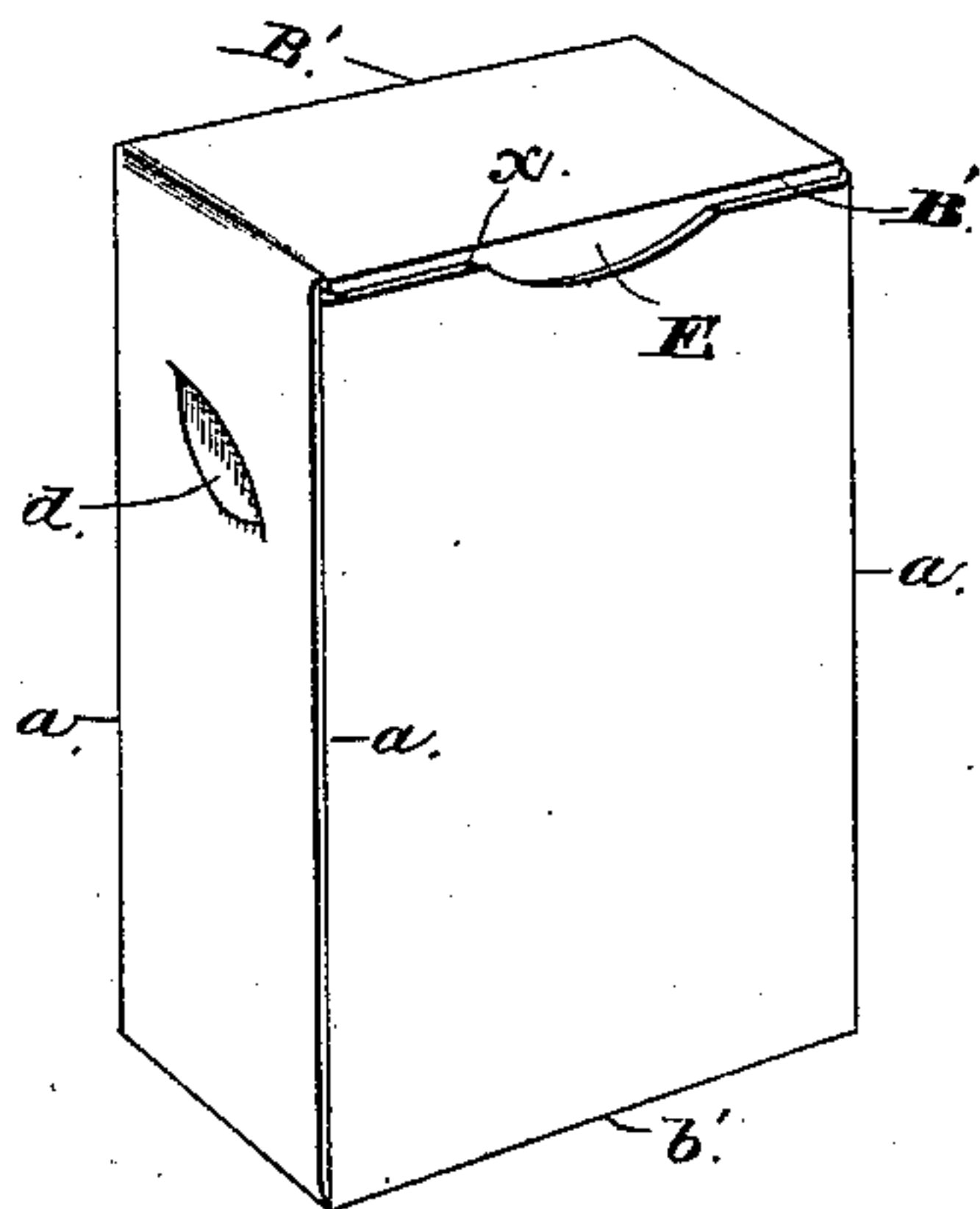


Fig. 2.

