

(No Model.)

O. H. HICKS.
PAPER BOX FOR CIGARS.

No. 405,413.

Patented June 18, 1889.

Fig. 1.

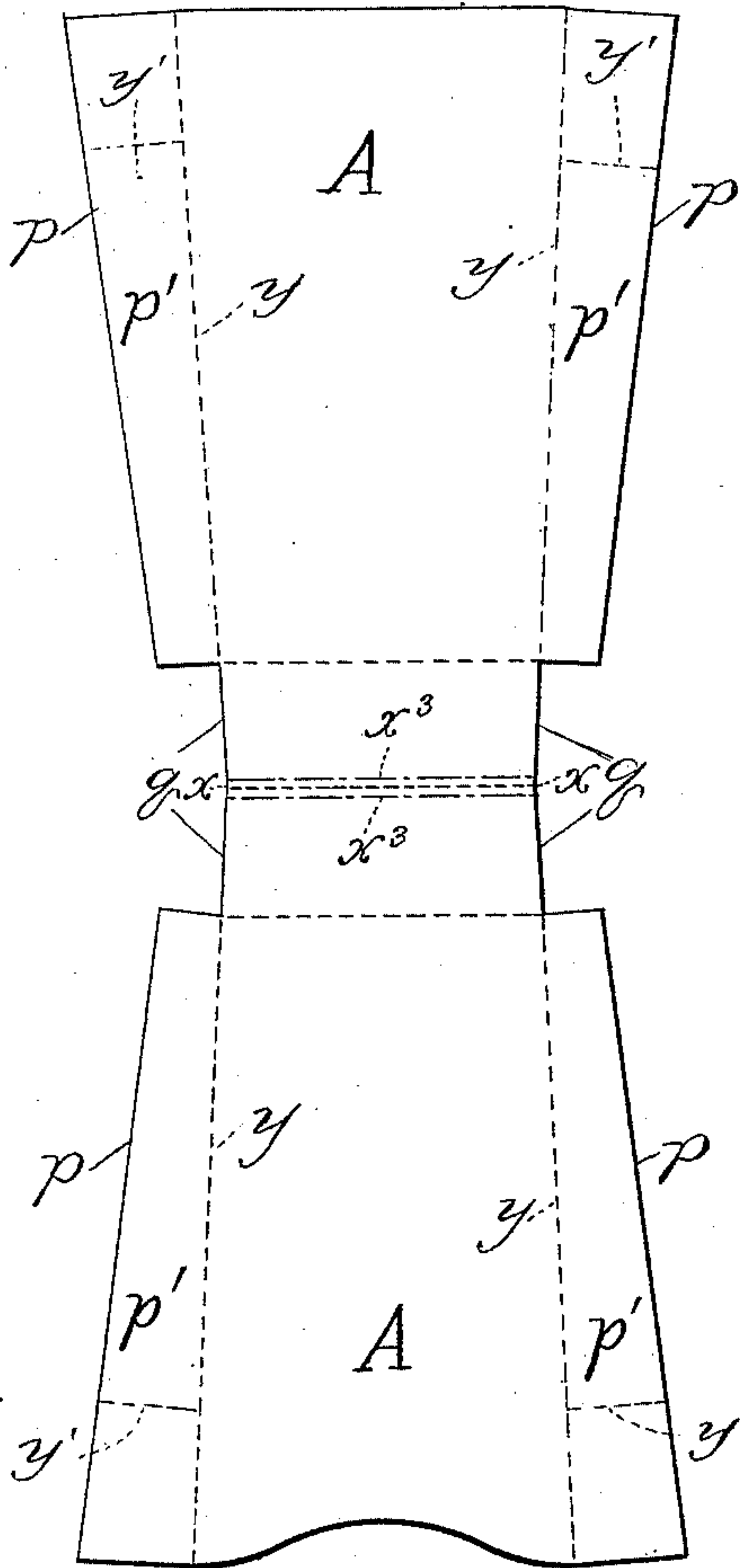


Fig. 3.

