

(No Model.)

P. O. SOPER.
PAPER BOX.

No. 411,398.

Patented Sept. 17, 1889.

Fig. 1.

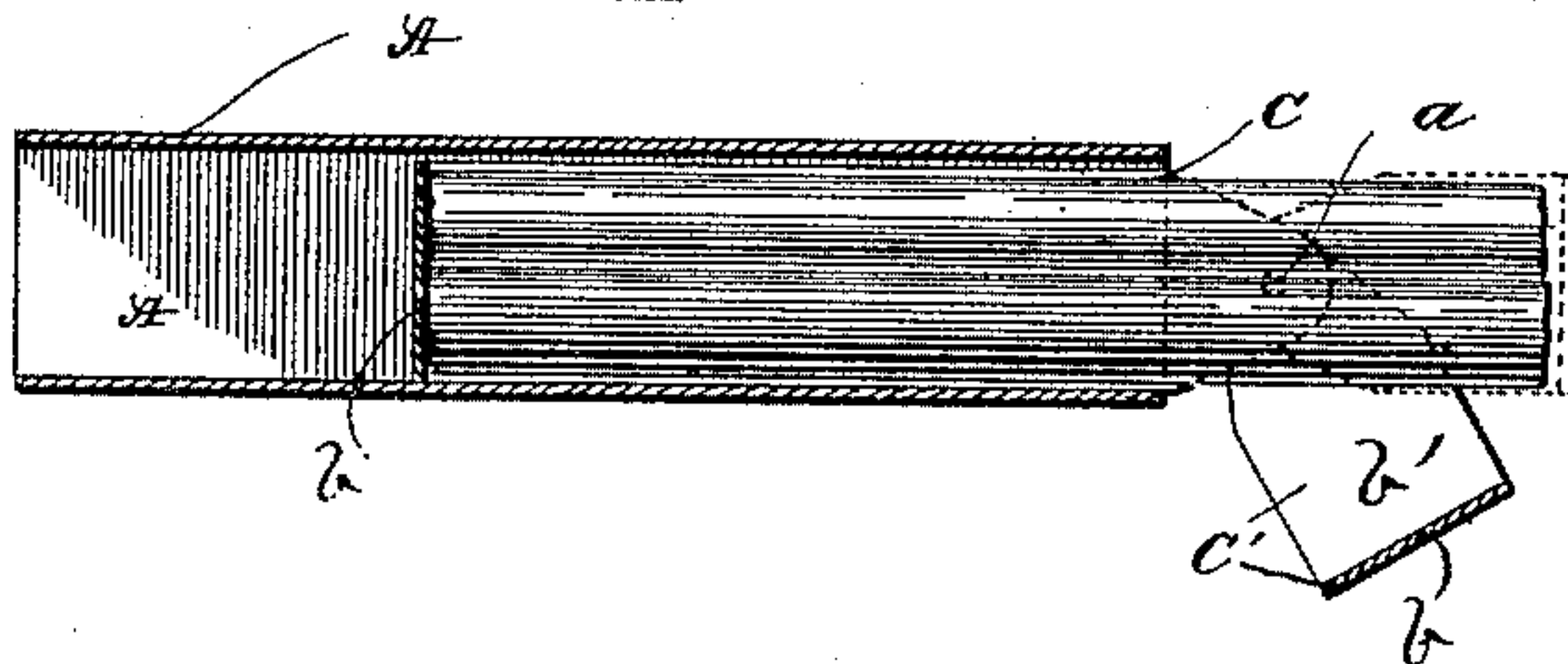


Fig. 2.

