

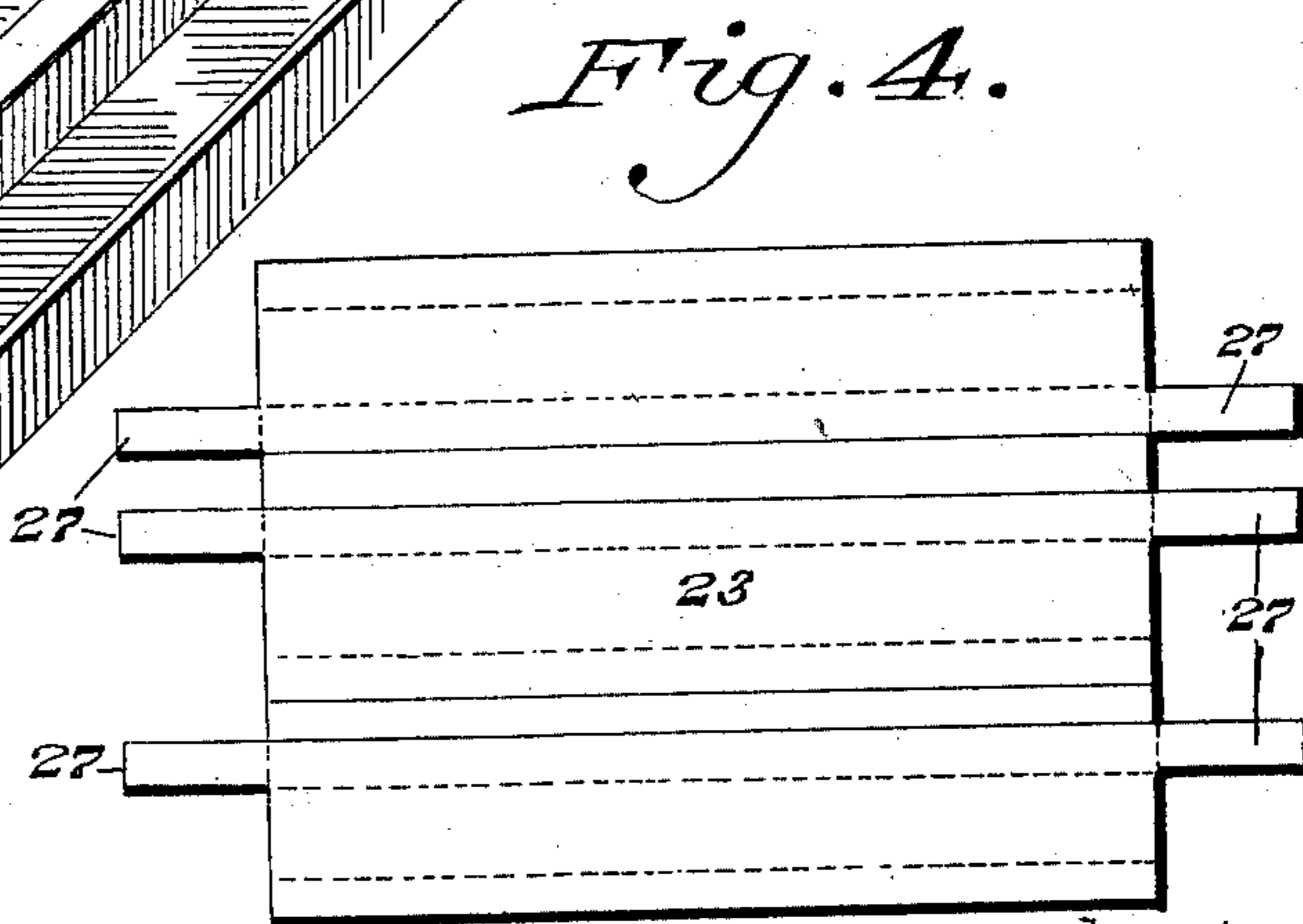
