

No. 770,946.

PATENTED SEPT. 27, 1904.

W. J. WALKER.  
BOX.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 26, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1

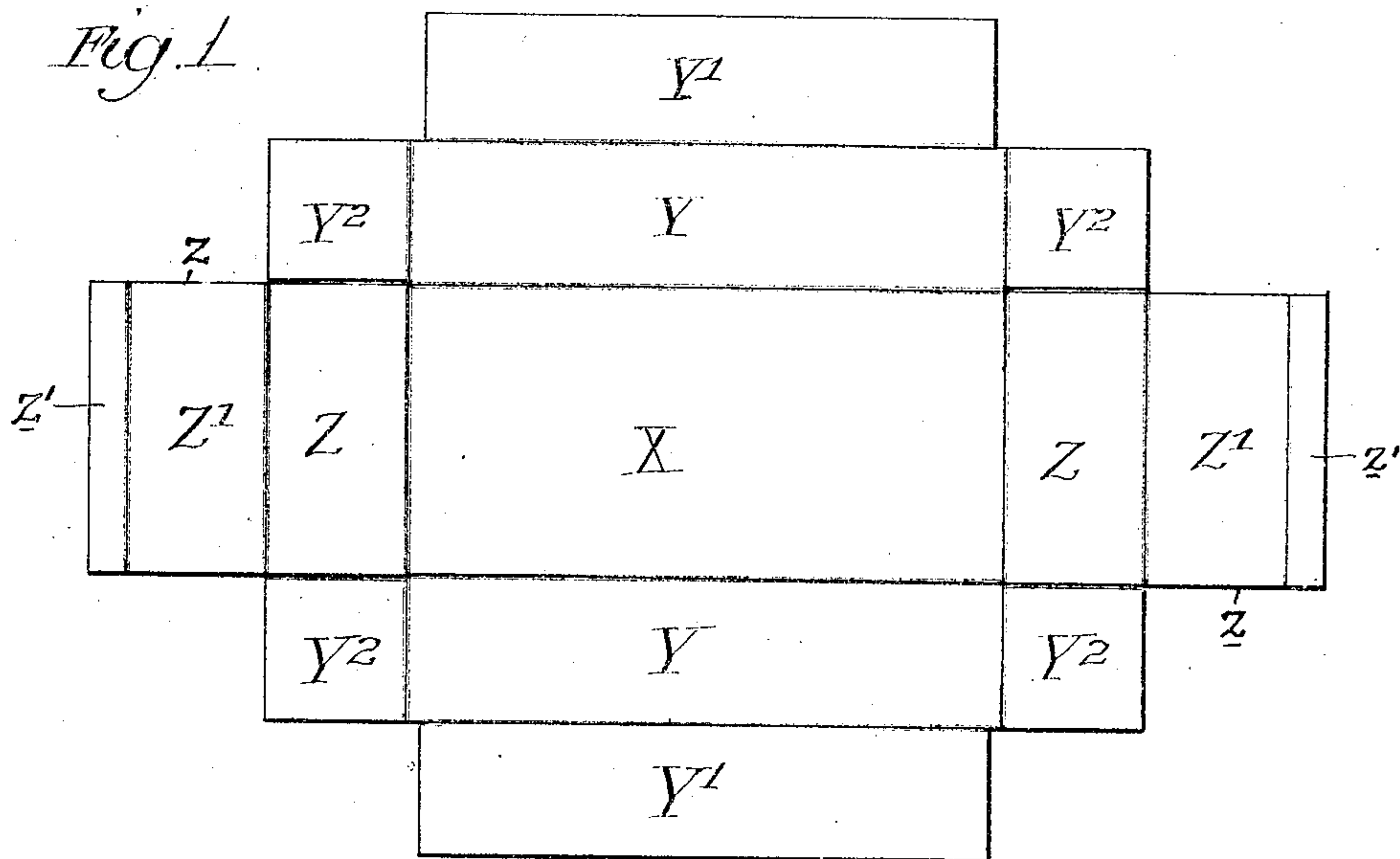


Fig. 2

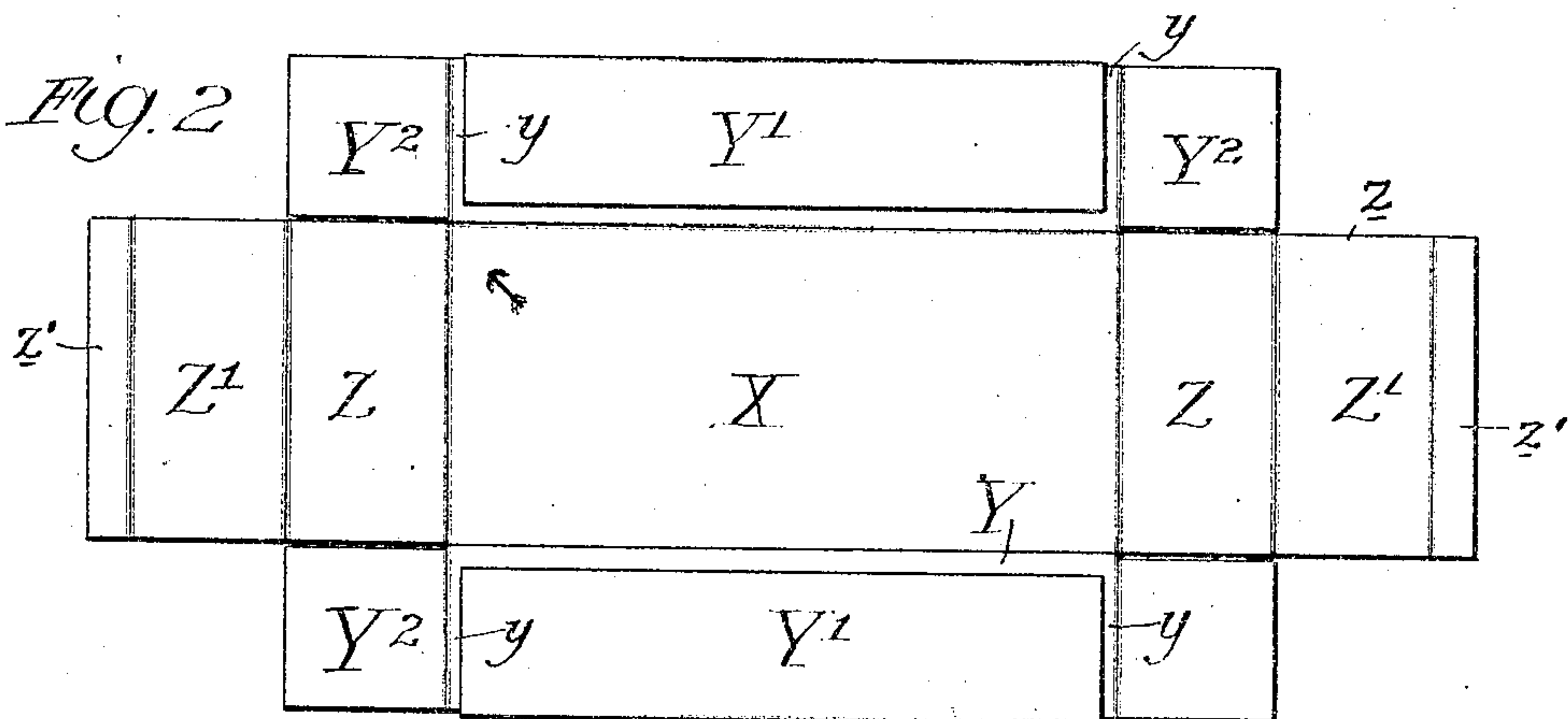