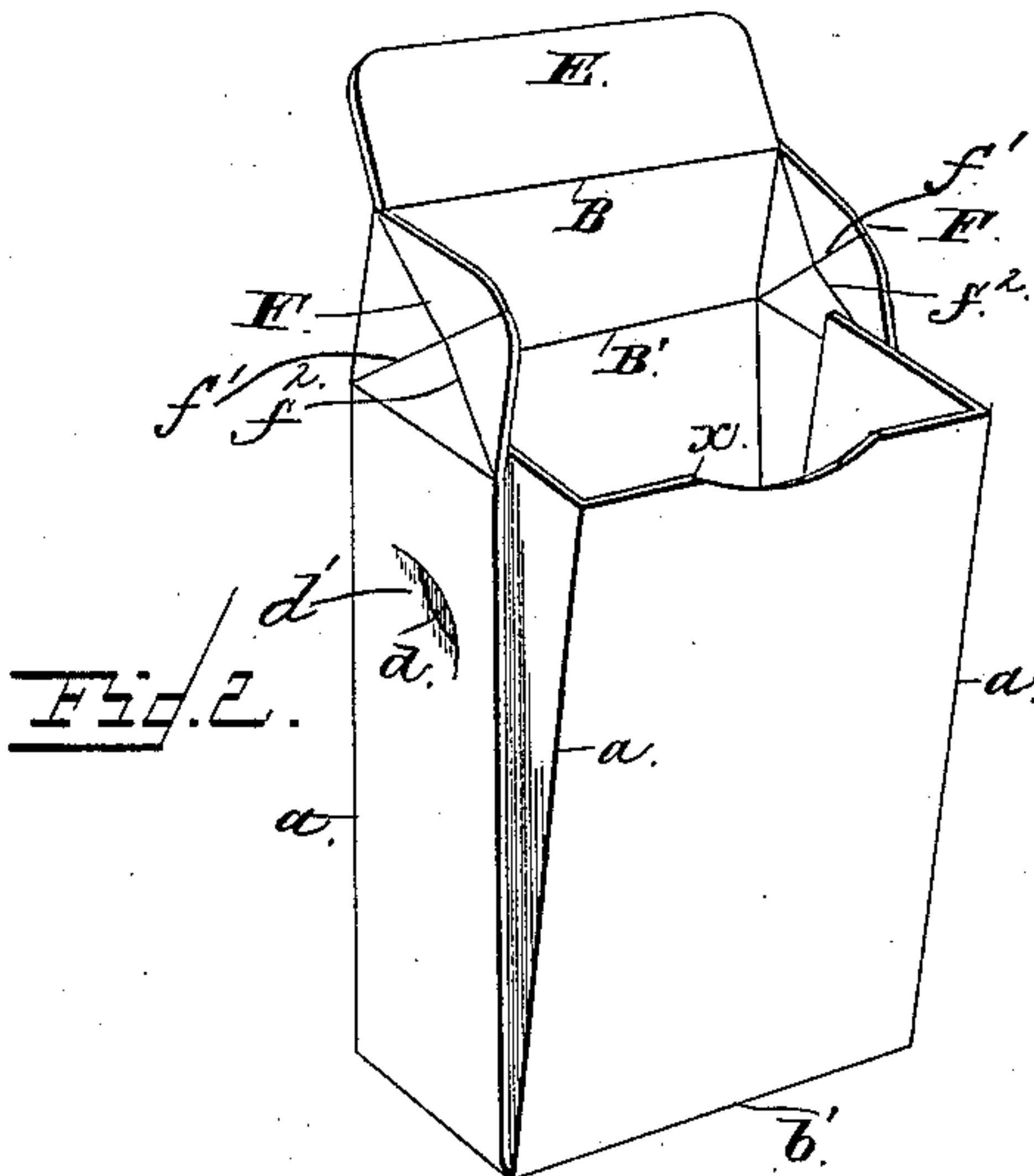


Fig. 3.

