No. 815,543. PATENTED MAR. 20, 1906.

C. A. LEYH.

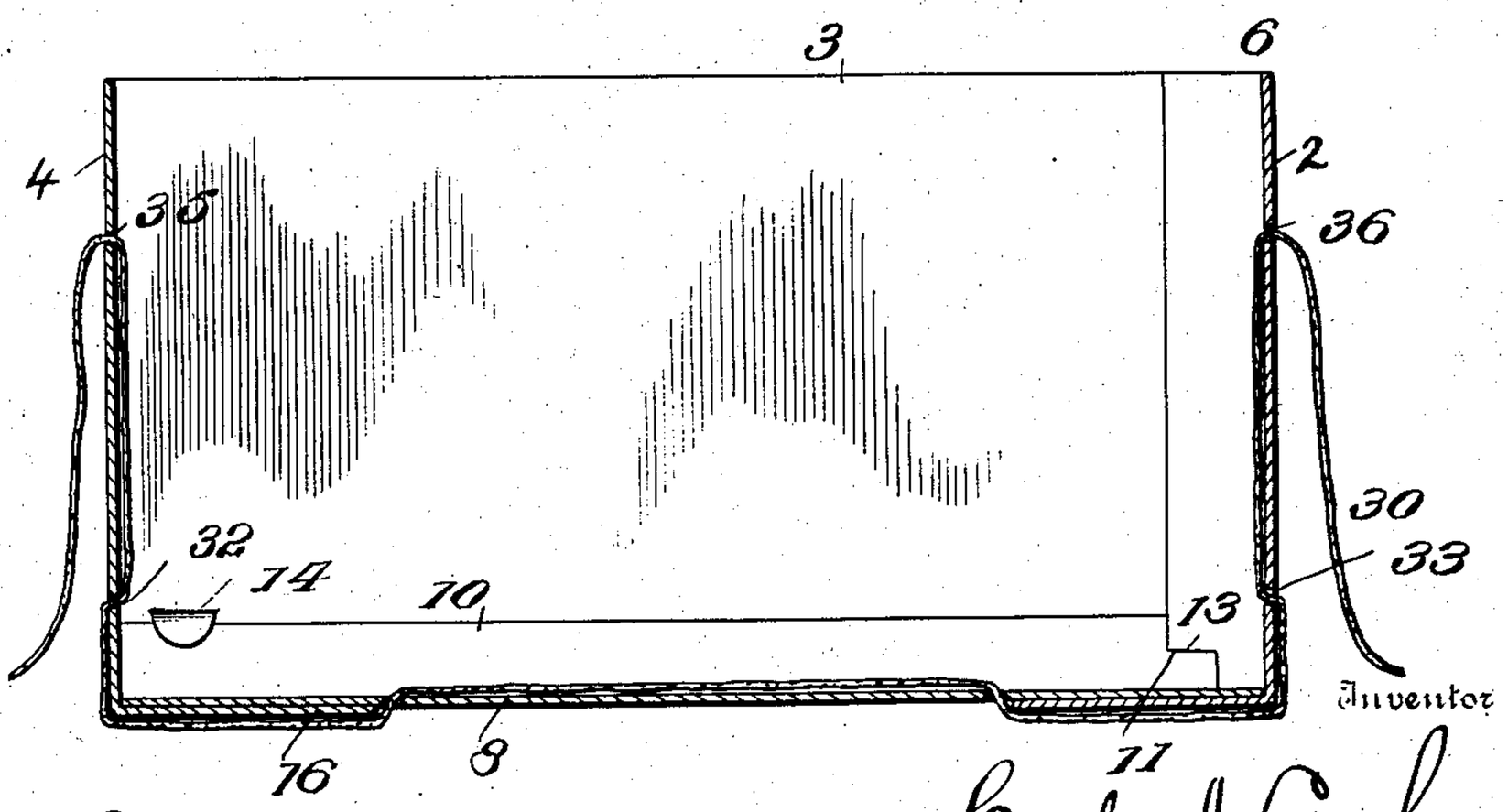
MILLINERY BOX.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 25, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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Inventor

