

No. 610,364.

Patented Sept. 6, 1898.

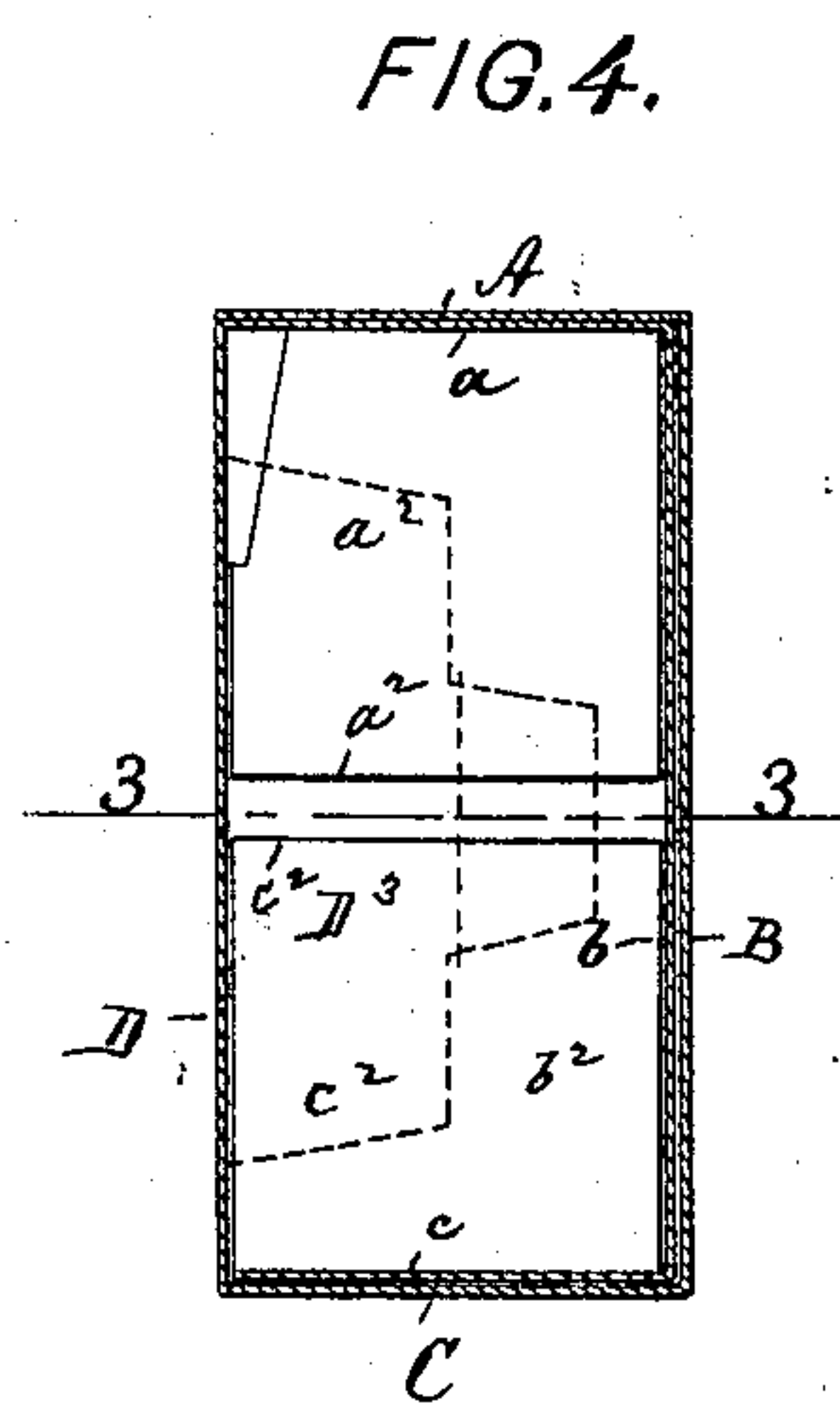
