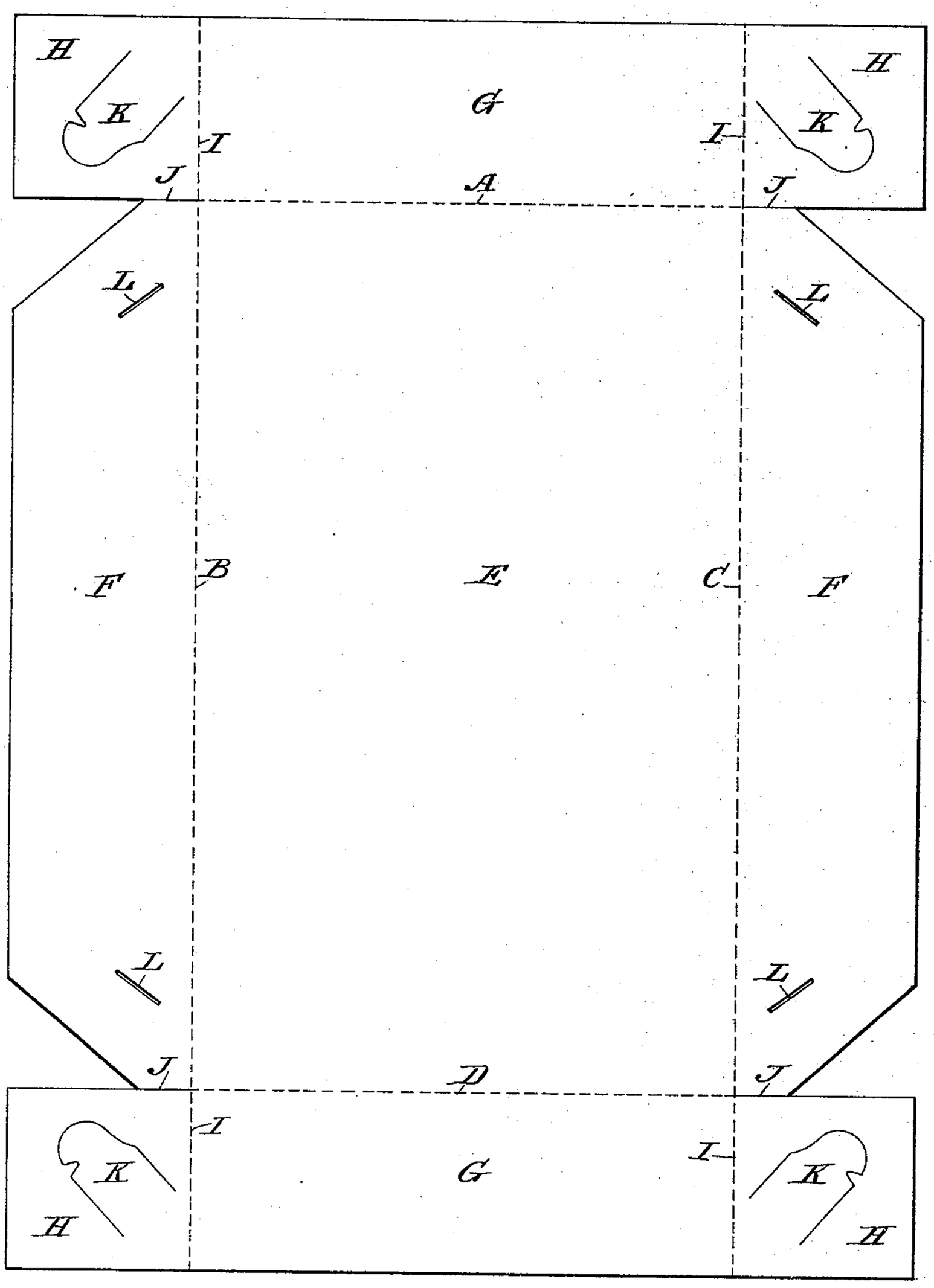
(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. E. BURKE.

PAPER BOX.

No. 488,059. Patented Dec. 13, 1892.

Fig 1.



