

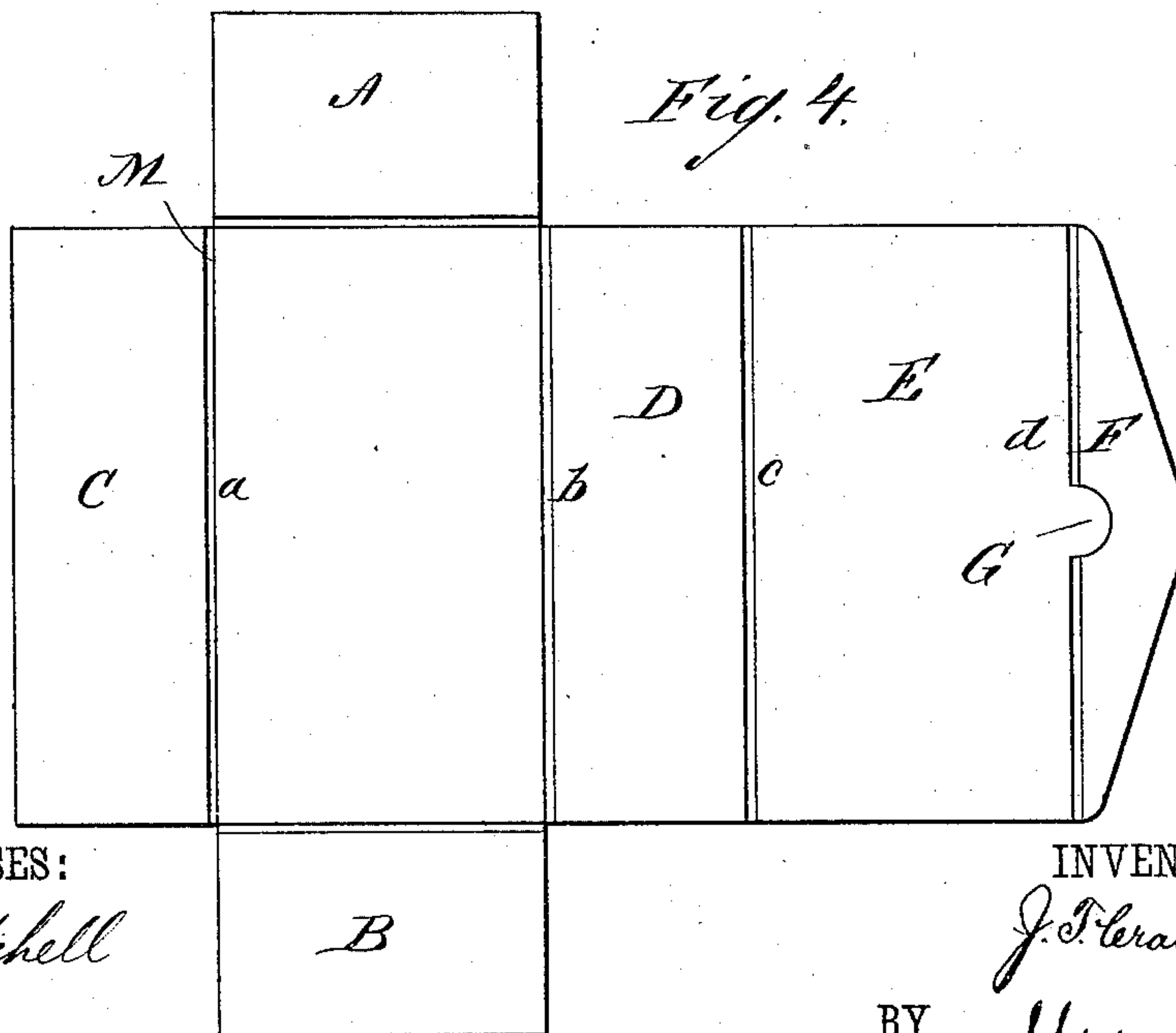
