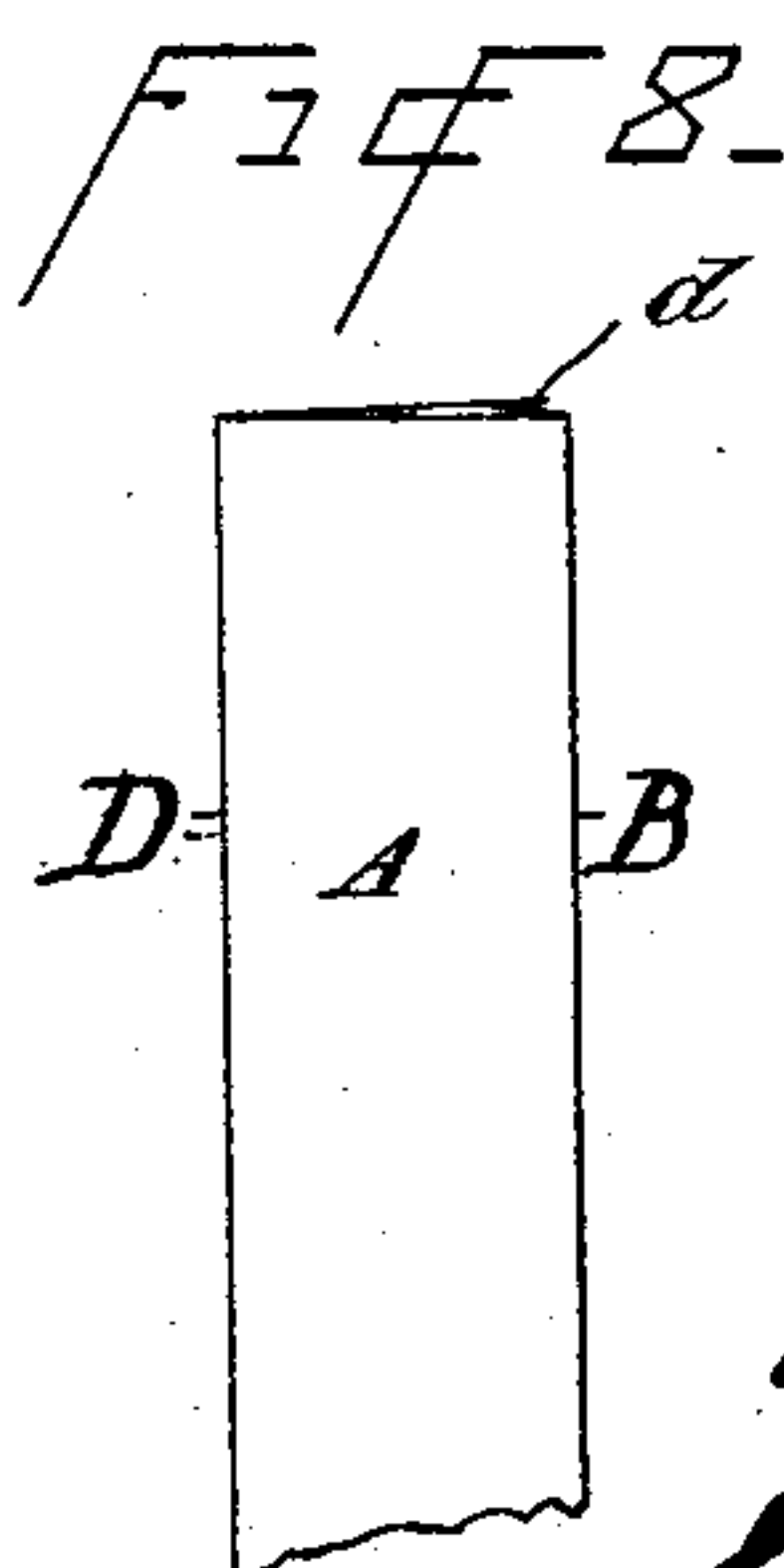
