

No. 661,071.

Patented Nov. 6, 1900.

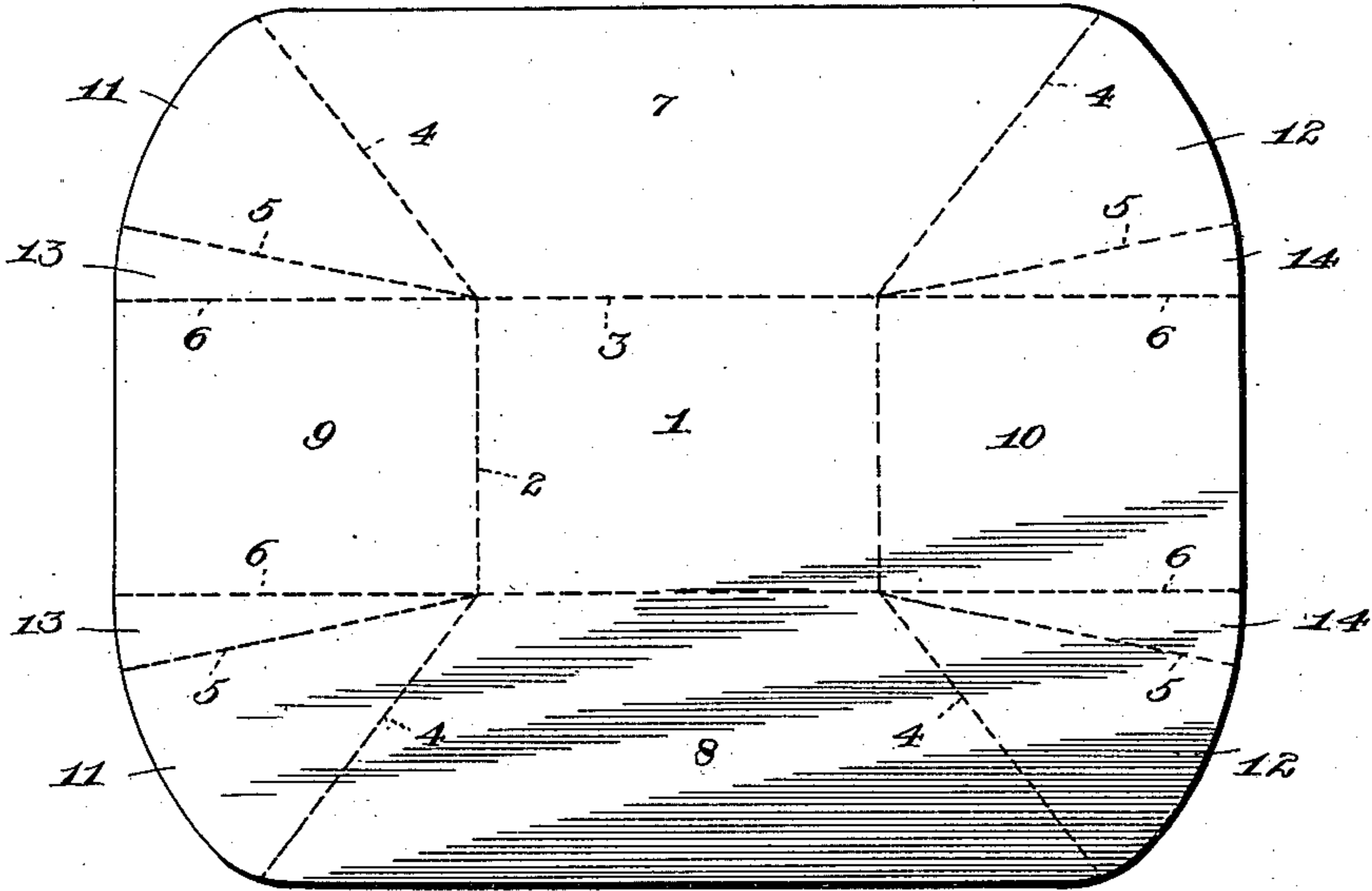
M. O'MEARA.  
BUTTER PLATE.