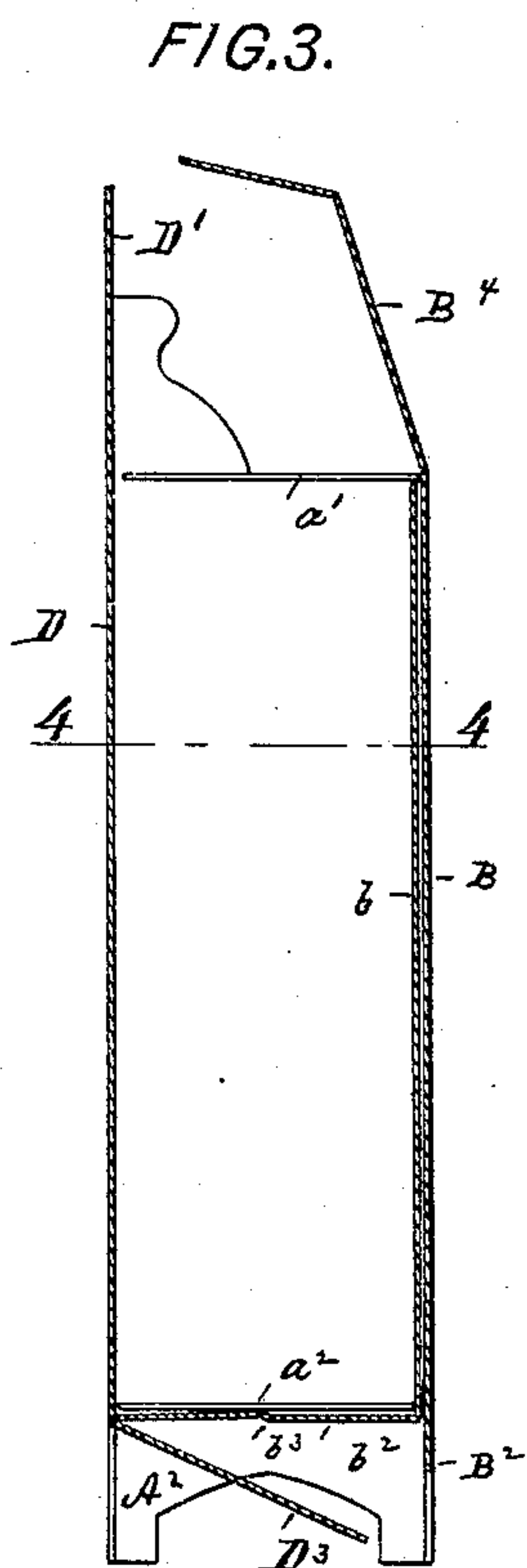
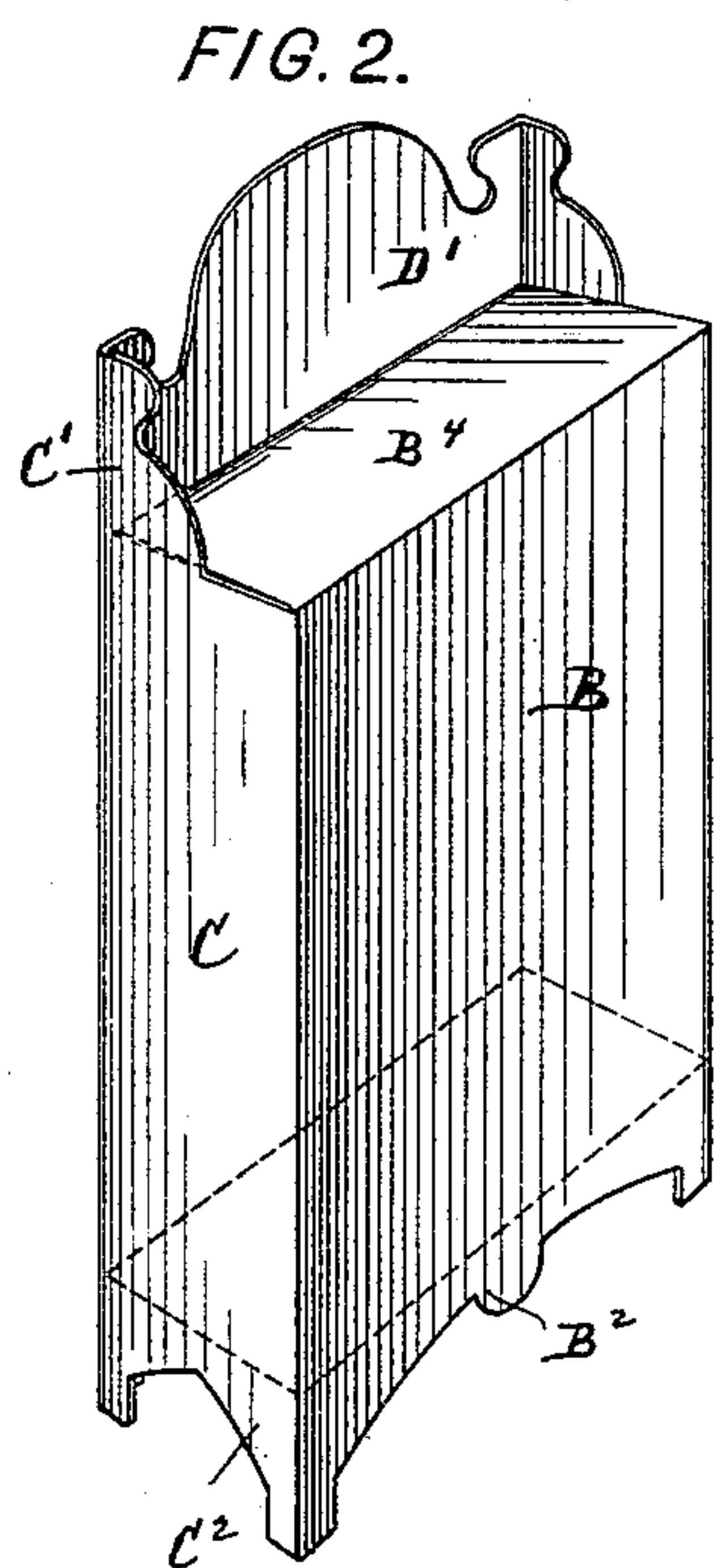