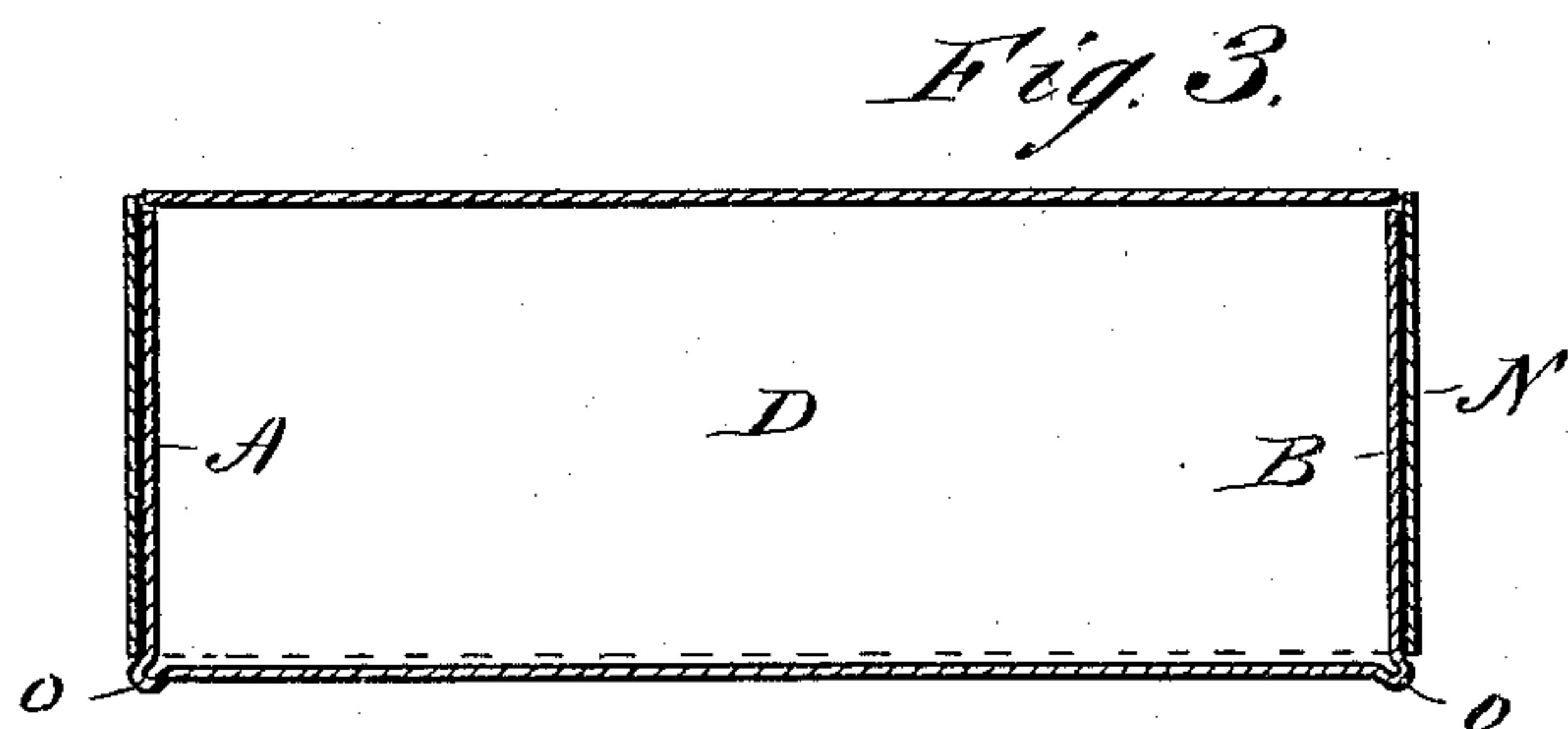
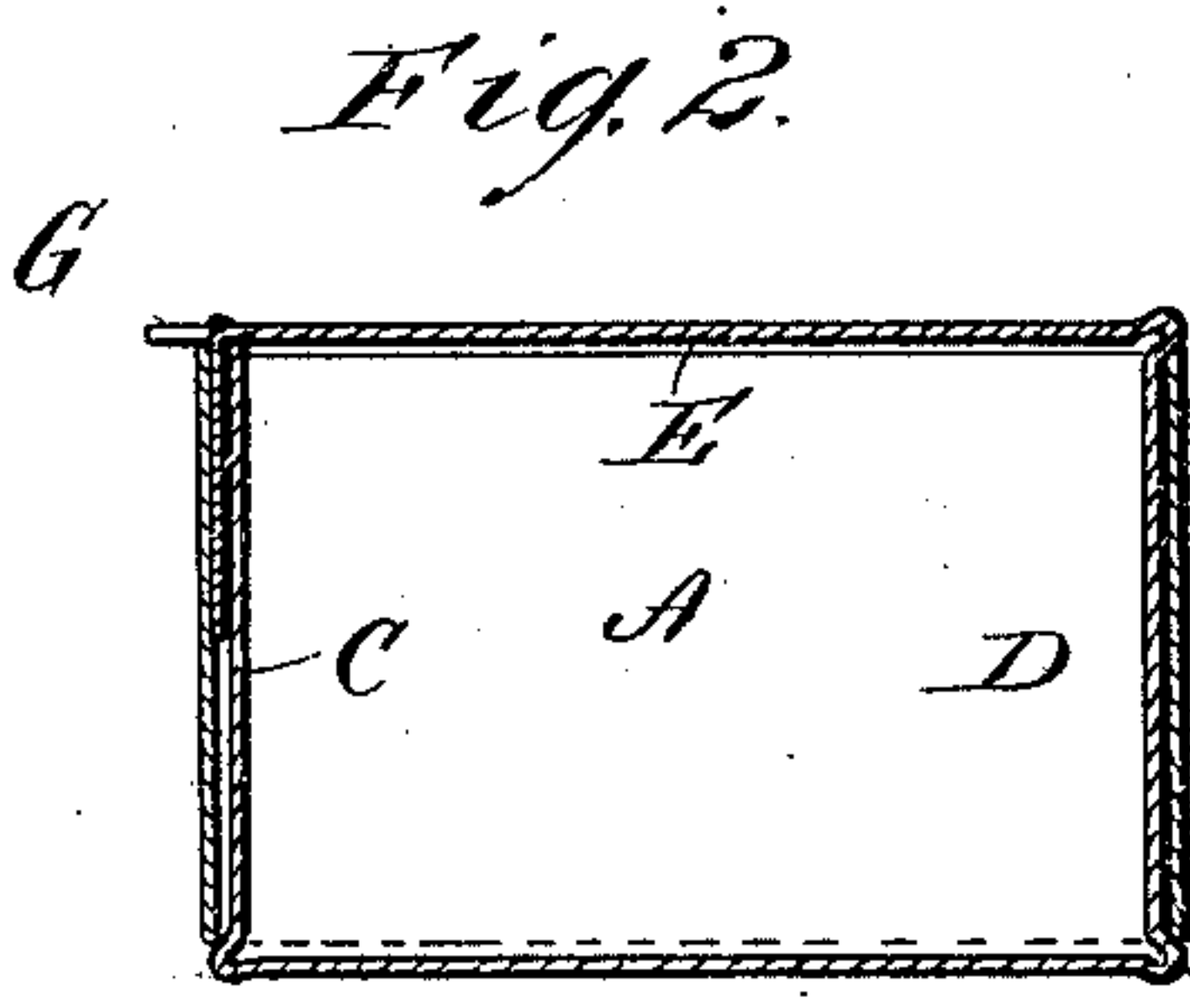