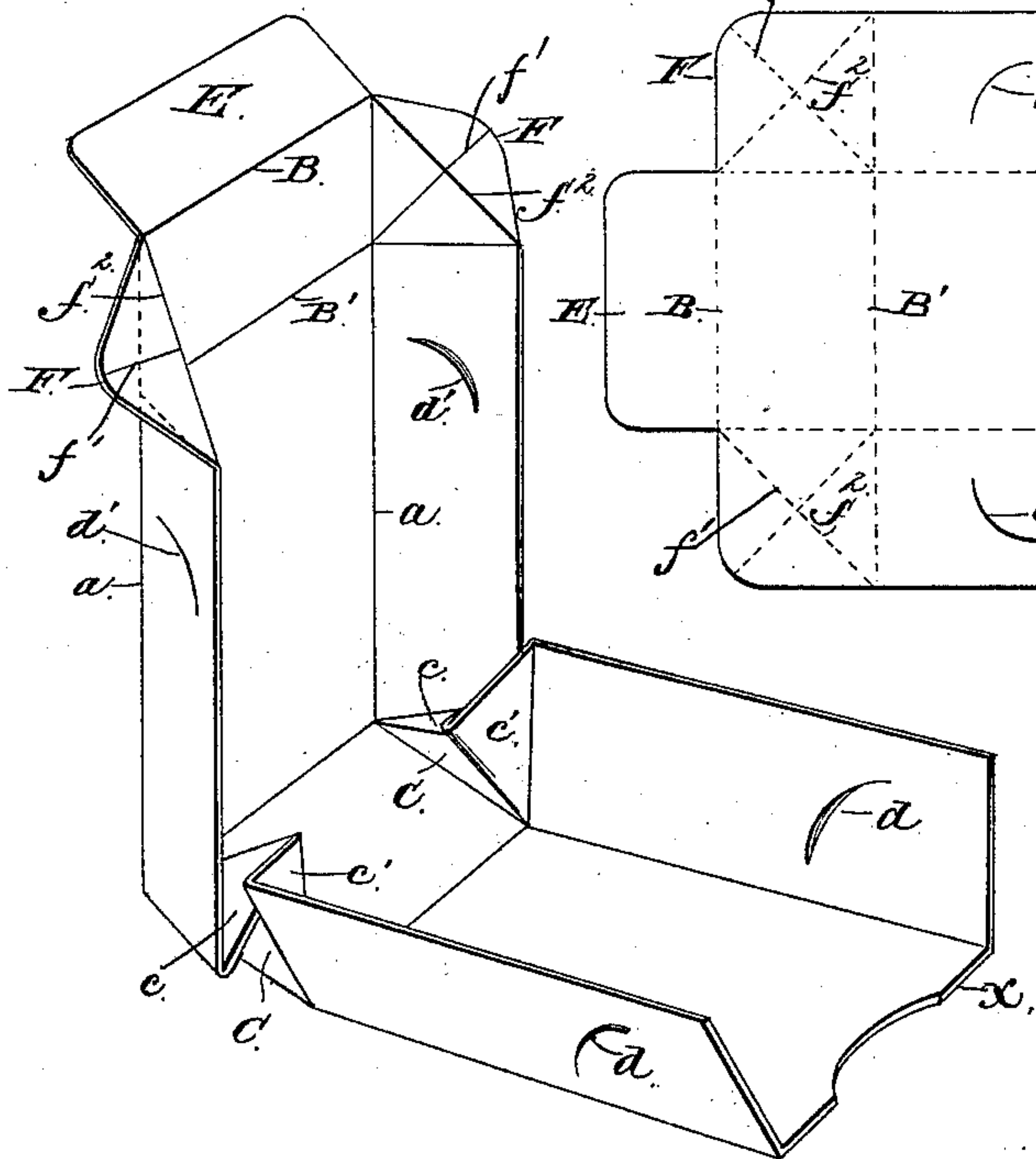
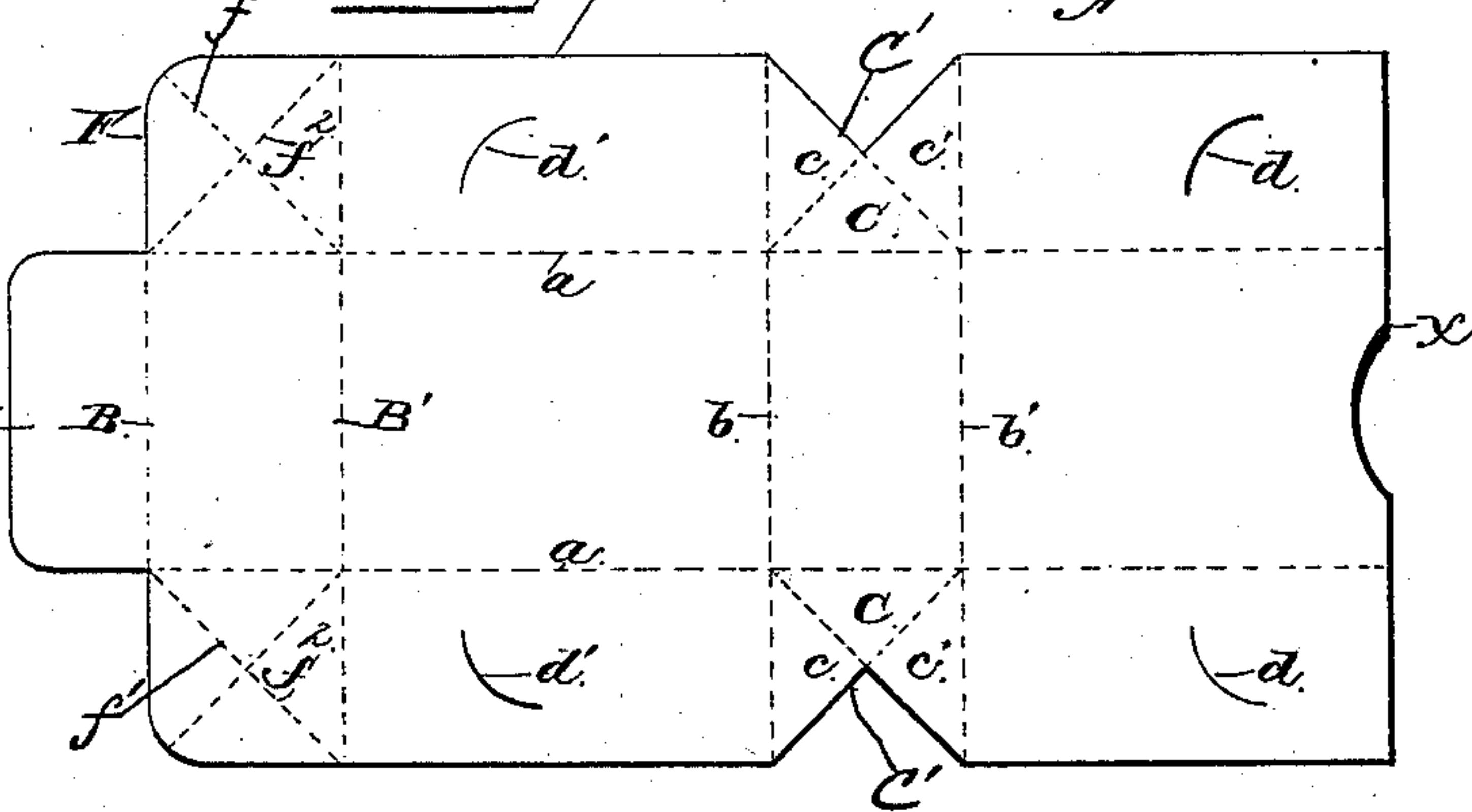


