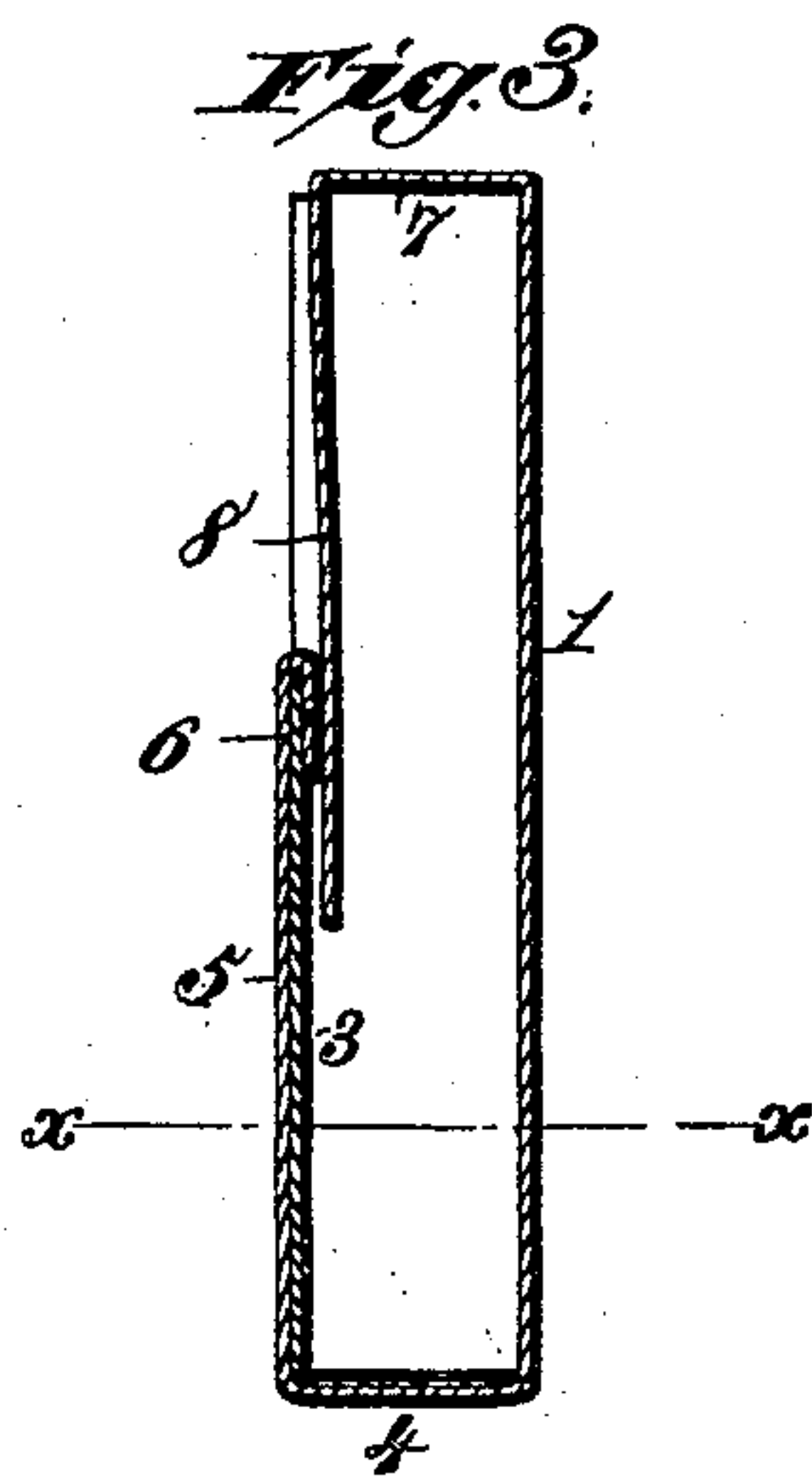
