

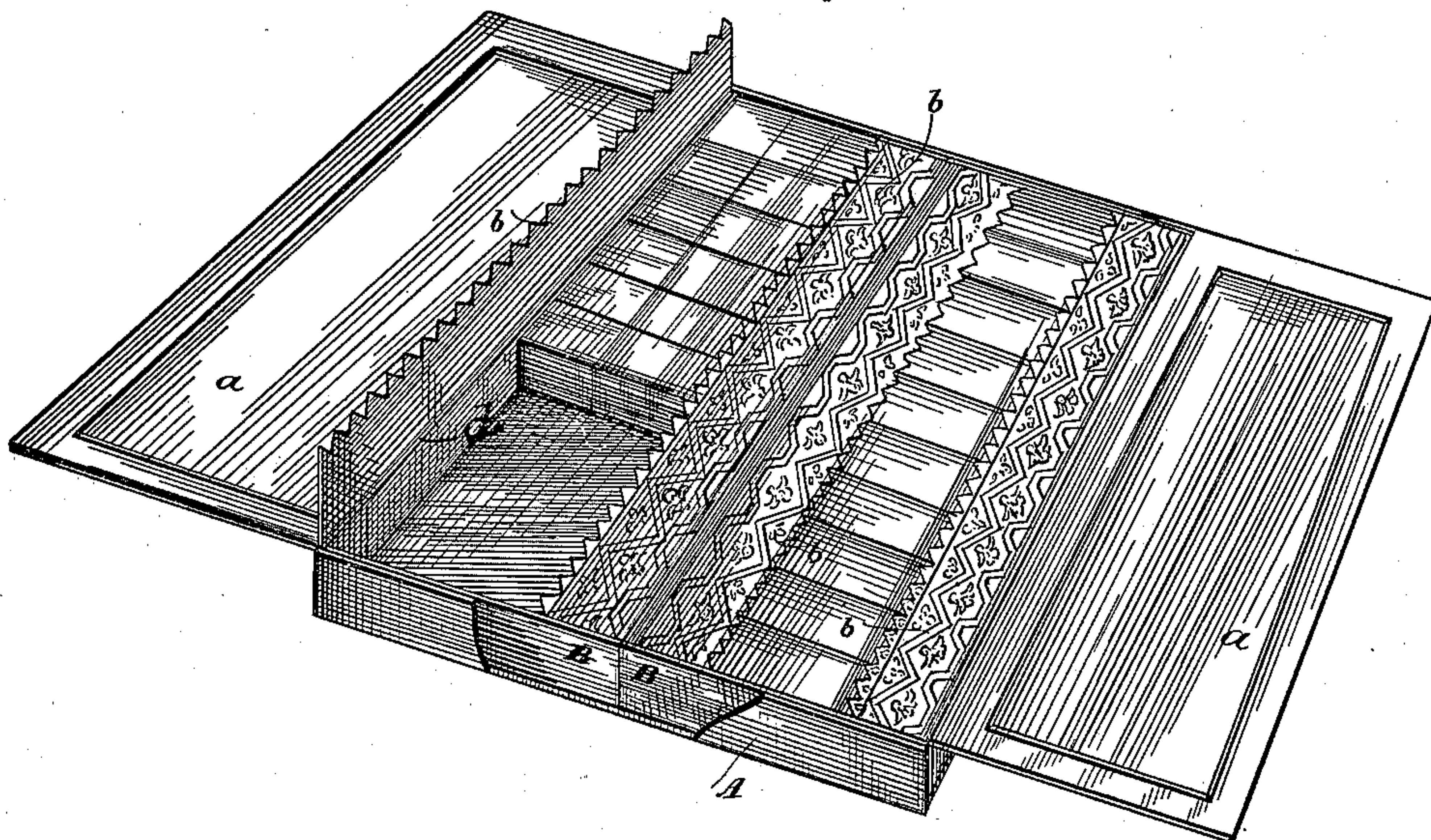
(No Model.)