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

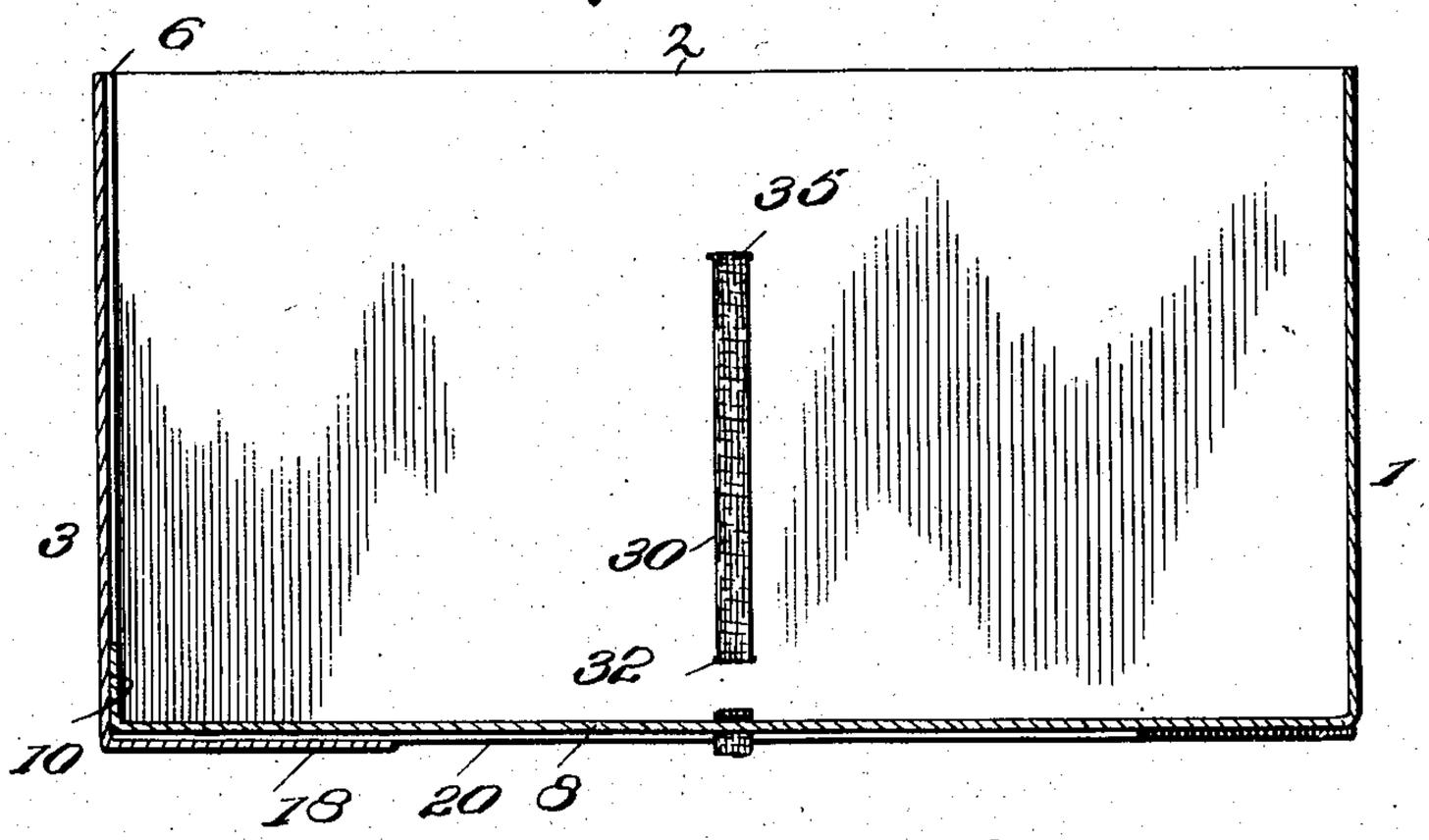


Fig. 4.

