(No Model.)

H. JARMUTH.

PACKING BOX FOR FLY PAPER.

No. 428,277. Patented May 20, 1890.

Fig. 1.

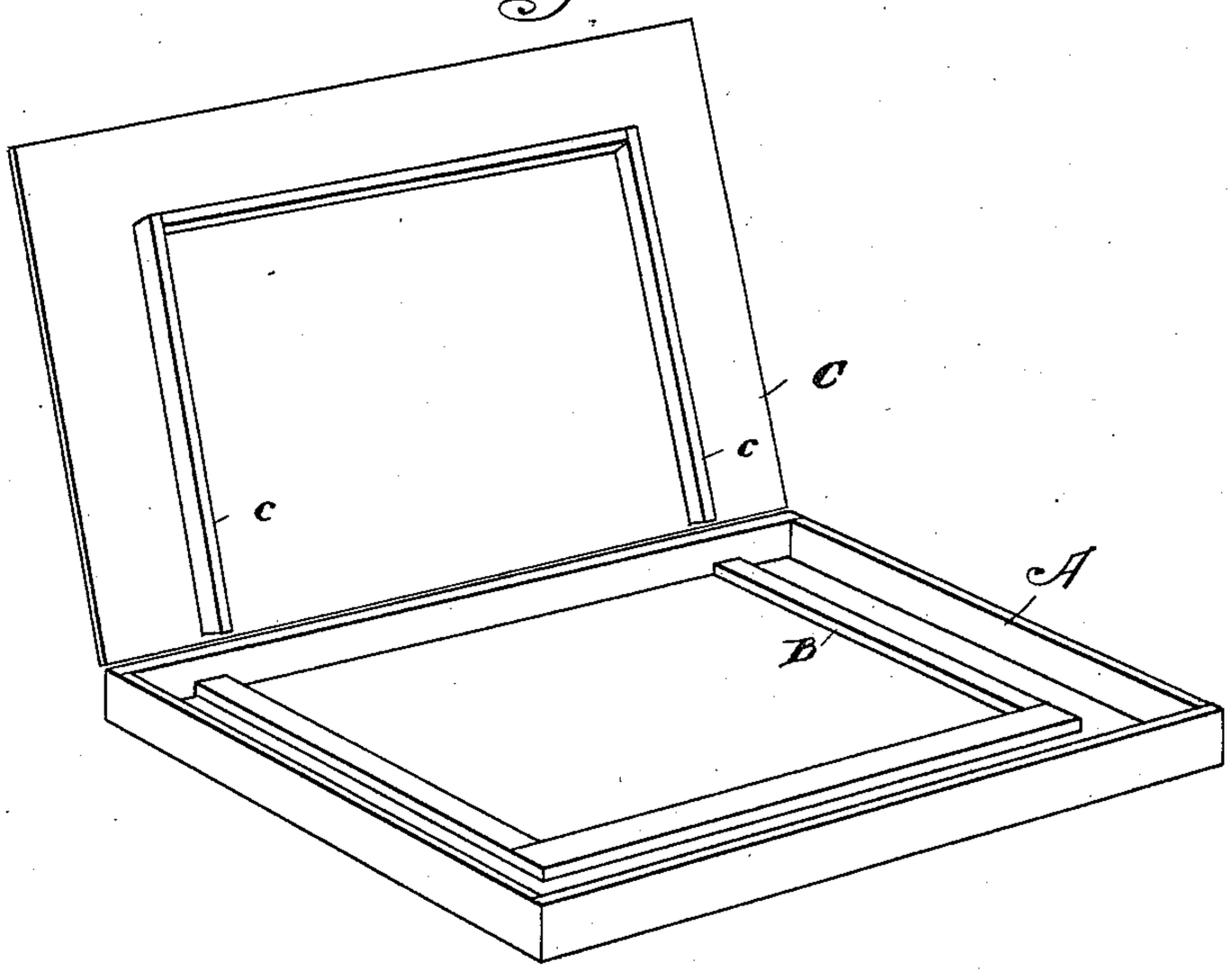
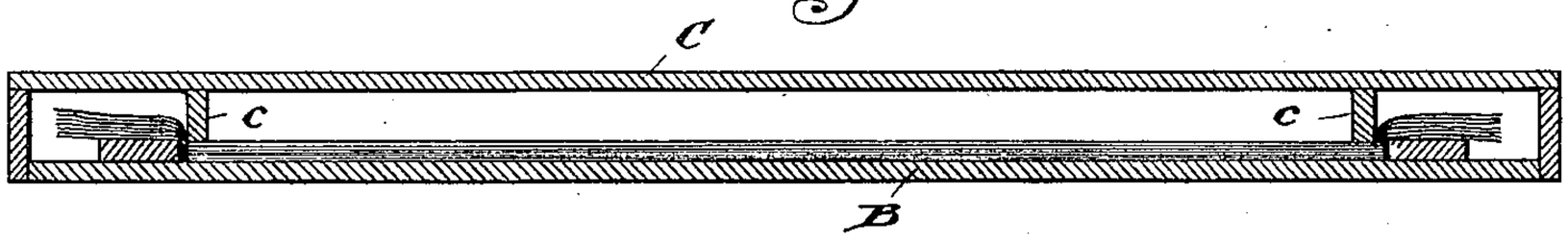


Fig. 2.



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PACKING-BOX FOR FLY-PAPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,277, dated May 20, 1890.

