

(No Model.)

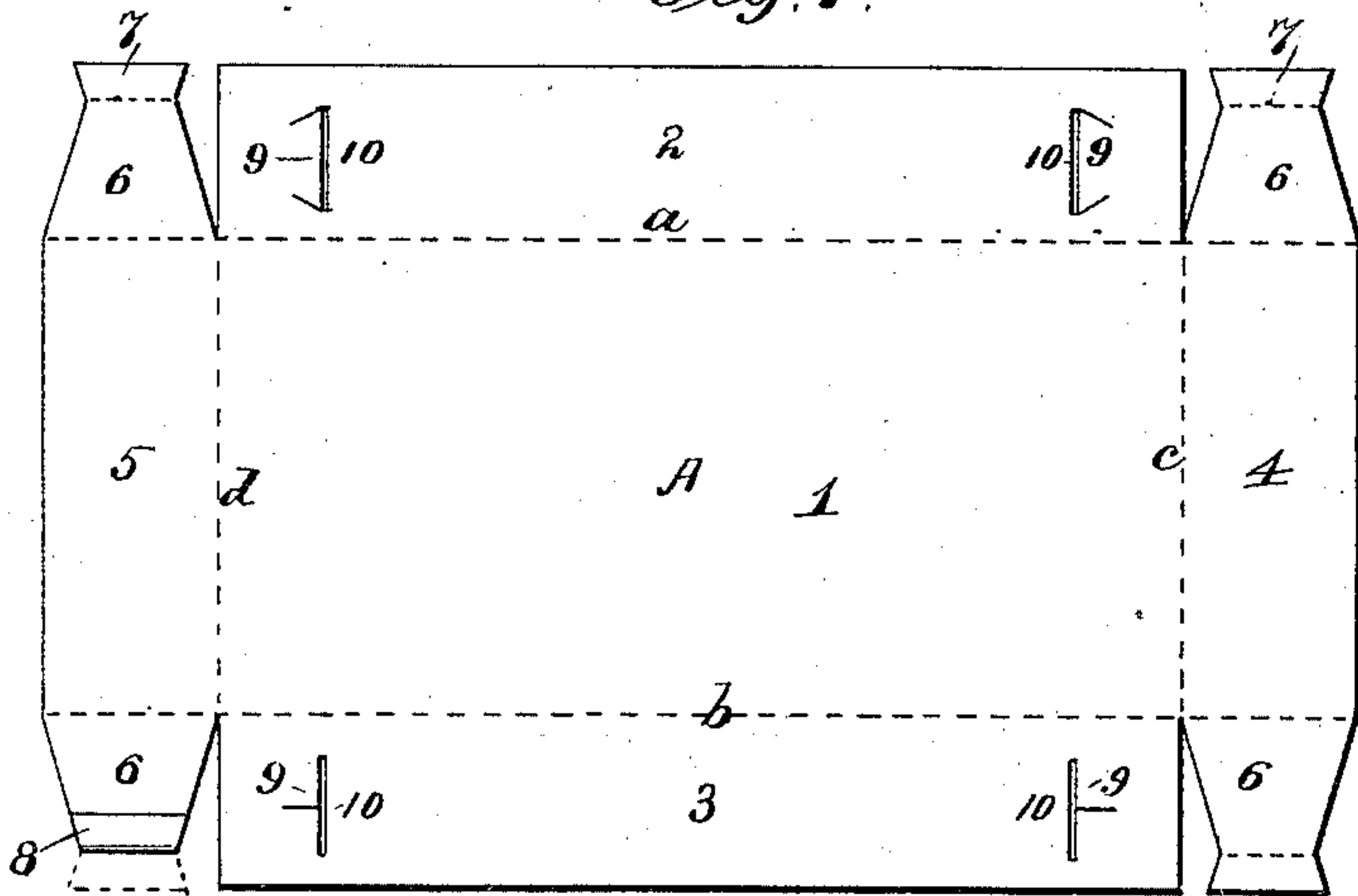
J. P. BUCKINGHAM.

BOX.