(Application filed Dec. 9, 1899.)

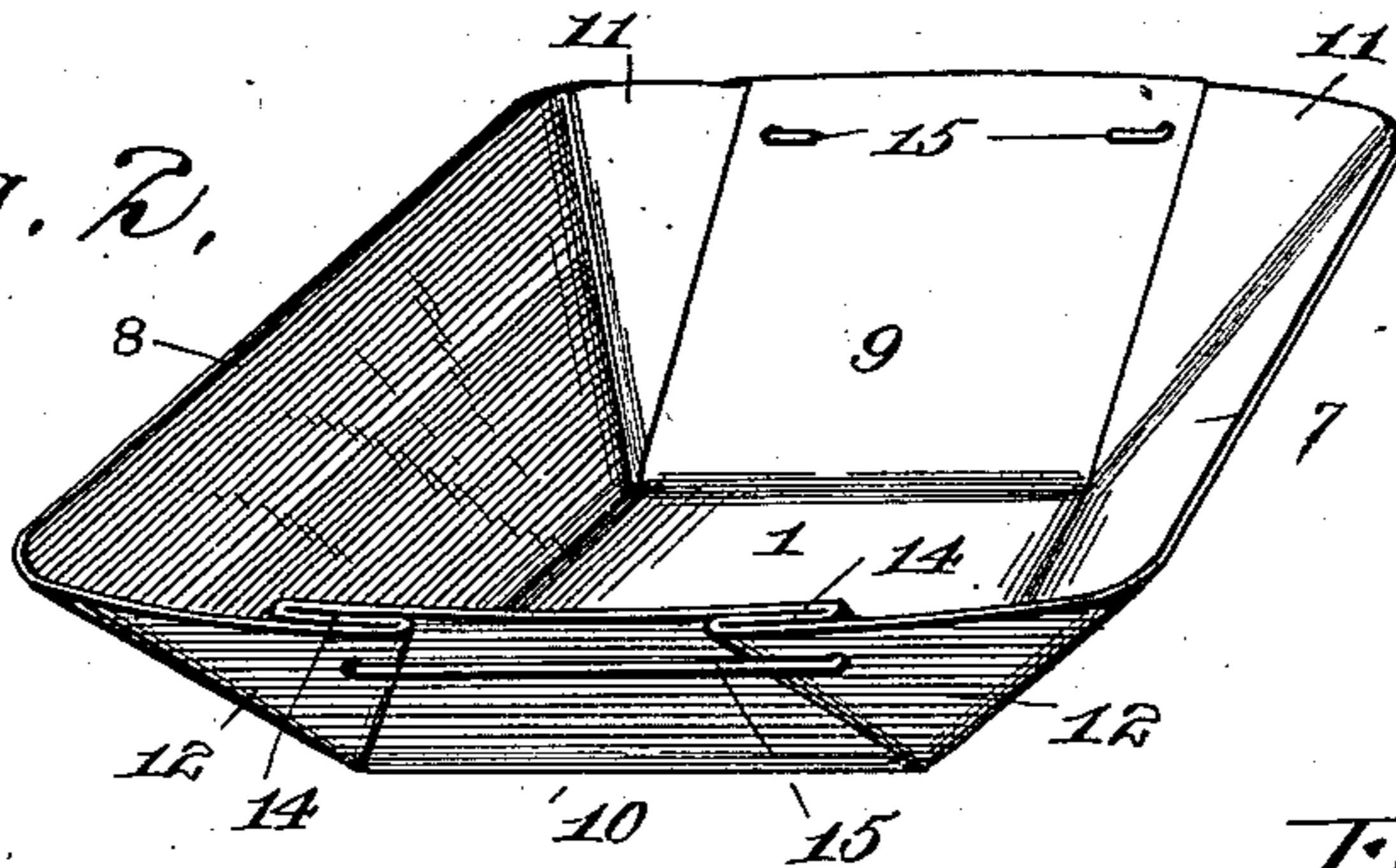
(No Model.)