Fig. 4.



Witnesses  
*M. E. Fowler*

*E. Y. Siggers*

Inventor  
*A. C. Jordan*

By his Attorneys,

*C. A. Snowdon*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR CLIFTON JORDAN, OF ERA, VIRGINIA.

## PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,583, dated May 10, 1887.

Application filed February 25, 1887. Serial No. 228,902. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ARTHUR CLIFTON JORDAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Era, in the county of Dinwiddie and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Paper Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in paper boxes, and refers especially to the class in which screws, tacks, and brads are packed for the market.

The invention has for its object to make such a box economically, and one in which neither glue, brads, nor other extraneous uniting material is used, the box being so formed that the parts connect themselves; and it consists in the construction and novel arrangement of parts, hereinafter described, illustrated in the drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the box closed. Fig. 2 represents a perspective view with the mouth-flap or tongue raised and the box slightly opened. Fig. 3 represents a perspective view of the box nearly completely open, showing how the folds of paper at the corners of the box are made. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the box-blank, showing the scores on which the paper is bent.

Referring to the accompanying drawings by letter, A designates the box-blank, scored or creased longitudinally at  $a a$  at suitable and equal distances from its edges, and provided with the transverse pairs of scores or creases B B' and  $b b'$ , respectively, the members in each pair being equally distant apart.

The paper between the scores  $b b'$  forms the bottom end of the box when the parts are bent up, and the paper between the scores  $b'$  and the edge  $x$  of the blank then forms one side of the box, the paper between the scores  $b$  and B' forming the other side. The parts must of course be of equal length, and the corners of the edge  $x$  are rounded between the scores  $a a$  to make them fit more easily. The paper outside of the scores  $a$  and between the scores  $b b'$  is scored diagonally from corner to corner in each direction, making four triangular parts. The outer triangular part or piece is detached, and thereby forms a V-shaped recess, C', in each of the side edges of the blank, these re-

cesses being formed at an intermediate point of the length of the blank. The inner one of the three remaining parts is designated by C, and the parts on the sides thereof by  $c c'$ , respectively.