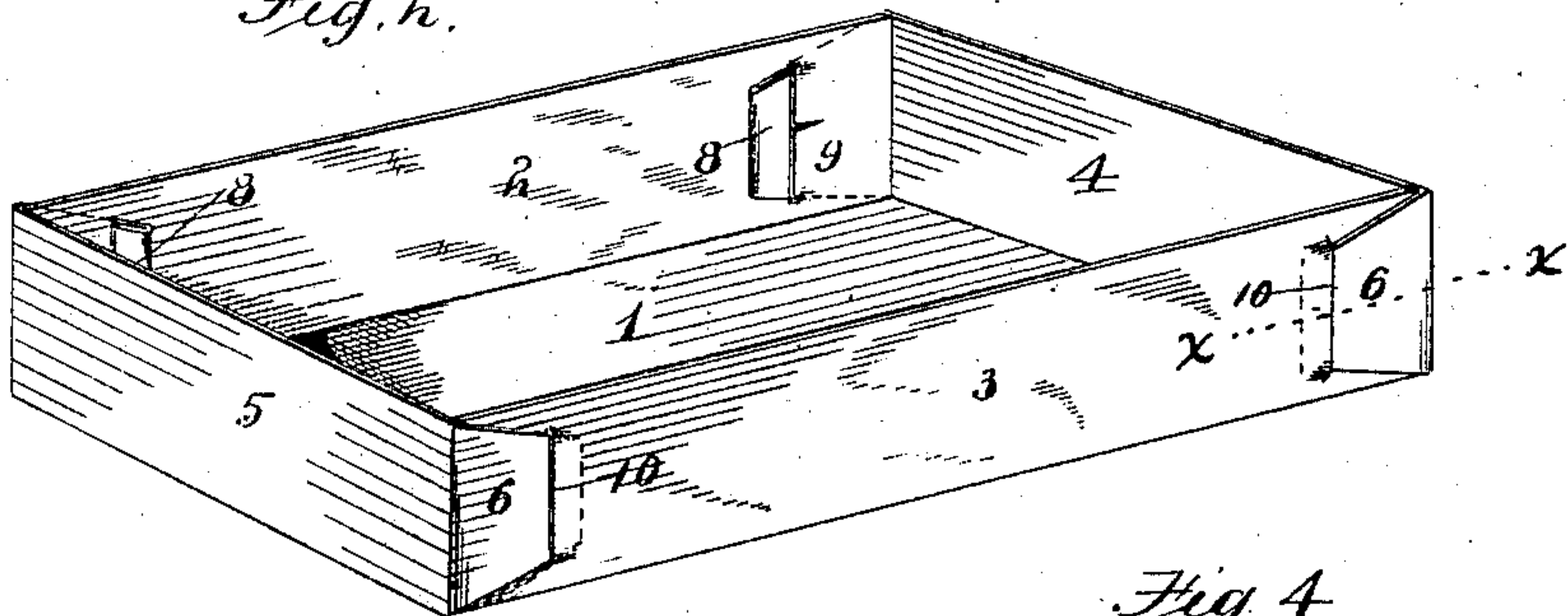
No. 369,688.

Patented Sept. 13, 1887.

