(No Model.)

E. FINCH.

PAPER BOX.

No. 604,031. Patented May 17, 1898.

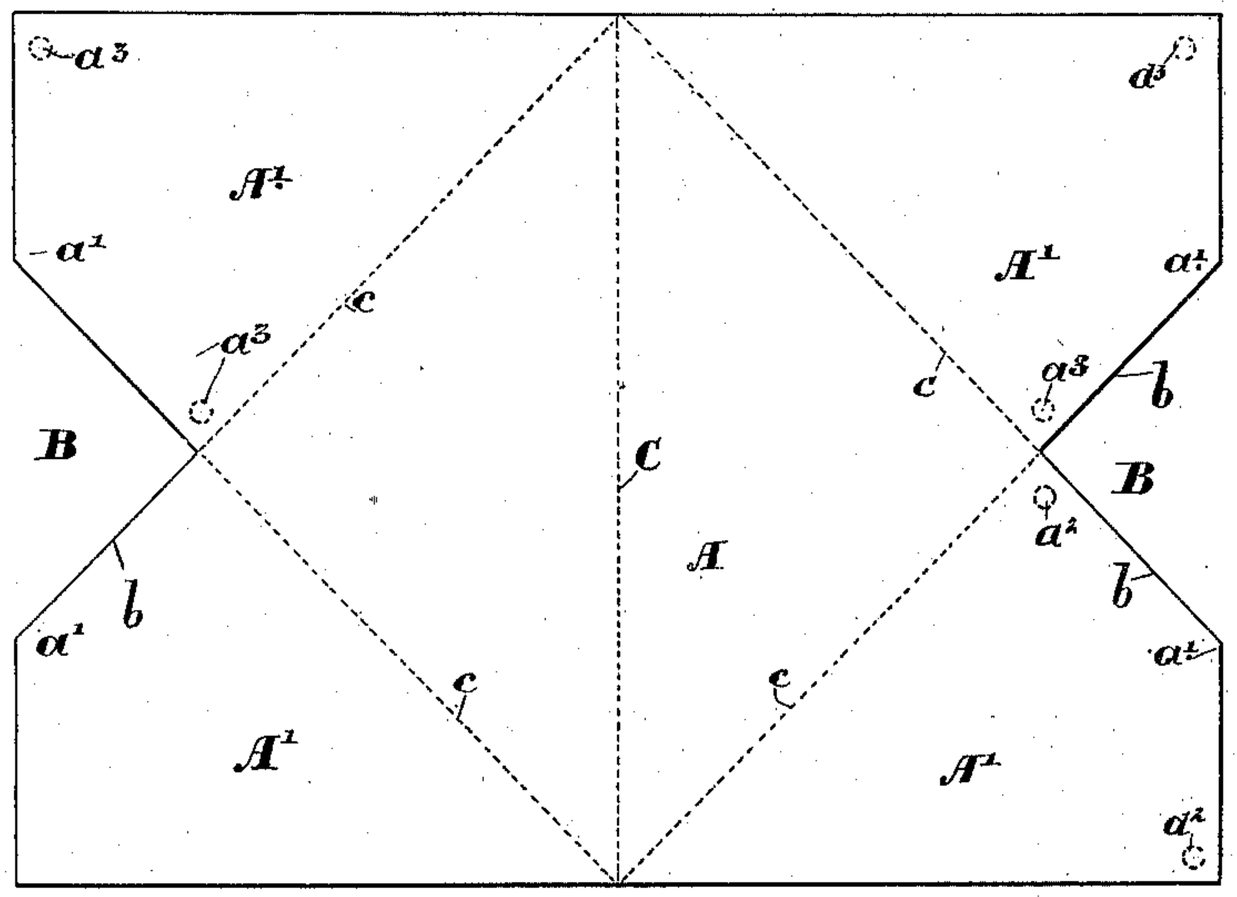

Fig. 1.