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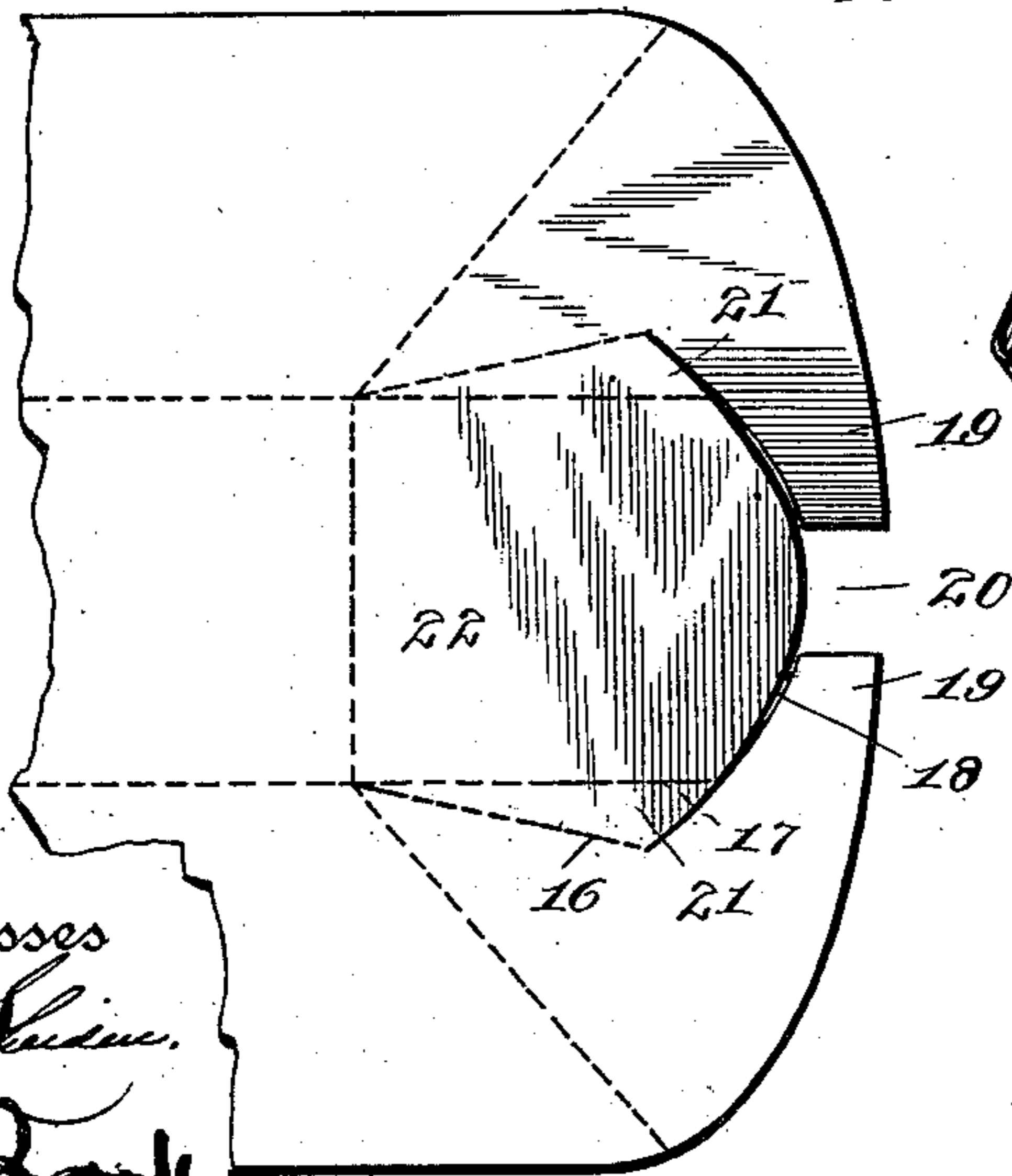
*Fig. 1*



