

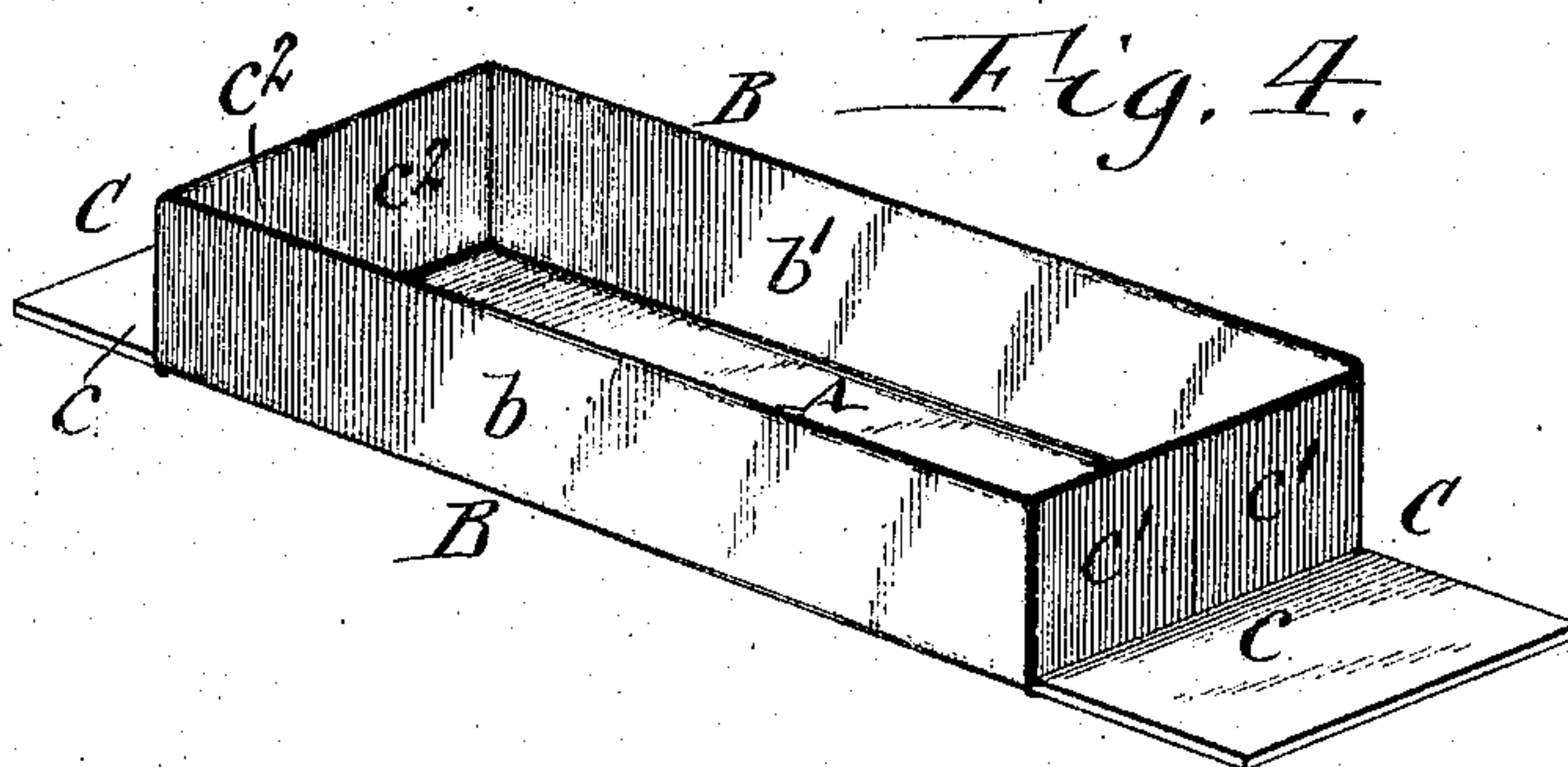
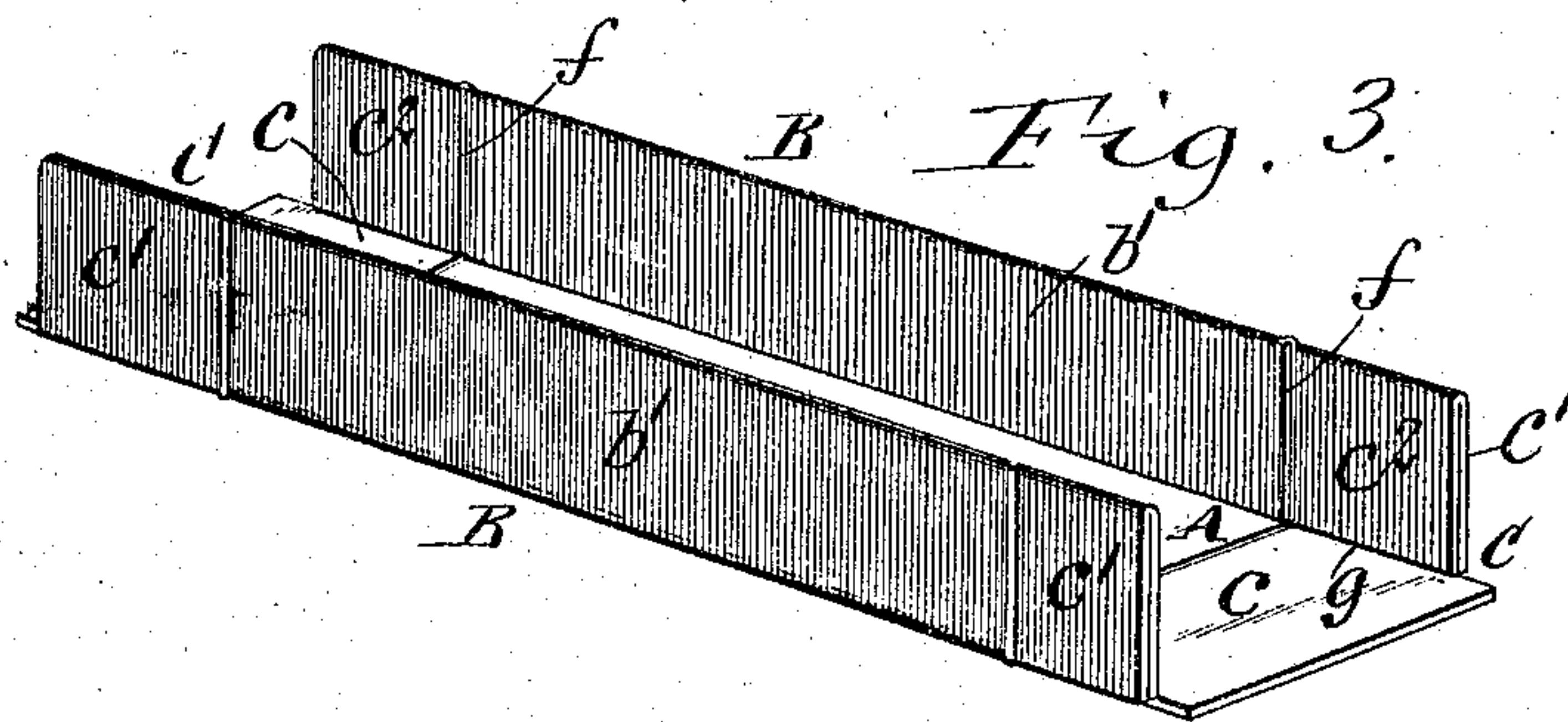