When the paper is folded up, first in the scores  $a a$ , at right angles to the sides, and then on the scores  $b b'$ , to bring the sides parallel, the part C folds down on the paper between the latter scores, and the parts  $c c'$  fold upon each other and down upon the part C, all three lying one above the other on the bottom of the box within the same, the part  $c'$  being uppermost, so as to bring the edge  $x$  inside the box.

Near the edge  $x$ , outside the scores  $a$ , the paper or blank is cut through at corresponding points on each side in curves which incline from their inner extremities near the longitudinal score-lines  $a a$  toward the edge  $x$  of the blank, the concave sides of the curves facing the side edges of the blank, as is obvious from Figs. 3 and 4. When the paper between the ends of the curves is bent outward, the engaging lips  $d d$  are formed. Similar lips are formed at corresponding points near the score B. These lips are, however, bent inward, and are designated each by  $d'$ . When the paper is folded up, the lips  $d d$  and  $d' d'$  on the same side engage with each other, and hold with a considerable degree of force as they wedge upon each other. Each lip  $d$  passes through the opening that forms the corresponding lip  $d'$  to the outside of the box, the lips  $d'$  passing in a similar manner to the inside of the box.

The portions of paper F F outside the scores  $a a$ , and between the scores B B', are scored, as at  $f' f'$ , on each side similarly to those between the scores  $b b'$ ; but none of the four parts so formed is detached. Outward from the scores B the paper is rounded on its edges to form a tongue or mouth-flap, E, the sides of which are in line with the scores  $a a$ , so that it can be turned down and inserted into the box.

After the screws or tacks have been inserted in the box, the upper end of one side thereof, between the score-lines B B', is bent over on the line B' to form the top of the box. The flaps of the blank or paper lettered F fold inward on the line  $f'$  toward each other, and lie folded upon each other at the top of the box and above the screws or tacks within. The



tongue is then slipped down in the box adjacent to the side thereof, and the closing of the box is complete.

The box is much neater and cheaper than those in ordinary use, and, as shown, no glue nor brads, nor any uniting material or article, is used in putting it together.

The form of the mouth enables a person to fill it more easily than the ordinary box, as the tongue can be turned outward and the parts of paper F adjacent to the tongue and to the scores  $a a$  can be turned outward on their diagonal scores  $f^2 f^2$ , so as to prevent the screws or tacks from falling outside when filling. The tongue and outwardly-bent parts also make it easier to deliver or take the screws or tacks from the box, as a suitable number can be gently shaken upon the turned-down tongue.

I do not wish to be limited to the use of my invention as a package or box to contain screws, as I am aware that it can be advantageously employed for other purposes—as, for instance, in packing and containing cigarettes. When the lips are properly pressed, their engagement is automatic.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. In a box, the combination, with the blank having the scores, substantially as described, of the tongue or mouth-flap E and the portions of paper, F, adjacent to the same on each side, and provided with the diagonal scores  $f' f^2$ , substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The herein-described blank for paper boxes, having the longitudinal score-lines  $a a$ , the transverse score-lines B B' and  $b b'$ , the diagonal score-lines located between the score-lines  $b b'$  and outside of the score-lines  $a a$ , the V-shaped recesses C', formed between the diagonal score-lines in the sides of the blank, a mouth-flap at one end of the blank, and the corner flaps, F, between the score-lines B B', outside the lines  $a a$ , said corner flaps having the diagonal score-lines  $f^2$ , as and for the purpose described.

3. The herein-described blank for paper boxes, having the longitudinal score-lines  $a a$ , the transverse score-lines B B' and  $b b'$ , the diagonal score-lines located between the score-lines  $b b'$ , the mouth-flap at one end of the blank, and the lips formed on the sides of the blank outside the score-lines  $a a$  and between the score-lines B B'  $b b'$ , the lips formed on the inner portion of the paper being bent outward and those on the outer portion bent inward, whereby the said lips are caused to engage automatically upon the folding of the box, as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ARTHUR CLIFTON JORDAN.

Witnesses:

ROBT. C. RIVES,  
F. M. CRITTENDEN.