

No. 656,488.

Patented Aug. 21, 1900.

A. H. STEVENSON & F. MAGINN.
MANUFACTURE OF BOXES.

(Application filed Apr. 24, 1899.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1.

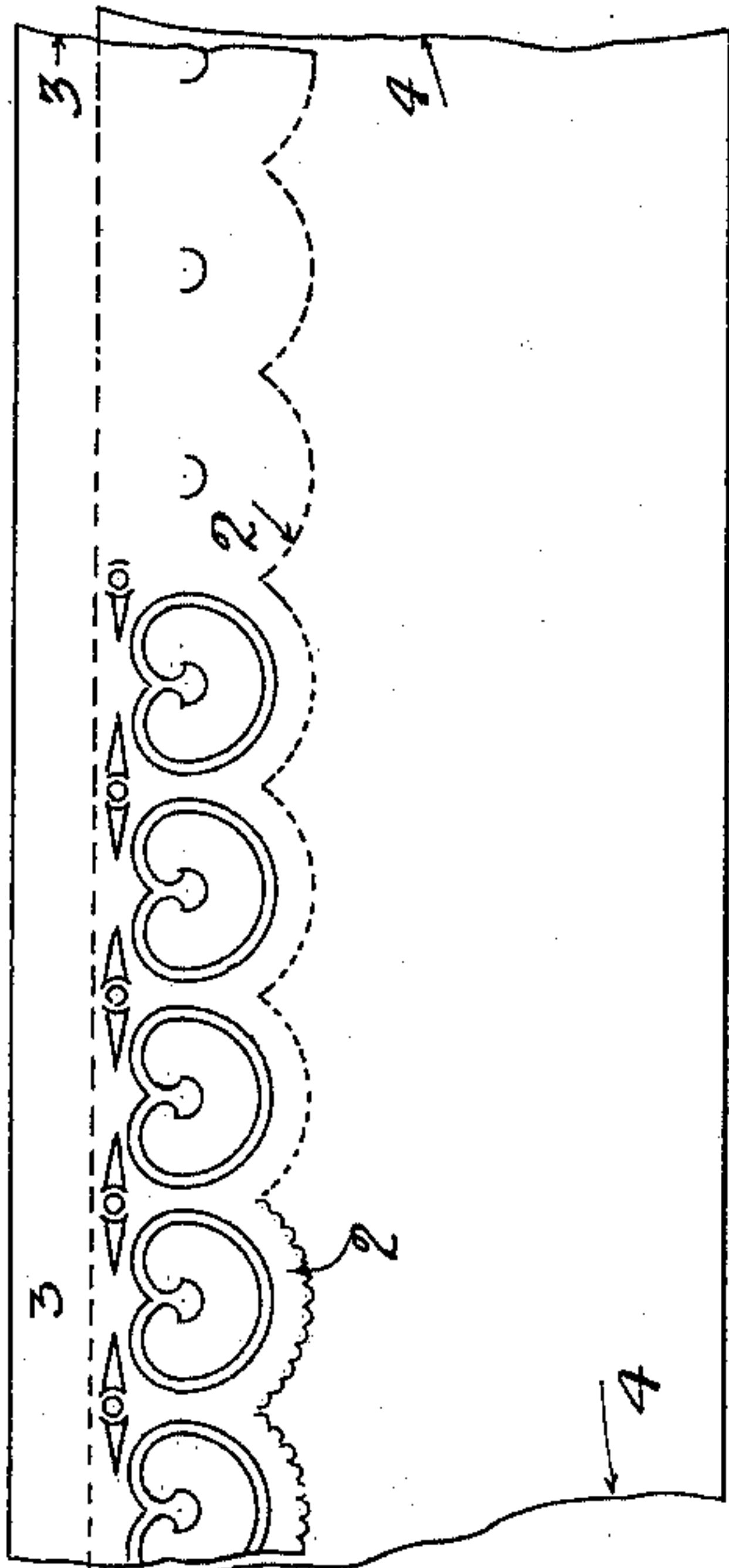


FIG. 2.