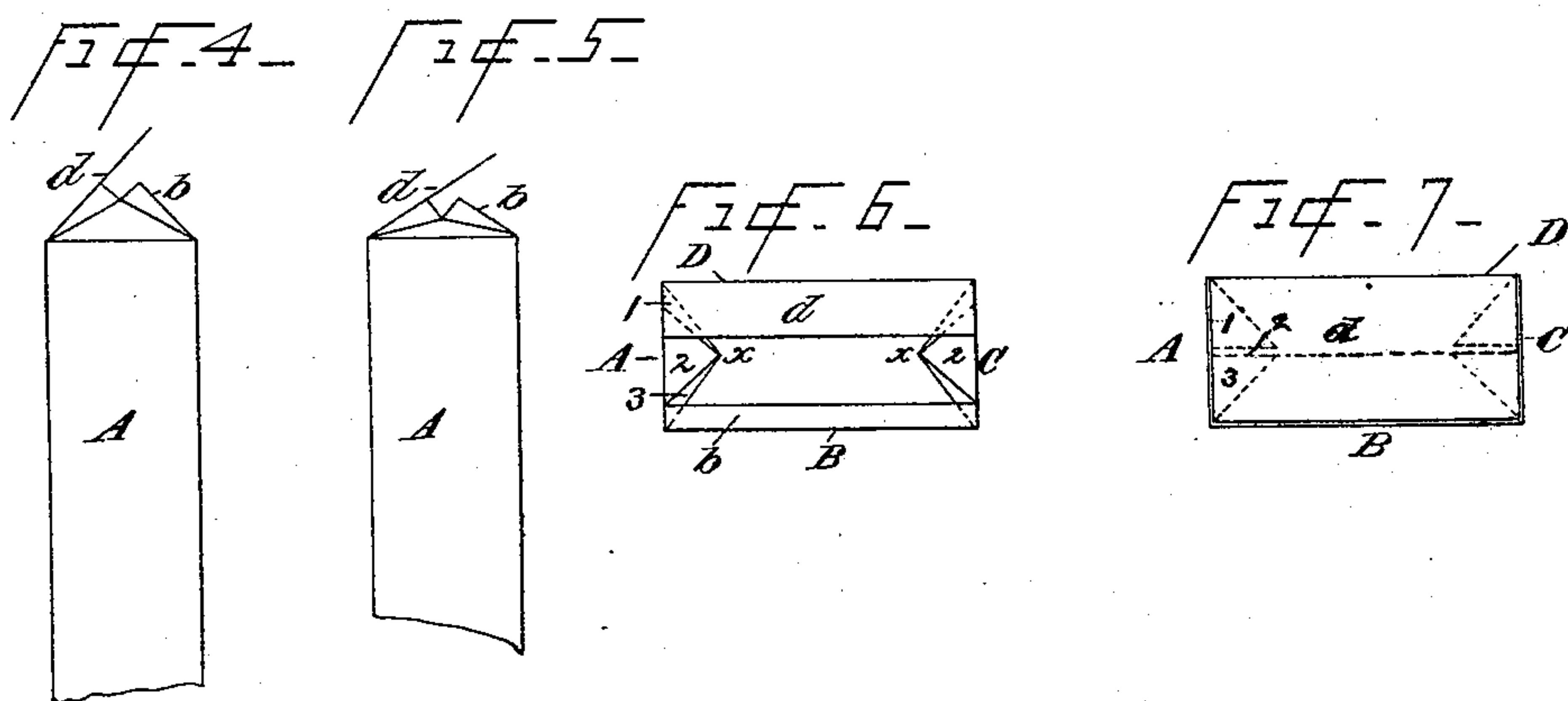