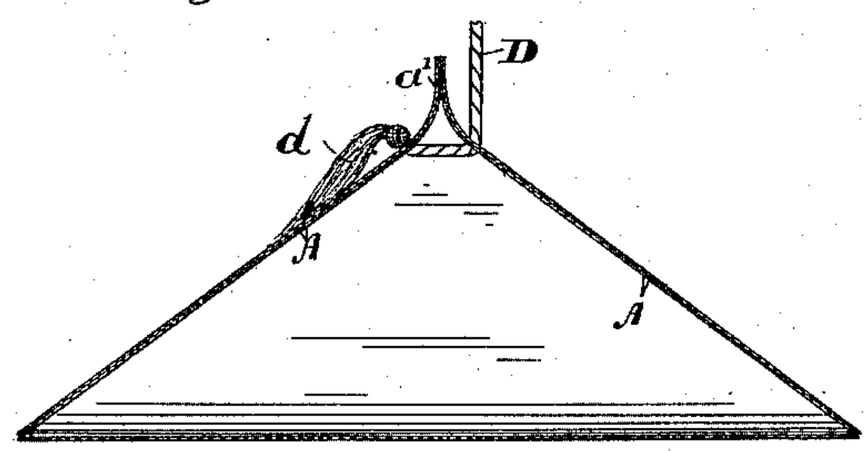

Fig. 3.

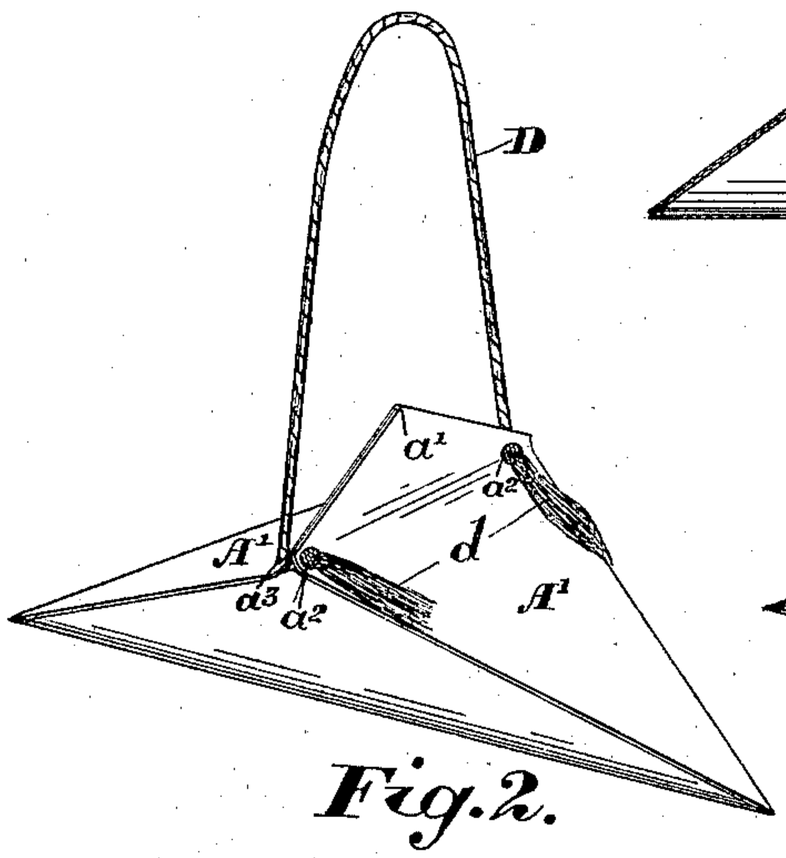

Fig. 2.

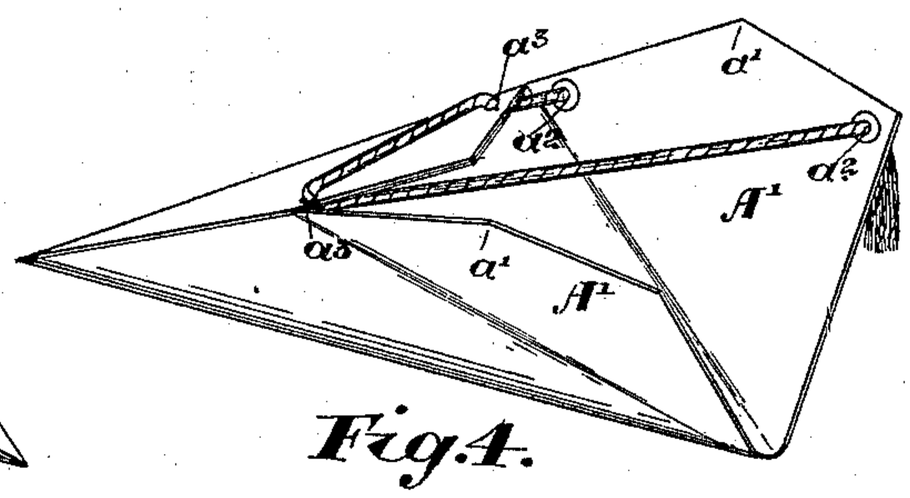

Fig. 4.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR FINCH, OF TORONTO, CANADA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO THOMAS BELL, OF SAME PLACE, AND ROBERT JAMES BELL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 604,031, dated May 17, 1898.