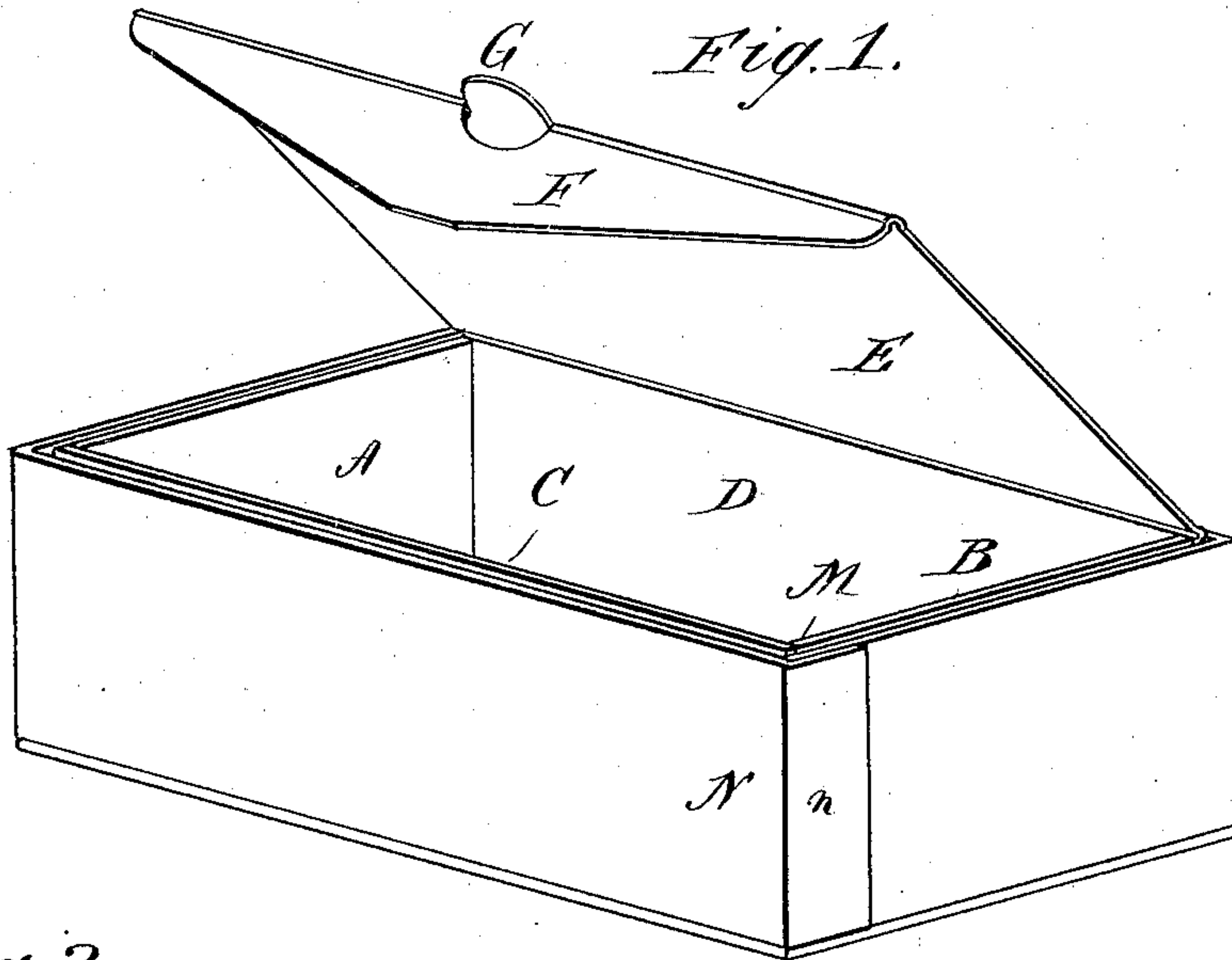
(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. T. CRAW.
FOLDING PAPER BOX.

