

(No Model.)

P. D. PIKE.
PACKING BOX.

No. 414,077.

Patented Oct. 29, 1889.

Fig. 1.

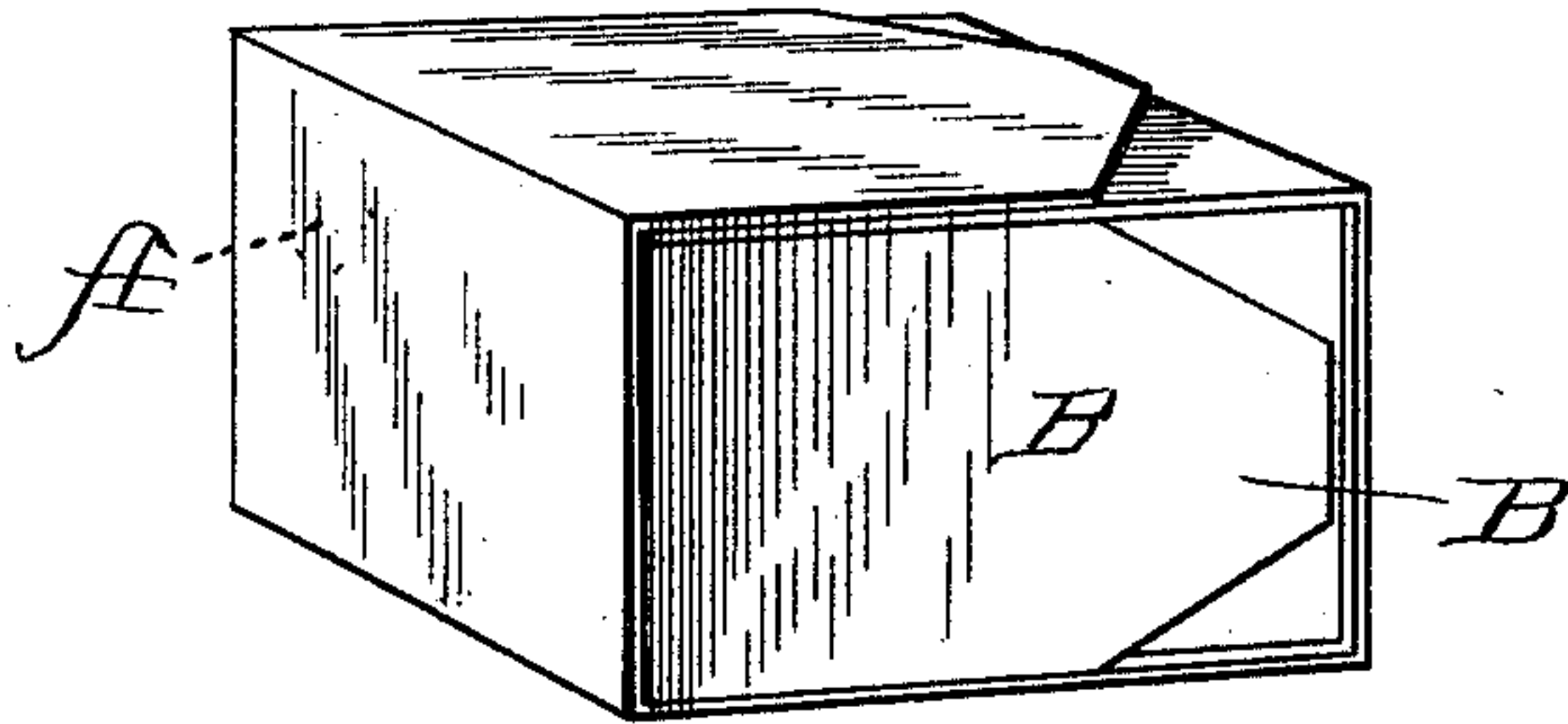


Fig. 2.