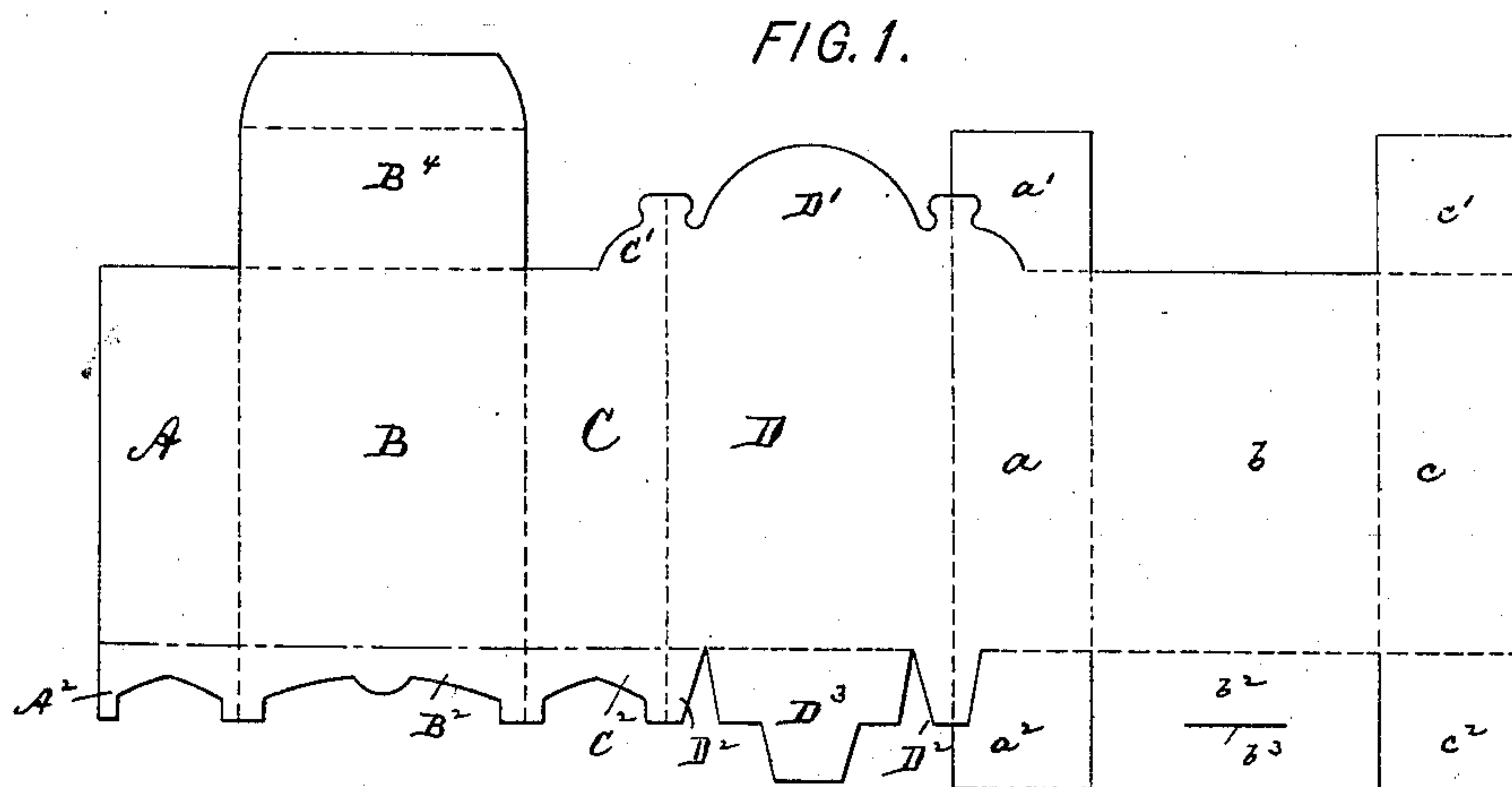
P. B. MYERS.

