

No. 671,759.

Patented Apr. 9, 1901.

J. T. CRAW.
PAPER BOX.

(Application filed Jan. 4, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

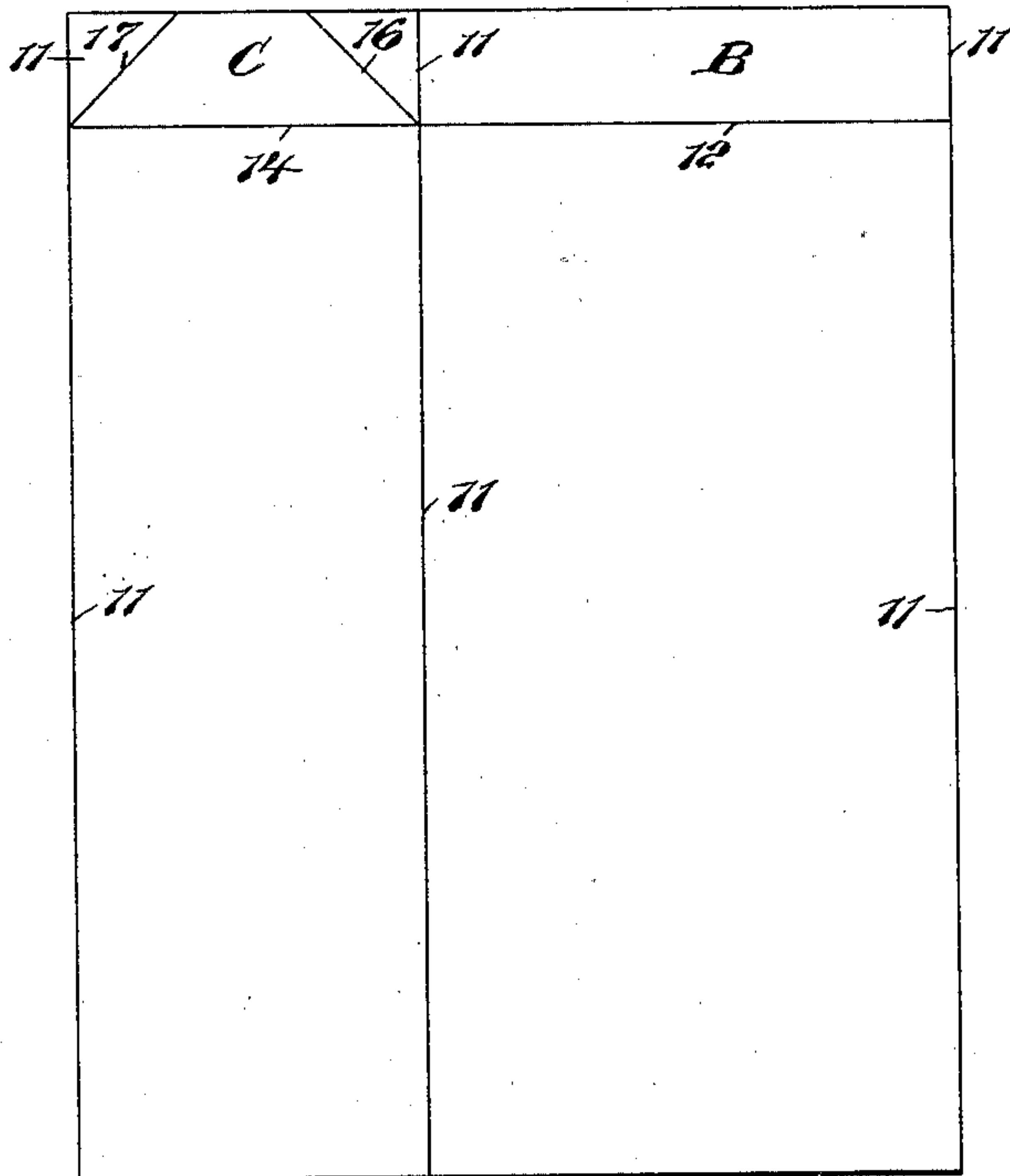
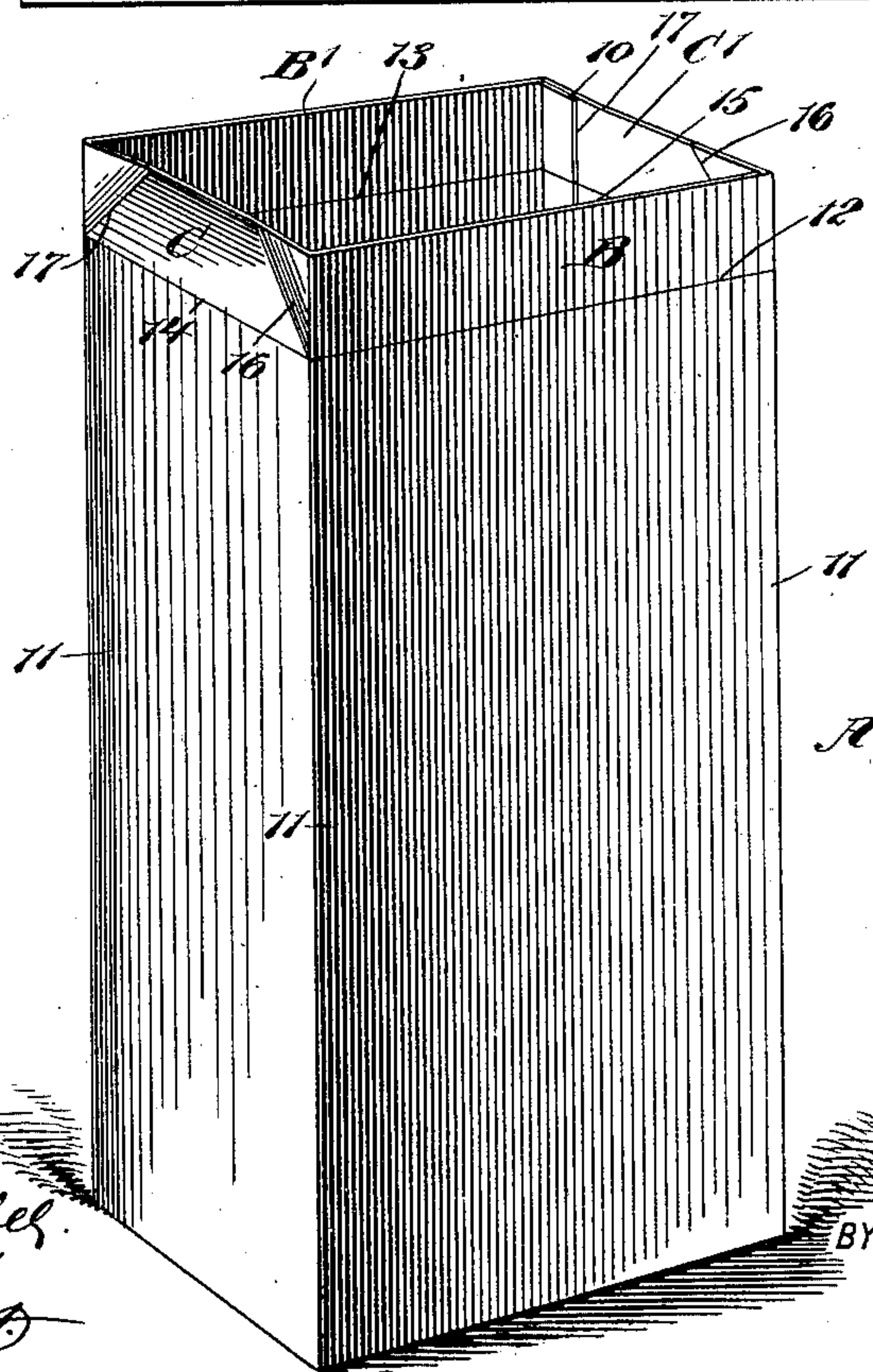