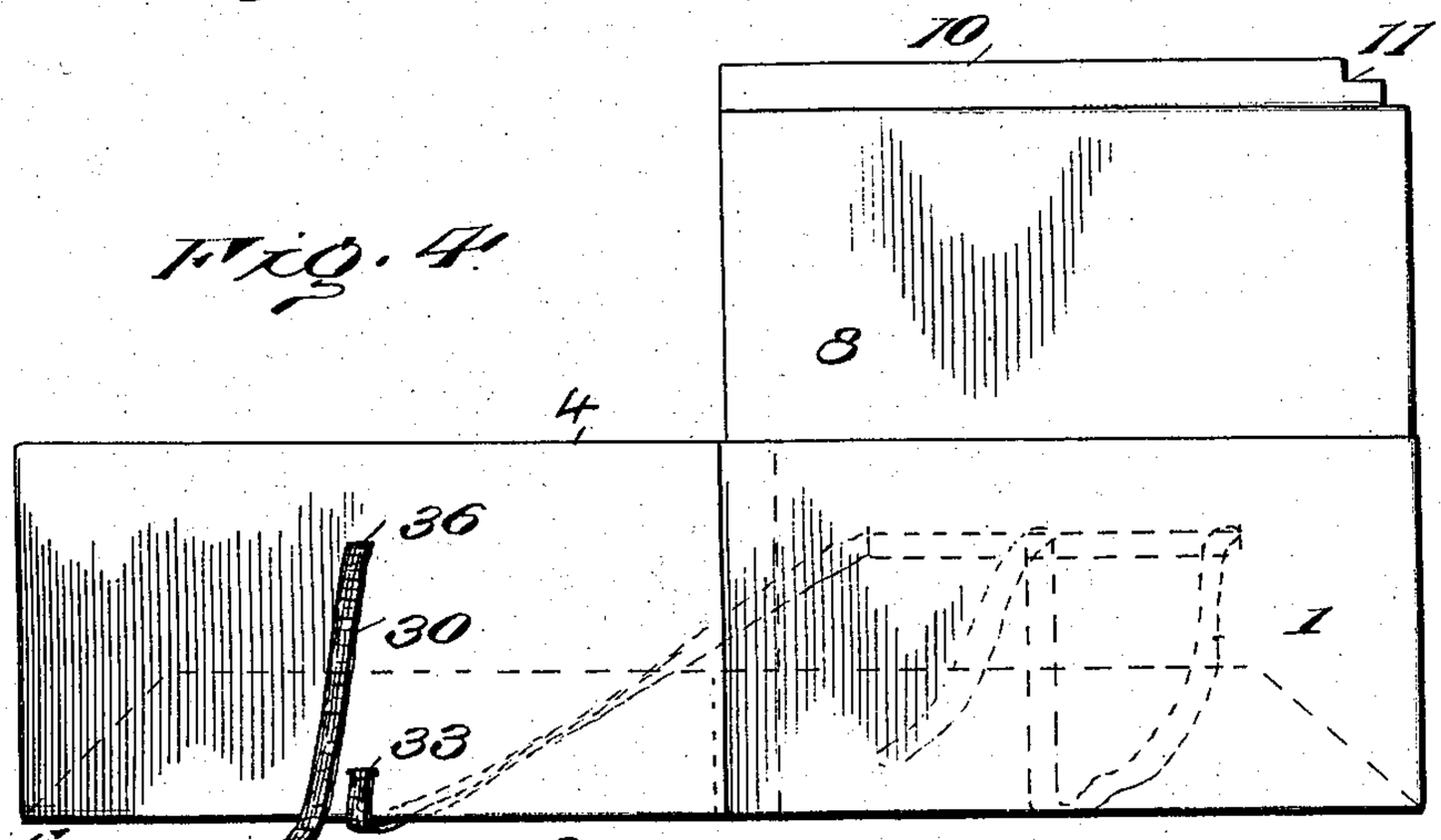


Fig. 5.