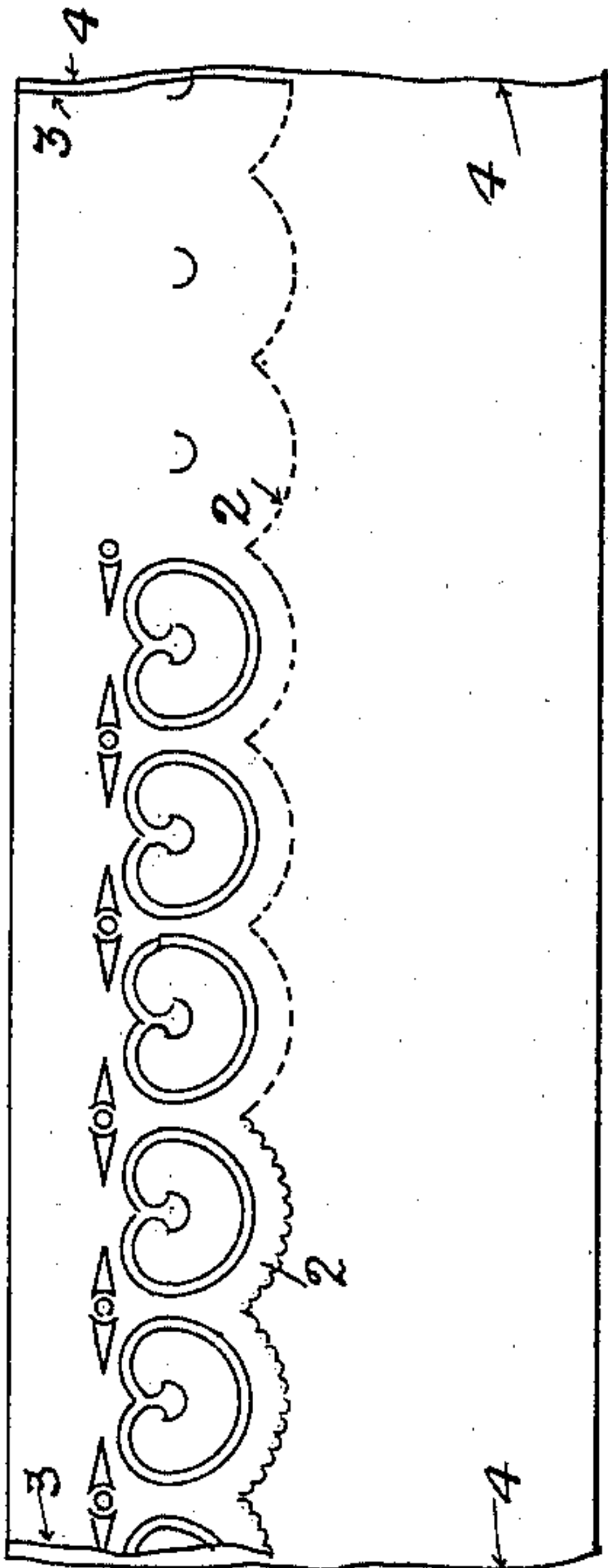


FIG. 3.