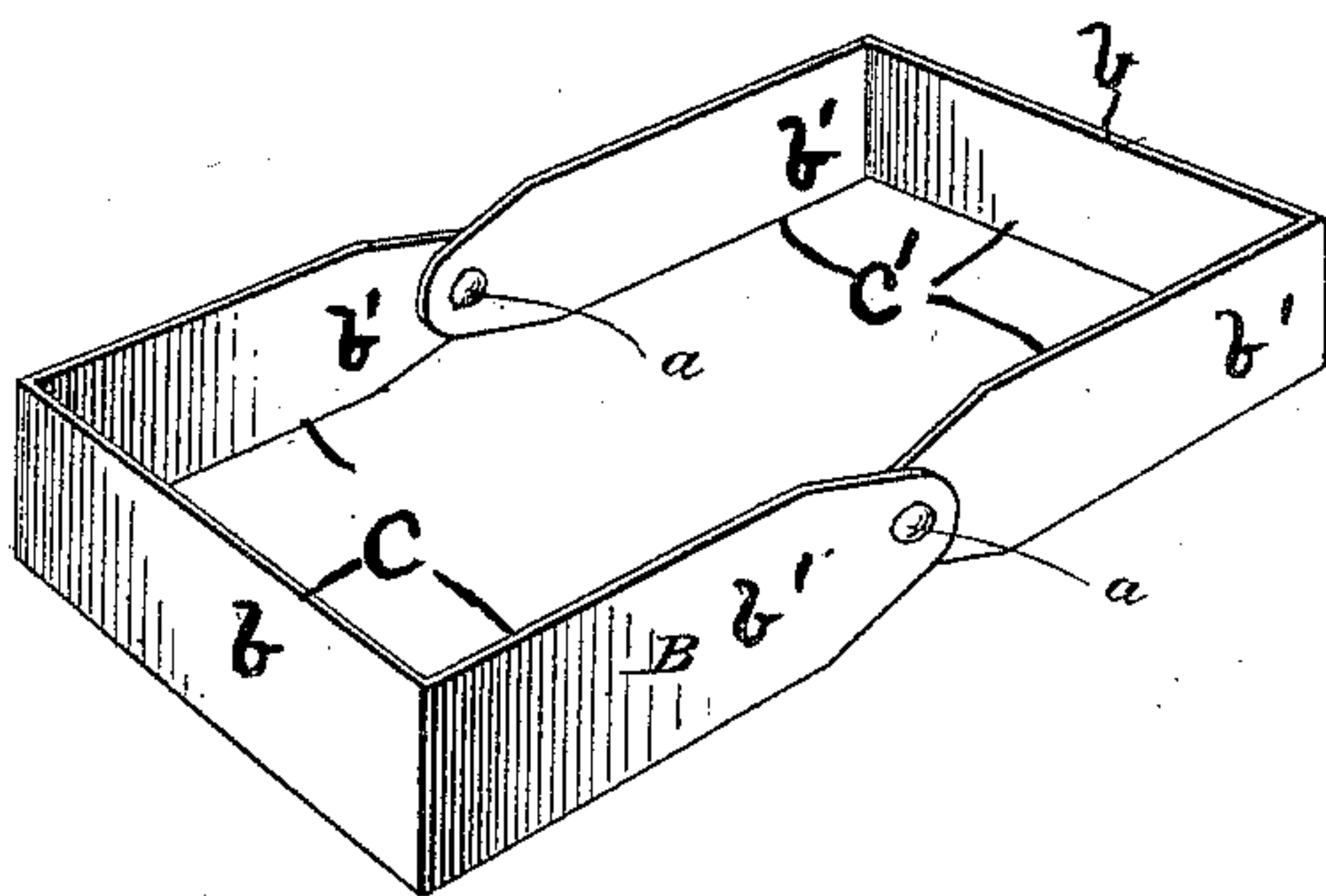


Fig. 3.

