

(No Model.)

J. M. BROSIUS.
TOBACCO BOX.

No. 407,635.

Patented July 23, 1889.

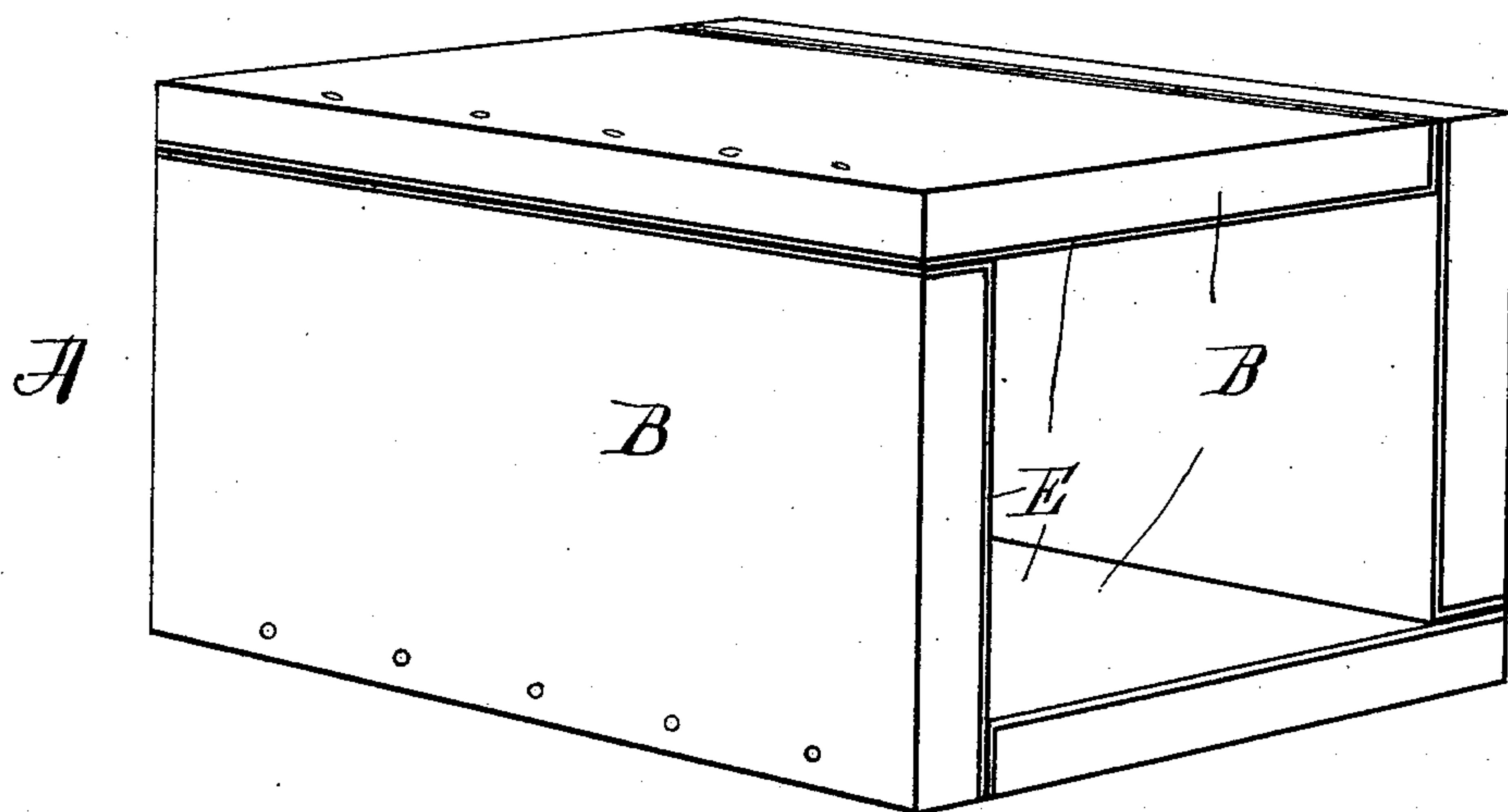


FIG. 1 -

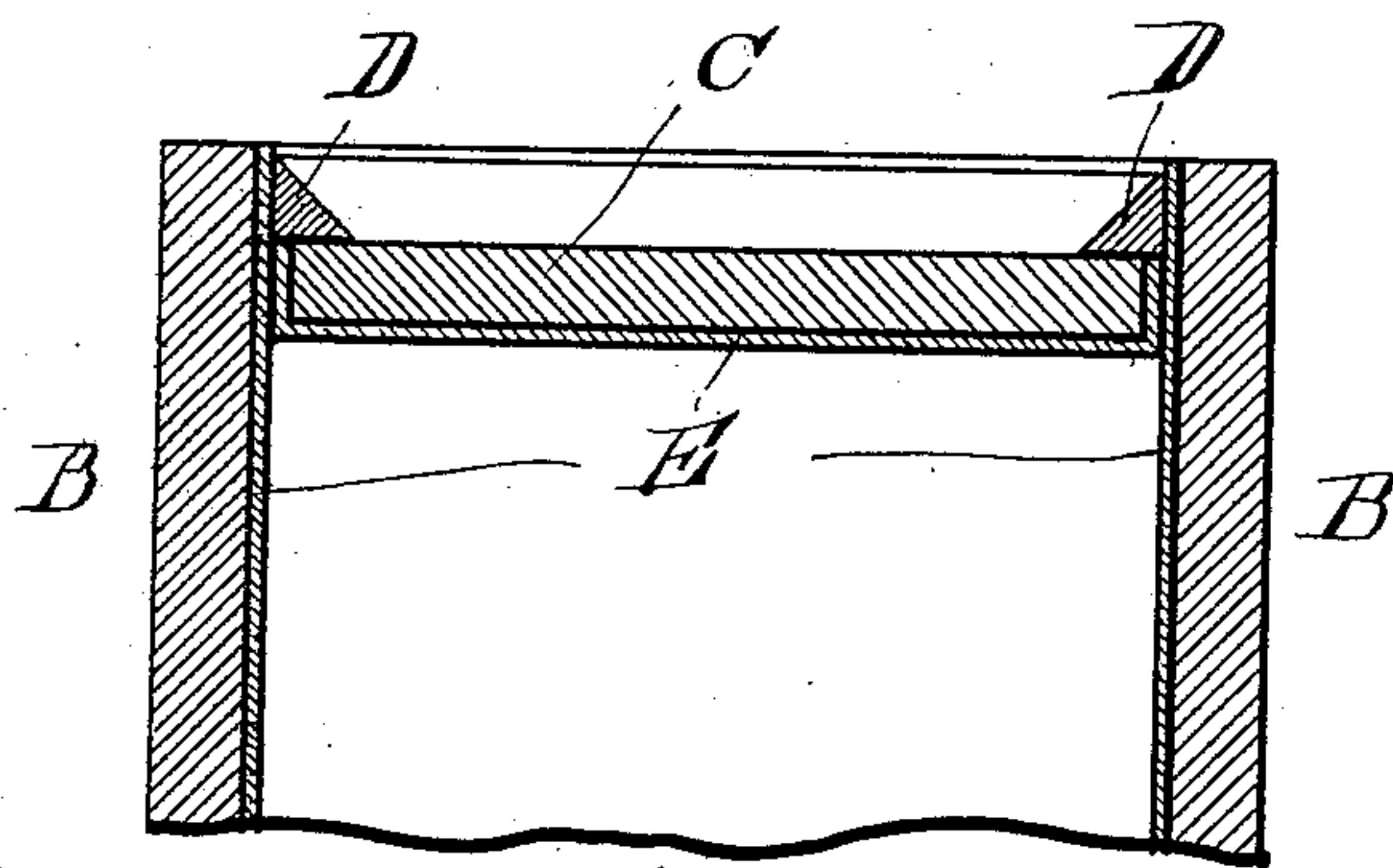


FIG. 2 -

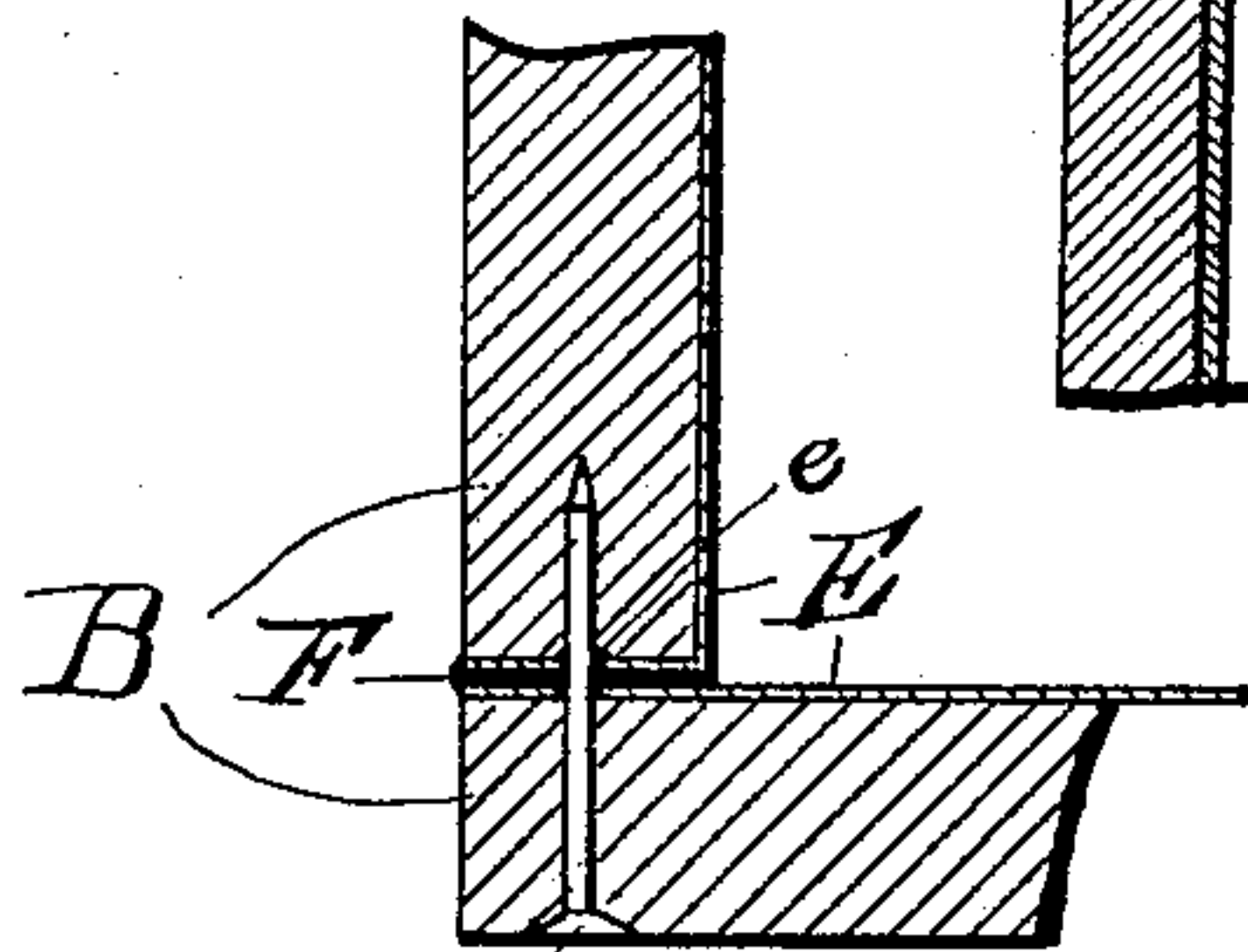


FIG. 3 -

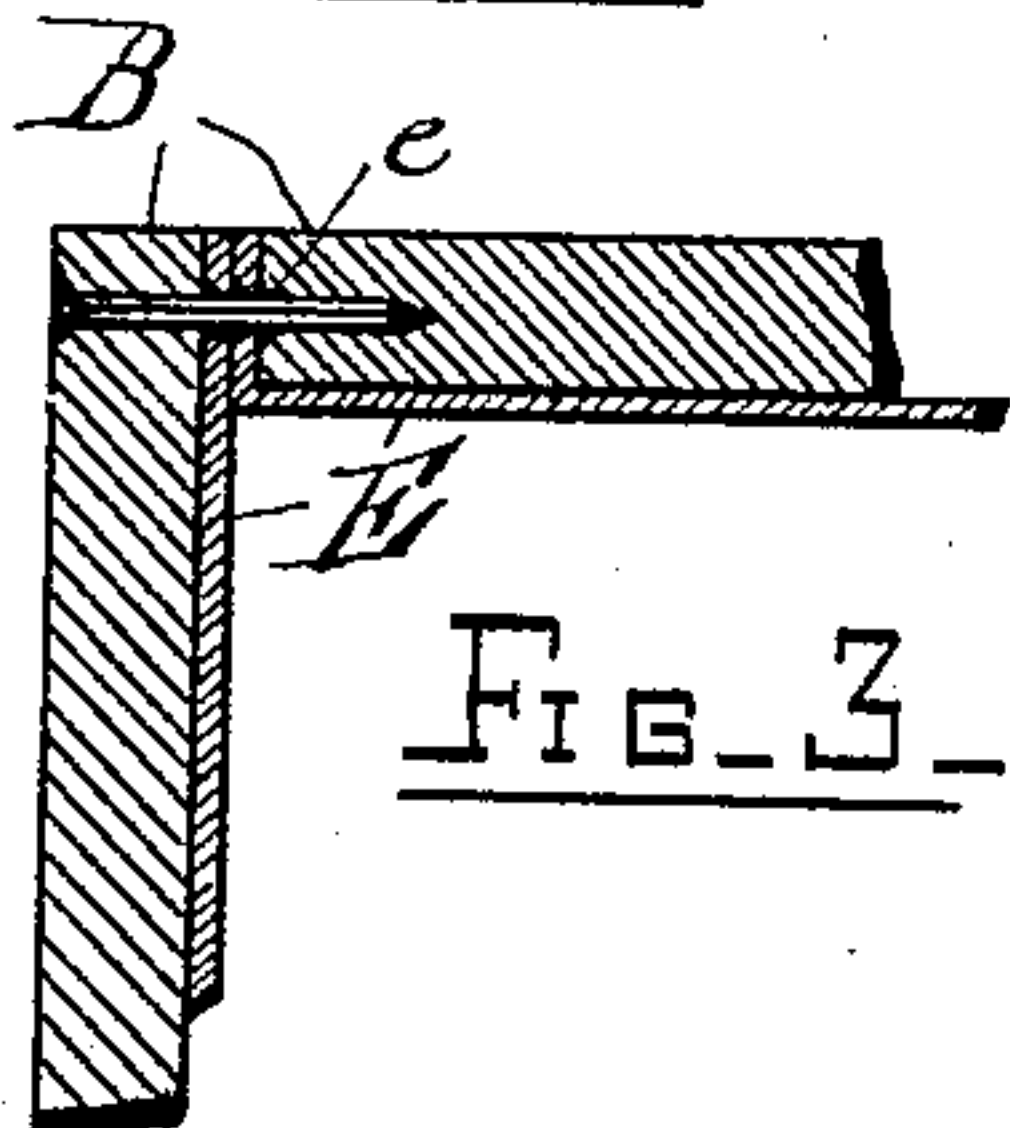


FIG. 4 -

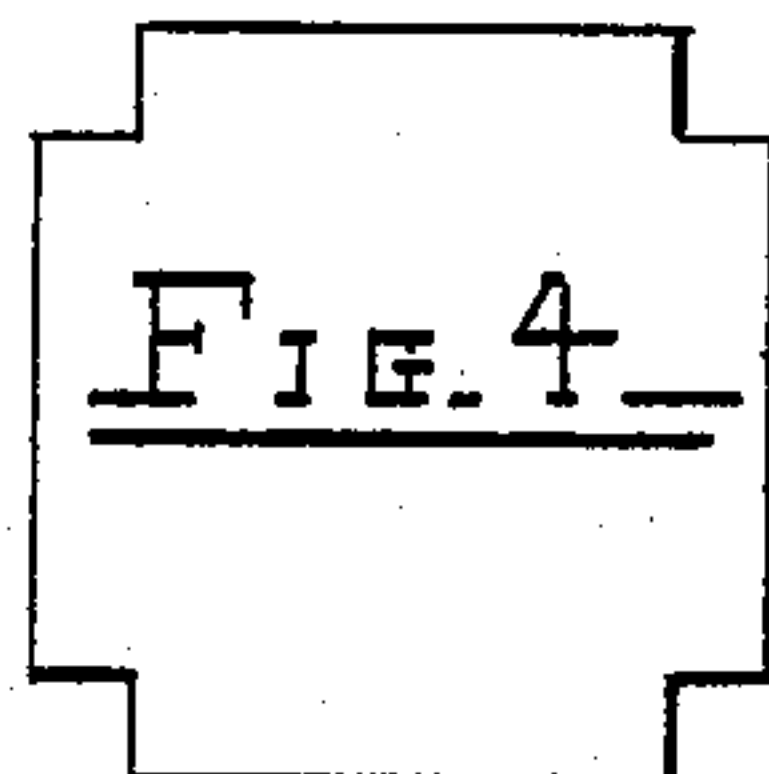


FIG. 5 -

Witnesses

A. P. Wood

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Inventor

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By his Attorney

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. BROSIUS, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

TOBACCO-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,635, dated July 23, 1889.

Application filed April 19, 1889. Serial No. 307,857. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. BROSIUS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Boxes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to packing-boxes, having more particularly reference to the class of packing-boxes used in packing tobacco.