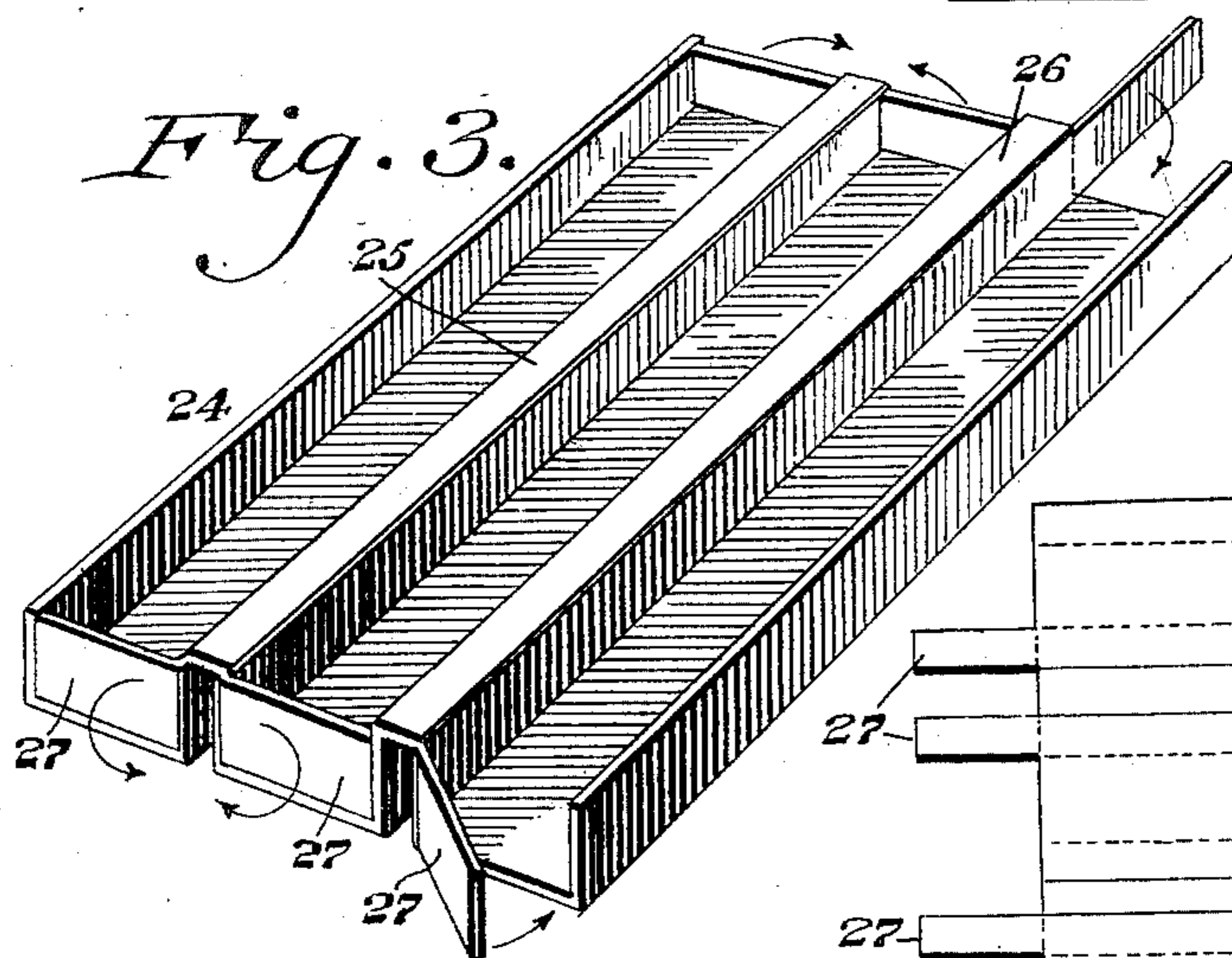
