(No Model.)

C. PEPER.

ANGLE STRIP FOR TOBACCO CADDIES OR BOXES.

No. 467,827. Patented Jan. 26, 1892.

Fig. I.

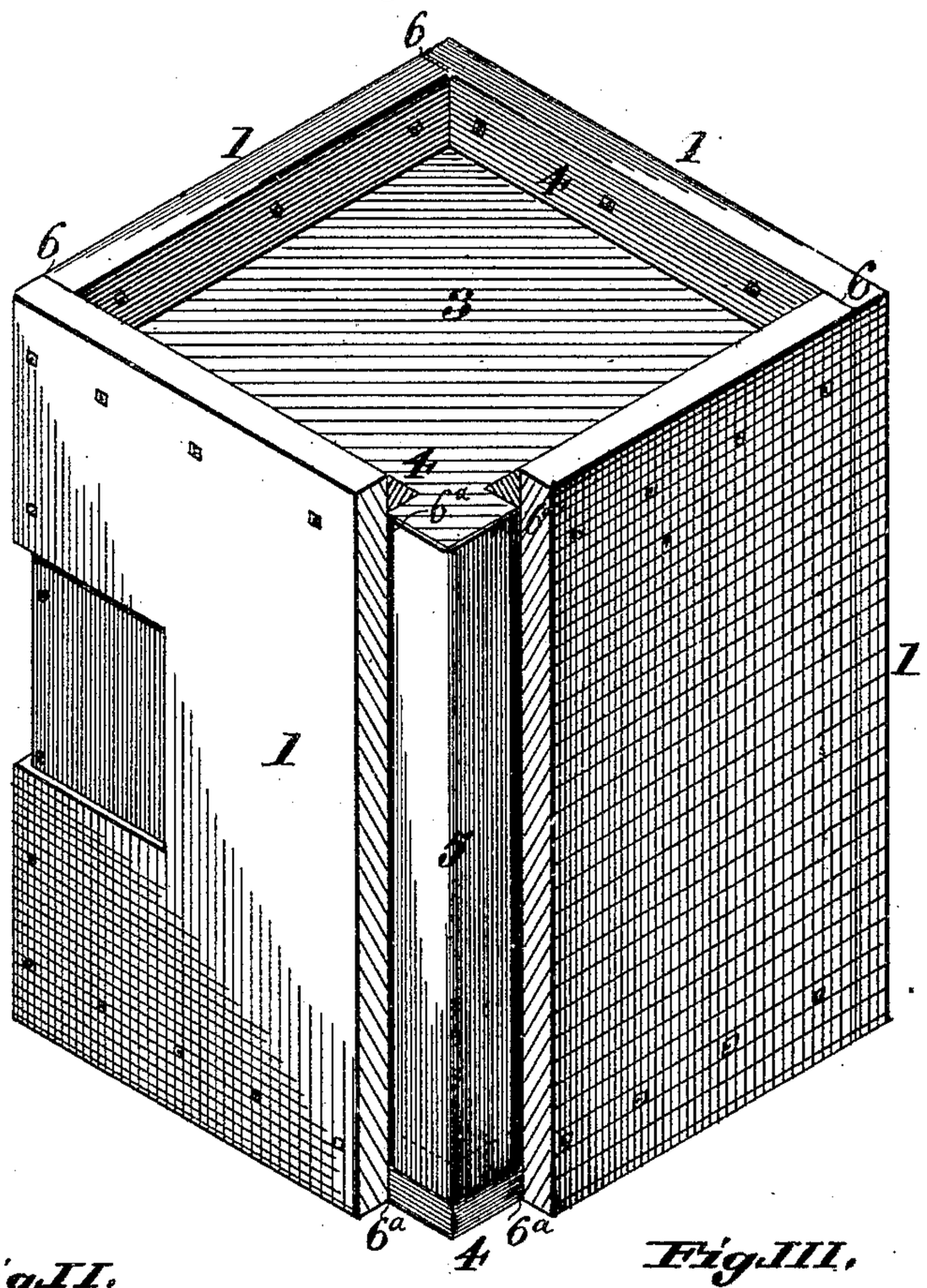


Fig. II.