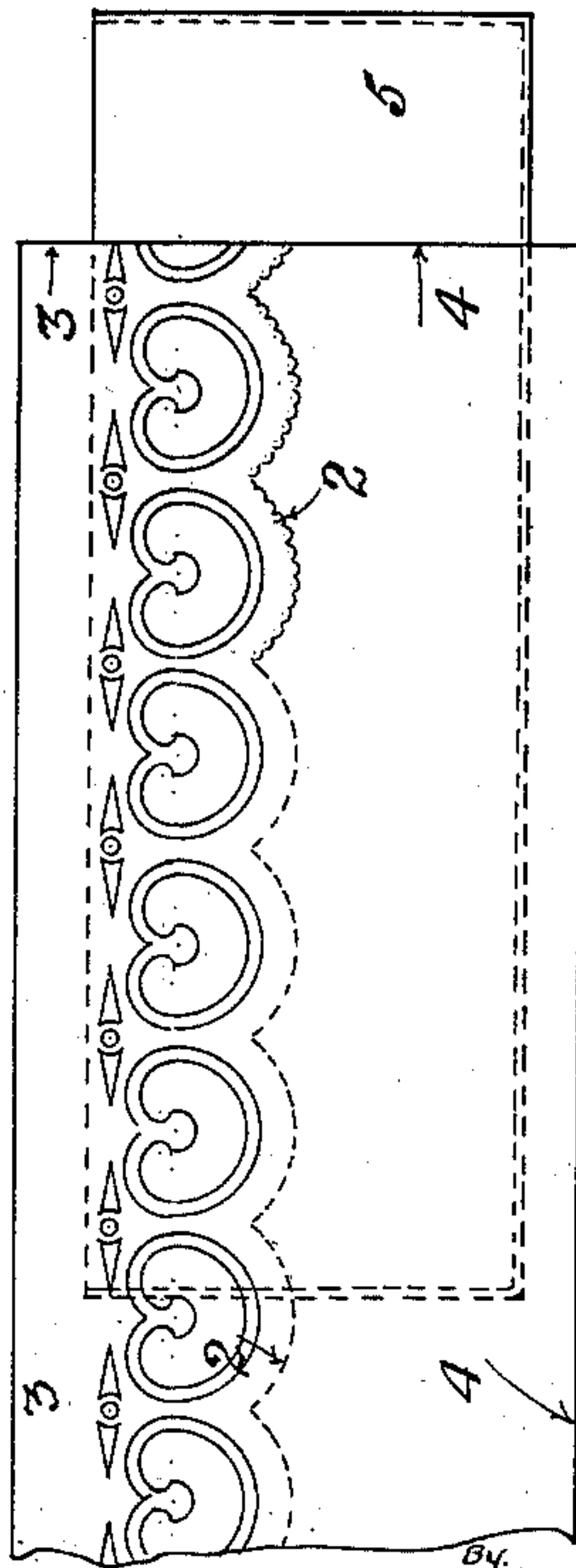


FIG. 4.