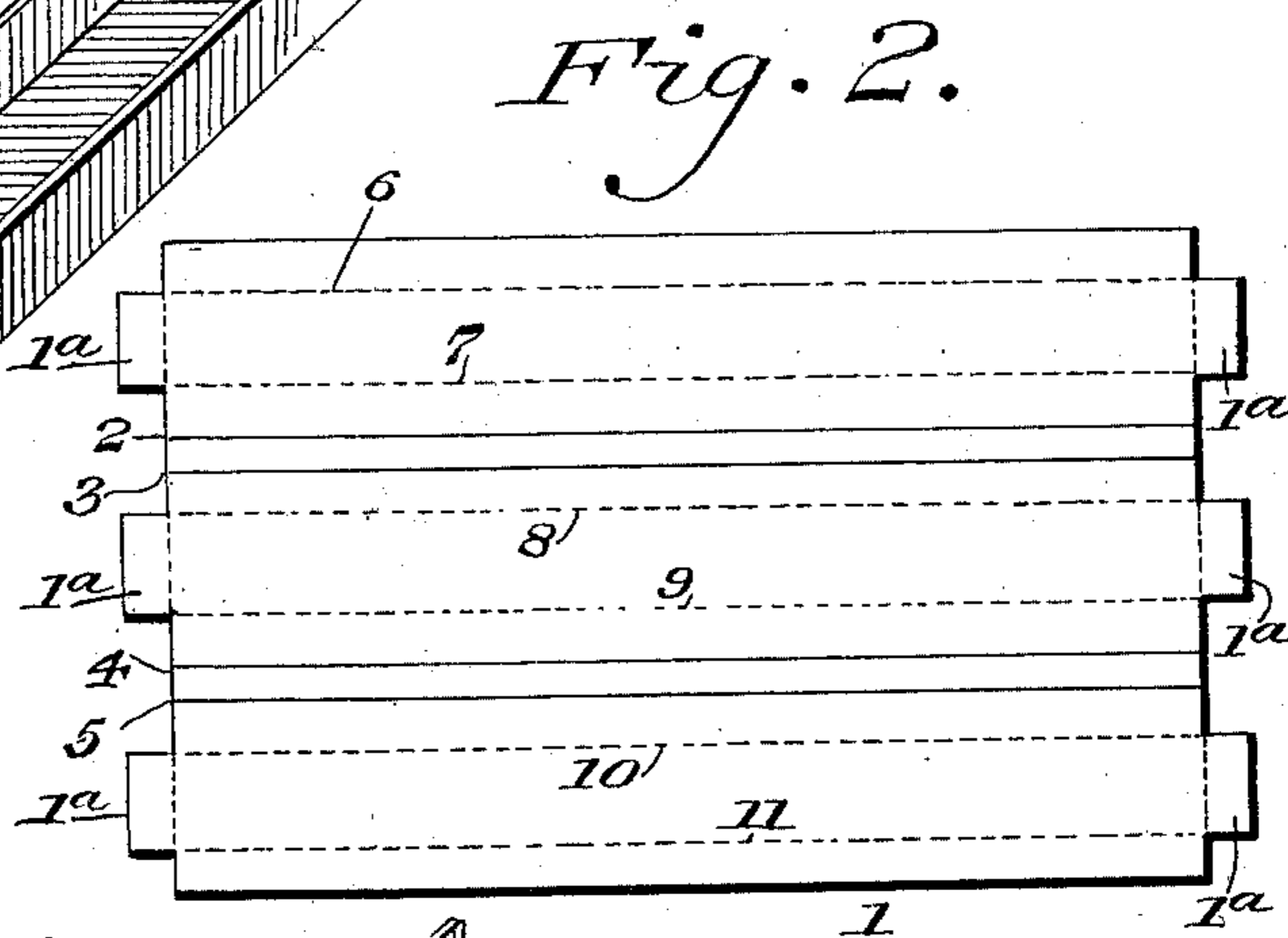