The object of this invention is to render unnecessary the use of expensive material in the construction of tobacco-boxes, and to make a box which is obviously superior to those constructed of expensive material, and one that will be impossible to be tampered with, if so desired, without detection, which would be advantageous in the storing or transportation of specie, bullion, or articles of like value.

The invention consists of a novel lining for a box and, if necessary, of so joining the separate parts thereof as to render them practically of one piece.

The details whereby I am enabled to accomplish my object are shown in the accompanying drawings, and hereinafter fully set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the box-body without the ends, showing the manner of constructing the same. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section through a box, showing manner of constructing the ends or heads. Fig. 3 is a sectional view showing the corner of the box and illustrating the effect of driving a nail through the lining. Fig. 4 shows a metal blank for covering the ends of the box. Fig. 5 is a section of a corner of the box, showing a soldered joint and other details.

In the figures, like reference-marks indicating corresponding parts in the several views, A is the box; B, the sides thereof; C, the end; and D the liners or strips commonly used in fastening the heads or ends C in the box,

which are necessary in the ordinary construction of tobacco-boxes, but which may be dispensed with in the case of my construction being used. The lining E may be of any non-corrodible material, and is arranged as hereinafter described.

The device is constructed as shown in Fig. 1—that is, having each side lap over the succeeding or preceding one in the course, as this allows of the manner of lining shown, in which two edges of said lining are exposed on the outside of the box at each joint. This lining is spread over the face of one of its sides and extends over the edge to which the next side is to be nailed. As the lining passes