PAPER BOX.

(Application filed July 20, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses:
John Becker.
William Miller.

Inventor:
Pineas B. Myers
by his attorneys
Roeder & Briesen

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

FIG. 5.

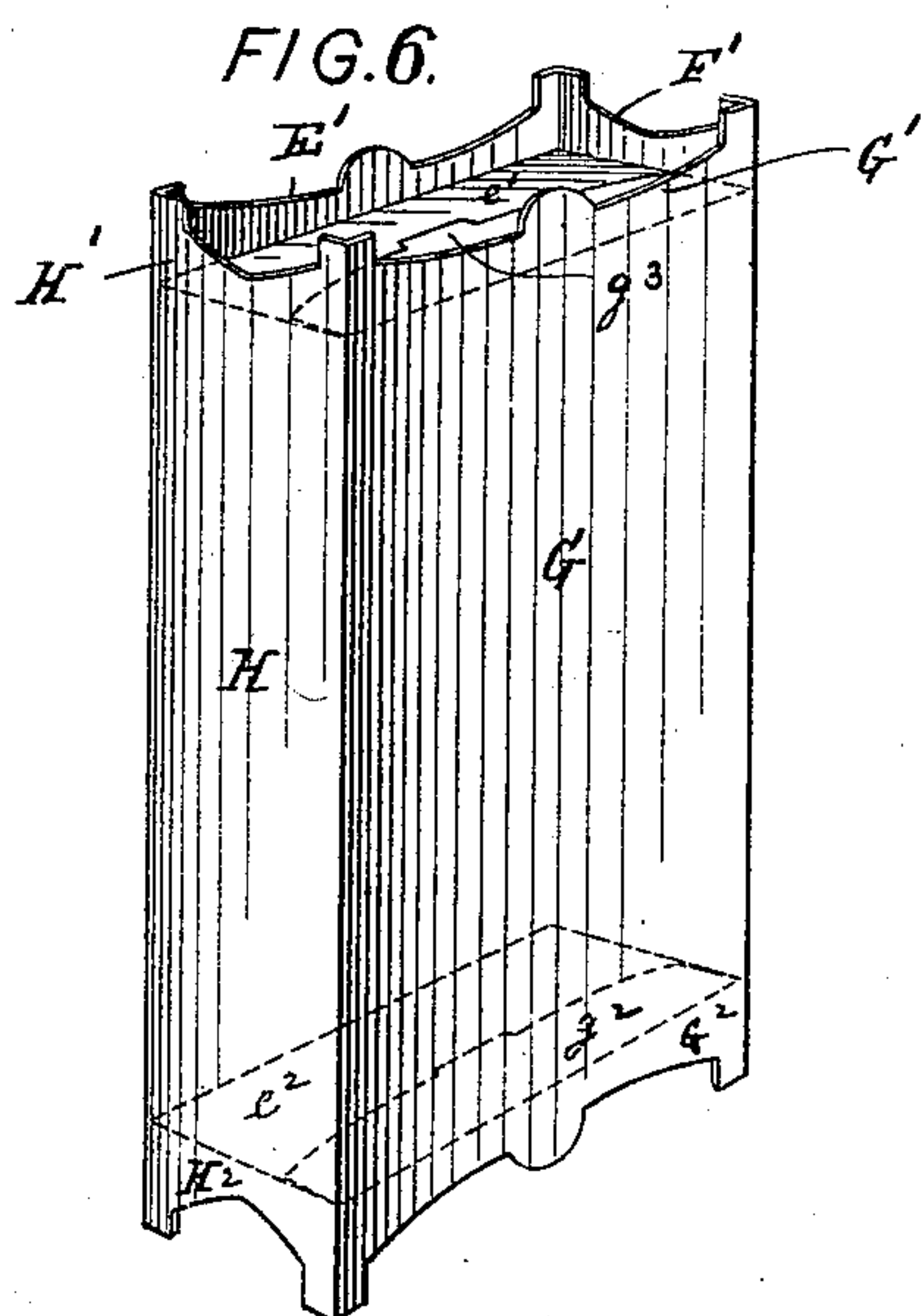
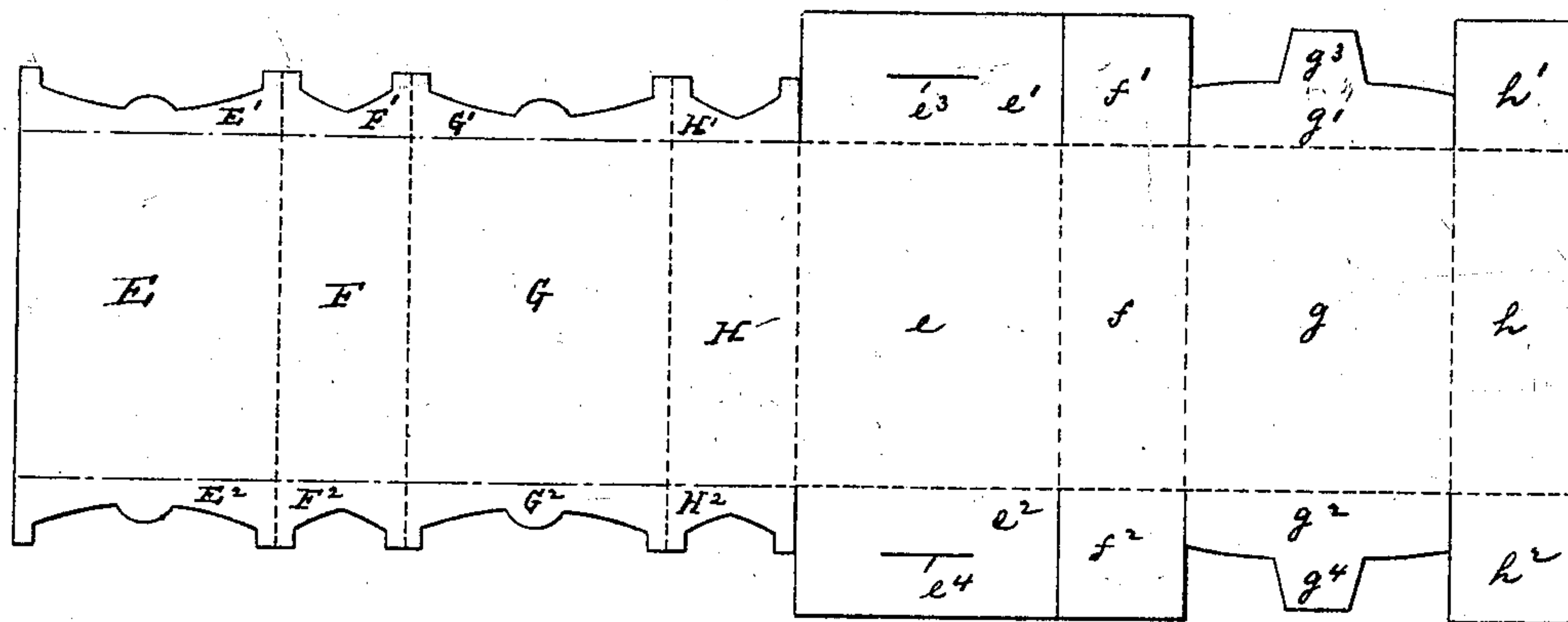