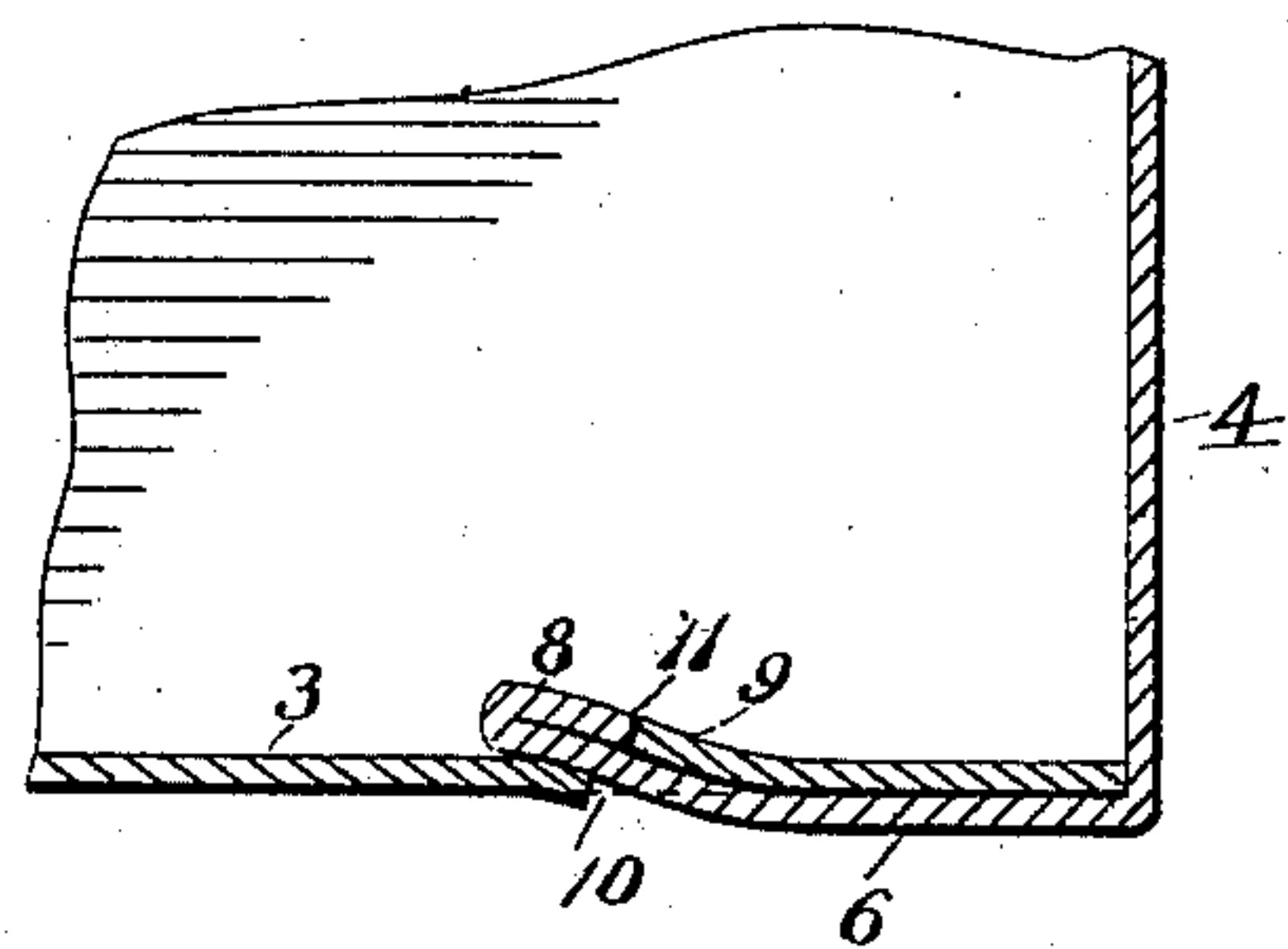
*Fig. 1.*



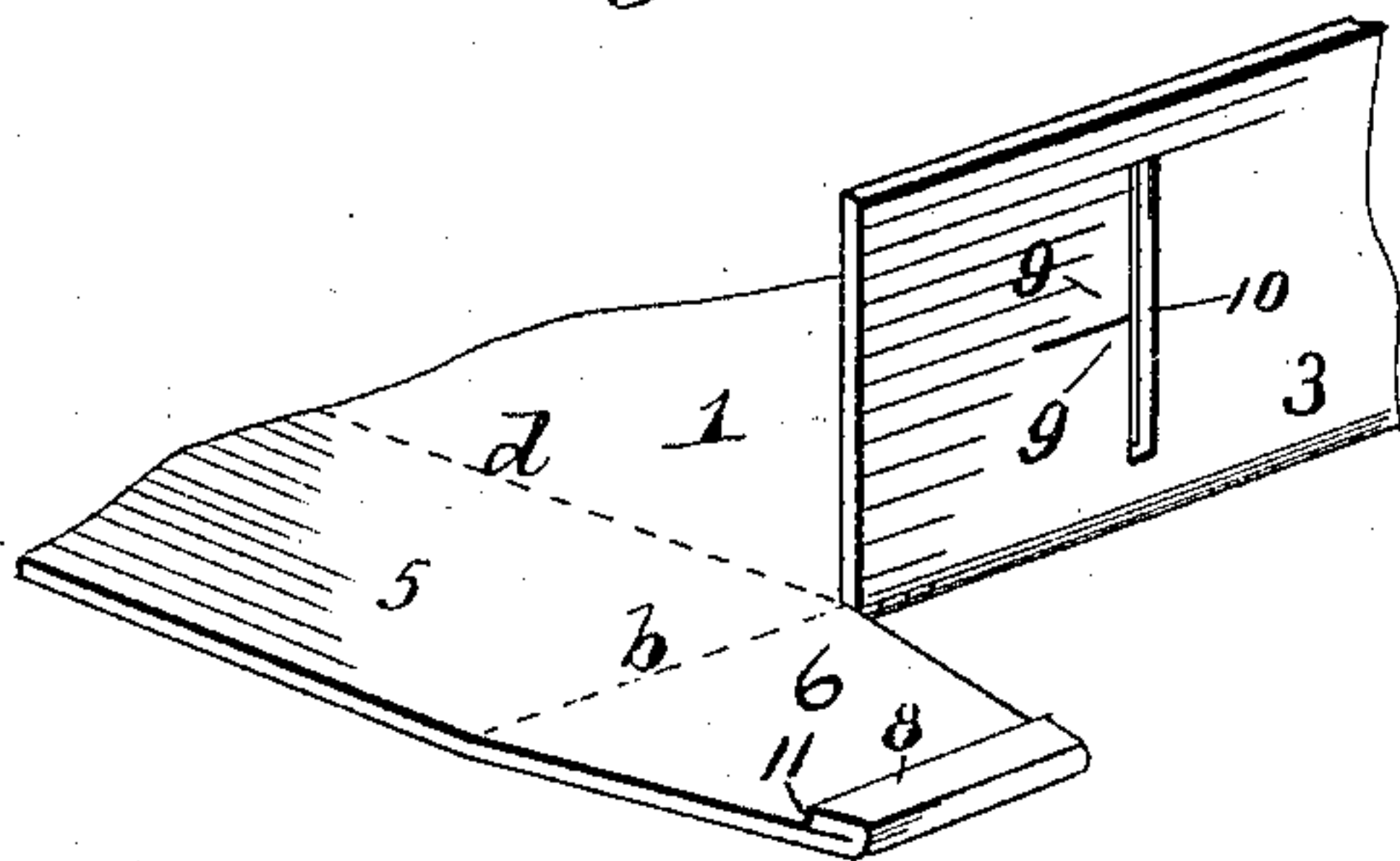
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 3.*