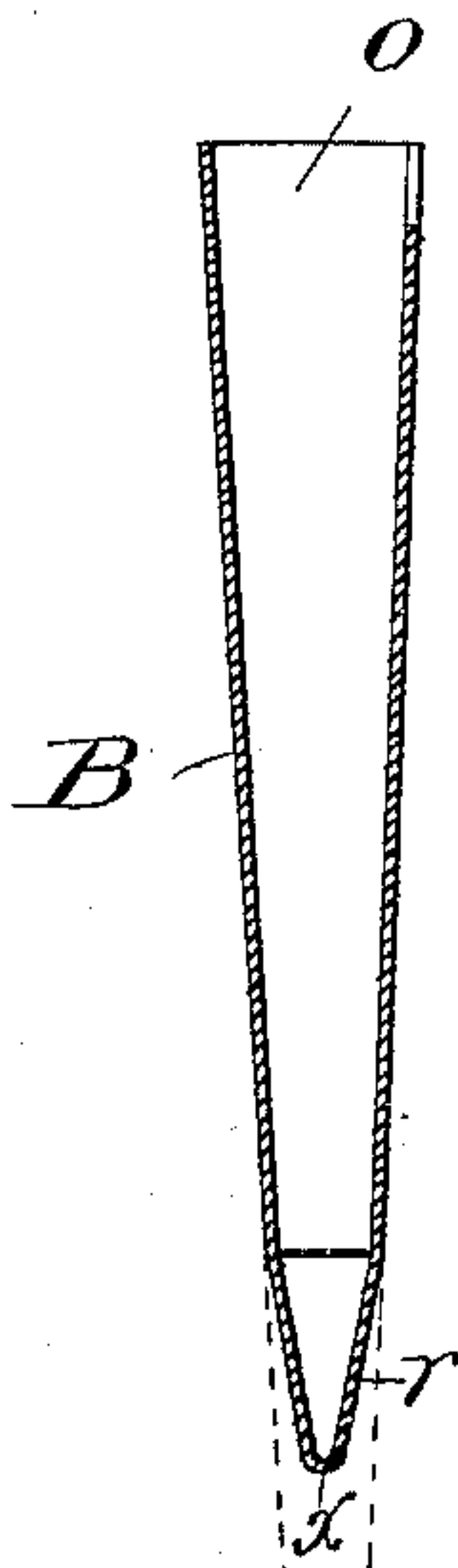


Fig. 2.