Fig. 3

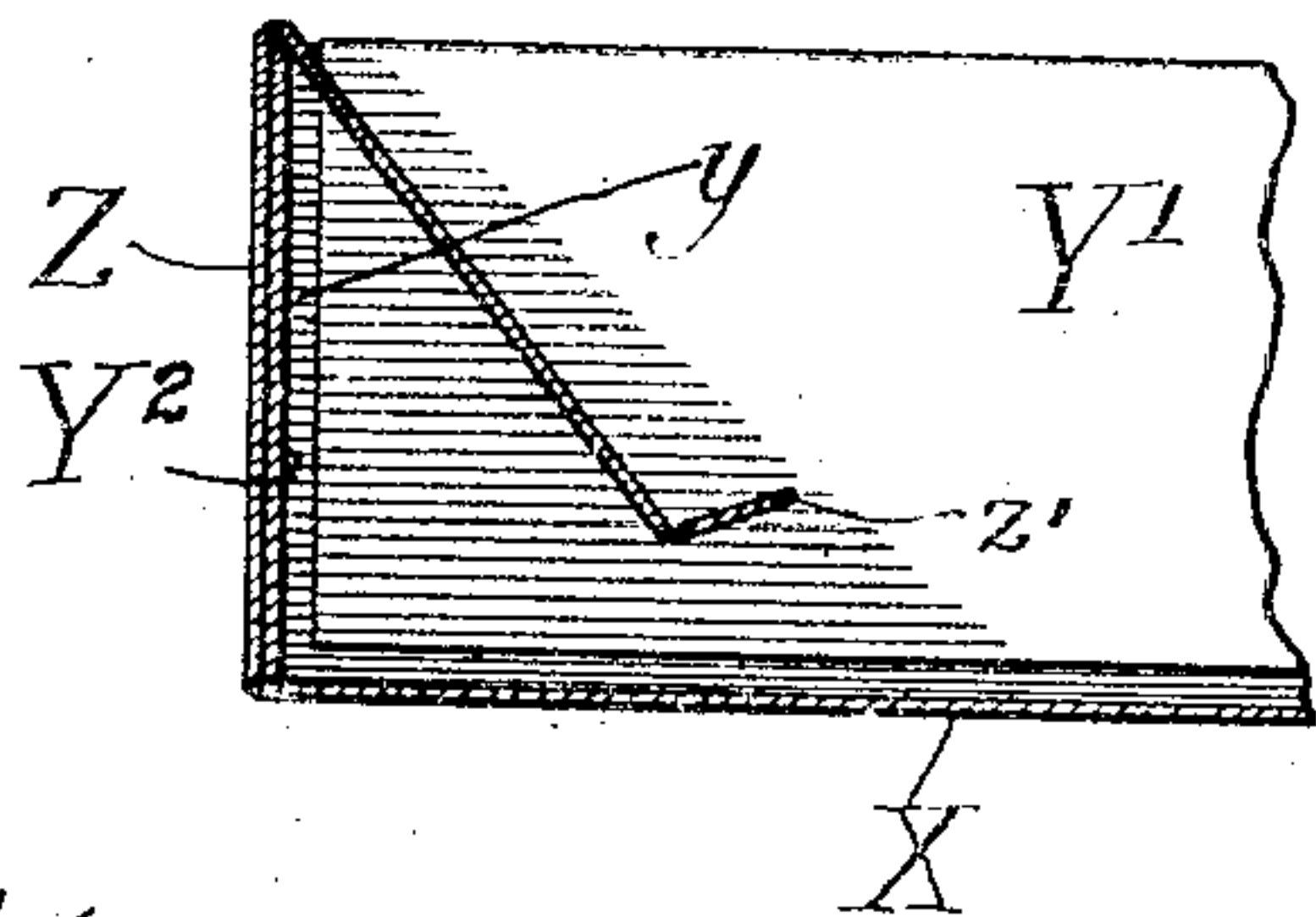
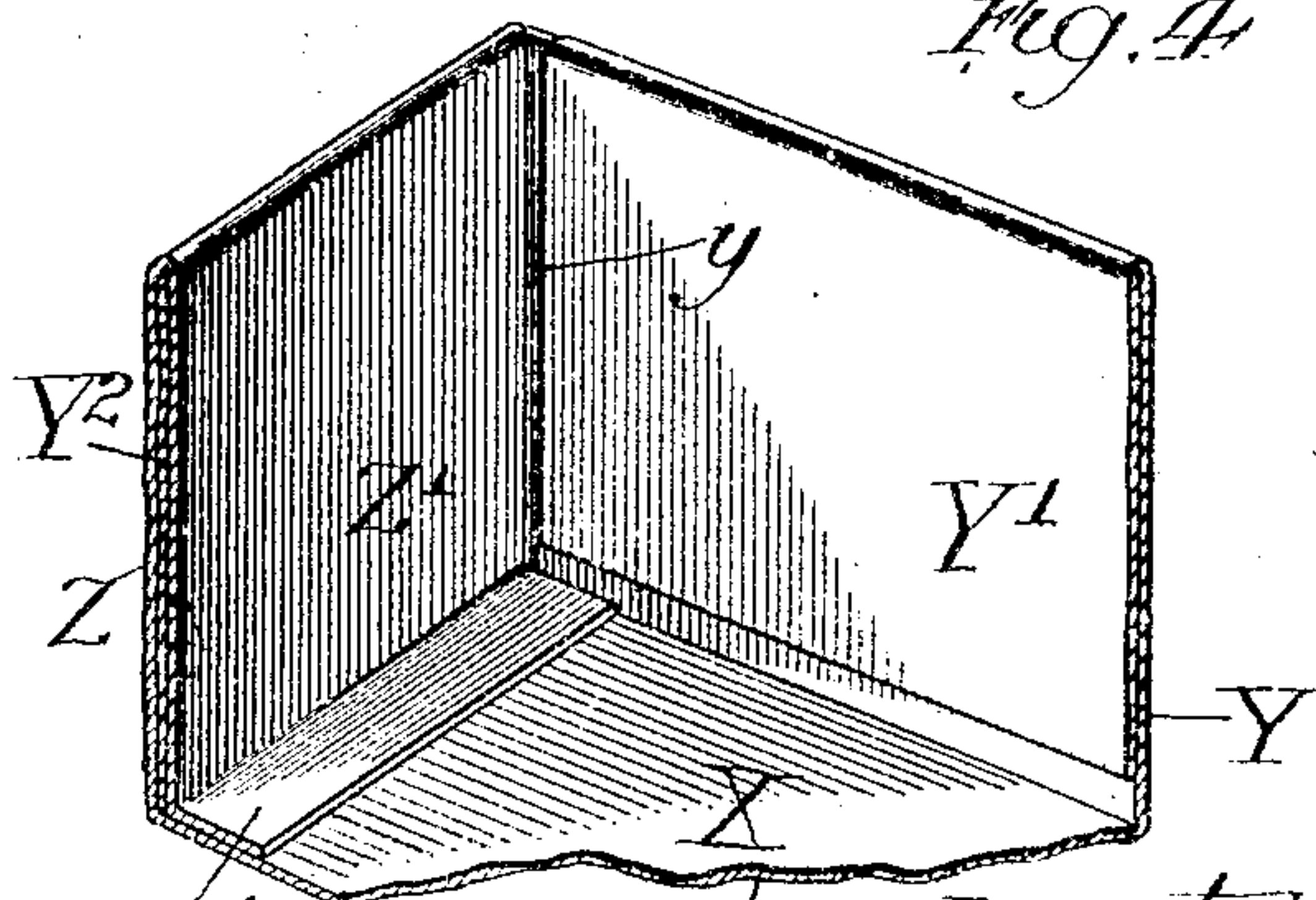