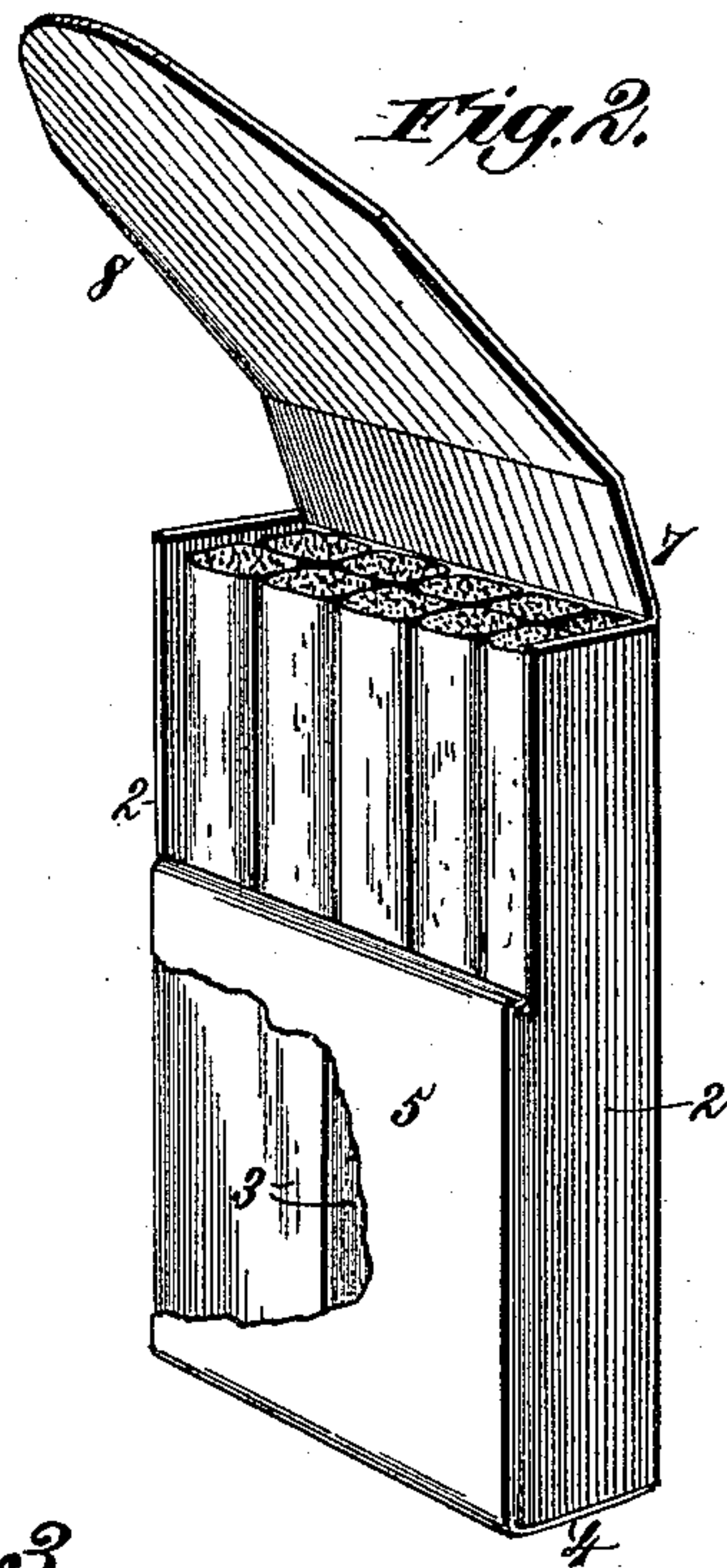