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH P. BUCKINGHAM, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 369,688, dated September 13, 1887.

Application filed May 11, 1887. Serial No. 237,877. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH P. BUCKINGHAM, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of boxes made from paper, pasteboard, veneer, or other similar material, known as "knockdown" boxes—that is to say, to that class of boxes which are capable of being packed flat for shipment and storage, and when required for use may be folded up into box form by a simple manipulation thereof, as is now well understood.

The present invention consists in an improved form of the corner or side flaps which are employed in holding the box in form when folded into box shape.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a blank for one description of knockdown box provided with the improved locking-flap. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a box formed from said blank. Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view of one of the corners of the blank, and Fig. 4 is an enlarged horizontal section, taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 2.

Referring to said drawings, it is to be understood that so much of a box is illustrated as is necessary to an understanding of the improvement, it being of course understood that the tray therein shown may be the box proper or its cover, and that if it be either its other portion may be made in accordance with the present improvement or in any other way that may be found desirable. So, also, it will be apparent that while the improvement is shown as applied to that class of boxes wherein the box proper and its cover are separate pieces, it may equally well be applied to that class in which the box and its cover or closing flap or flaps are made integral with one another or from the same blank.

The blank A, from which the box herein shown is to be made, may be of any of the materials heretofore mentioned, and will vary in size and outline according to the character of the box, which blank will be scored or creased on the lines *a b c d* to form a bottom section, 1, and form side sections, 2 3 4 5, which are

severed from each other, as shown, to form corner flaps, 6. These end or corner flaps, 6, are preferably cut so as to impart the shape indicated, and are each provided with a creased line, 7, at a point just removed from their outer ends, so that said ends may be folded on said creased line down onto the body of the flap and secured thereto in any suitable manner, so as to form an end, 8, of a thickness greater than the rest of the flap. The side of the blank adjacent to these end or corner flaps will be provided with suitable incisions, 10, as shown on the side section, 3, of T shape or, as indicated on the section 2, of angular shape, adapted to permit the insertion of the end of the flap therethrough.

The blank thus prepared is set up into box form in the following manner: Each of the side sections is bent upwardly upon the creased lines *a b c d*, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and the end or corner flaps, 6, are each turned toward its adjacent side section, so that the thickened ends are in position to be inserted into and through the incisions 10, which may then be done, and the formation of the box is completed.

The construction of the thickened ends 8 of the flaps is such that the shoulder 11, formed by the double ply of material, will be borne against in the tendency of the side sections to spread and withdraw the end of the flaps from the incisions by the free ends 9 of the incisions, as shown in Fig. 4. This prevents the accidental displacement of the securing-flaps 6 and securely holds the side sections together and in box form.

The T-shape form of incision shown is the form that will be used in boxes which are not intended to be knocked down after once assembled, as the thickened ends of the flaps may not be removed therefrom without injury to the box. The angular form of incision 10, illustrated on the side section, 2, Fig. 1, is readily adapted for use with end flaps having thickened ends, that may be readily inserted and withdrawn from such incision without damage to the box. In either form of incision, however, the flaps will be securely locked in position.

It is obvious that so far as a securing-flap having a thickened or re-enforced end is con-

cerned, its use is not limited to a knockdown box, as such a flap may be employed with other character of boxes. Its use in connection with the class of boxes described, however, will be more universal, and it has been found best adapted thereto.

This improved fastening may be adapted to tubular boxes of the class used by druggists for holding bottles, which boxes have heretofore been sealed by glue or paste after filling, and also in some classes of confectionery and ice-cream boxes, whether they be of the square or round tapering class or not.

I claim—

1. A box having a securing-flap and an incision therefor, the end of said flap being

turned back upon itself to form a re-enforced portion or shoulder, 11, substantially as described.

2. A box having a securing-flap and an incision therefor having free ends, the end of said flap being turned back upon itself to form a shoulder, 11, adapted to be engaged by said free ends of the incision, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH P. BUCKINGHAM.

Witnesses:

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