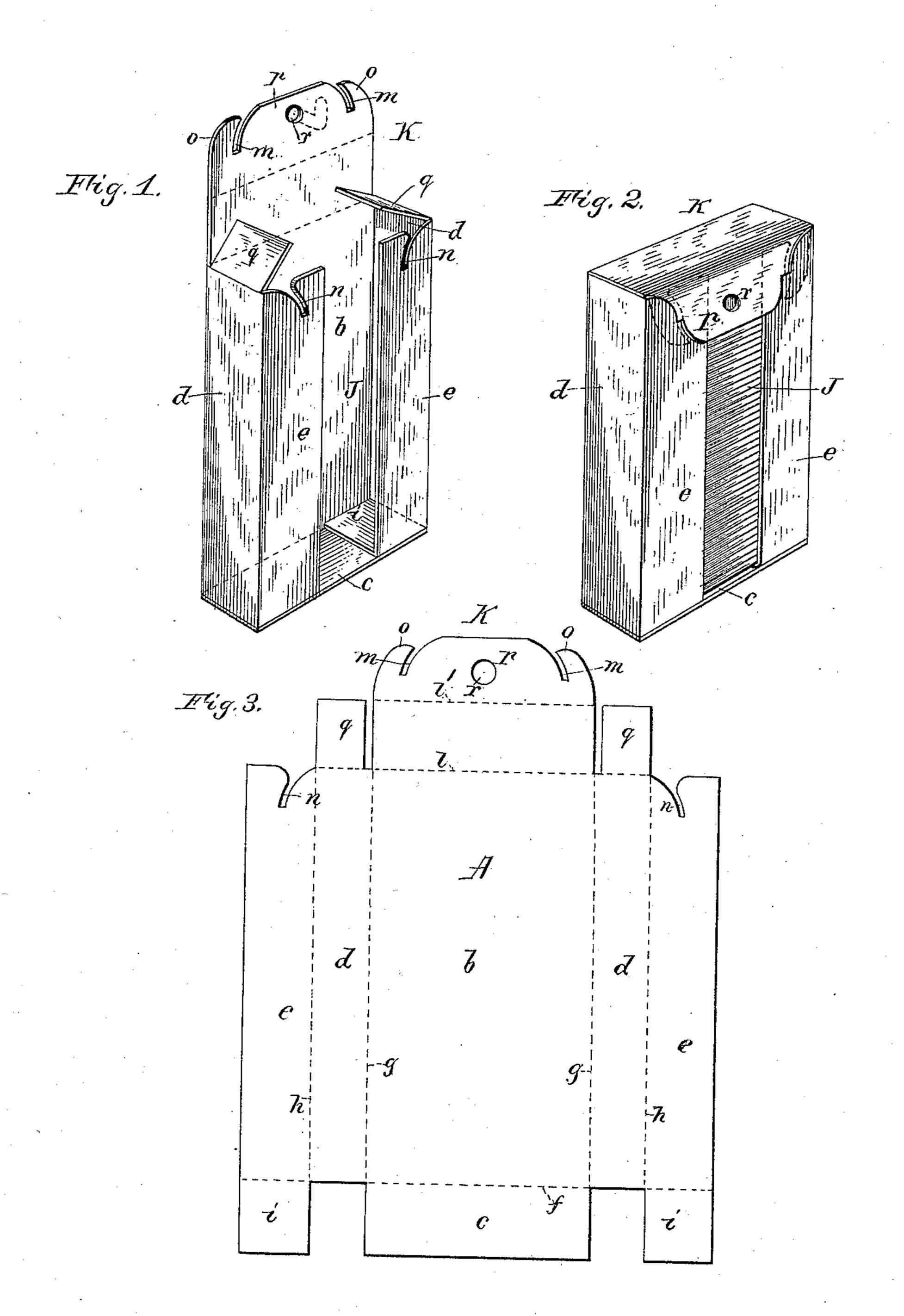
F. N. FORSTER.

PAPER BOX.

No. 391,955.

Patented Oct. 30, 1888.



Witnesses: Theo. L. Popp Geold Selling

J. M. Foreter, Inventor. By Wilhelm & Honner. & 777 orners.

United States Patent Office.