W. J. WHITE.  
CONFECTIONERY BOX.

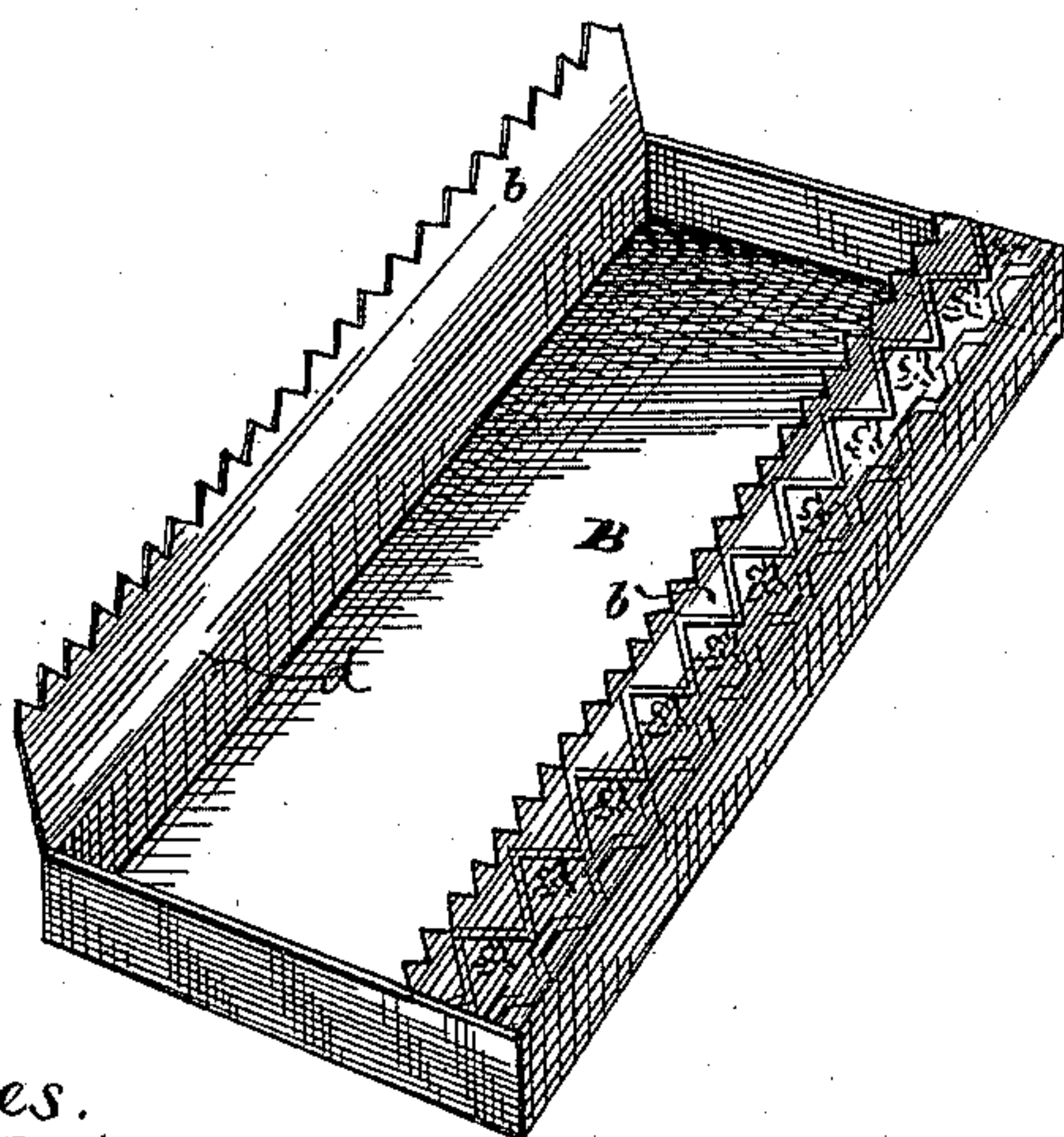
No. 383,606.

Patented May 29, 1888.

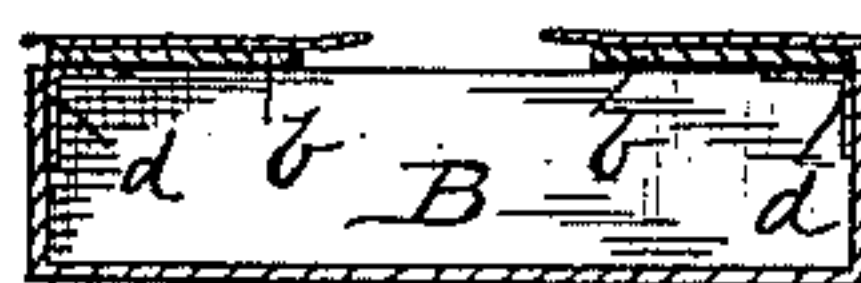
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. WHITE, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## CONFECTIONERY-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,606, dated May 29, 1888.