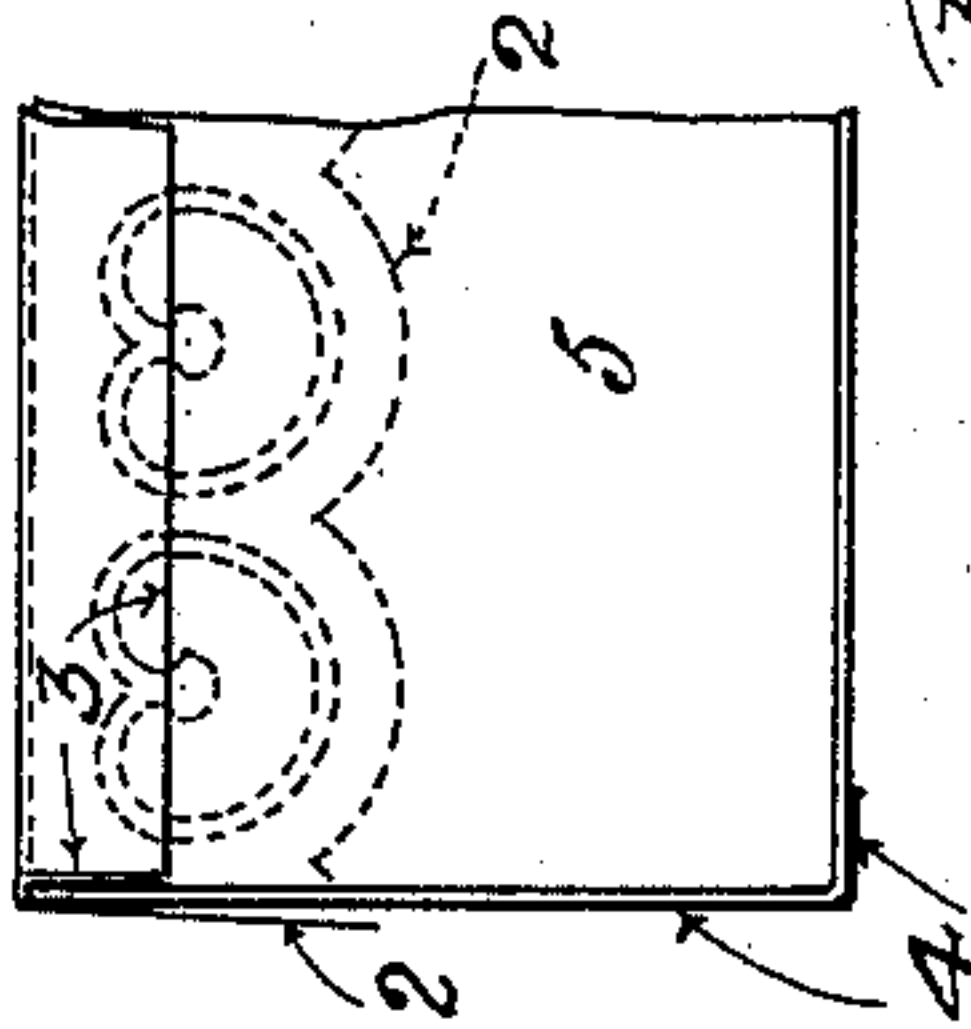
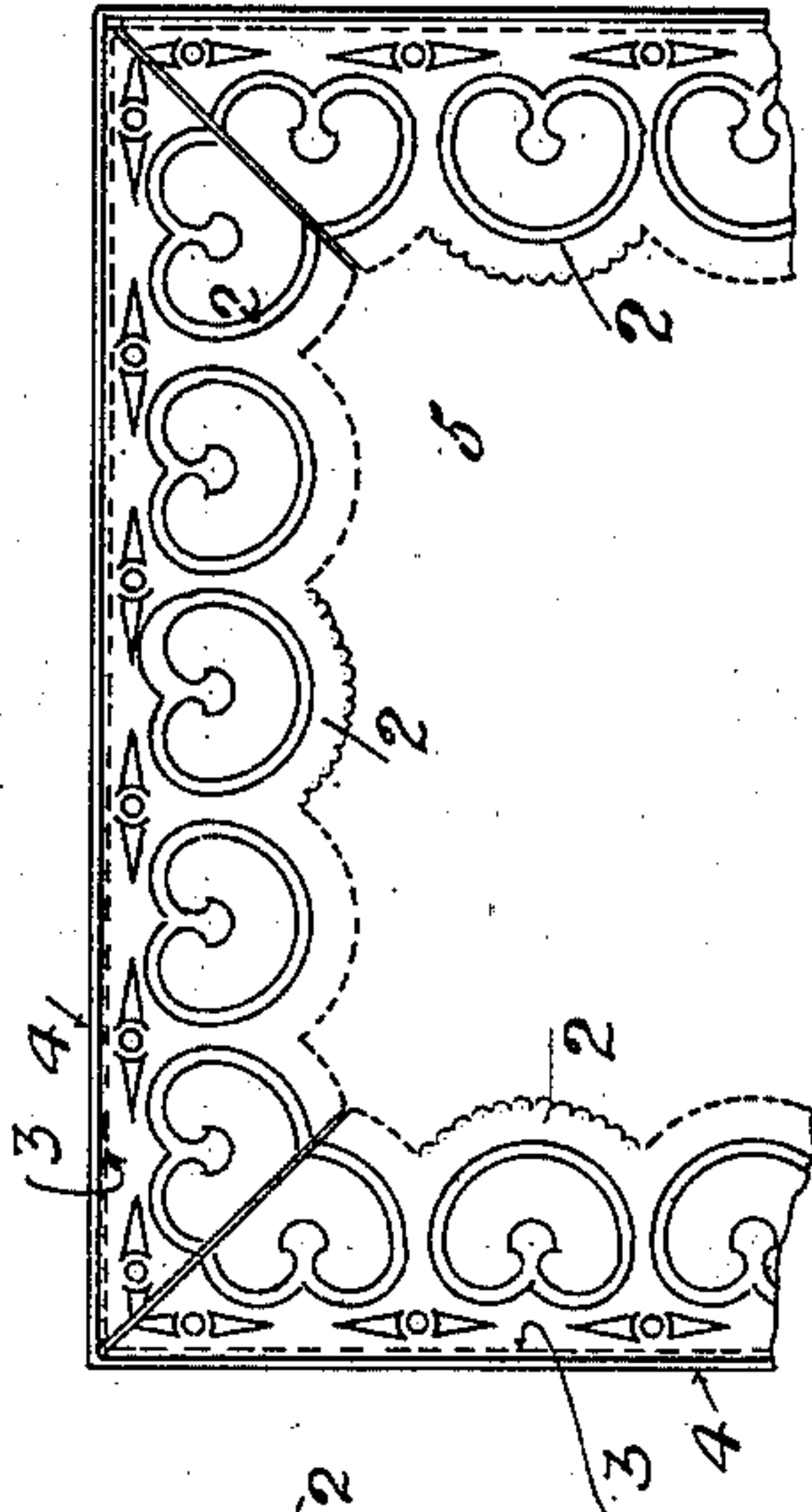


FIG. 5.