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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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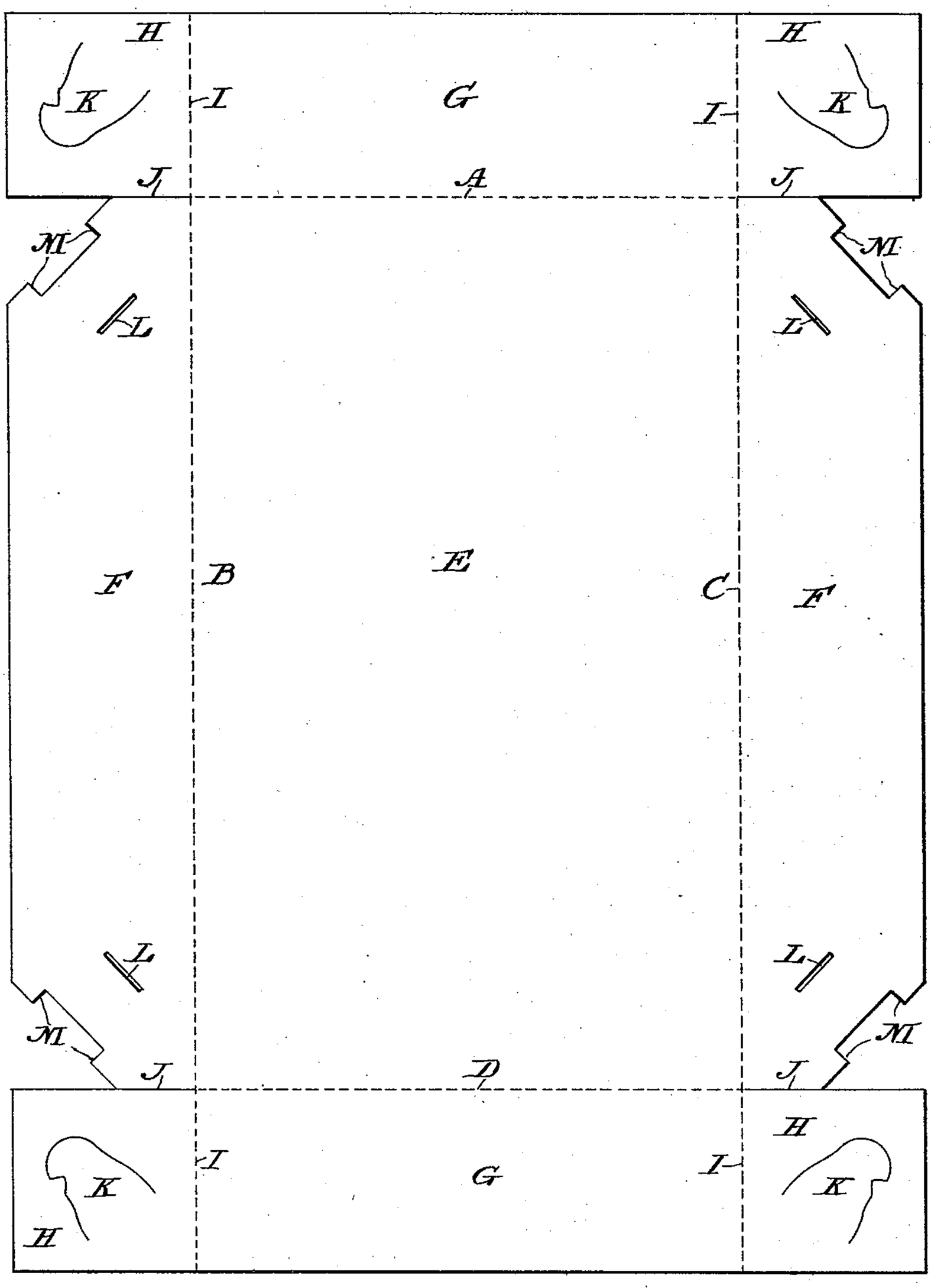
Fig 2.



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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

J. E. BURKE.

PAPER BOX.

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Fig 3.