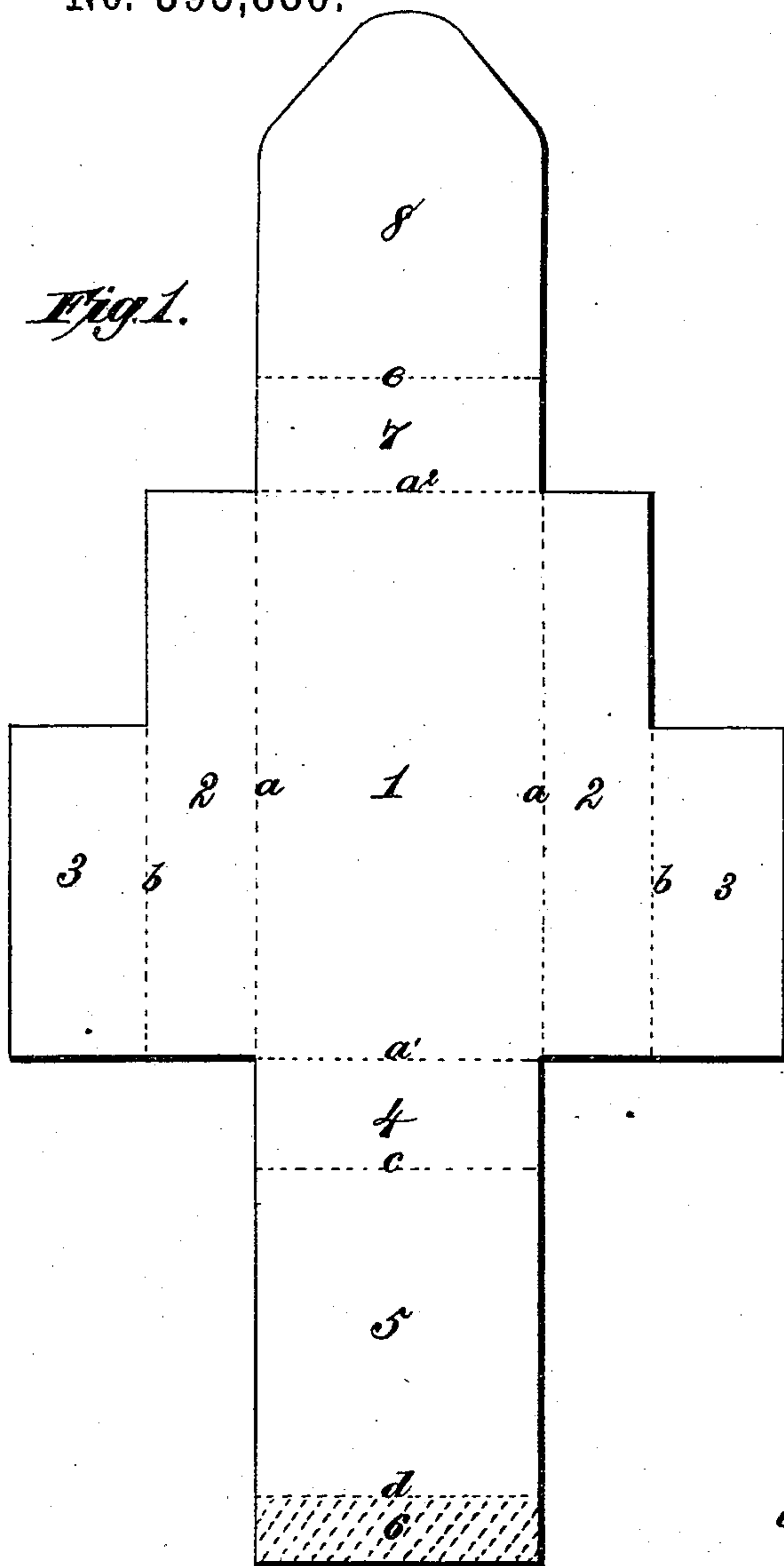