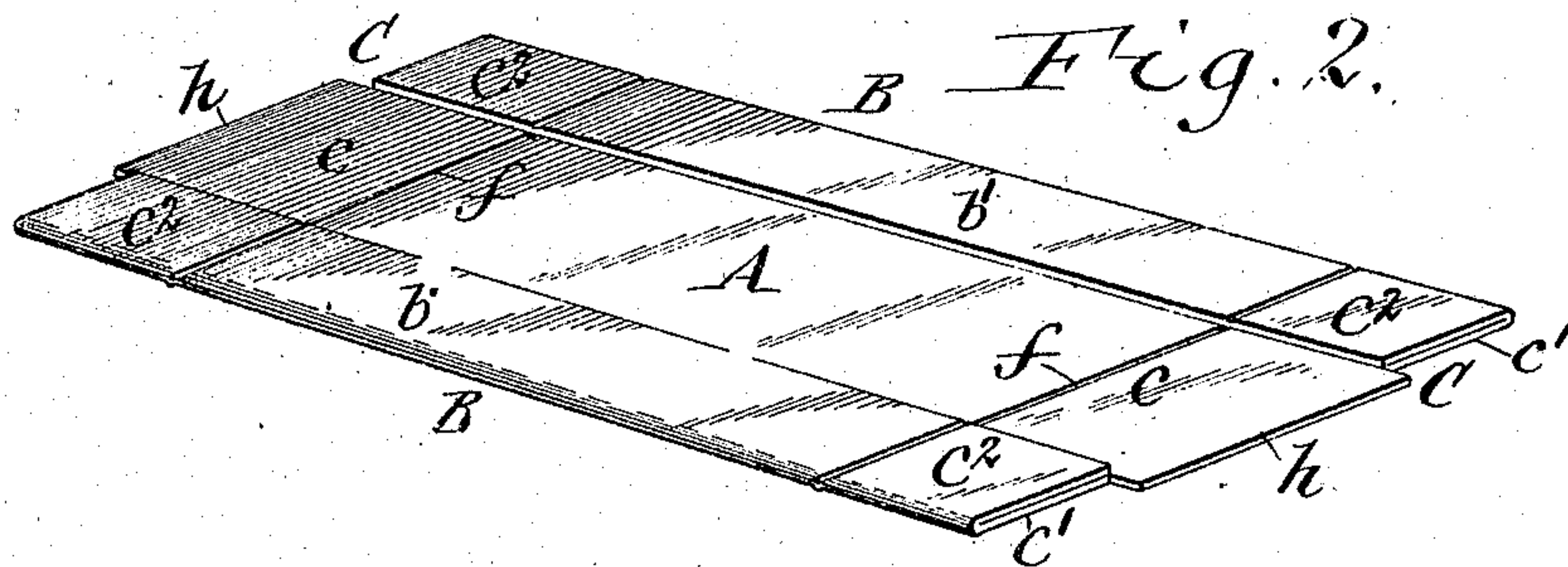
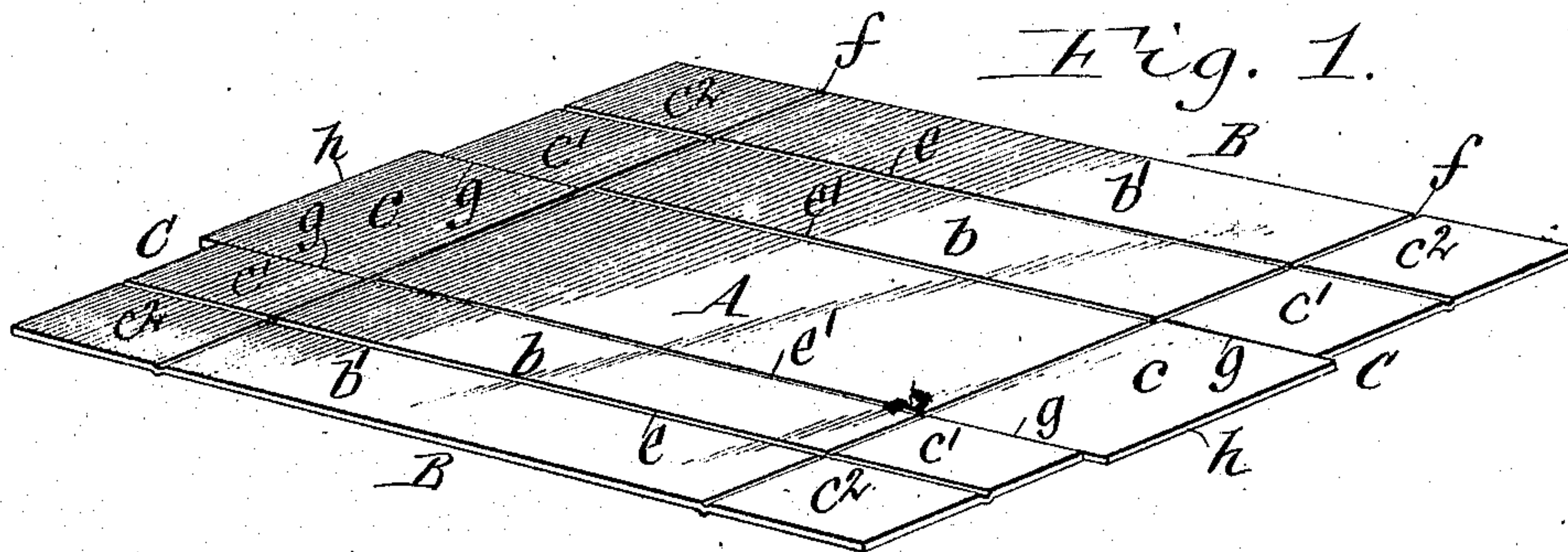
G. B. REED.  
BOX.