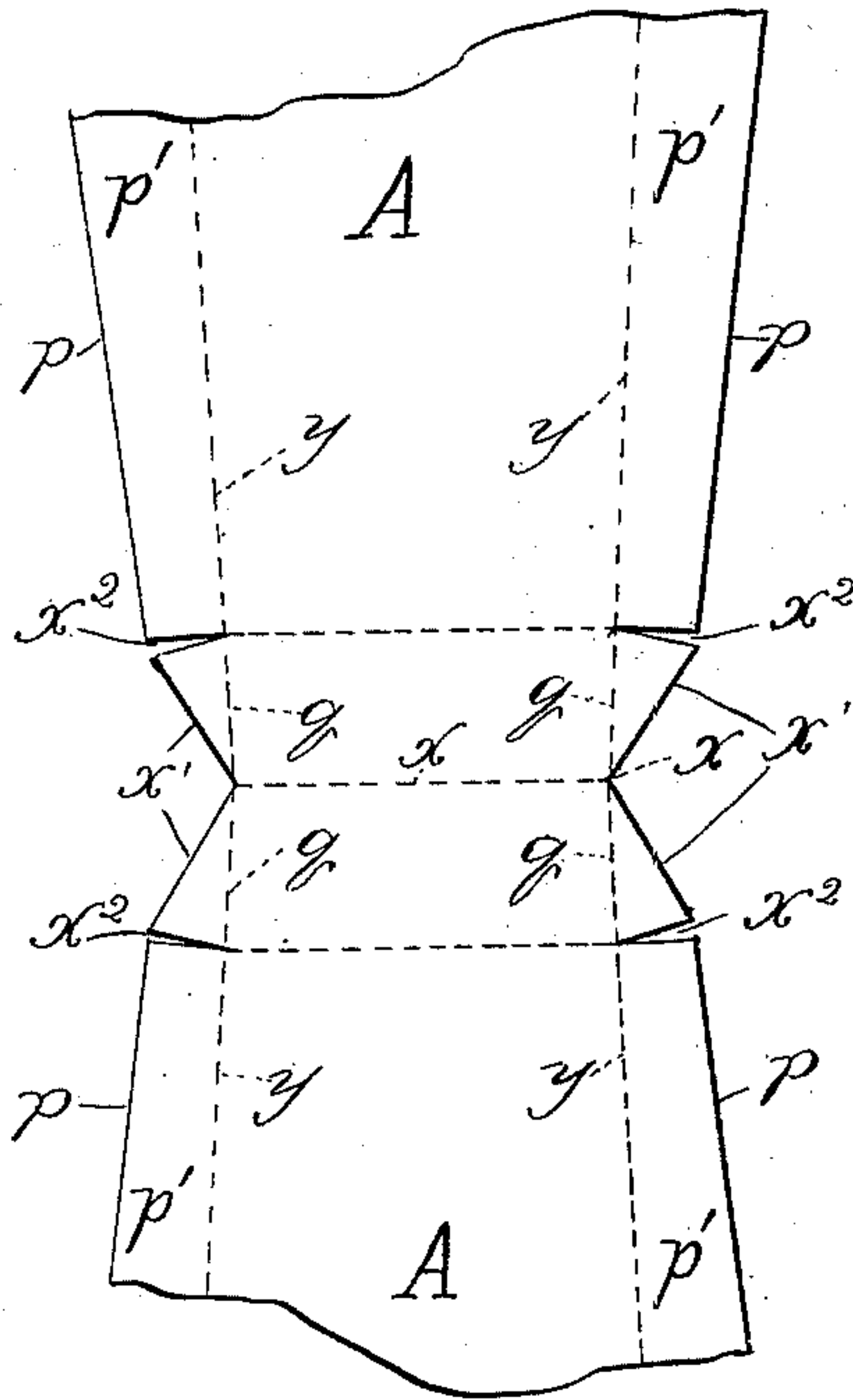
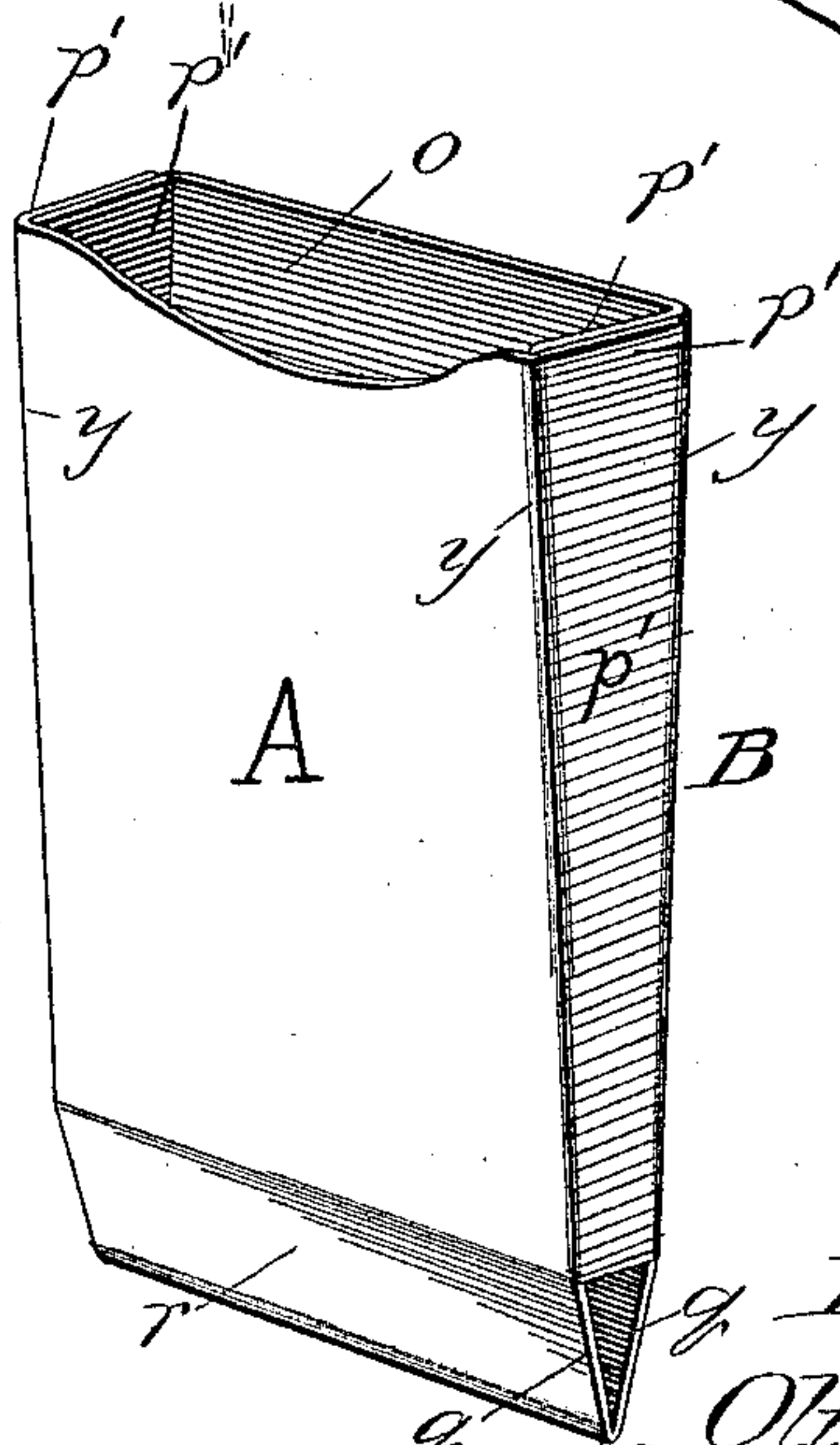


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PAPER BOX FOR CIGARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,413, dated June 18, 1889.