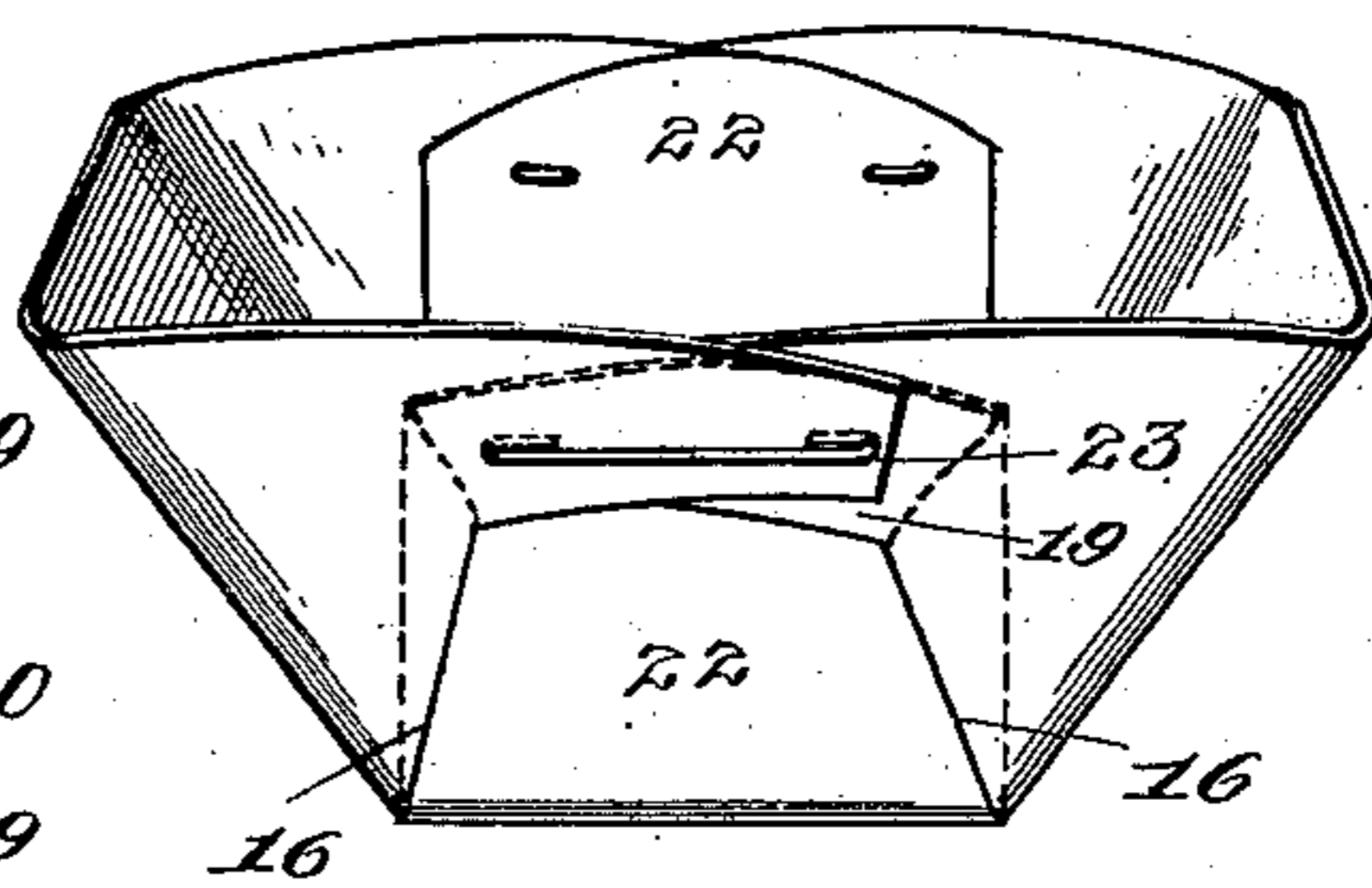
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 5.