No. 371,925.

Patented Oct. 25, 1887.



WITNESSES:
Don Twitchell
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:
J. T. Craw
BY *Munn & Co*
ATTORNEYS.

(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 5.

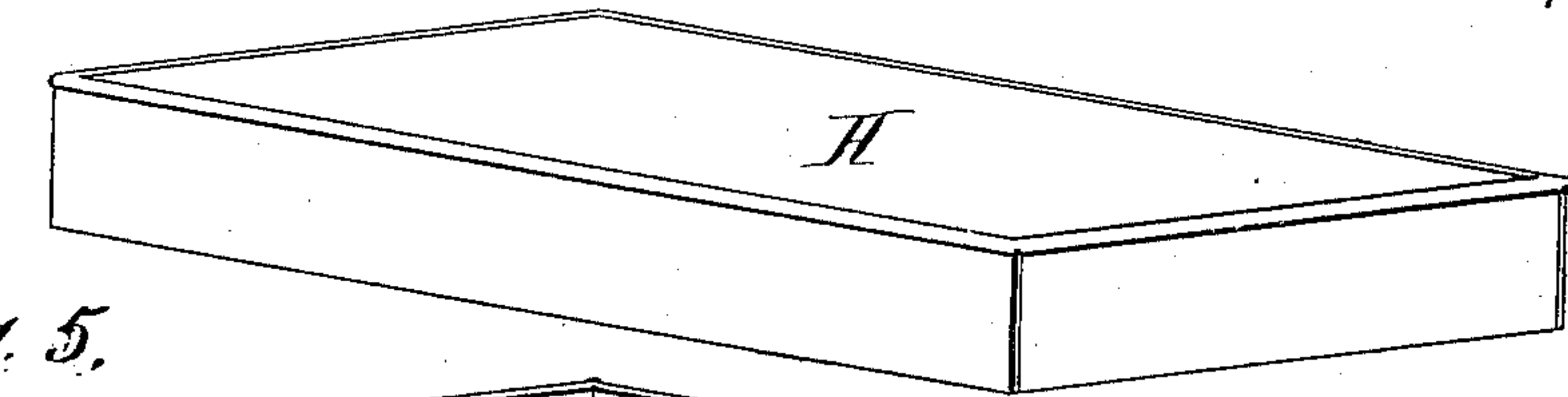


Fig. 6.