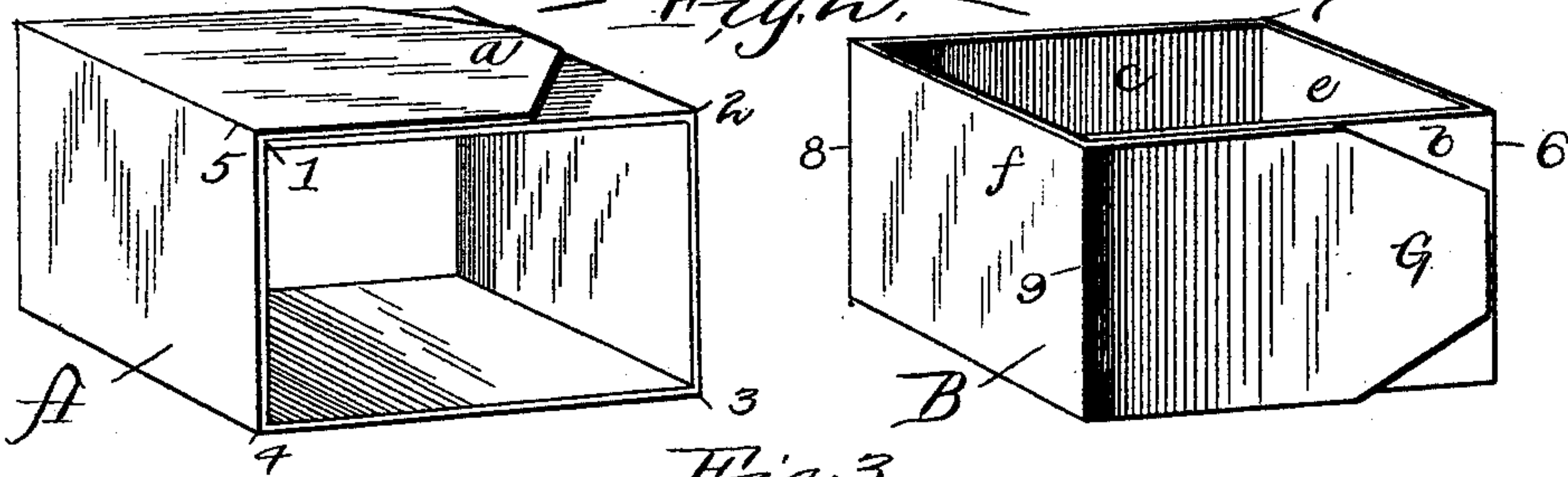


Fig. 3.

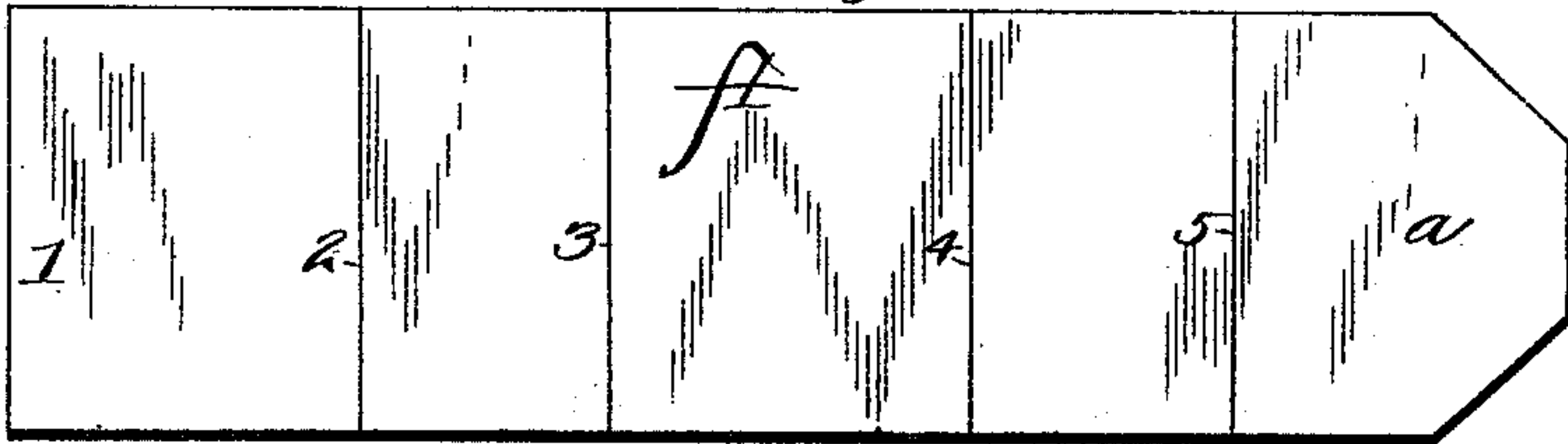


Fig. 4.