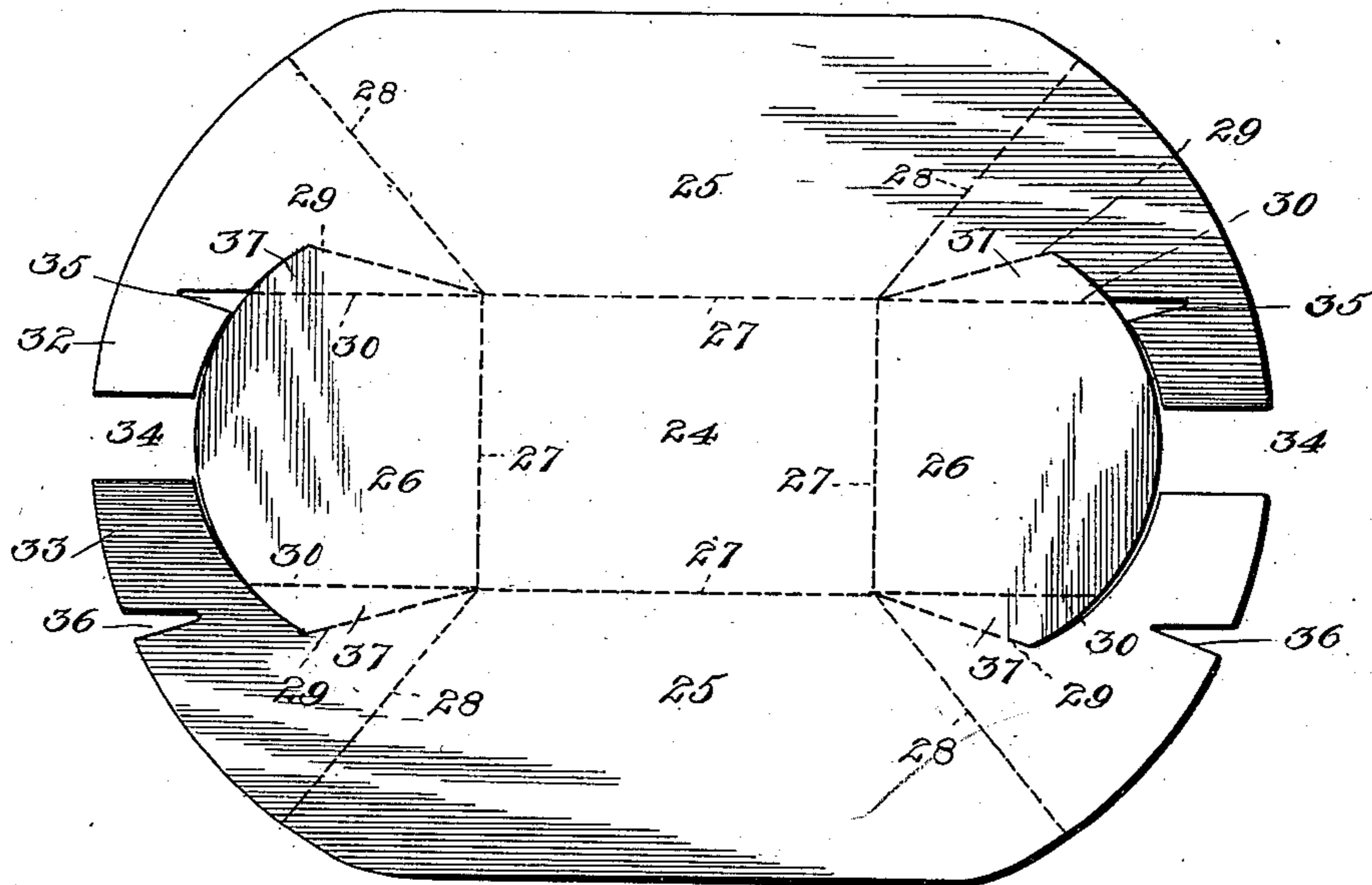


Fig. 6.