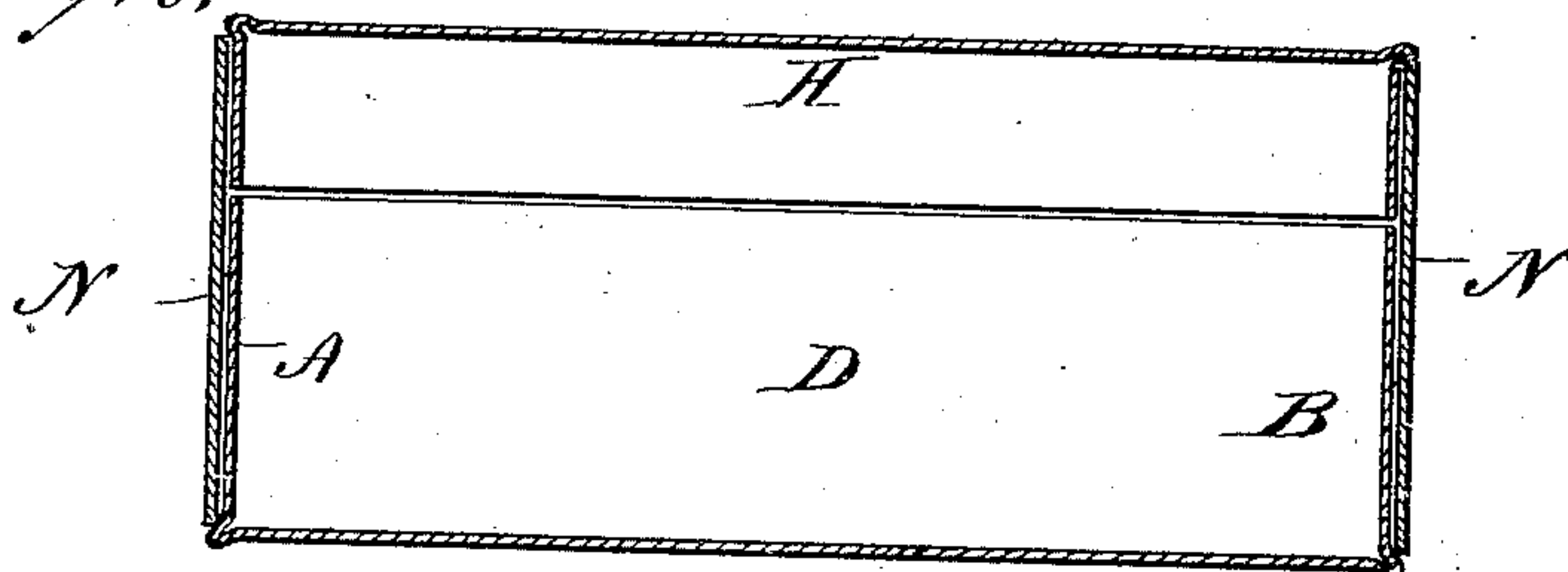
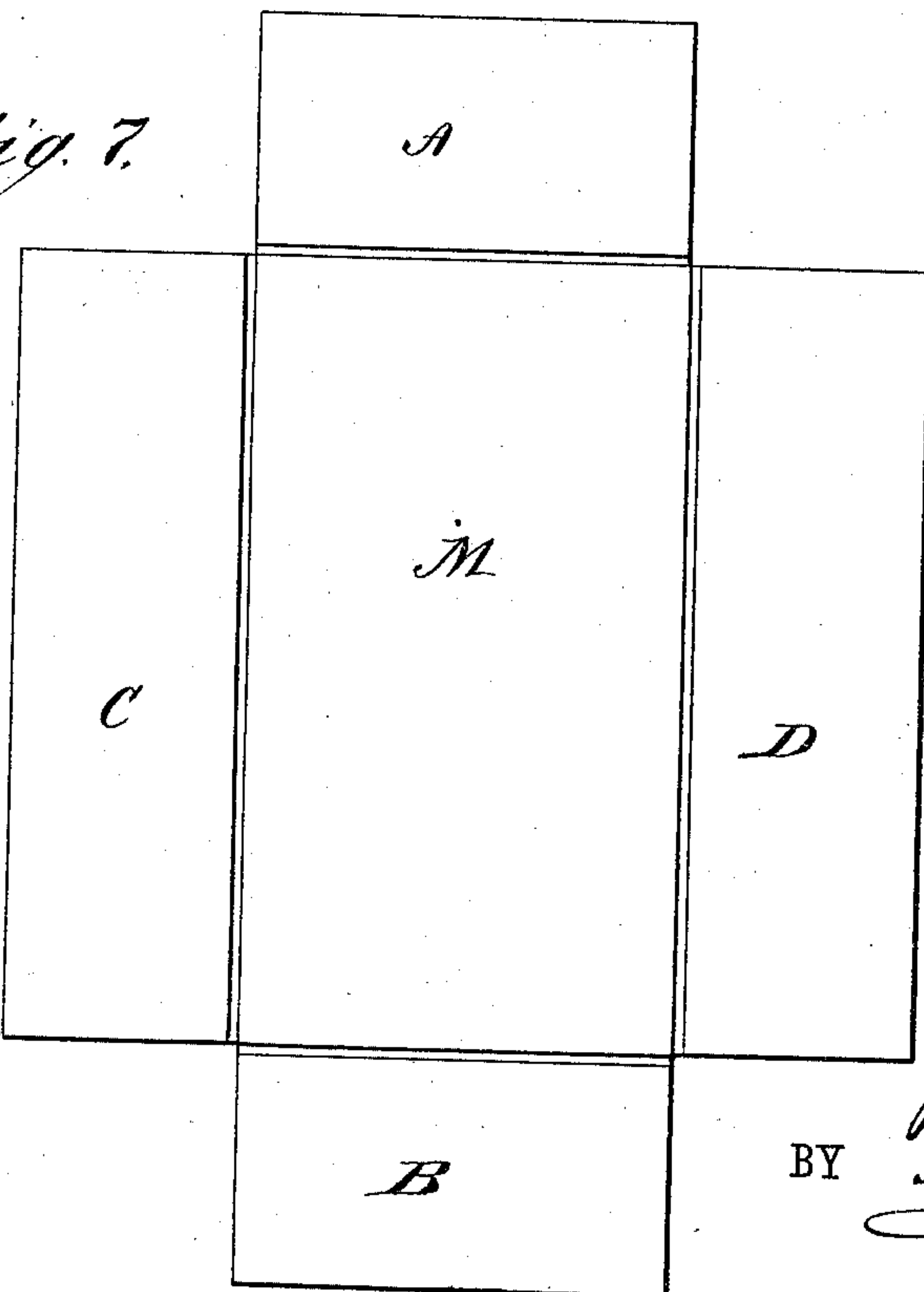


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES:

Donn Swtchell
Co. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

BY

J. T. Craw
Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH T. CRAW, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

FOLDING PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 371,925, dated October 25, 1887.