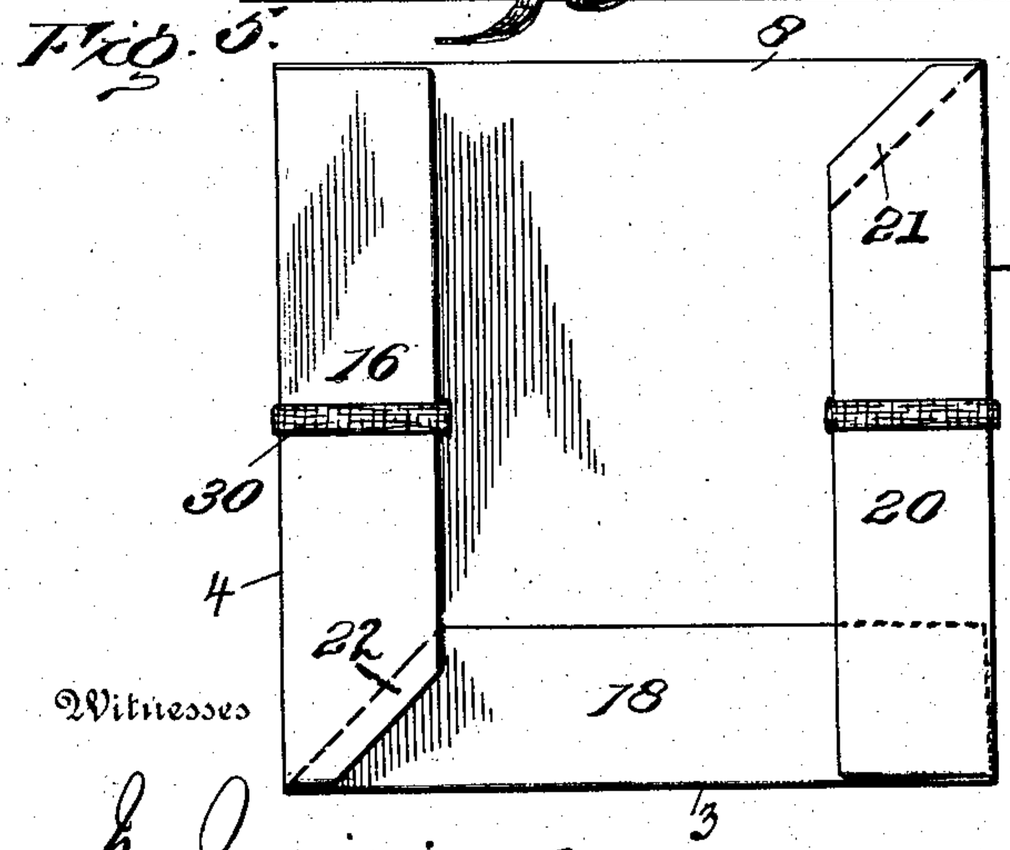
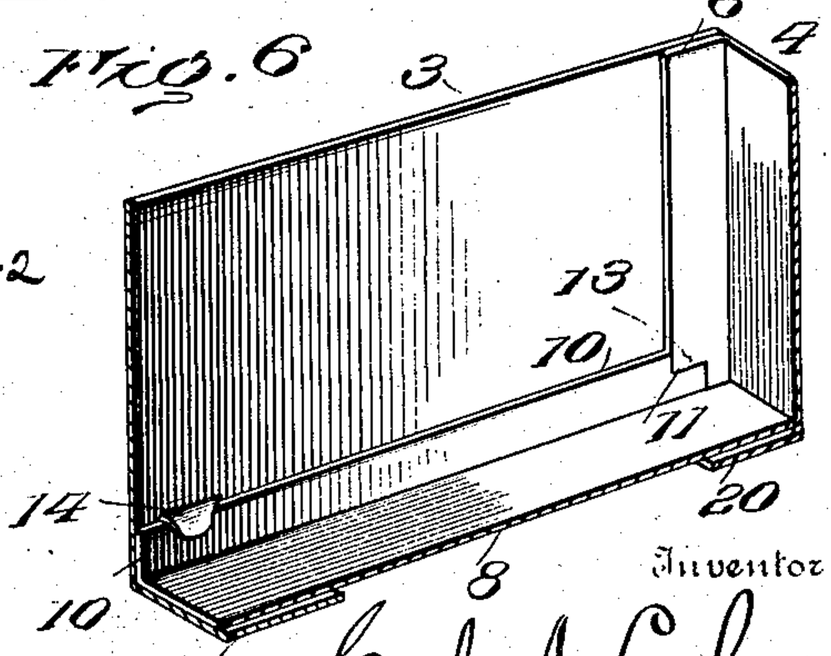


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MILLINERY-BOX.

No. 815,543. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 20, 1906.

Application filed January 25, 1905. Serial No. 242,632.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL A. LEYH, of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Millinery-Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in paper or pasteboard boxes; and the object of my invention is to provide a folding or collapsible box especially provided for milliners' use, in which the bottom is formed of one unbroken or unfolded sheet.

With this object in view my invention consists in the box of the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter more particularly described and then definitely claimed at the end hereof.

In the drawings which accompany and form part of this application, and which represent the preferable though not necessary embodiment of my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a box partly collapsed. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of the box ready for use. Fig. 3 is a section at right angles to that shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the box folded ready for shipment. Fig. 5 is a bottom plan. Fig. 6 is a perspective detail.