(No Model.)

W. H. EMERY.  
PAPER BOX.

No. 395,886.

Patented Jan. 8, 1889.



Witnesses:  
*Robert Emmett,*  
*J. A. Rutherford.*

Inventor:  
*William H. Emery.*  
By *James L. Norris,*  
*Atty.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HANSON EMERY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO  
CHARLES G. EMERY, OF SAME PLACE.

## PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 395,886, dated January 8, 1889.

Application filed June 21, 1888. Serial No. 277,731. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HANSON EMERY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Paper Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a paper box having the peculiarities of construction herein-after set forth, whereby it is particularly adapted for holding cigarettes, matches, or other articles, and for permitting their ready removal as required for use.

In the annexed drawings, illustrating the invention, Figure 1 is a plan of the blank from which my improved paper box is made. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the box opened and filled with cigarettes, a portion of the outer front of the box being broken away to show the inner front flaps to which the outer front is fastened. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the box closed. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the box on the line  $x x$  of Fig. 3, showing the abutting inner front flaps.

This box is constructed from a single paper blank consisting of a back portion, 1, the side portions, 2, the inner front flaps, 3, the bottom end, 4, the outer front, 5, the fastening-flap 6, the top end, 7, and the upper front portion or closing flap, 8, as shown.

The back 1 occupies approximately the center of the blank, as shown in Fig. 1, and is surrounded by creases  $a a' a''$ , which form the lines of demarkation between the sides and ends of the box when folded into shape. The sides 2 are of the same length as the back, and may be of any desired width, according to the size of box to be made.

The inner front flaps, 3, and outer front, 5, are as much shorter than the sides 2 as may be necessary to afford a clear opening at the upper front portion of the box, as shown in Fig. 2, to facilitate the insertion and removal of the box's contents. These inner front flaps, 3, project laterally from the lower portions of the sides 2, and are separated therefrom by creases  $b$ , that form lines on which the flaps 3 are folded inward toward each other, the two flaps 3 having together such a width that when the blank is folded on the lines  $a$  and  $b$

said flaps 3 will abut, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4.

The outer front, 5, is divided from the bottom end, 4, by a fold or crease,  $c$ , and from the fastening-flap 6 by a crease,  $d$ , and between the top end, 7, and closing-flap 8 is a crease,  $e$ , as shown.

In forming the box from the above-described blank the sides 2 are folded on the lines  $a$ , and the inner front flaps, 3, are folded toward each other on the lines  $b$ . The bottom end, 4, and the outer front, 5, are then folded upward on the lines  $a'$  and  $c$ , and the fastening-flap 6 is folded backward and downward on the line  $d$  until it comes in contact with the inner surfaces of the inner front flaps, 3, to which it is secured by glue or other suitable adhesive substance with which the adjacent surface of the fastening-flap 6 may be previously supplied. The box is thus brought into its proper rectangular form and secured at a single point, which is all that is necessary to produce a neat and durable box of the character described.

It will be observed that by means of the inner front flaps, 3, outer front, 5, and fastening-flap 6, as shown, the box is strengthened in a simple and effective manner and formed into the desired shape with smooth and even joints, which are almost entirely concealed.

The top end, 7, and closing-flap 8 being folded on the lines  $a''$  and  $e$ , in order to close the box it is only necessary to draw said parts 7 and 8 downward and forward and tuck the free end of the closing-flap 8 into the front portion of the box behind the flap 6, as shown in Fig. 3, when the contents of the box will be safely retained.

The box can be easily opened by drawing or pressing the closing-flap 8 outward, and by reason of the comparatively short permanent box-front ample space will then be afforded for removing the box's contents without injury. This is particularly desirable in the handling of cigarettes and other fragile articles, though the box may be employed to advantage for inclosing other goods.

In the completed box made as shown and described the inner flaps, 3, and the front 5 constitute a short permanent front wall, in



that it is but approximately one-half the height of the box and is not designed to be opened. The end 7 and flap 8 constitute, respectively, a closing end for the top of the box and closing-flap for the upper half of the front of the box.

What I claim is—

1. A paper box consisting of the back 1, the sides 2, having short flaps 3, bent toward each other in front, the bottom end, 4, provided with the short front 5, turned up and having its top end bent around the upper portion of the short flaps and fastened thereto, and the top closing end, 7, having the closing-flap 8 to pass down behind the short flaps and front, substantially as described.

2. A paper box consisting of the back 1, the sides 2, having the short flaps 3, bent toward each other in front, the bottom end, 4, provided with the short front 5, turned up outside the short flaps and secured thereto to form a permanent short front wall, and the top closing end, 7, having the front closing-flap, 8, to enter behind the permanent short front wall, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM HANSON EMERY.

Witnesses:

JOHN D. LITTLE,

FRANK W. EMERY.