Application filed April 9, 1889. Serial No. 306,510. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLIVER H. HICKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Paper Boxes for Cigars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in the class of paper receptacles commonly furnished by the retail cigar trade to purchasers of cigars to afford convenient means for carrying them in the pocket and for protecting them while being so carried. An article now commonly used for the purpose is a box formed of stiff paper, of rectangular shape, and having its narrow base and equally narrow lateral edges stiff. Another article of the same kind and for the same purpose has a tapering base and lateral edges, which latter, instead of being stiff, are folded longitudinally inward, bellows-like, to render the receptacle collapsible along its narrower sides. The construction first referred to does not permit the boxes to be nested for storage or shipment, which is a disadvantage, and that last mentioned, while it may permit nesting, does not, owing to the tendency of its edges to collapse, afford the desired resistance to protect the contents.

The object of my improvement is to provide a receptacle of the kind and for the purpose stated which shall afford all the advantages contained in those referred to as being at present in use, without, however, the disadvantages mentioned as being incidental to their respective constructions, and which shall at the same time afford additional advantages lacking in each of the said receptacles heretofore provided.

To this end my invention consists in the general construction of my improved device, as also of the blank from which it is formed; and it also consists in details of construction and combinations of parts.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a blank from which I produce my improved receptacle, showing it in its preferred construction; Fig. 2, a similar view with ends broken away, showing a modified construction; Fig. 3, a longitudinal transverse section through the receptacle of my

improved construction, and having illustrated by dotted lines matter hereinafter explained to render more clear the purpose of constructing the blank as shown in Fig. 1; and Fig. 4, a perspective view of my finished receptacle in its preferred form.

A denotes the blank from which to produce the receptacle hereinafter described. The blank should be cut from stiff paper; (the kind known as "manila" is preferred;) but it is within the spirit of my invention to use thin paper or other material than paper, though the latter is the more desirable for my purpose; and, as shown in Fig. 1, it is formed of a continuous length of the material employed, cut with the lateral edges *p* beveled inward from each end of the strip toward the transverse center *x* thereof and at an angle, according to which it is desired that the receptacle shall flare toward its mouth, and cut away sufficiently far on each transverse side of the center *x* to permit the formation of a base *r*, as and for the purpose hereinafter described, the depth of the transverse cut in each edge being in accordance with the desired length of the base or transverse width of the receptacle near its base. Thus the beveled edges *q* (shown in Fig. 1) are produced. The blank is formed into a receptacle B, Fig. 4, by bending the blank at its center *x* in a manner to bring the parts thereof on opposite sides of such center toward each other, producing the edge sections *p'* by bending the edges *p* on the opposite sides of the blank toward each other along the dotted lines *y*, which should be previously indicated by creases, and which, as it is desired that the finished receptacle shall flare regularly, or at the same angle as the edges *q*, from which they extend, may continue in the diverging directions of the said edges. The edge sections *p'* (which diverge at their edges *p* on opposite sides of the blank to an extent commensurate with the desired transverse width of the mouth *o* of the receptacle) when folded on the lines *y*, as described, are caused to overlap each other, respectively, on the same sides of the blank folded, as stated, at *x*, and are secured together, thereby producing the box or receptacle B. The double thickness of material thus provided