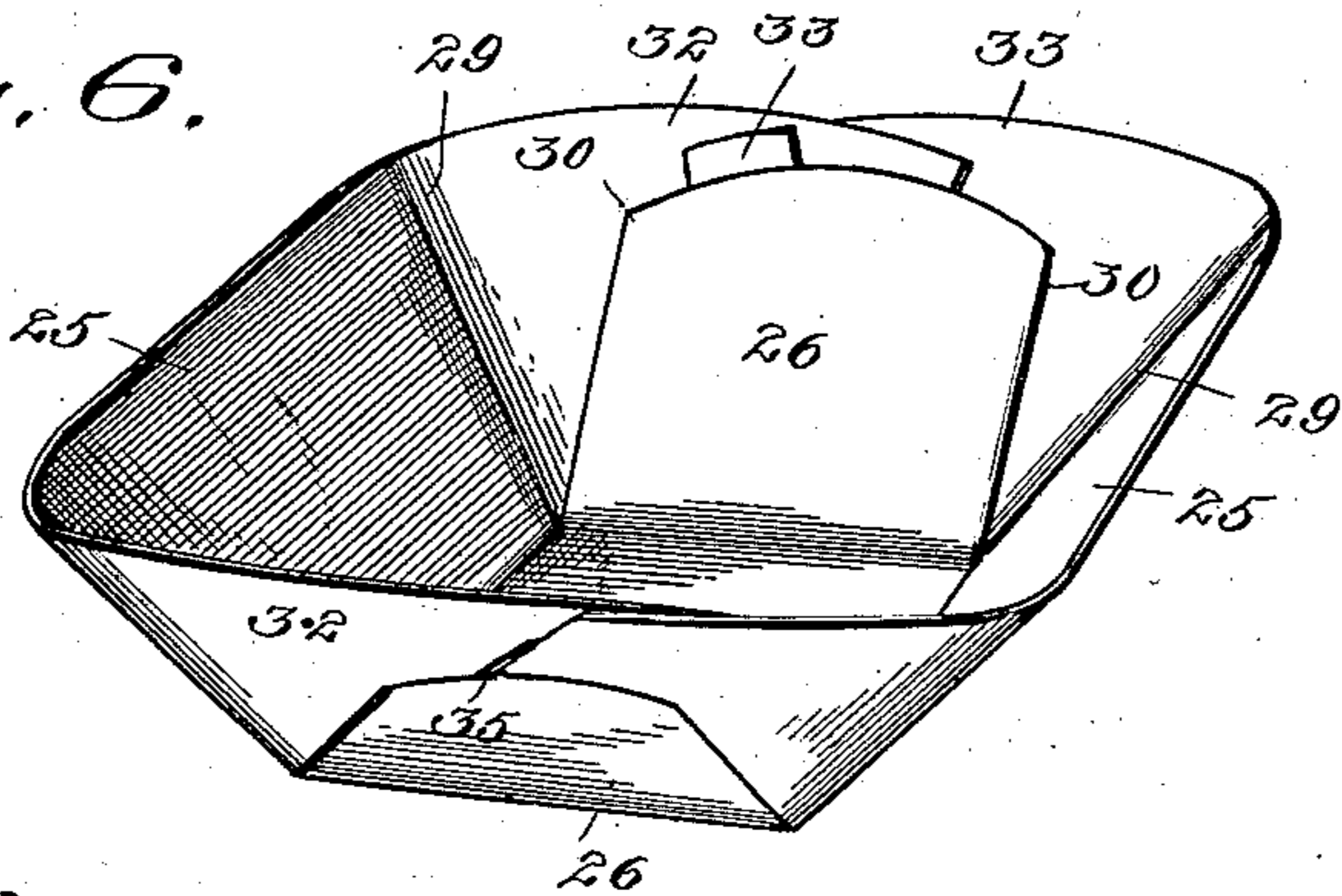