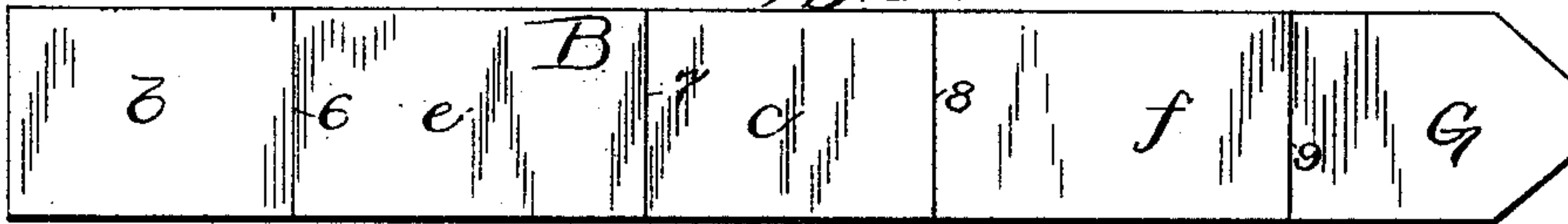
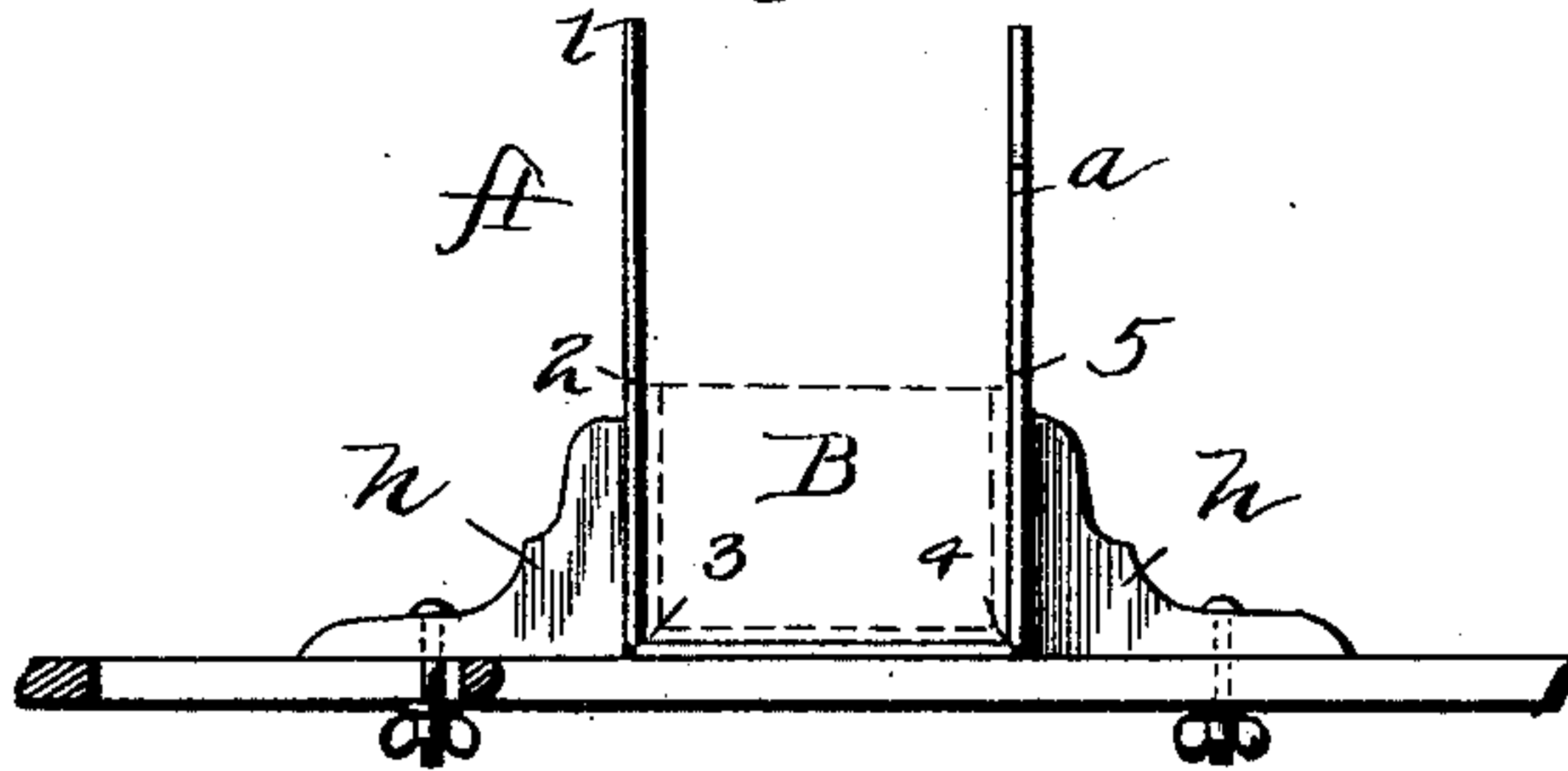


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAPHRO D. PIKE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

PACKING-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 414,077, dated October 29, 1889.