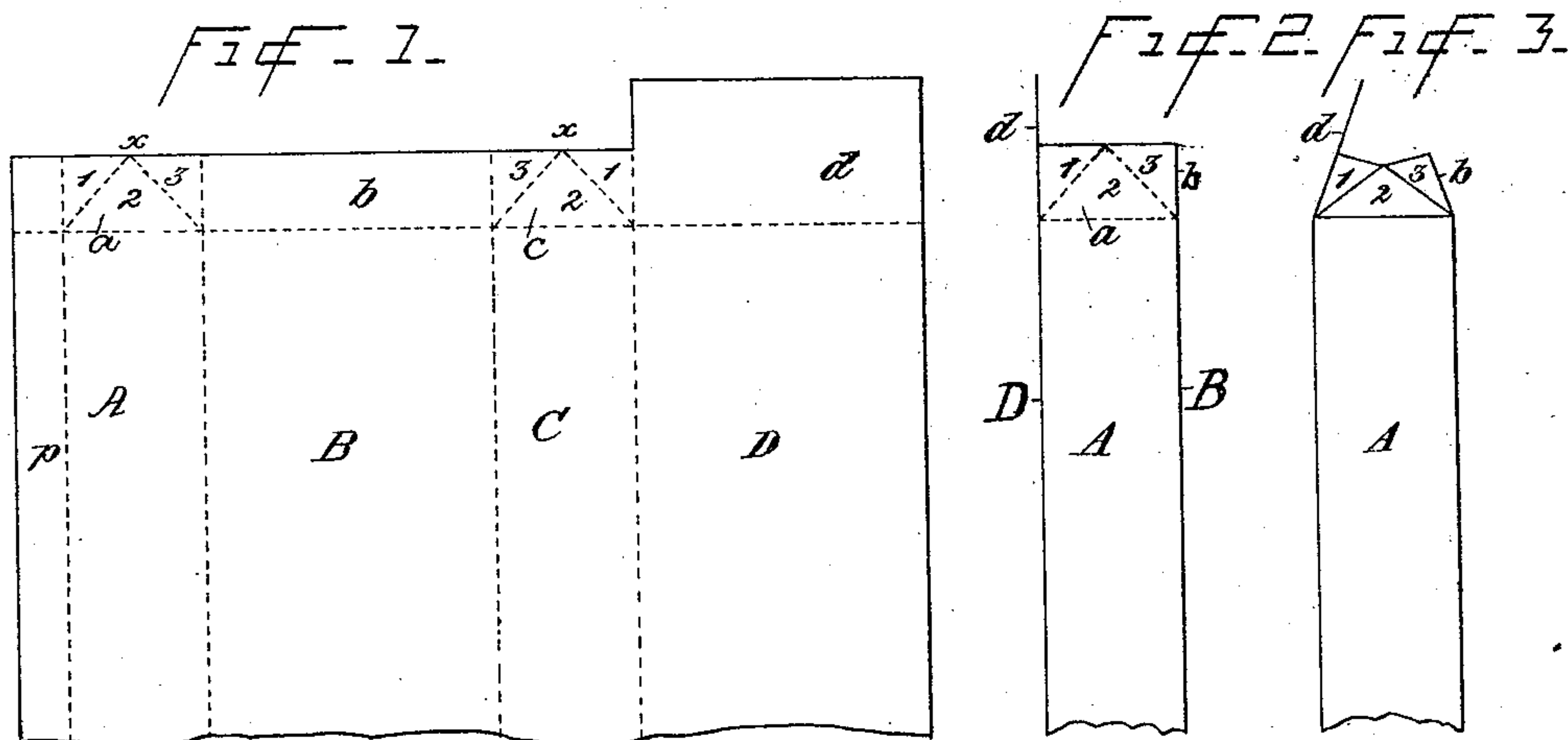