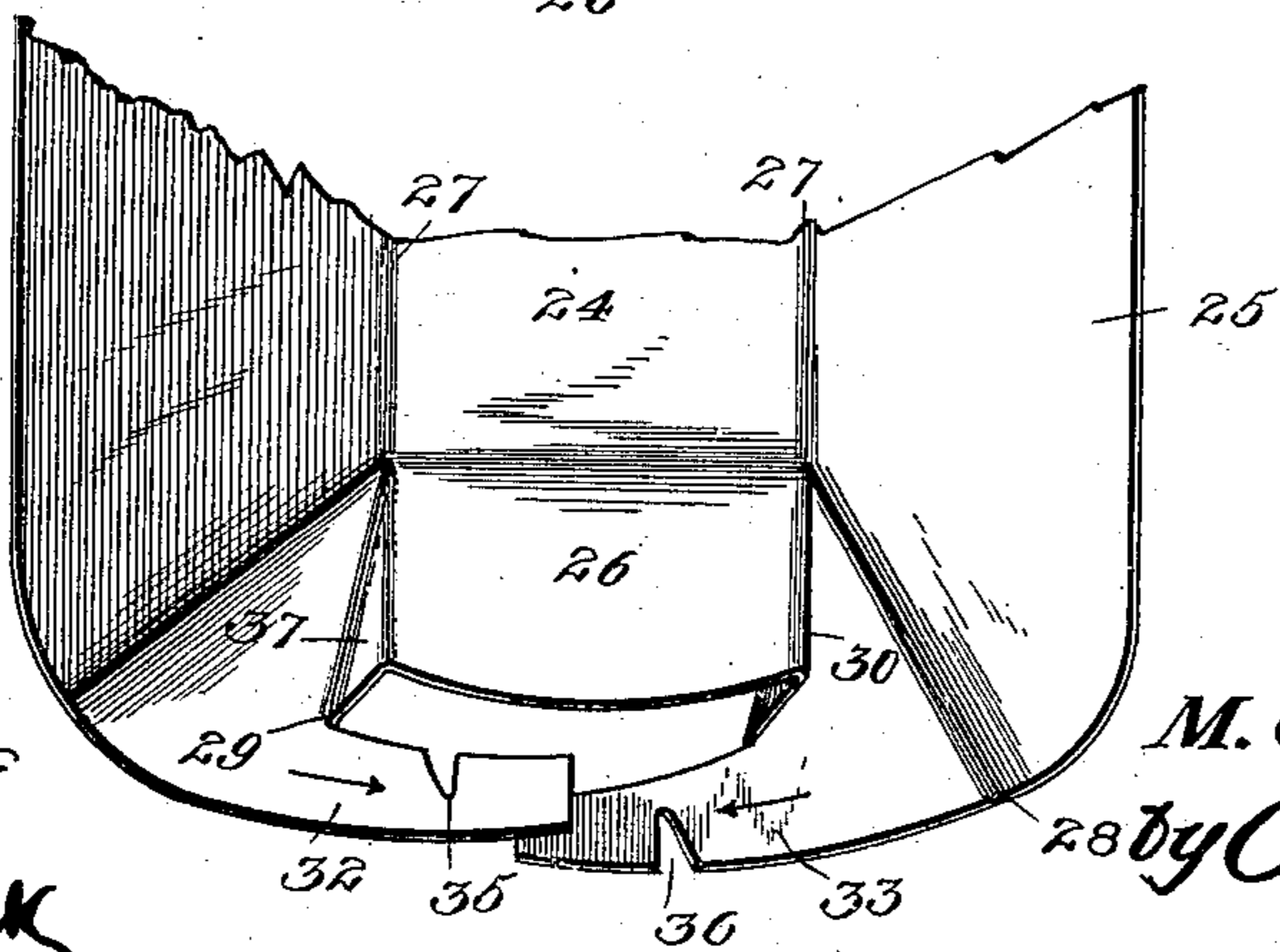