FIG. 7.

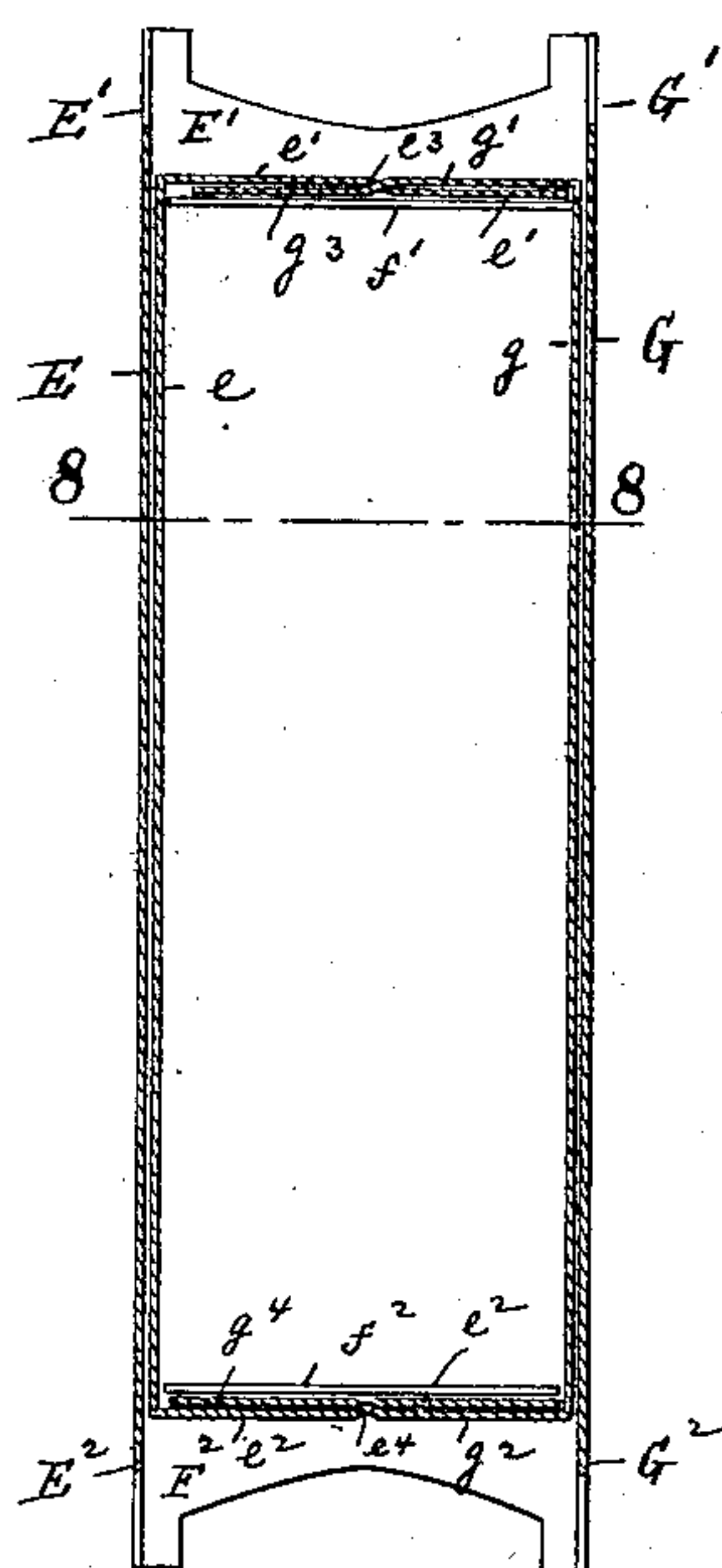
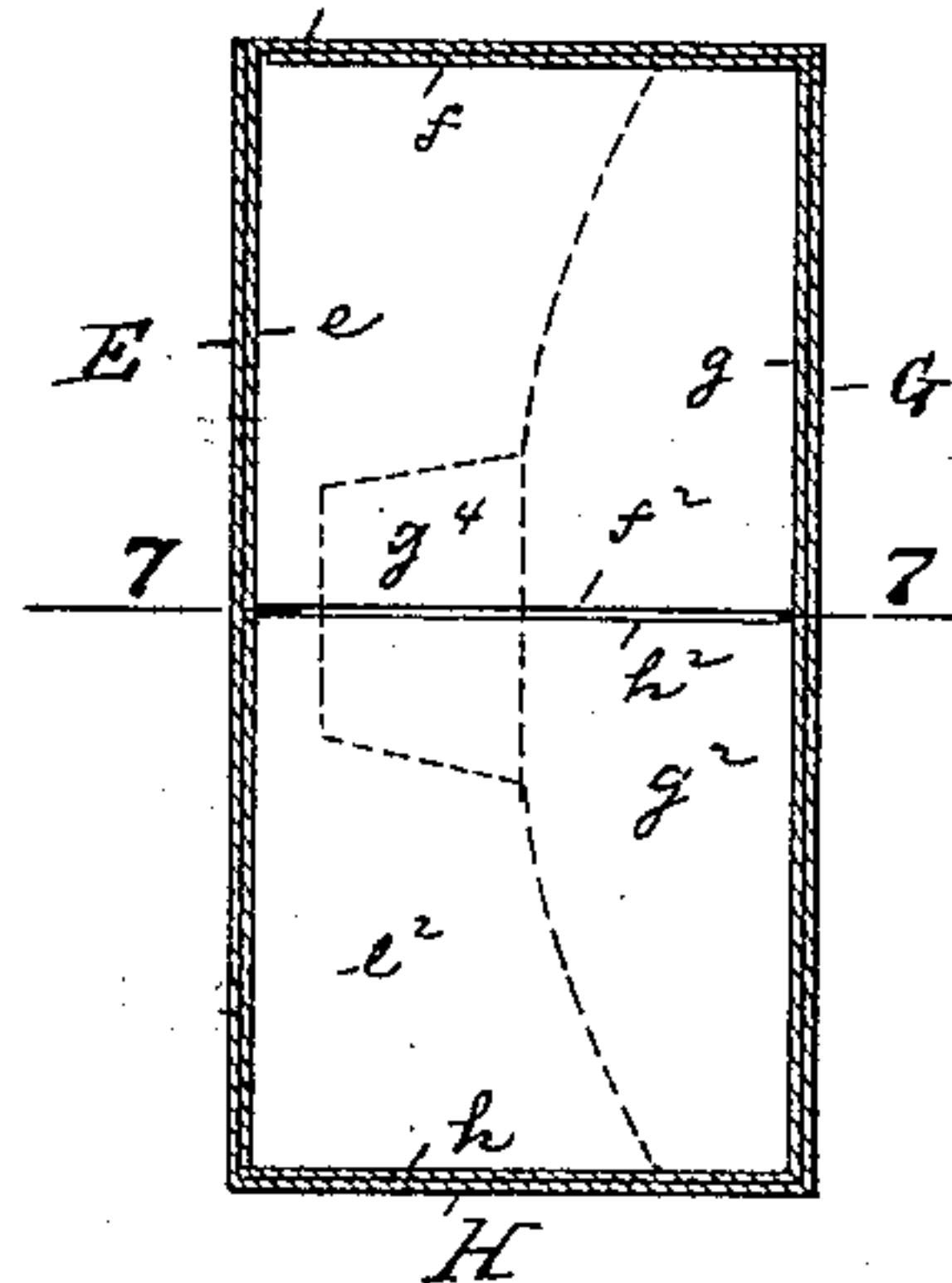


FIG. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHINEAS B. MYERS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 610,364, dated September 6, 1898.