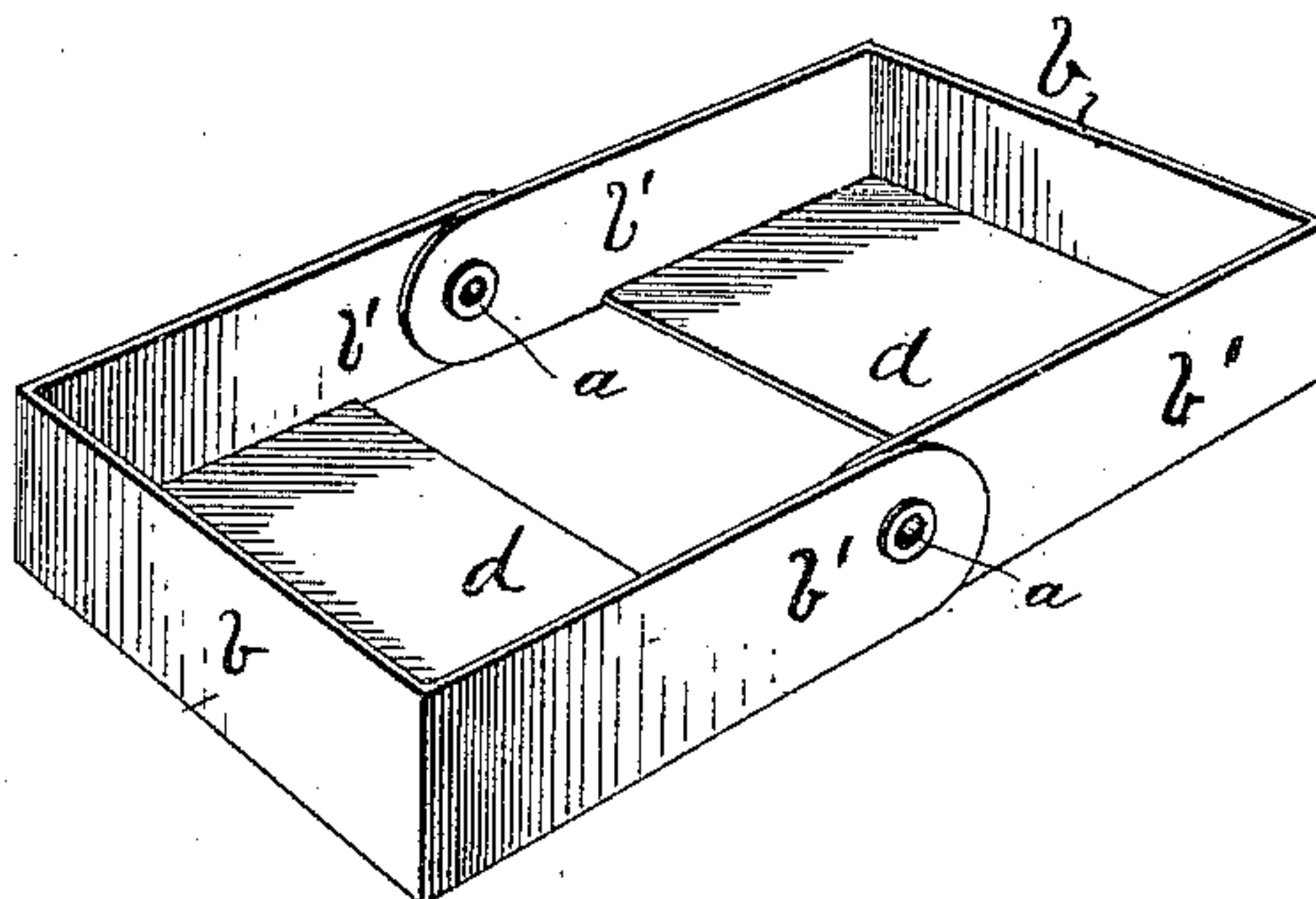


Fig. 4.