Application filed April 15, 1889. Serial No. 307,290. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAPHRO D. PIKE, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Packing-Boxes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention, set forth in the following specification, is an improvement in packing-boxes designed particularly for packing butter for transportation, but applicable also to other articles of merchandise. The box is composed of blanks, each of which is constructed to be packed closely in an open or flat condition for transportation before being made into the box. The objects sought to be obtained by me are, first, to provide a cheap box; secondly, one that can be packed in a close or packed form for shipment to the user; thirdly, a box convenient to be put together by the user, and, fourth, one that can be conveniently secured after it has been filled.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate my invention, Figure 1 shows the completed box. Fig. 2 shows the parts of the box separate. Figs. 3 and 4 show the two parts separate and open. Fig. 5 shows the preferred method of placing the parts together.

In the drawings, A represents the outer part; B, the inner. These parts are preferably made of veneers; but any other material may be used, such as thick paper or paste-board. The material is creased or grooved transversely on four lines. The piece A, for example, is made of a width equal to the length of the completed box. From the end 1 a part is laid off equal to the width of the completed box, and the line 2 is drawn across at right angles to the sides, the material being grooved or creased on that line, so that it could be bent up at right angles. From 2 to 3 the distance is marked off equal to the height of the box, and a similar groove or crease is made. From the point 3 to 4 of the next groove or crease the distance is laid off equal to the distance from 1 to 2, groove 4 being made parallel to the others, and from 4 to 5 another space is laid off equal to the space from 2 to 3 plus the thickness of the material, and between this last groove and

the end is an outer overlapping flap *a*. When folded up in the form shown in Fig. 2, this forms the outer part of the box. The inner part B is formed on the same principle. The strip of which the part is formed is in width equal to the interior height of part A, and it has creases or grooves 6 7 8 9 directly across its inner face, as explained in connection with the part A. Of the space thus indicated by the transverse grooves or creases *b* and *c* are equal in length to the interior width of the part A, while the spaces *e* and *f* are equal to the length of the sides of the part A. The space G forms the flap overlapping the opposite end of B, and may be like the flap on A. When these parts have been folded, so as to form a rectangular inclosure, as shown in Fig. 2, the part B is fitted to slide within the part A, and the whole forms a complete inclosed box.

In packing butter or other goods I prefer to place the part A between adjustable clamps *h*, Fig. 5, then place the folded part B as shown in dotted lines, and after filling the latter with the goods the part A is folded, as in Fig. 1; or the two parts may be folded separately and the part B slipped within A. A string, tack, or glue may be used to secure the parts together. It will also be understood that the relative dimensions given may be changed at will.

When the boxes are packed for transportation to the user, the parts are opened and are packed one upon the other in a flat form, this occupying the least possible space. If the strips are of wood, it may be necessary to wet them before bending them into a closed form.

When the part B is folded for receiving the material which it is to hold, it is open on two sides, which I call, for convenience, the "top" and "bottom." The part A, similarly folded, is open at two ends. The two parts are so placed in relation to each other to form the completed box that the middle division of the part A forms the bottom of the box, and the flaps or free ends form the top of the box, while the open ends of the outer part are closed by the walls of the inner part, and the flaps or free overlapping ends of both parts are contiguous and may be fastened by a single cord passed once around the box.

I am aware that boxes have been heretofore

known having an interior part of the construction shown herein, and I do not broadly claim this part.

I claim—

- 5 A collapsible box composed of two parts A and B, both transversely grooved or creased and folded on four lines with overlapping ends, one part being placed within the other, with the overlapping flaps lying on contiguous exterior faces of the box, whereby when

the box is closed the flaps may be held in closed condition by a suitable fastening, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PAPHRO D. PIKE.

Witnesses:

S. L. ROWLAND,
JOHN A. MEHAN.