Application filed January 30, 1888. Serial No. 262,335. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. WHITE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Confectionery-Boxes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to

which it appertains to make and use the same. My invention relates to improvements in confectionery-boxes, but is more especially designed for the class of confection known as "chewing gum," and specially for the packing of a variety of gum made by me and known to the trade as "Yucatan," which is pressed in flat sticks as long as the width of the box, bound with a suitable band around the center of the package, and packed in the box, as seen in the drawings.

Heretofore in the construction of boxes of the character to which this invention appertains it has been customary to employ fringe or lace around the edge of the box at its sides and ends, the same being cut or stamped out of some light and delicate paper adapted to such use, the sole purpose of which was to give artistic effect and to enhance the appearance of the goods when the box was opened for display.

In so far as mere effect was concerned the light lace or fringe answered very well before the packages were disturbed; but just as soon as the packages were handled and taken out and put back, either whole or broken, the fringe, owing to its extreme frailness, was liable to be torn or crushed or otherwise so badly injured that it detracted from rather than added to the ornamentation of the package. This was especially liable to occur when, as in my case, the goods are packed transversely of the box and occupy the full space to the sides of the box, where the lace is secured. It therefore became a question with me of either dispensing entirely with the ornamentation or of providing some means whereby it could be retained without sustaining the damage and being liable to the serious objections above enumerated. To this end I devised the construction shown in the drawings, and which consists of sectional covers secured along the

respective sides of the box and extending nearly or quite one-third the width of the box toward the center, and upon these I mount the fringe or lace with which the box is decorated. These covers or wings are preferably made of light but firm pasteboard, which will withstand all the rough usage to which they will ordinarily be subjected without sustaining perceptible injury. It will be seen, for example, when a package is seized at its center and quickly raised, a movement that would tear the fringe alone will merely raise the said wings, which of their own gravity, or with the aid of the spring of their hinges, will immediately drop back into place. Then in replacing a whole package or part of one the wings are again raised and the work is easily done, whereas with the lace the least carelessness or awkwardness will press a portion of the lace down beneath the package, which of course destroys its value and effect.

This improvement enhances the commercial value of the goods, which are thus rendered more attractive in competition with other goods in the same line and to consumers, and gives a value to the box after use which it cannot otherwise possess. The boxes are thus preserved in condition for refilling, or they possess a certain value as fancy boxes which persons are glad to obtain for other uses.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the box complete as prepared for the trade, and exhibiting two inside boxes each of which contains my improvement. Fig. 2 is a perspective of an inside box, and Fig. 3 is a cross-section of an inside box.

A represents an outside box, which has two lids or sectional covers, *a*, which fold inward and meet at the center, so that one row of packages or both may be uncovered, as desired. Inside of this box I place, preferably, two boxes, *B*, side by side, and each of these boxes has two inwardly-closing lids or wings, *b*, hinged along the side edges of the box at *d* in such way that when they are raised in taking out a package they will automatically close. In the present method of attaching these lids or wings I paste a strip of coarsely-woven cloth on the inside of both lid and box, so that when the lid is raised its edge will form a shoulder,

which rests on the edge of the box, and is thus prevented from dropping to the opposite side. The cloth makes an elastic or springy connection, but one that is firm and durable. These  
5 lids are made of strong pasteboard—say of the same variety as the body of the box—and are employed as a groundwork for the covering of paper lace or other attractive ornamentation. The material and important advantage  
10 gained by this construction has been explained and need not be repeated.

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

15 1. In confectionery-boxing, an outside box having a lid hinged at its side, in combination

with an inside box provided with lids having ornamental covering, each of said lids extending inward toward the center of the box about one-third the width of the box, substantially 20 as set forth.

2. A confectionery-box having stiff lids hinged on its sides and provided with lace or ornamental covering, each of said lids extending inward toward the center of the box about 25 one-third the width thereof, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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