Application filed September 17, 1897. Serial No. 652,007. (No model.) Patented in Canada September 27, 1897, No. 57,591.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR FINCH, manufacturer, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Boxes, (for which Canadian Patent No. 57,591 was granted September 27, 1897,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in paper boxes; and the object of the invention is to design a simple, cheap, and unique form of paper box, which may be readily carried and may be easily opened to get at the contents and closed again; and it consists, essentially, of a box formed of a rectangular sheet, with V-shaped notches cut in the ends thereof, folded so as to make a five-cornered box having a central cross-apex, through which the cord is passed to form a loop to carry the box, and a means for closing the same when being carried, the parts being constructed and arranged as hereinafter more particularly explained.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank from which my box is made. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the box closed. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the box. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the box open.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A is the blank from which my box is made.

B are V-shaped notches made in the ends of the blank, having the sides *b*.

C is a center dotted line extending parallel with the ends of the blank.

c are dotted lines forming the sides of a square, the angles of which end on the ends of the line C and on the apexes of the notches B. The sides *b* of the notches B form a continuation of the lines *c*.

The dotted lines C and *c* form the lines upon which the box is folded, the fold being first upon the line C and then upon the lines *c* toward the same side or inwardly. The portions A′ outside of the lines *c* at each end form flaps, one of which is placed on top of the other, so as to completely close in the ends of the box, which are, as it will be readily seen on reference to Fig. 2, inclined triangular sides. In fact, it will be noticed that all the sides of the box are substantially triangular in form, except the centers *a′* of the flaps A′, which form overlapping and abutting apexes *a′* at the very center of the box. These apexes are drawn together by a cord D of any suitable design and preferably provided with end tassels *d*. The manner in which this cord is passed through the apexes *a′* is as follows: There are holes a^2 (see dotted lines, Fig. 1, and full lines in Fig. 2) made in the apexes *a′* at each side and designed to come opposite each other in the overlapping apexes. There are also holes a^3 made in the overlying apex *a′* at the opposite side, but not in the underlying one, as indicated in Fig. 4, which is a view from the opposite triangular side of the box to that shown in Fig. 2. The cord D passes through the two opposing holes of the apexes *a′* of the overlapping sides A′, one at each side, where the ends are held by the knots of the tassel. The cord also passes at each side through the overlapping apexes *a′*, but not through the underlying apex, as there are preferably no holes formed in this. It will thus be seen that the box may be readily opened, as shown in Fig. 2, and the contents removed, as the overlapping flap may be drawn back to the full extent of the cord and the underlying flap freely drawn back. When the box is closed, it will be noticed that the cord serves to draw the opposing apexes together, and thus very effectually close the box at the top, as indicated in Fig. 3.

Such a box as I describe is convenient and handsome in appearance, readily carried, easily opened, and quickly closed. It is more particularly designed for confections.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A box comprising the two bottom triangular sides having a longitudinal central fold and the top folding flaps forming triangular ends and meeting in a cross-ridge in the center of the box and means for fastening the flaps together as and for the purpose specified.

2. A box comprising the two bottom triangular sides having a longitudinal central fold and the top folding flaps forming triangular ends and meeting in a cross-ridge in the center of the box and the projecting apexes *a′* and means for fastening the flaps together as and for the purpose specified.

3. A box comprising the two bottom triangular sides having a longitudinal central fold and the top folding flaps forming triangular ends and meeting in a cross-ridge in the center of the box, projecting apexes a', opposing holes in the projecting apexes of the lower and upper flaps at one side and holes in the projecting apex of the upper flap at the opposite side and a cord passing through the opposing holes and designed to fasten the box together and form a carrying-loop therefor as and for the purpose specified.

EDGAR FINCH.

Witnesses:
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