WITNESSES
Edw. L. Gilbe
Edmund

INVENTORS.
Albert Hugh Stevenson
Felix Maginn
By *Richard R*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT HUGH STEVENSON AND FELIX MAGINN, OF MANCHESTER,
ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURE OF BOXES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 656,488, dated August 21, 1900.

Application filed April 24, 1899. Serial No. 714,312. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALBERT HUGH STEVENSON and FELIX MAGINN, subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, and residents of 62 to 66 Ogden street, Ardwick, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Boxes of Cardboard, Wood, and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved method for inserting into boxes paper lace, fly-papers, and the like, hereinafter referred to as "lace." The ordinary custom has been to apply this lace by hand; but it is also done by machinery, as described in the United States Patent No. 571,206, of November 10, 1896, granted to H. Stevenson and A. H. Stevenson. By the method therein described the lace is glued or fastened on the outside of the cardboard or other material forming the sides of the box.

The object of our invention is to apply the lace to the box by machinery or otherwise in such a manner that it can be turned into the inside of the box and is firmly fastened to the inside of the material forming the side of the box.

In the accompanying sheet of drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a piece of lace placed upon a covering-strip of paper previous to gluing the projecting edge of the lace and the surface of the covering-strip. Fig. 2 is a similar view to Fig. 1, but with the upper edges of the lace and strip brought flush or even with one another, so as to connect them together by the glued portion of the lace. Fig. 3 represents one side of a box to which the lace and covering have been attached. Fig. 4 represents a sectional view of the inside of a box with the lace on the outside of the covering-strip and the glued upper edge of the covering-strip and of the lace turned in and glued into position on the inside of the box. Fig. 5 represents a plan of the inside of a box with the lace turned inside in its finished position.

In the views, 2 denotes the lace, and 3 its plain edge, 4 the covering-strip, and 5 a portion of the box to be covered.

In carrying out our invention we employ any suitable means, such as an ordinary box-

covering machine, upon which in suitable position behind the glue-roller we place a roll of lace 2 and a roll of covering-paper 4 of the usual width required for "banding" or covering the sides of the box 5. The lace and covering-paper being both in continuous rolls are guided over a rotating glue-roller in the position shown in Fig. 1, so that the portion 2 of the lace-paper which is not intended to be glued overlaps the covering-paper 4 and is protected by it from the glue-roller; but the remaining narrow portion 3 of the lace, which projects over the covering-paper 4, comes in contact with the glue-roller and is coated with glue by it. It is obvious that the narrow strip of glue could be applied to the lace by a separate narrow glue-roller; but we prefer the method described above. The plain edge of the lace is then guided automatically completely over the covering-paper, to which it adheres by its glued strip. Both papers combined as one are now passed over the sides of the box as it is turned on a revolving block or dummy shape in a box-covering machine, the glued side of the covering-paper adhering to it in the usual manner, as shown in Fig. 3. It will be seen in Fig. 4 that the lace is adhering only to that portion of the covering-paper 4 which is usually turned down over the edges of the cardboard or other material into the inside of the box, the lace lying on the outside of the box, as shown in Fig. 4.

In order to finish the box, the lace on the outside of the box is cut, when necessary, at each corner, when it can easily be turned over to the inside of the box into the position usually occupied by lace, fly-papers, and the like, as shown in Fig. 5.

It is obvious that as the lace has to be reversed by turning it over from the outside to the inside of the box it should preferably be placed upon the covering-paper 4 prior to passing it over the glue-roller with its wrong side outward.

It is obvious that one or more of the various steps in applying the covering-strip and the lace-paper to the box may be performed by hand as well as by machinery, as described.

We declare that what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The method of applying lace-paper or similar fancy edging to boxes, which consists in applying glue to the entire back of the covering-strip and at the same time to a portion 5 of the face of the lace or edging along the plain edge thereof; then moving the lace or edging strip over upon the face of the covering-strip and applying said glued portion of the lace strip to the face of the covering- 10 strip; then applying the covering-strip, with the lace strip attached, to the outside of the box; then turning one edge thereof over into and securing it to the inside of the box to the

width of the portion of the lace or edging glued thereon; and finally cutting the said 15 lace or edging at the angles of the box and turning the same over into the box; substantially as described.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT HUGH STEVENSON.
FELIX MAGINN.

Witnesses:

H. B. BARLOW,
HERBERT ROLAND ABBEY.