Fig. 4



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO CHICAGO FOLDING BOX COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

## BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 770,946, dated September 27, 1904.

Application filed January 26, 1903. Serial No. 140,554. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. WALKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to folding or knock-down paper boxes in which all the parts of the body of the box are formed from integral blanks; and it consists in a novel organization of the parts constituting the body of the box wherein the flaps of the end walls enter between the ends of the inturned side extensions and the side flaps to hold the parts in box-like form.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a blank from which my improved box is made. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but with the lateral extensions of the side walls inturned upon the inner faces of the walls. Fig. 3 is an inside end view of the blank in partly folded or assembled condition, and Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the inside of one corner of the box when the parts are assembled looking in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings, the blank from which the body of my improved box is formed comprises a rectangular central portion X, which forms the base or bottom of the box, sides Y, ends Z, lateral side extensions Y', side flaps Y<sup>2</sup>, and end flaps Z', all cut in a single piece from suitable stock. The extensions Y' are slightly shorter and narrower than the sides Y and are folded over and pasted upon the inner faces of the sides, as is usually done in this class of devices, providing a cut-away at each end and the free side edges of said side walls, as shown in Fig. 2. When the sides are bent to vertical positions in folding the blank to box-like form, the side flaps Y<sup>2</sup> are turned inwardly across the ends of the box, whereby a space *y* is provided on the interior face of the side walls at each corner between the side flaps and the side extensions and also between the free side edges of each side extension and the bottom X, as shown in Fig. 3.

When the ends Z are turned up to vertical position upon the outside of the inturned side flaps, the end flaps Z' are carried over the tops of the side flaps and bent downwardly against their inner faces to confine the side flaps in place between the ends and end flaps, whereby the end flaps constitute the interior faces of the ends of the box. The end flaps Z' are of at least the width of the central portion X and of the same height as the side walls Y, and their side edges *z* pass within the spaces *y* between the ends of the inturned side extensions and the side flaps, the end flaps yielding slightly to permit this action and returning to normal position by the elasticity of the material, whereby the edges of the flaps Z' cooperate with the inturned side extensions for their full depth, and the sides and ends are thus interlocked to hold the several parts in box-like form. The edges *z* preferably frictionally engage the inner faces of the sides Y within the recesses, and as the width of each space preferably is approximately equal to the thickness of the stock from which the blank is cut it is apparent that the edges of the extensions Y' are flush against the edge portions of the end flaps and the parts present unbroken smooth corners. By this construction the parts are all held in assembled position, and the exterior finish of the box presents no slits, cuts, or other defacements, while the interior presents four smooth and unbroken walls without any tongues, projections, &c.

The end flaps Z' may be slightly wider than the ends Z, so that when they are sprung behind the inturned side flaps they will engage the sides more tenaciously, and they may also be provided with end extensions *z'* of substantially the same width as the end flaps to frictionally engage against the bottom X and whose end edges seat themselves in the spaces between the side edges of the flaps Y' and the bottom of the box, so as to more effectually hold the flaps Z' against dislodgment.

It is understood that the blank is suitably scored along the lines upon which it is to be bent to form the box, so that they may be

shipped in knockdown form and be readily and easily assembled in box-like form by the jobber or dealer.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure  
5 by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

A knockdown box composed of a base or bottom, and sides and ends integral therewith, the sides having end flaps and being provided with intumed extensions pasted thereto and  
10 which are shorter and narrower than the sides by approximately the thickness of the material of which the box is made, the ends having flaps of the same width as the bottom to confine the side flaps and whose edges spring into  
15 and occupy the spaces between the ends of the intumed side extensions and the end flaps and

are secured thereby, and the end flaps being of the same height as the side walls and also being provided with extensions which frictionally engage the bottom and whose end  
20 edges seat themselves in the spaces between the edges of the said side extensions and the said bottom, each of said end flaps and its associated extension being retained in position  
25 independently of the other.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM J. WALKER.

Witnesses:

D. E. ELICK,  
B. WALLIS.