FRANK N. FORSTER, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 391,955, dated October 30, 1888.

Application filed July 1, 1887. Serial No. 243,066. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK N. FORSTER, of the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Paper Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of paper boxes in which matches are packed for the trade, and which are readily converted into a match-safe from which the matches are removed as they are required for use. A box of this character is described and shown in Letters Patent of the United States No. 358,806, granted to me March 1, 1887.

The object of my present invention is to simplify the construction of the box and lessen its

cost of production.

The invention consists of the improvements which will be hereinafter fully described, and

2c pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improved box in the position in which it is used as a match-safe. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the box filled with matches and having its lid or cover closed. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a blank-from which my improved box is formed.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts

in the several figures.

A represents the blank of paper or paperboard, which is cut to the required shape for

forming my improved match-box.

The body of the box, which is formed from the blank A, consists of a back or bottom portion, 35 b, an end portion, c, two side portions, dd, and two front or face portions, e e. The bottom or back b is formed from the center of the blank A, and the end portion, c, is formed from a continuation of one end of the portion b by folding 40 or bending the blank on a transverse line, f, drawn across the blank A near one end thereof. The sides d d are formed by folding the blank on the longitudinal lines g g, which are drawn parallel with each other on opposite sides of 45 the bottom portion, b, and which form the dividing-line between the bottom and sides of the box. The front or face portions, ee, form continuations of the side portions, dd, and are formed by folding the blank on the lines h h, 50 which are drawn parallel with the lines g g

and at the point of division between the sides and the front of the box.

i i are two corner-pieces formed on one end of each front portion, e e, by the bend or fold of the blank on the line f. When the blank 55 has been folded to the position to form a box, as shown in Fig. 1, the corner-pieces i i will rest upon the end portion, c, and by cementing these parts together by glue or other suitable adhesive material the parts forming the body 60 of the box will be held firmly in position.

J represents a longitudinal slot formed in the front or face of the box between the two front portions, *e e*, and which extends the entire

length of the body of the box.

K represents the top or cover which closes the upper end of the box. The cover K forms a continuation of the portion b, and is formed by folding the blank on the transverse lines l l'. The portion of the cover K located above the 70 dotted line l' in Fig. 2 folds downwardly over the upper ends of the front portions, e e, as shown in Fig. 2, and is provided near its two outer corners with curved slits m, forming hook-shaped end portions, o o, and an inter- 75 mediate or central portion, p. The upper ends of the two front portions, ee, are provided with slits n n, curved in a direction opposite to that of the slits m, and which extend from the upper outer corner of each front portion, e, in- 80 wardly and downwardly in the arc of a circle, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. When the cover is closed, the hook-shaped end portions, o o, are inserted into the curved slits m m of the front portions, e e, so as to engage under said 85 front portions, while the intermediate central portion, p, of the cover overlaps the front portions, e e, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. When the parts are in this position, the inner ends of the slits m abut against the inner ends of the 90 slits n, and the central portion, p, of the cover K extends downwardly below the slits n. In closing the cover the hook-shaped portions o are bent inwardly slightly, so as to engage under the front portions, e e, and the cover is 95 then pressed inwardly until the inner ends of the slits m and n abut against each other.

q q represent flaps formed on the side portions, d d, and which bear against the portions o of the cover when the box is closed and aid 100

in retaining the same in place. This construction forms a simple and secure lock for the cover and greatly reduces the cost of manufacturing the box.

The cover is provided with an eyelet-hole, r, whereby the box can be hung upon a hook when it is desired to be used as a match safe.

My improved box is formed in one piece from a single blank and can be produced with to very little waste of material.

I claim as my invention—

A paper box formed of a single blank, and consisting of a back portion, b, an end portion, c, side portions, d d, and front portions, c e, provided with curved slits n, a longitudinal

slot, J, arranged between the front portions, ee, and extending from end to end of the box, and a cover, K, provided with slits m, curved in an opposite direction from the slits n, and forming hook shaped portions o, engaging under the upper ends of the face portions ee, and a central or intermediate portion, p, overlapping the upper ends of the face portions ee, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 13th day of June, 1887. 25

FRANK N. FORSTER.

Witnesses

JNO. J. BONNER, FRED. C. GEYER.