through the joint between the edge and side of the side pieces, a nail may be driven through these two linings in nailing up the box, which produces in its passage through said linings the burrs *e*, which, by indenting the wood, obviously adds strength to the structure and enables the box to be made of light soft wood, thus reducing the first cost of material and the expense of working the material previous to construction, and necessarily the cost of the box. The lining passing through the joint and presenting the edges of the two adjacent sides of said lining together through said opening also enables these edges to be soldered together, as shown in Fig. 5, and, as also shown in that figure, the solder F may be poured through the space between the two sides of the lining, a tinned nail G driven through the side of the box and the linings before soldering, producing the burr *e*, as hereinbefore mentioned, and the solder being poured into the crack comes in contact with the tinned surface of the nail and adheres thereto, thus rendering it impossible to withdraw said nail without destroying the box, which will be of particular advantage in specie-boxes and others of like character. This lining, rendering the sides of the box impervious to moisture and adding strength, as described, makes it absolutely immaterial whether the box is constructed of hard or soft wood, and also renders it impossible for the dampness of the contents of the box to cause such contents to absorb any odor or taste from the wood composing the box or for dampness to enter from the exterior.

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

5 In a tobacco-box, the combination of the end pieces with the side pieces B, having thereon the lining-pieces E, covering one face and one edge placed adjacent to each other, the tinned nails G, driven through said adjacent sections of the lining, forming burrs, and

the solder F, poured into the space between 10 said linings E, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN M. BROSTIUS.

Witnesses:

A. P. WOOD,
NED P. WOOD.