Fig. 7.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN O'MEARA, OF JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

## BUTTER-PLATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 661,071, dated November 6, 1900.

Application filed December 9, 1899. Serial No. 739,842. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARTIN O'MEARA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jackson, in the county of Jackson, in the State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Butter-Plates, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to paper vessels generally, but more especially to that class known to the trade as "butter" and "lard" dishes; and its object is to produce a simple, cheap, and water-tight dish of this character.

The invention consists of creasing or cutting and bending a blank in such manner that it may be folded to form a water-tight dish.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of a blank, the dotted lines indicating the fold. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a dish folded and made from the blank shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of another blank somewhat different from Fig. 1, parts being broken away. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a box or dish formed from the blank shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a top plan view of another form of blank. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a dish formed from the blank shown in Fig. 5; and Fig. 7 is a perspective view, partly broken away, illustrating one fold of the blank.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, 1 represents the blank, which is by suitable machinery creased on the lines 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, thus forming the side pieces 7 and 8, end pieces 9 and 10, and corner-pieces 11 and 12 and overlapping portions 13 and 14, the creases 6 being in direct longitudinal alinement with the creases 3. It will be seen from Fig. 1 that all the folds converge to the several corners of that portion of the blank which forms the bottom of the completed dish. To form a box from this blank, the first fold is made along the lines 6, the next fold is made along the lines 5, and then the portions 13 and 14 are respectively folded back against the under side of the end portions 9 and 10, where they are firmly secured by means of a suitable staple 15.

In Figs. 3 and 4 the blank is of substantially the same construction as that just described, with the exception that the creases 16 and 17 (corresponding to the creases 5 and 6 of Fig. 1) do not extend to the outer edge of the blank, and the ends of the blank are pro-

vided with a shear cut 18, whereby tongues 19 are formed, and a portion is cut from the ends of each tongue to leave the space 20 between them. To form a dish from this blank, it is first folded on the lines 17 backward, then on the lines 16, and then the portions 21 are folded back underneath the end portions 22, thus causing the tongues 19 to overlap, in which position the parts are secured together by means of a staple 23, as clearly shown in Fig. 4.

In Figs. 5, 6, and 7 I have shown another form of dish, which for some purposes is a preferred construction, and in said figures 24 is the bottom of the box to be formed and 25 and 26 the sides and ends, respectively, of the same. This blank is creased on the lines 27 for the sides and ends and on the lines 28 to form the corners. The blank is further creased for folding on the lines 29 and 30. Each end of the blank is provided with a shear cut 31, extending from one side to the other in an arc between the lines 29, thereby forming tongues 32 and 33 integral with the corner portions of the blank, the ends of which are cut away to leave a space 34 between them. The tongue 32 is provided with a notch 35, extending inwardly from its inner edge, while the tongue 33 is provided with a notch 36, extending inwardly from its outer edge, as clearly shown in Fig. 5. To form a dish from this blank, it is first folded very slightly on the lines 27 and 28, then it is given a decided backward fold on the lines 30, and then the portion 37 is folded back underneath the end portions 26. To secure the parts in this position, the tongues 32 and 33 are overlapped and the notches 35 and 36 interlocked, as shown in Fig. 6, thus firmly securing the parts together and forming a water-tight box without the use of staples, the box being complete within itself.

It will be understood when I refer to the length of the blank in the claims that I do not include in this the tongues shown in several of the views.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A plate of the class described, comprising a blank folded on parallel longitudinal lines to form the sides, and having parallel trans-

verse folds extending between said longitudinal folds to form the bottom and ends, each of said ends being provided with parallel longitudinal folds in alinement with the longitudinal folds between the bottom and sides, folds  
 5 between said sides and ends to form the corners, said folds extending at an obtuse angle to the folds between the bottom and sides, folds between said corner folds and the longitudinal folds of the ends to form overlapping portions adapted to lie beneath the ends, said folds extending at an acute angle to said longitudinal folds of the ends, shear cuts  
 10 lying between the folds extending at an acute angle to the longitudinal folds of the ends to form tongues, said tongues being adapted to overlap, and means for securing said tongues together.

20 2. A plate of the class described, comprising a blank folded on parallel longitudinal lines to form the sides, and having parallel transverse folds extending between said longitudinal

25 folds to form the bottom and ends, each of said ends being provided with parallel longitudinal folds in alinement with the longitudinal folds between the bottom and sides, folds between said sides and ends to form the corners, said folds extending at an obtuse angle to the folds between the bottom and sides, folds between said corner folds and the longitudinal folds of the ends to form overlapping portions adapted to lie beneath the ends, said folds extending at an acute angle to said longitudinal folds of the ends, shear cuts  
 35 between the ends and the corners, said cuts lying between the folds extending at an acute angle to the longitudinal folds of the ends to form tongues, said tongues being adapted to overlap and provided with notches adapted to interlock for securing the tongues together. 40

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