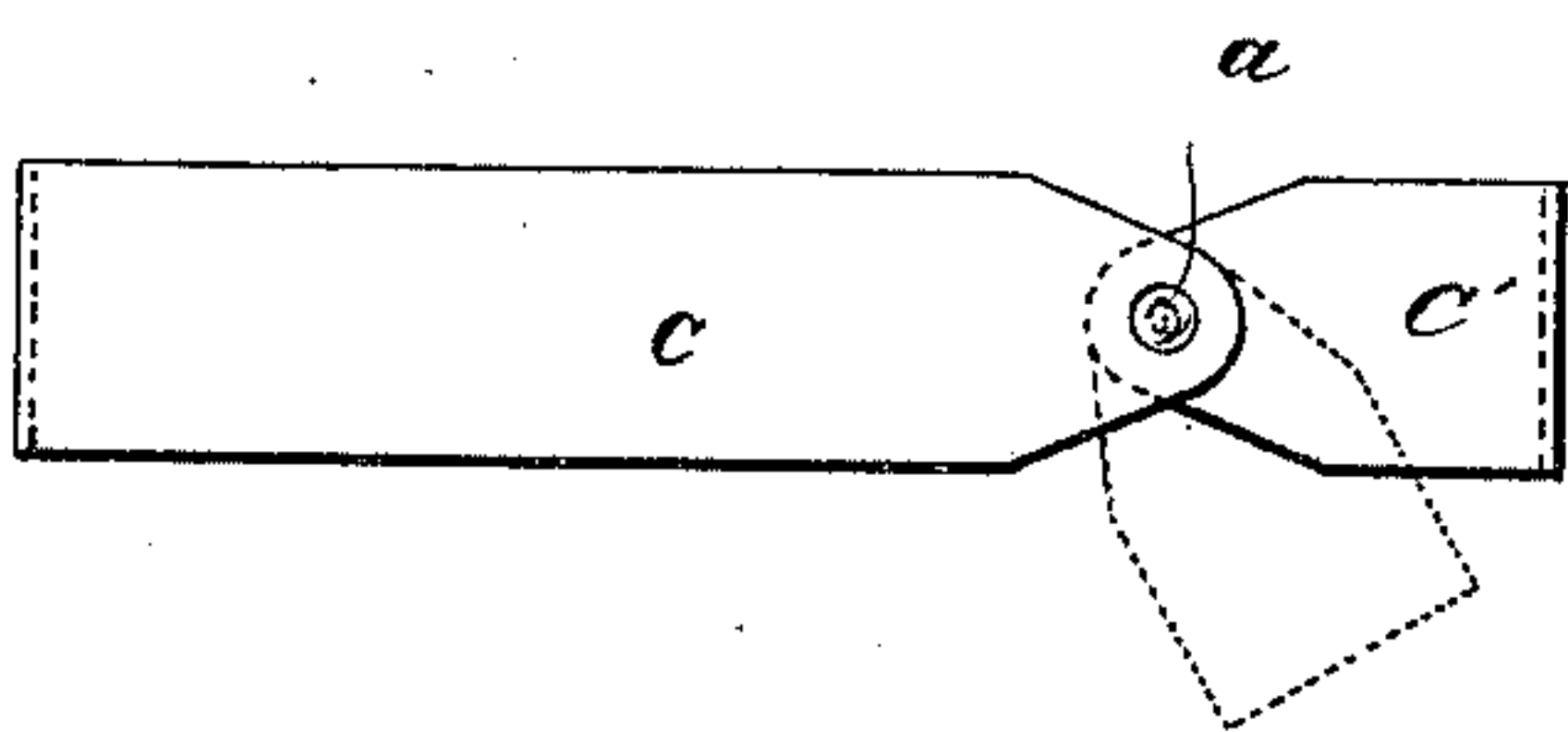
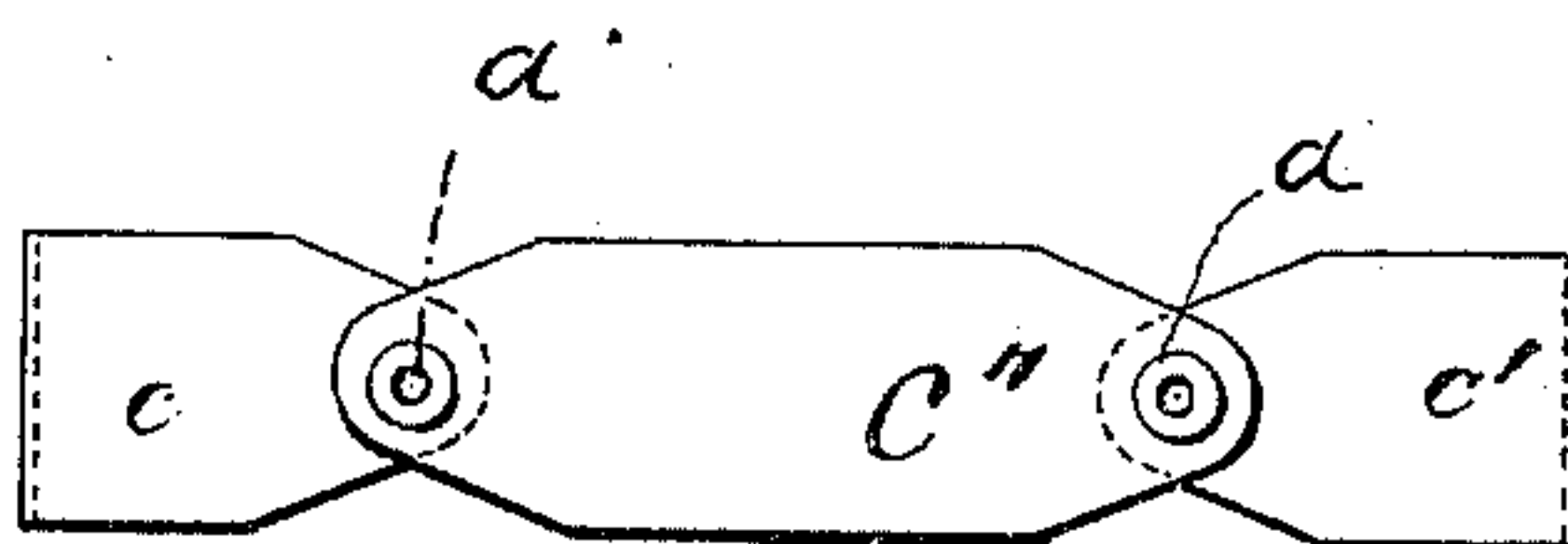