Application filed January 27, 1887. Serial No. 225,653. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH T. CRAW, of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Folding Paper Box, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to the manufacture of paper boxes, the novel construction, to be hereinafter described, being more especially applicable for use in the manufacture of shallow paper boxes, the parts being so arranged that the blanks from which the box is made may be knocked down and stored so as to occupy a minimum amount of space; but when it is desired to set up the box this may be done in an exceedingly short time.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my preferred form of box, the cover being represented as it appears when partially open. Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view of the box, the parts being represented as they appear when the box is closed. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of the box. Fig. 4 is a view of the blank from which the bottom, sides, ends, and cover are made. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a modified form of box and cover. Fig. 6 is a central sectional view of the box illustrated in Fig. 5, the cover, however, being represented as it appears when adjusted to place to close the box; and Fig. 7 is a view of the blank from which the bottom, side, and end folds of the box are made.

In constructing such a box as the one illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the drawings above referred to, I take a rectangular blank, M, and crease it transversely at *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, cutting the blank to form the end folds, A and B, the side folds, C and D, and making the cover E and the tuck F integral with the side fold, D.

In connection with the blank described, I take a strip of material, N, and score it so that it may be bent to form the side and end walls of the main body of the box, a paste-flap, *n*, being left at one end of the strip, in order that the ends of the strip may be properly united. After the ends of the strip N

have been united, it will be understood that the strip may be collapsed; but when it is desired to set up the box the strip is bent out to rectangular form, the side and end folds of the blank M being bent inward, so that they may be passed up within the strip N, the end folds, A and B, being at this time bent downward against the upper face of the bottom of the box. After the blank M has been inserted within the folded strip N the side folds are bent up, and then the end folds are moved upward to the position in which they are shown in the drawings, this position being best illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3; and when these end folds are so set up they serve as locks to prevent any possible collapsing of the side folds, and by creasing instead of scoring the blank M, I form a projecting rib, *o*, which acts to define the position of the folded and introduced blank M.

To close the box, the tuck F is inserted between the fold C and the front wall of the box, and to facilitate the introduction of this flap it is cut to approximate triangular form, as clearly shown in the drawings, a thumb-piece, G, being formed, as shown, by making a circular cut, as indicated, said thumb-piece serving as a means by which the cover may be readily moved upward to its open position.

In Figs. 5, 6, and 7 there is represented a box in which the cover is made independent of the bottom, side, and end folds, the blank M in this case consisting only of the side and end folds and the bottom, while the cover proper is made from a blank that is similar in all respects, except that its end and side folds are not so deep. In this box a line of paste might be applied to the outer faces of the end fold, so that when moved to position they would be held to the strip N, the cover of this form of box being represented at H in Figs. 5 and 6.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The herein-described box-body, comprising an inner part creased and folded to form the bottom, side, and ends, having a rib about the bottom, and a frame constituting the outer walls and paste-flap, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a frame, N, of a

body, M, creased and folded to form the bottom, the ends, and the sides of the box, the crease being formed with a rib, *e*, substantially as described.

5 3. The combination, with a frame, N, scored and bent to form the outer walls and paste-flap of a box, of a body, M, comprising a blank bent and creased to form the bottom, ends, sides, top, and tuck of the box, substan-
10 tially as described.

4. The combination, with a frame, N, scored

and bent to form the outer walls and paste-flap of a box, of a body, M, composing a blank creased and bent to form the bottom, ends, sides, top, and tuck of a box, a thumb-piece, 15 G, being cut from the tuck, substantially as described.

JOSEPH T. CRAW.

Witnesses:

EDWARD KENT, Jr.,
EDGAR TATE.