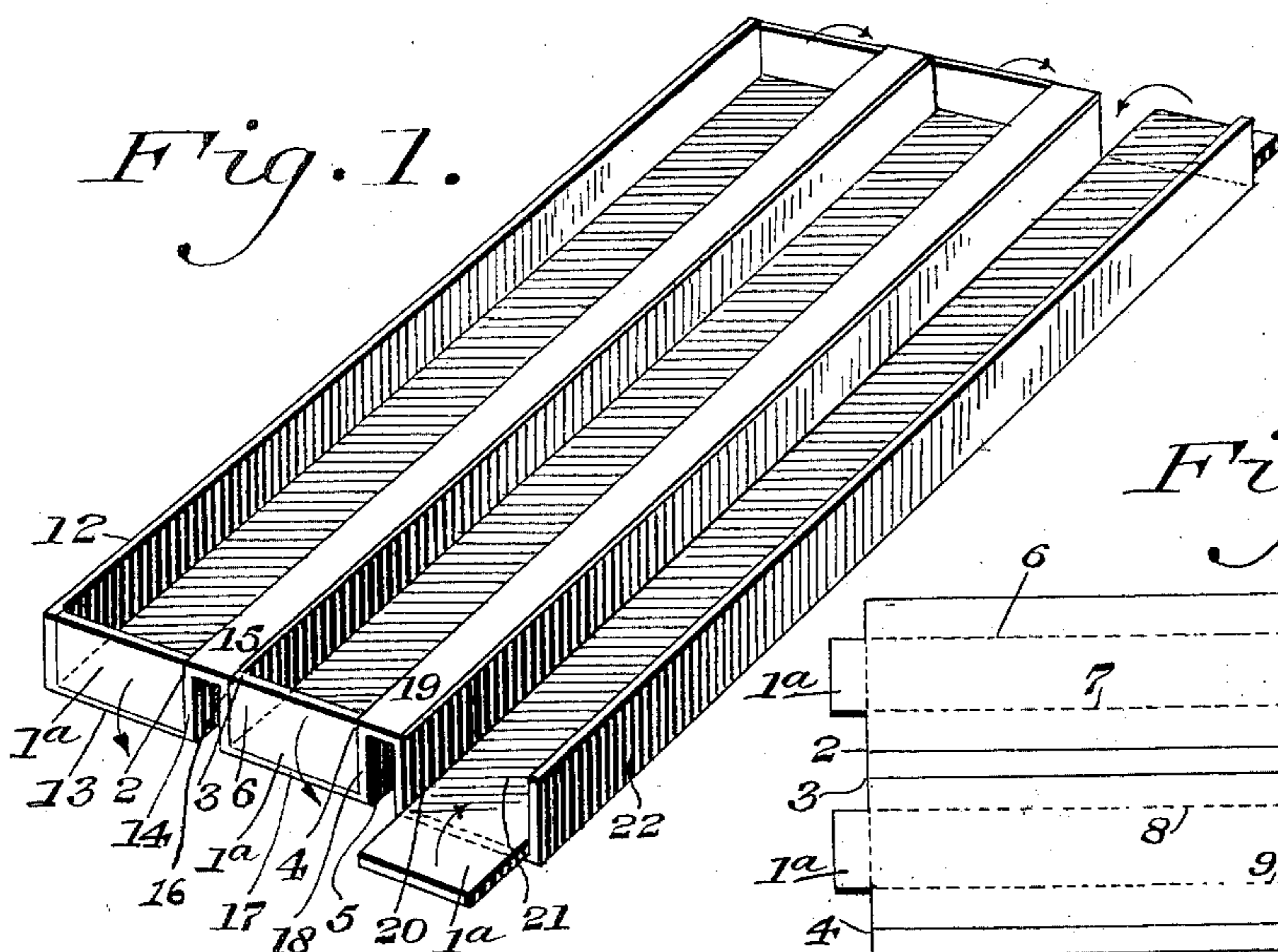
No. 703,141.