Referring now to the details of the aforesaid drawings by numerals, 1, 2, 3, and 4 represent the sides of the box, a four-sided box being the form I prefer, and, as illustrated, the sides 1 and 2 are formed of one piece of pasteboard and the sides 3 and 4 of another, the two pieces each being formed with a gluing-flap 6, by which said two pieces are glued together, thus forming the complete sides of the box. Projecting from one half of one of these pieces, or, say, from side piece 1, is an integral piece 8, formed, for a four-sided box, of rectangular shape. This piece 8 forms the bottom of the box, and where it joins the side 1 it is scored so as to properly fold. This one-piece bottom 8 completely fills the space at the bottom between all four of the sides, and at its edge opposite to the side to which it is secured the bottom is preferably, but not necessarily, provided with a flap 10, which is adapted to coact with the side 3 opposite the side 1. In order that it may be better held in position, I form it with a step-like end 11, which is particularly shaped so that the "steps" fit under similarly-formed steps 13, formed at the bottom of the gluing-flap 6. Near the opposite edge of the side 3 I form a tongue 14, which is located in such a position that it may be slipped over the top edge of the flap 10, and thus lock it in position. Neither the step-like end 11 nor the tongue 14 is necessary, and other expedients may be used, or they may be omitted entirely, if preferred. Each of the sides, except that from which the bottom projects, is also provided with a bottom flap, these flaps being designated 16, 18, and 20, and these flaps form supports for the bottom to rest upon when the box is being used. In order to strengthen the box and thoroughly brace it and make the flaps even more effective, I glue them diagonally, as illustrated at 21 and 22. In other words, the flap projecting from side 2 is glued to the bottom on a line 21, running diagonally to the opposite corner, and the flaps projecting from sides 3 and 4 are glued to each other on a similar line 22 at their intersecting corners. Of course the flaps are scored at the folding-lines, as indicated in dotted lines in the bottom plan view. In order to further brace the box when it is being used, I employ a tape 30, which passes through the bottom, the ends being passed around the outside of the box, through slits 32 and 33 in the sides 2 and 4, up the insides of the box and out through similar slits 35 and 36, from which the ends may be passed over the cover (not shown) and then fastened. When this is done, the box will be thoroughly well braced and forms an exceedingly rigid box.

When the box is collapsed, the sides 1 and 4 and 2 and 3 straighten out so as to be in substantially the same plane, while the bottom projects up between the sides 1 and 4 and the bottom flaps fold on their diagonal lines within the sides. When the box is set up for use, the flaps 16 and 18, which are glued together on the diagonal line 22, are in the same plane with each other and at right angles to the sides of the box. When in this position, (see Fig. 5,) especially when the weight of the bottom 8 rests upon said flaps and holds them flat, they form a very effective brace. It will also be observed that the ends of these flaps are formed at right angles to the length of the flaps and that the end of flap 18 backs up against the side wall 2 between the bottom 8 and the flap 20, thus in-

creasing the bracing effect. (See dotted lines in Fig. 5.)

I do not, of course, limit my invention to the exact form shown and described, as it is obvious that changes may be made without departing from my invention, the scope of which is set forth by the following claims.

What I claim as new is—

1. In a collapsible box, folding sides, a bottom formed in one piece with one of said sides and filling the space between the sides when the box is open and folding against one of the sides when the box is collapsed, flaps projecting from the remaining sides and forming a support for the free edges of said bottom, one of the flaps being secured to the bottom and two of the flaps being secured to each other on the line on which they fold, and locking means between one of the free edges of the bottom and one of the sides of the box.

2. In a collapsible box, folding sides, a bottom projecting from one of said sides and filling the space between the sides when the box is open, and flaps projecting from the remaining sides and forming a support for the free edges of said bottom, two of said flaps folding on a diagonal line, and when open, resting in the same plane and thus forming a brace.

3. In a collapsible box, folding sides, a bottom projecting from one of said sides and filling the space between the sides when the box is open, and flaps projecting from the remaining sides, and forming a support for the free edges of said bottom, two of said flaps folding on a diagonal line and, when open, resting in the same plane and thus forming a brace, and the end of one of said flaps backing against one of the sides.

4. A collapsible box, comprising two blanks, each blank forming two of the sides of the box, said blanks being secured together, one of the blanks having a bottom projecting from one of its side portions and a flap projecting from the other side portion, and flaps projecting from each of the side portions of the other blank; the said bottom and one of the flaps being glued together on a diagonal line, and the flaps of the other blank being glued together on a diagonal line; and the box when collapsed having the sides folding together with the bottom and flaps located between the sides and with the bottom uncreased, substantially as described.

Signed by me at St. Louis, Missouri, this 21st day of January, 1905.

CARL A. LEYH.

Witnesses:

WALTER M. LOEB,

C. A. LEMPERTZ.