at the lateral edges or narrower sides of the receptacle render it sufficiently stiff to resist collapse with the use for which it is designed. The purpose is to afford a receptacle the length of which shall correspond, in a measure at least, with that of a cigar it is to contain, and which shall conform lengthwise substantially to the longitudinal tapering form of the cigar, thereby causing the contents to be held snugly and permitting the tapering base of the receptacle to be inserted readily into a pocket (especially an upper vest-pocket) of the clothing of the user. To permit these objects to be fulfilled, it is necessary either to cut the edge sections p' out to produce the edges q for the base r , as shown in Fig. 1, or to bevel them, as or substantially as shown at x' , Fig. 2, to the center line x from the top of what will by the subsequent folding constitute the base r , and also in the latter case slit them, as at x^2 , to the lines y at the top of such base r . The reasons for such constructions of the blank are that were the blank illustrated in Fig. 1 not cut out, as shown, to produce the edge sections p' , but instead the edges p caused to extend each in the direction of its angle toward the center line or line of beveling x in the folding, they would "buckle," thereby causing a serious objection and obstacle in the construction. To obviate this, instead of cutting the material away, as described and shown in the first figure of the drawings, the edges for the base r may be beveled to the folding-line x , as shown at x' , and slit, as shown at x^2 , Fig. 2, which, however, by fastening them along their originally unsecured edges to the adjacent sides of the base, would close or partially close the ends of the latter, thereby producing a construction less slightly and more difficult to produce than that of the receptacle shown in Fig. 4, which represents the blank illustrated in Fig. 1 in its folded condition. The "buckling" referred to might be prevented by continuing each line representing the angle of an edge p in the direction of its extension to a transverse or folding line (as the line x) for the blank of the length corresponding with the desired transverse width for the base r ; but obviously this would, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 3, render the receptacle much longer than the article it is designed to contain and afford a base which would not correspond in the manner desired, with the taper of the "tip" end of a cigar, thus also providing a large part of the length of the base portion of the receptacle which would be useless, since cigars could not extend into it. It is to provide for a snug fit of the base r against the tapering or tip end of a cigar, and because the latter does not ordinarily flare regularly from its tip, but bulges more or less toward its blunt extremity and again tapers somewhat to or toward that extremity, that the angle of the edges p should be more acute than that of the edges q , since were it the same or less acute the edge sections p' would

flare to such an extent at and near the mouth of the receptacle as to render it materially wider across than the diameter of the cigar toward its blunt end, and thereby prevent the desired degree of snugness of fit of the cigar throughout its length in the receptacle and unduly enlarge the latter.

As hereinbefore stated, the construction of the receptacle illustrated in Fig. 4, which is produced from the blank shown in Fig. 1, is preferred; but I desire to be understood as including within my invention a receptacle B, formed from the blank presented in Fig. 2, as also the provision of a flat bottom for the base r , which may be produced by folding the blank along opposite sides of the center line x , as on the dotted lines x^3 , shown in Fig. 1. It would also be within the spirit of my invention to cause the lines y to extend from below the ends of the blank, as from the dotted lines y' , (indicated in Fig. 1,) and further changes in the construction might be suggested.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A blank formed of paper or analogous material for producing when folded a receptacle B, the blank having beveled edges p , extending at corresponding or substantially corresponding angles from near the ends of the blank toward the transverse line of its longitudinal center, and severed short of such center, and at both sides thereof, to produce, when the blank is folded upon itself at or near the said transverse line, a short base r , tapering toward its bottom, substantially as described.

2. A blank formed of paper or analogous material for producing when folded a receptacle B, the blank having beveled edges p , extending at corresponding or substantially corresponding angles from near the ends of the blank toward the transverse line of its longitudinal center, and cut away short of such center, and at both sides thereof, thereby producing edges q , to afford, when the blank is folded upon itself at or near the said transverse line, a short base r , tapering toward its bottom, substantially as described.

3. A blank A, for producing when folded a receptacle B, and comprising paper or analogous material having beveled edges p , extending at corresponding or substantially corresponding angles from near its ends toward the transverse line of its longitudinal center, and cut away short of such center, and at both sides thereof, thereby producing the beveled edges q , to afford, when the blank is folded upon itself at or near the said transverse line, a short base r , tapering toward its bottom, and lines or creases y , extending from the edges q , in the diverging directions of the latter to the ends of the blank, substantially as described.

4. A receptacle B for cigars, formed of paper or analogous material and having a short tapering base r , sides flaring from the said

base to the mouth of the receptacle at angles more acute with reference to the longitudinal center of the receptacle than the sides of the tapering base, and stiff flaring edge sections p' narrower than the adjacent flaring sides, substantially as described.

5 5. A receptacle B for cigars, formed of paper or analogous material and having a short tapering base r , open at its opposite ends,
10 sides flaring from the said base to the mouth of the receptacle at angles more acute with

reference to the longitudinal center of the receptacle than the sides of the tapering base, and stiff flaring edge sections p' narrower than the adjacent flaring sides and extending from the plane of the top of the base r toward the mouth of the receptacle, substantially as described. 15

OLIVER H. HICKS.

In presence of—

M. J. BOWERS,

J. W. DYRENFORTH.