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 411,398, dated September 17, 1889.

Application filed June 22, 1889. Serial No. 315,284. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILO ORANGE SOPER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of boxes which consist of a case having either one or both ends open and a sliding tray or receptacle.

It consists of an open-end case provided with a sliding rim constructed in two or more parts, said parts or sections being pivoted together.

The objects of my invention are convenience of access to the contents of the box, and also simplicity and cheapness in construction. I attain these objects by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section of the invention, all the parts being in proper relation the one to the other, and shows, say, a cigarette-box open, the rim being out of the box far enough to allow one section to clear it, said section being turned down from over the contents and uncovering the ends thereof. Fig. 2 is a perspective view, and shows a modification of the rim consisting of two equal sections. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of another modification consisting of two equal sections, each section provided in part with a bottom. Fig. 4 is a detail of Fig. 1, and shows a side elevation of the rim removed from the case, the rim being one long and one short section. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of another modification of the rim, and shows two short sections pivoted to central parts.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A is the case. It is made in the usual way.

C C' is the rim, its depth and width being about the same as the internal depth and width of the case, and its length from end to end of the two united sections corresponding to the length of the case, so that it will fit and slide or telescope in said case. This rim, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, consists

of one long section C and a short section C'. Each section C and C' is bent at right angles to have ends and sides *b b'*, and the free ends of the sides *b'* are then brought together so as to overlap. They are then attached the one to the other by the eyelet or rivet *a*, which acts as a pivot, so that the sections can be partly turned to an angle the one on the other, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 4. The parts *b b'*, which are the ends of the rim, also form the ends of the case when closed.

Fig. 2 shows two equal sections C C', pivoted together by a pivot *a*.

d d in Fig. 3 are bottoms, which may be used, if desired, and are useful when the invention is used as a paper-file or receptacle for gloves or similar goods.

C'' C'' is a central rim-section, to which two short sections C C' are pivoted, as shown in Fig. 5.

The operation of the invention and its several modifications is as follows: As shown in Figs. 1 and 4, it is opened at one end only, and the rim and contents have but a short distance to move until access is had to the contents by moving the section C either up or down, when the ends of the article or articles are exposed and can be easily withdrawn. As shown in Fig. 2, the sections C C' being equal, the box can be opened by pushing the rim out of either end; but it will be seen that it has to move a little more than half-way out before the freed section can be turned on the pivot.

The modification shown in Fig. 3 is useful where the invention is used as a paper-file.

The modification shown in Fig. 5 can be opened at either end, and the rim has only a short distance to move until the ends of the contents can be uncovered, as shown in Fig. 1. It will further be seen that it does not matter which side of the case may be up, as the section which is out of the case can be moved either up or down, except when in the form shown in Fig. 3—i. e., provided with bottoms *d*, which allow the freed section to move only in the direction of the bottom.

I claim—

1. In a box, the combination of an inclos-

ing-case open at one or both ends and a sliding frame or rim composed of two or more sections having their ends pivoted together, the rim or frame being bottomless in the line
5 of the pivots.

2. The combination of the outer case A, open at one or both ends, and the sliding frame

or rim C, composed of two or more sections, each of which is provided with a separate bottom shorter than itself.

PHILO O. SOPER.

In presence of—

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