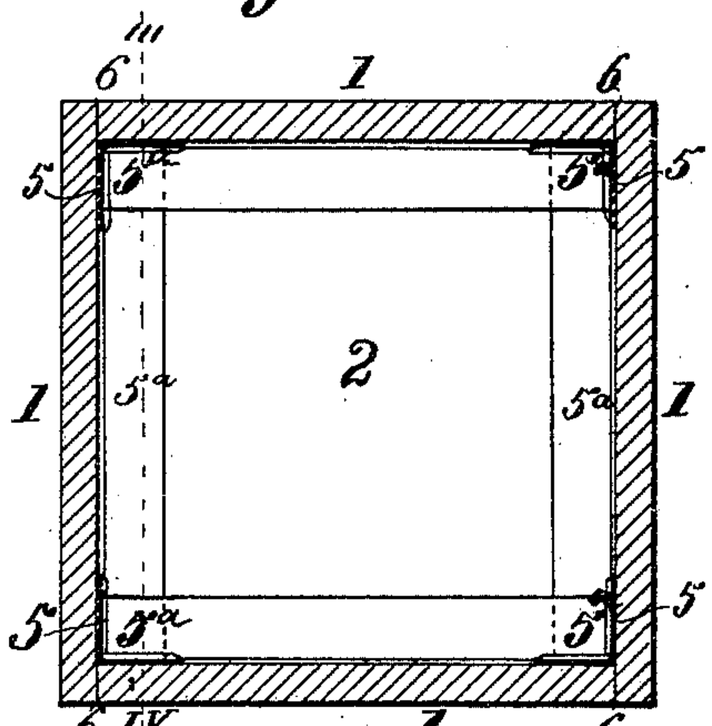


Fig. III.

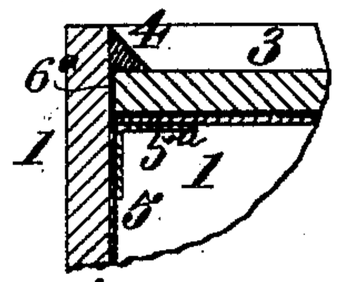
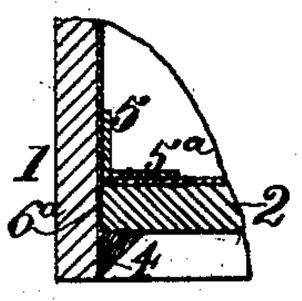


Fig. IV.



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CHRISTIAN PEPER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

ANGLE-STRIP FOR TOBACCO CADDIES OR BOXES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 467,827, dated January 26, 1892.

Application filed June 15, 1891. Serial No. 396,334. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTIAN PEPER, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Tobacco-Caddies, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention consists in lining the caddy at the upright corners with plain imperforate angle-strips or strips of tin or other sheet metal bent into a rectangular form.

Figure I is a perspective view of a caddy, with one corner broken out to show the metal-lining angle-strip. Fig. II is a transverse section of the caddy. Figs. III and IV are detail vertical sections taken at III IV, Fig. II.

The caddy may be of ordinary or any suitable size and proportions.

1 are the sides.

2 is the bottom, and 3 the head.

4 are the usual strips giving outer support to the bottom and head.

5 are plain imperforate angle-strips of tin or other sheet metal that serve to break the corner-joint 6 between the sides. The strips 5 serve to make the joints 6 air-tight, as they are pressed hard against the sides in packing in the tobacco. The angle-strips may extend beyond the inner face or side of the bottom and head, as shown, or may extend only to such face, it being immaterial; but I prefer that the strips should lap more or less of the edges of the bottom and head, as shown in Figs. I, II, and III.

It has been found practically impossible to keep the joints 6 tight with caddies as heretofore constructed. The air has a bad effect on the tobacco, drying it and rendering it brittle and robbing it of its finest aroma and flavor. The plain imperforate strips 5 will add very slightly to the expense of the caddy, as the strips contain very little metal and may be made in large quantities from refuse scrap metal of other manufactories.

In applying the strips 5 to the caddy the lower ends of the strip may be inserted between the sides and bottom, or they may be simply stood in place with the lower ends of the strips on the bottom. The pressing in of the tobacco-plugs will force the strip hard against the sides and obviate the necessity of any other means of holding the strip in position.

5ª are plain imperforate angle-strips, which are laid in the horizontal corners between the sides 1 and the bottom 2 and top 3, respectively, so as to break the horizontal joints 6ª at these points in the same manner as the plain imperforate angle-strips 5 break the upright joints 6. The strips 5ª are made of such length as to extend the whole width of the caddy. These strips 5ª may be laid between the ends of the strips 5 and the bottom and head, respectively, or the strips 5 may be placed between the ends of the strips 5ª and the sides 1 and even extend beyond the strips 5ª into the joints 6ª, as seen in Figs. III and IV.

I claim as my invention—

The combination, with a tobacco-caddy, of the sheet-metal plain imperforate angle-strips extending from end to end of the caddy and between the ends or heads and sides of the caddy and lining the corners of the latter, substantially as set forth.

CHRISTIAN PEPER.

In presence of—

E. S. KNIGHT,

A. M. EBERSOLE.