(No Model.)

D. S. CLARK.
ANGULAR PAPER BOX.

No. 459,542.

Patented Sept. 15, 1891.



WITNESSES

Arthur H. C. C.
Joseph Lyman.

INVENTOR

Dwight S. Clark
by J. Washburn
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DWIGHT S. CLARK, OF CAMBRIDGE, ASSIGNOR TO EMMA L. FORBES, OF
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

ANGULAR PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 459,542, dated September 15, 1891.

Application filed August 6, 1889. Serial No. 319,881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DWIGHT S. CLARK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Angular Paper Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is related to a class of paper boxes made of a single piece, which is folded to form the closed box, paste being used to make it keep its shape and remain closed. Boxes of this kind are usually rectangular prisms, and are used for packing goods in pulverulent form, such as starch, baking-powder, soda, &c.

The paper blank for the box I have invented is shown in Figure 1. Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 are side elevations of the end in the progressive closing positions of the flaps. Figs. 6 and 7 are views from above.

In Fig. 1 (marked as for the outside of the box) a blank for my box is represented, in which A, B, C, and D are parts of the sides, and *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* are the flaps that make up the one end, *p* being also the pasting-strip which is used to unite the first and last side. In this it will be seen that the end flaps consist of three half-flaps and one full flap, all joined together at their edges and to their respective sides. The dotted lines show where the blank is scored or indented for bending, and the appearance of the rectangular tube before closing, after the pasting-strip *p* has been joined to the inside surface of D, is shown from the side in Fig. 2. The first step toward closing the end is done by inclining inward and toward each other the points *x x*. This will cause the flexing of the three fields 1, 2, and 3 in the flaps *a* and *c* on all the indented lines by which they are attached to the sides to the flaps *b* and *d* and to each other. As a consequence the half-flap *b* and full flap *d* will be inclined inward also, and seen from the side the partly-closed box at this stage will resemble the elevation shown in Fig. 3. From this position the end passes through the phases shown in Figs. 4 and 5 to Fig. 8. Figs. 6 and 7 are views from above, the former corresponding to the position represented in Fig. 3, and the latter to that in

Fig. 8. In Fig. 6 the approach of the points *x x* is readily seen, while in Fig. 7 the dotted lines show the abutting edges of the fields 1 and 3—a condition characteristic of my invention and of much practical importance.

It is evident that one of the advantages of this box is its simplicity and the very ready way in which it may be closed—an act which is practically instantaneous, because after the points *x x* have been approached to a very slight extent a blow downward on the full-sized flap *d* determines all the rest, bringing inevitably all the components of the end to their true position with the least possible doubling of the card-board. This box, when properly glued, makes a very tight package, the filling and manipulation of which are easily and quickly done, and the blanks for which can be cut out and indented from the flat stock with little waste.

By the expression a “full” or “full-sized” flap used in this specification a flap is meant the width of which is equal to the width of that side of the box to which it is attached and the height of which is equal to the least width of the box itself, and by a “half-flap” is meant one of half that height.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure to by Letters Patent, is—

1. A blank for an angular paper box scored or indented for folding and consisting of the four rectangular sides A, B, C, and D, with the pasting-strip *p* attached to one of them, the back flap *d*, attached to the wide side D and equal in height to the width of the narrow sides of the box, with three other end flaps *a*, *b*, and *c* all joined together to their respective sides and to the back flap *d* and all of them equal in height to half the width of the narrow sides of the box, two of said end flaps—namely, those attached to the said narrow sides—being also indented to form three triangular fields 1, 2, and 3 in each, substantially as described.

2. An angular paper box consisting of the sides A, B, C, and D, united to form a four-sided prism and closed by ends constructed of the side flaps *a* and *c*, folded on themselves to form a double thickness throughout, a half front flap laid upon half the same, and a full

back or top flap covering the front half-flap and the folded side flaps, substantially as described.

3. An angular paper box consisting of the 5 rectangular sides A, B, C, and D, united by the pasting-strip *p* and closed by ends consisting, first, of the large triangular fields in the half-flaps *a* and *c*, marked 2, and upon each of the same the triangular fields marked 10 1 and 3 in the same half-flaps, laid down edge to edge, then upon the triangular fields 3, the half front flap *b*, and, finally, over all the full front flap *d*, substantially as described.

4. A box having a closed end, consisting of two half-high side flaps, each folded on itself 15 to form a double thickness of stock, with half the top edge of each half-flap abutted against the other half, in combination with a front flap covering half the end and back flap covering the whole end, substantially as described. 20

DWIGHT S. CLARK.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM C. WENDTÉ,
SELWYN Z. BOWMAN.