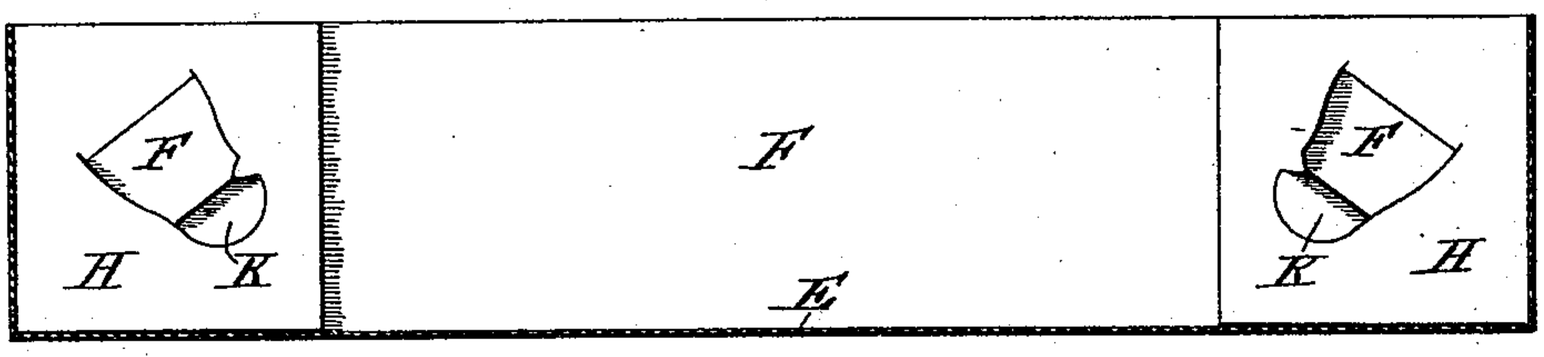


Fig 4.

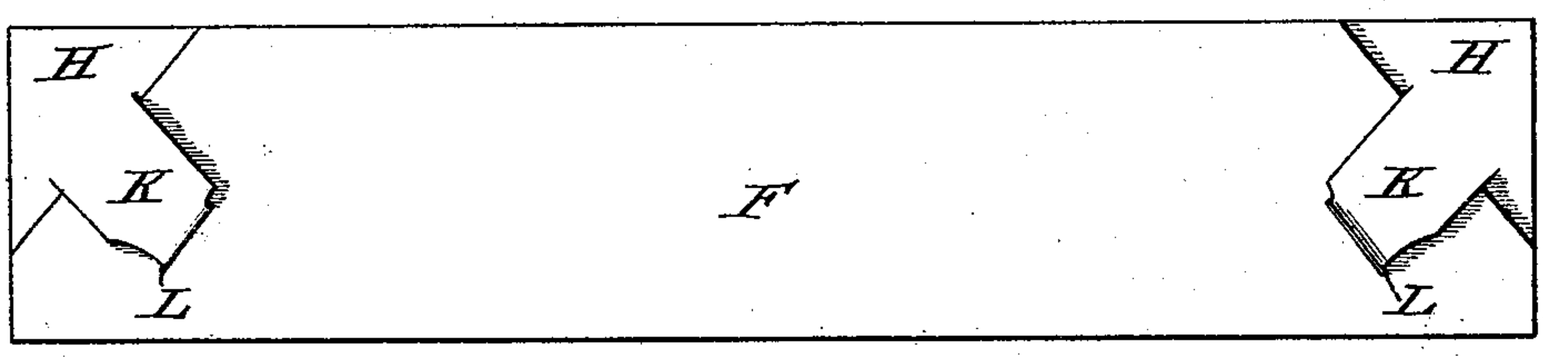
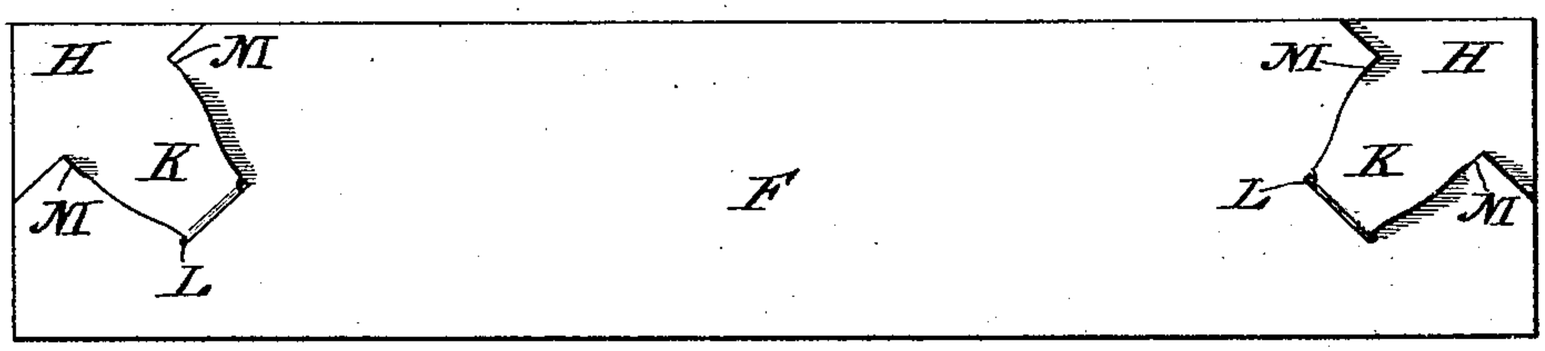


Fig 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES E. BURKE, OF ANDERSON, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR TO THE J. W. SEFTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 488,059, dated December 13, 1892.