Application filed July 20, 1898. Serial No. 686,408. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHINEAS B. MYERS, of New York city, (Brooklyn,) county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Paper Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a paper box which is provided with a flange projecting beyond one or both of the heads of the box. The box is formed of a continuous blank of a length sufficient that at least three, but, if desired, all four, of the box sides will be doubled. The inner sides of the doubled box will at the top and bottom form the closing flaps or heads, while the outer sides will form flanges that project beyond and protect such heads.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of a blank for forming a paper box having three doubled sides; Fig. 2, a perspective view of the box; Fig. 3, a longitudinal section thereof on line 3 3, Fig. 4; Fig. 4, a cross-section on line 4 4, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a face view of a blank for forming a box having all four sides doubled; Fig. 6, a perspective view of the box formed of this blank; Fig. 7, a longitudinal section thereof on line 7 7, Fig. 8; and Fig. 8 a cross-section on line 8 8, Fig. 7.

With particular reference to Figs. 1 to 4, the blank is divided by six longitudinal creases into seven sides A B C D a b c, of which the sides a b c are slightly narrower than the sides A B C, respectively. When the blank is folded, these sides a b c will come to lie against the inner faces of the sides A B C, so that they constitute the inner sides of the box, while the sides A B C, in conjunction with the single side D, form the outer sides. The inner sides are at the top and bottom provided with flaps, the drawings showing the sides a c provided with upper flaps a' c' and lower flaps a² c², while the side b is provided with a lower flap b², such flaps forming the heads of the box. The outer sides are at their ends extended beyond the folding lines of the flaps of the inner sides to form flanges projecting beyond the box-heads. Thus the drawings show the sides C D provided with the upper flanges C' D', while the sides A B C D are provided with the lower flanges A² B² C² D².

A lower tongue D³ may, furthermore, be formed on side D, which is adapted to engage a slit b³ of flap b². So, also, an upper creased flap B⁴ may be formed on side B to fold over flaps a' c' and against inner face of side D. However, either of these constructions may be duplicated for both the upper and lower ends of the box instead of using two different constructions. The blank is folded on the longitudinal creases and held in shape by adhesive applied between some or all of its doubled sides. The upper and lower flaps of the opposing inner sides a c are then turned down, and finally the flap B⁴ is turned over the flaps a' c', and the tongue D³ is introduced into slit b³ of flap b², which in turn is folded over flaps a² c² when the box is closed.

It will be seen that in my improved box the two heads may be readily opened or closed and that either one or both of such heads are protected by a flange projecting beyond such heads. By this construction any bulging of the heads will not impair the appearance or stability of the box, and at the same time the projecting flanges offer an extensive field for embellishment—that is to say, in shaping the flanges by different dies a great variety of artistic patterns may be obtained, which will alter the appearance without in any wise interfering with the working parts of the box.

In Figs. 5 to 8 the principle of providing the inner sides with the folding head-flaps and the outer sides with the projecting flanges is maintained; but instead of doubling only three sides all four sides of the box are doubled. Thus the outer sides E F G H are folded around the corresponding inner sides e f g h. The outer sides have the top flanges E' F' G' H' and the bottom flanges E² F² G² H². The inner sides have the top flaps e' f' g' h' and the bottom flaps e² f² g² h². The upper flap e' is provided with a slit e³, adapted to be engaged by a tongue g³ of flap g', while the lower flap e² has a slit e⁴, adapted to be engaged by a tongue g⁴ of flap g². In this modification the flanges will of course project around all the four sides of the box, while with the construction illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 the flanges will project only around three of such sides, leaving one side flangeless.

What I claim is—

1. A paper box having doubled sides, folding head-flaps formed at one or both ends of the inner sides, and flanges projecting beyond
5 such flaps and formed on one or both ends of the outer sides, substantially as specified.
2. A paper box having three or more of its sides doubled, and having interlocking end

flaps on some of the sides, and flanges projecting beyond such flaps on other sides, substantially as specified. 10

PHINEAS B. MYERS.

Witnesses:

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