Fig. 2.



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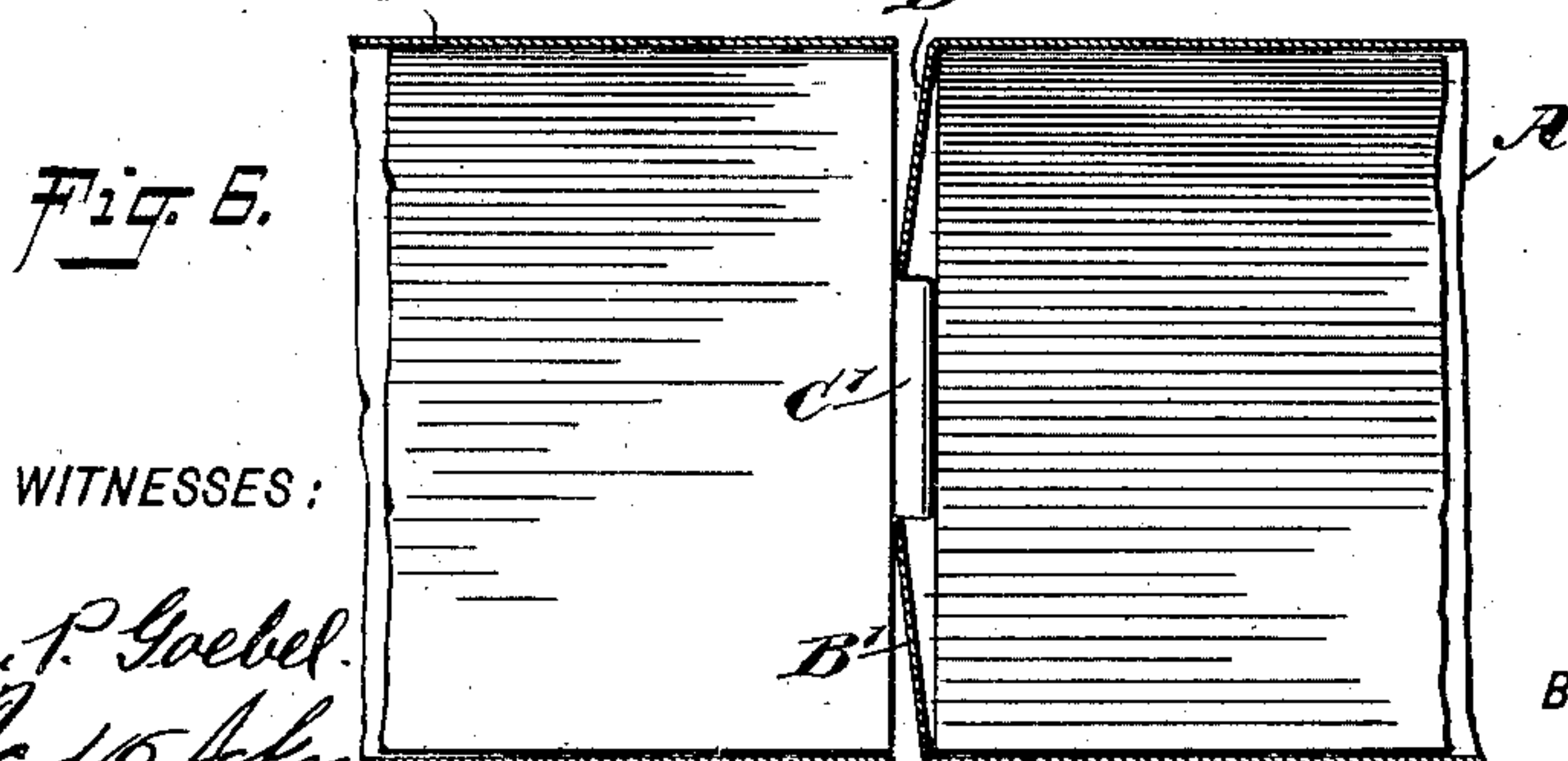
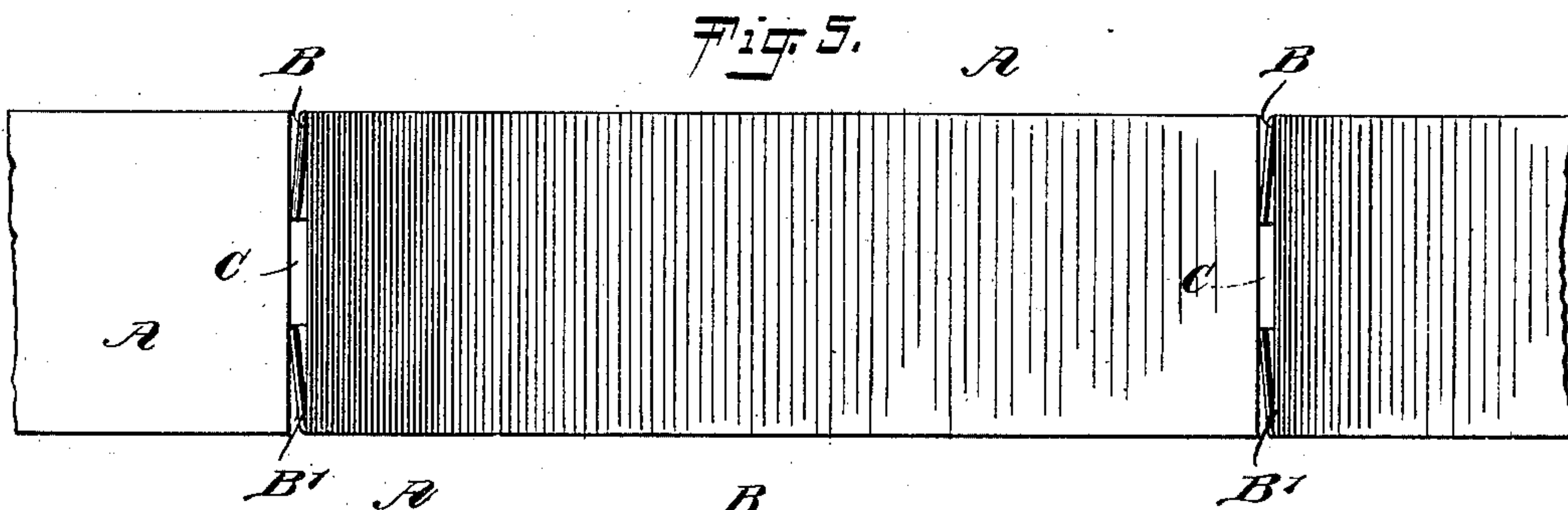
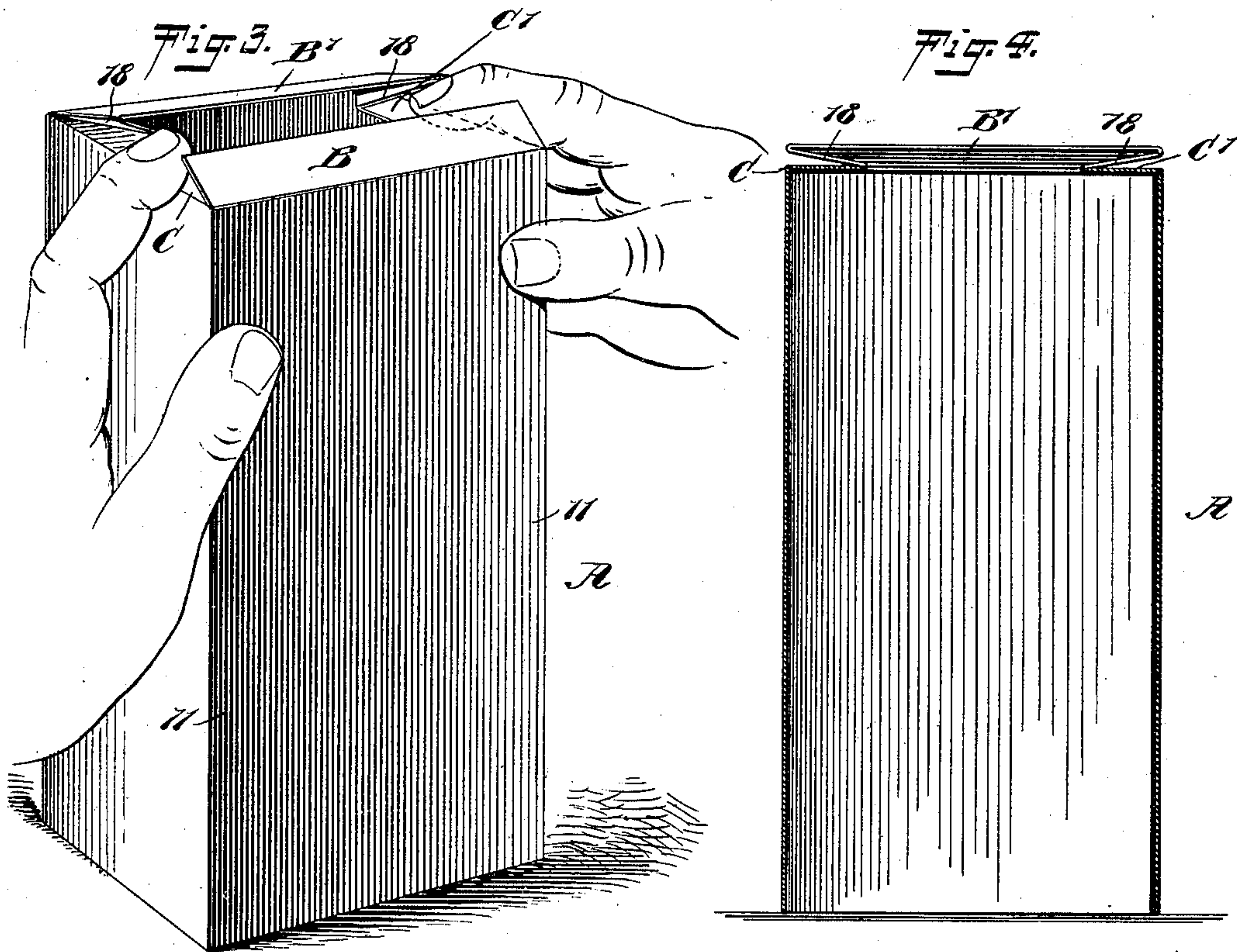
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH T. CRAW, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO ROBERT P. BROWN AND EDWARD L. BAILEY, OF PHILADELPHIA,
PENNSYLVANIA.

PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 671,759, dated April 9, 1901.

Application filed January 4, 1901. Serial No. 42,096. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH T. CRAW, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Paper Boxes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

One purpose of the invention is to provide a paper box especially adapted as a wrapper or envelop for fine or fancy bricks, and so to construct the box that it may be partially open at both ends, or entirely open at one end and partially open at the opposite end, and, furthermore, to produce the partial closure of an end of a box through the medium of side and end flaps in such manner that cushions are formed against which another box containing a brick may abut, thus enabling such bricks to be packed and shipped without damage.

A further purpose of the invention is so to construct the box that it may be quickly placed in position on a brick and a cushion or the cushions formed, and so that the brick may be quickly removed from the box.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improved box folded flat. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the improved box opened up. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the improved box, and likewise illustrates the manner in which the flaps are folded and the cushions formed at the same time that the box is placed over a brick. Fig. 4 is a vertical section through the improved box. Fig. 5 is a plan view of several boxes containing bricks placed end to end, illustrating the manner in which the cushions act; and Fig. 6 is a transverse section through the abutting ends of two boxes, illustrating the bricks therein and the manner in which the bricks are cushioned when packed end to end.

The box is made of a single piece of mate-

rial, strawboard, cardboard, or the like being employed, and the blank from which the box is formed is of greater length than width and its edges are straight. The blank is provided with a series of longitudinal score-lines 11, extending from one end to the other, and these score-lines are so placed relative to each other as to produce alternate wide and narrow panels. When a box is to be formed, the side edges of the blank are glued or otherwise secured together, as shown at 10 in Fig. 2, the connection being made adjacent to one of the score-lines 11. When the blank is thus connected, a box A is formed which is of the shape of a brick, the wider panels forming the front and rear faces of the box and the narrower panels the side faces of the same.

In addition to the score-lines 11 horizontal or transverse score-lines are produced in the blank near one end. The transverse or horizontal score-lines which cross the wider panels are designated as 12 and 13, the corresponding score-lines which cross the side panels are designated as 14 and 15. Thus front and rear flaps B and B' are formed at one end of the box and likewise side flaps C and C'. Each side flap C and C' is provided with two diagonal score-lines 16 and 17, and these diagonal score-lines 16 and 17 extend from the lower corners of the said end panels in an upward and inward direction to the outer edges of the panels, as is clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

While I have shown flaps located at one end of the box, the other end of said box being entirely open, I desire it to be understood that flaps may be produced at both ends of the box, if found desirable or necessary. The flaps are of such width that when they are folded down, as shown in Fig. 3, an open space is obtained between their inner edges.

When a box has been formed as described and it is to be placed over a brick, the operator grasps the box at its sides by both hands, as shown in Fig. 3, and slips the box over the brick, and while slipping the box over the brick the operator presses down, preferably with the forefingers, upon the central portions of the side flaps C and C', causing the said flaps to break at the score-lines 16 and 17, and the side flaps will be drawn down by the end flaps, and folds 18 will be formed be-

tween the outer faces of the end flaps and the inner faces of the side flaps. These folds form cushions, since the flaps are not glued to each other. After the flaps have been
5 folded upon the brick as has been described the end of the box in which the flaps are formed is placed against the exposed portion of the brick at the open end of an adjacent box, and in this manner the bricks may be
10 placed close together and shipped without danger of breakage or of injury, since the various bricks have cushions between them.

It is obvious that a box may be quickly slipped off from a brick when the brick is
15 needed. It is designed, however, that the boxes shall remain on the bricks until they are to be used, thus protecting them from being chipped or damaged.

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

As an improved article of manufacture, a

wrapper or envelop for bricks, comprising a rectangular box-like body formed of paper and provided at one end with side and end
25 flaps which when folded are left free, each of the flaps being of a width less than the distance between sides of the body and two opposing flaps being provided with diagonal score-lines extending from the lower corners
30 of the flaps upward and inward to the edges of the flaps and terminating short of each other, whereby when the flaps are folded a space will intervene their inner edges and folds formed between the opposing faces of
35 the said flaps at the corners thereof, said folds forming with the flaps cushions, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH T. CRAW.

Witnesses:

J. FRED. ACKER,

EVERARD BOLTON MARSHALL.