Application filed March 25, 1890. Serial No. 345,229. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY JARMUTH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Packing Sticky Fly-Paper, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the packing of fly-paper, which, as usually put upon the market, consists of sheets of parchment paper having their surfaces, except a narrow space around the margins, coated with some adhesive material, and is generally designated as "sticky fly-paper." For shipment or storage these sheets of paper are superposed upon each other, and the sheets are folded transversely, so that the uncoated margins are all superposed. These folded sheets are then placed one on top of the other, making a package containing usually twenty-five sheets. When kept in stock or in their packed condition, it is well known that heat will cause the adhesive material to spread over the previously-uncoated margins, making them objectionable to handle and difficult, if not impossible, to separate.

It is the object of my invention to provide a packing-receptacle which is adapted to receive a package of this paper, and which is provided with skeleton frames so arranged as to bear upon and flex the package of paper along the line between the coated and uncoated portions thereof, so as to prevent the adhesive material from running or spreading over the entire sheet and from exuding from between the edges of the sheet.

In carrying out my invention I employ, by preference, a shallow box or tray which forms the covering for the package, and is of such depth as to receive within it a package of any desired size—that is, consisting of any number of sheets or sheets of any size. Within this tray or shallow box and upon its bottom I place a skeleton frame, which is preferably three-sided and laid upon the bottom of the box, and of such size as to leave a narrow space between its outer edges and the vertical wall of the box. I also prefer to use a lid or cover for the box, which may be tacked or hinged thereto, and which is provided on its under side with downwardly-hanging cleats, forming a skeleton frame, and of such size that it will pass down either upon the inside or outside of the three-sided frame lying on the bottom, as above described. The frame and the down-hanging cleats will be of such thickness that when the frame is in place at the bottom of the box and the package of paper laid thereon and then the lid is applied the margins of the paper will be flexed between them at or about the line of the sticky material, which will thereby be prevented from spreading.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the packing-receptacle with the lid raised to show the cleats on its under side and exposing to view also the three-sided frame lying upon the bottom of the box. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section through the receptacle with the lid closed down in position upon the fly-paper, whose margins are thus clamped between the cleats and the frame.

Referring to said drawings, A represents the box, which will preferably be constructed from light wood, having upright walls.

B represents the three-sided frame, which may be formed from three light strips of wood or metal, or which may be sawed out integrally from wood or formed from a single piece of metal. This three-sided frame is preferably of such size that its inner edges shall be a distance from the side walls of the box equal to the width of the uncoated margins of the paper, and it is made three-sided, because, since when the sheets are folded or doubled, there are only three margins to be protected, and because, also, the folded edges will be somewhat thicker than the free edges of the sheets.

C represents the lid, which is provided on its under side with the down-hanging cleats *c*, placed together to form, also, a three-sided frame, but of such size that the cleats *c* will, when the lid is placed on the box, pass on the outside or the inside of the frame B, so as to flex the margins of the paper between the opposing edges. The paper is folded as before described, and is then placed in the box A, with its folded edges lying within the open side of the frame B, and with its uncoated magins overlying said frame. The lid is then put in place, and the down-hanging cleats *c*, being forced by pressure upon the margins of the paper beneath, fold or flex said margins,

as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, thus squeezing or packing the sheets together very tightly on the line between the coated and uncoated portions and effectually preventing the spreading of the adhesive material. It will be observed by reference to Fig. 2 that the cleats *c* are so arranged as to pass inside the inner edges of the frame B, leaving a clearance only sufficient for the margins *d* of the sheets of paper D when very tightly compressed or packed one upon the other.

I am aware that it has been proposed to use clamps of various sorts for packing sticky fly-paper, which clamps are usually brought to bear directly upon the uncoated margins of the paper, but without flexing the interior sheets. This construction, however, is not so effective as mine, because, no matter how tightly the margins are clamped or pressed one upon the other, the adhesive material can still flow or would have a tendency to flow or spread over such margins, while in my construction of packing-receptacle each sheet of the package is flexed at the line between the coated and uncoated portions, and the uncoated portions are so bent as to lie in planes above the coated portions, and therefore the passage of the adhesive material, even if reduced to a fluid condition, is retarded, if not rendered impossible.

I do not limit my invention to the precise details of construction and arrangement of parts above pointed out, as it is apparent that the principle of said invention is involved wherever the clamping-surfaces are so arranged as not only to bear upon the sheets of paper at or near the line between the coated and uncoated portions, so as to bend or flex said margins out of the plane of the body of the sheets.

I claim—

1. A packing-receptacle for sticky fly-paper, comprising, in combination, a shallow box or tray, a skeleton frame within said box, and a lid having also a skeleton frame adapted to bear upon the margins of superposed sheets of paper when supported by the former frame adjacent to the said support, whereby to flex said sheets at or near the bearings, substantially as described.

2. A packing-receptacle for sticky fly-paper having uncoated edges and central portions covered by the sticky material, comprising a shallow box or tray adapted to receive said sheets, a three-sided skeleton frame within said box and adapted to lie upon the bottom thereof, a lid or cover having a three-sided skeleton frame formed by down-hanging cleats and adapted to clear the frame and to pass below the plane of the upper surfaces thereof, and to bear upon the interposed sheets of paper at or near the line between the coated and uncoated portions thereof, and to flex said uncoated portions outside the plane of the body of the sheets, substantially as described.

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