Application filed May 23, 1892. Serial No. 434,013. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES E. BURKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Anderson, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Boxes, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates more particularly to that class of paper boxes known as "suit" boxes or "clothing" boxes; and it consists in a novel method of fastening the sides and ends of the box together at the corners.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a paper blank properly cut and creased for my improved box; Fig. 2, a plan view of a similar blank having an additional novel feature hereinafter described; Fig. 3, a vertical longitudinal section through the box, showing the inner face of one of its sides; Fig. 4, an elevation of one side of a box formed from the blank shown in Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 a corresponding view of a box formed from the blank shown in Fig. 2.

The same letters of reference are used to indicate identical parts in all the figures.

The paper blank is creased along the lines A, B, C, and D in the usual manner to form the top or bottom portion E of the box and the sides F F and ends G G. The end pieces G G are provided with extensions or flaps H, separated from them by the creases I and from the side pieces by slits at J. In each of these flaps H is cut a locking-tongue K, adapted to be inserted in a slit L in the adjacent end of the side piece F in the manner to be described. In forming the box from this blank the side and end pieces are bent up to vertical position and the ends of the side pieces inserted between the body portions of the flaps H and the tongues K therein, the former fitting inside the side pieces and the tongues K overlapping their ends. The hooked ends of the tongues are then inserted in the slits L, as shown in Fig. 4. The ends of the side pieces are cut away diagonally to accommodate the tongue. Heretofore in boxes of this character the flap carrying the tongue has simply overlapped the outer side of the adjacent end or side of the box and the tongue been inserted in the slit. The flap has generally consisted simply of the locking-tongue itself, which has been made of various shapes. So far as I am aware, I am the first in the art to lock the side and end wall of a paper box together by means of a corner flap which has a tongue cut in it, leaving the body of the flap intact, and in which the body of the flap fits inside the adjacent side or end wall of the box, while the tongue overlaps the end thereof and is inserted in a slit therein, and I desire to secure the same as my invention as broadly as may be done. The employment of such flaps and tongues embracing between them the ends of the adjacent side or end walls of the box gives strength and rigidity to the box and forms a much more secure fastening than where simply an overlapping tongue is employed, as heretofore.

In the blank shown in Fig. 2 I cut a recess in the diagonal end of each of the side pieces F to form locking-shoulders M M, between which fit the tongues K when they overlap the side pieces and are inserted in the slits L, as seen in Fig. 5. These shoulders confine the tongues between them and give additional strength and rigidity to the box.

Of course it will be understood that the corner flaps H and tongues K might be part of the side pieces F F instead of the end pieces G G and the ends of the latter be cut away and provided with the slits L, as the side pieces now are.

I have illustrated and described only one-half of a complete box, since the top and bottom are constructed alike, one being made enough smaller than the other to snugly fit within it in the usual manner.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim—

1. The herein-described box-blank, provided with the corner flaps H, having the locking-tongues K cut therein, the adjacent ends of the side or end pieces being provided with slits L, and adapted to be confined between the respective tongues and corner flaps when the blank is folded into box form, with the body of each corner flap fitting inside the adjacent side or end piece, and the tongue overlapping its end and passed from the exterior through the slit L, substantially as described.

2. The herein-described paper box, having its side and end walls fastened together by means of the corner flaps H and the locking-tongues K cut therein, the adjacent end of each side or end wall of the box being provided with a slit L and confined between the flap H and its tongue K, the body of the flap fitting inside the wall and the tongue overlapping its end and passed from the exterior through its slit L, substantially as described.

3. The herein-described paper box, having its side and end walls fastened together by means of the corner flaps H and the locking-tongues K cut therein, the adjacent end of each side or end wall of the box being provided with a slit L and locking-shoulders M M and confined between the flap H and its tongue K, the body of the flap fitting inside the wall and the tongue overlapping its end and passed from the exterior through its slit L and confined between the shoulders M M, substantially as described.

JAMES E. BURKE.

Witnesses:
EDWARD RECTOR,
ALBERT H. MEADS.