Patented June 24, 1902.

I. LEVY.
NECKTIE BOX, &c.

(Application filed Sept. 3, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC LEVY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

NECKTIE-BOX, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 703,141, dated June 24, 1902.

Application filed September 3, 1901. Serial No. 74,073. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC LEVY, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Trays for Necktie or other Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved construction of trays for necktie and other boxes; and it consists more especially of an improvement in the formation of the partitions or separating-spaces for neckwear and other paper boxes, said partitions being formed out of a tray composed of a single piece of material and scored or bent, so that the channels or spaces between the partitions will be parallel and always of the uniform width desired, the principal advantages of my invention being that by this mode of forming the partitions fully two-thirds of the time and cost of labor are saved, and where formerly it was absolutely necessary to employ skilled operators to form and make these partitions and put them in place, under which conditions said partitions were likely to move out of position, by my invention I am enabled to employ unskilled and inexperienced labor with better results, thereby greatly reducing the cost of manufacturing the boxes. I am also enabled to make said partitions of such a nature that they may be constructed of material of a better grade than the outer portion of the body of the box, whereby the box is stiffened and the cost of materials employed in the manufacture of the same is reduced to a minimum.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved partition. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the blank from which the partitions are made. Fig. 3 represents a perspective view of an embodiment of my invention. Fig. 4 represents a plan view of the blank from which such partitions are formed.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

The partitions seen in Fig. 1 are formed from a blank 1, which is provided on one side with the scorings 2, 3, 4, and 5, upon the opposite side with the scorings 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, whereby when the parts are bent into position seen in Fig. 1 the side wall 12, the

base 13, the upright wall 14, the top 15, the upright wall 16, the base 17, the upright wall 18, the top 19, the upright wall 20, the base 21, and the upright wall 22 are formed, it being apparent that the outer surfaces of the upright walls 12 and 22 are designed to contact with the contiguous faces of the opposite sides of the box, into which the tray is placed when the parts are assembled. The blank 1 is formed with the projections 1^a or tabs, as seen clearly in Fig. 2, which when the blank is bent into the form seen in Fig. 1 form continuations of the bases 13, 17, and 21, and which tabs are adapted to be bent upwardly in the direction indicated by the arrow at the right of Fig. 1 when the material contained in the partitions is placed in position within the box.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I have shown another embodiment of the principle of my invention wherein 23 designates the blank from which the tray 24, (seen in Fig. 3,) containing the partitions having the tops 25 and 26, is produced. The blank 23 seen in Fig. 4 is substantially the same as that seen in Fig. 2, with the exception of the tabs 27, which latter are bent in the direction of the arrows in Fig. 3 in forming the partitions seen in Fig. 3, it being apparent that the partitions seen in Fig. 3 are similar to the partitions seen in Fig. 2, with the exception that the tabs 27 are folded in a different direction from the tabs 1^a seen in Fig. 1, being bent in a direction at right angles thereto, as will be readily understood. It is believed to be unnecessary to describe in detail the precise manner of scoring the blanks, forming the tabs thereon, and bending the same into the shape shown, as this will be apparent to those skilled in this art.

It is to be noted that the vertical walls of the partitions which are joined by the tops form a substantial hollow intermediate partition between the goods-receiving portions of the tray.

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

1. A tray for a necktie or other box, formed from an integral blank, provided with scorings on opposite faces thereof, the portions of said blank exterior to the outer scorings

being bent upwardly to form the outer side walls of said tray, and the portions of said blank intermediate said outer scorings being suitably deflected to form intermediate partitions, and tabs filling the spaces intermediate the extremities of said partitions and side walls foldable between the partitions and side walls.

2. A tray for a necktie or other box, formed from an integral blank, provided with scorings on opposite faces thereof, the portions of said blank exterior to the outer scorings being bent upwardly to form the outer side

walls of said tray, and the portions of said blank intermediate said outer scorings being suitably deflected to form intermediate partitions, and spacing devices for holding said walls and partitions in proper alinement, said spacing devices consisting of tabs integral with said trays and being bent to completely close the openings between the extremities of said partitions and walls.

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