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 23, 1907.

900,123.

Patented Oct. 6, 1908.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:  
Richard Sommer.  
Gustav W. Hora.

George B. Reed Inventor  
by Guyer Popp Attorneys

G. B. REED.

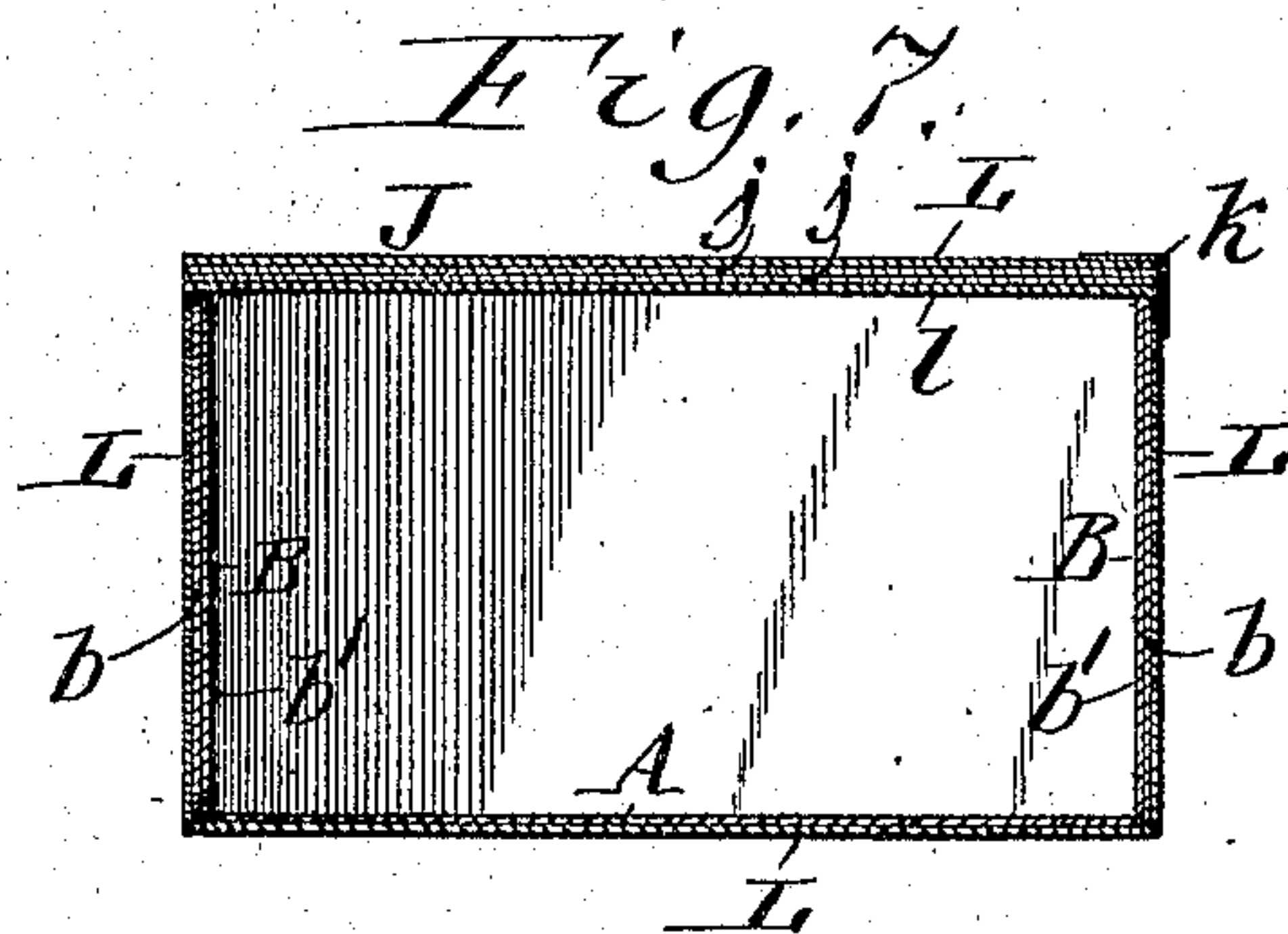
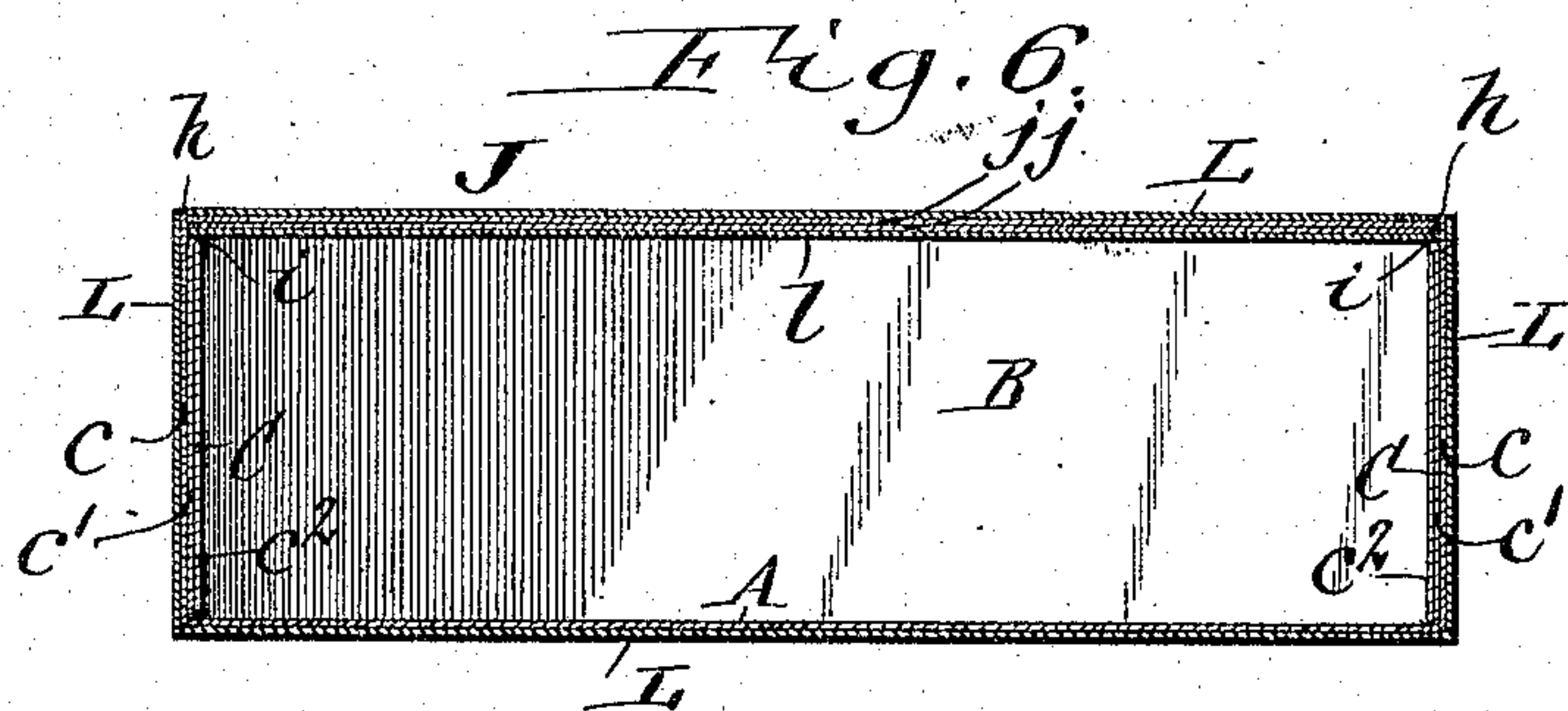
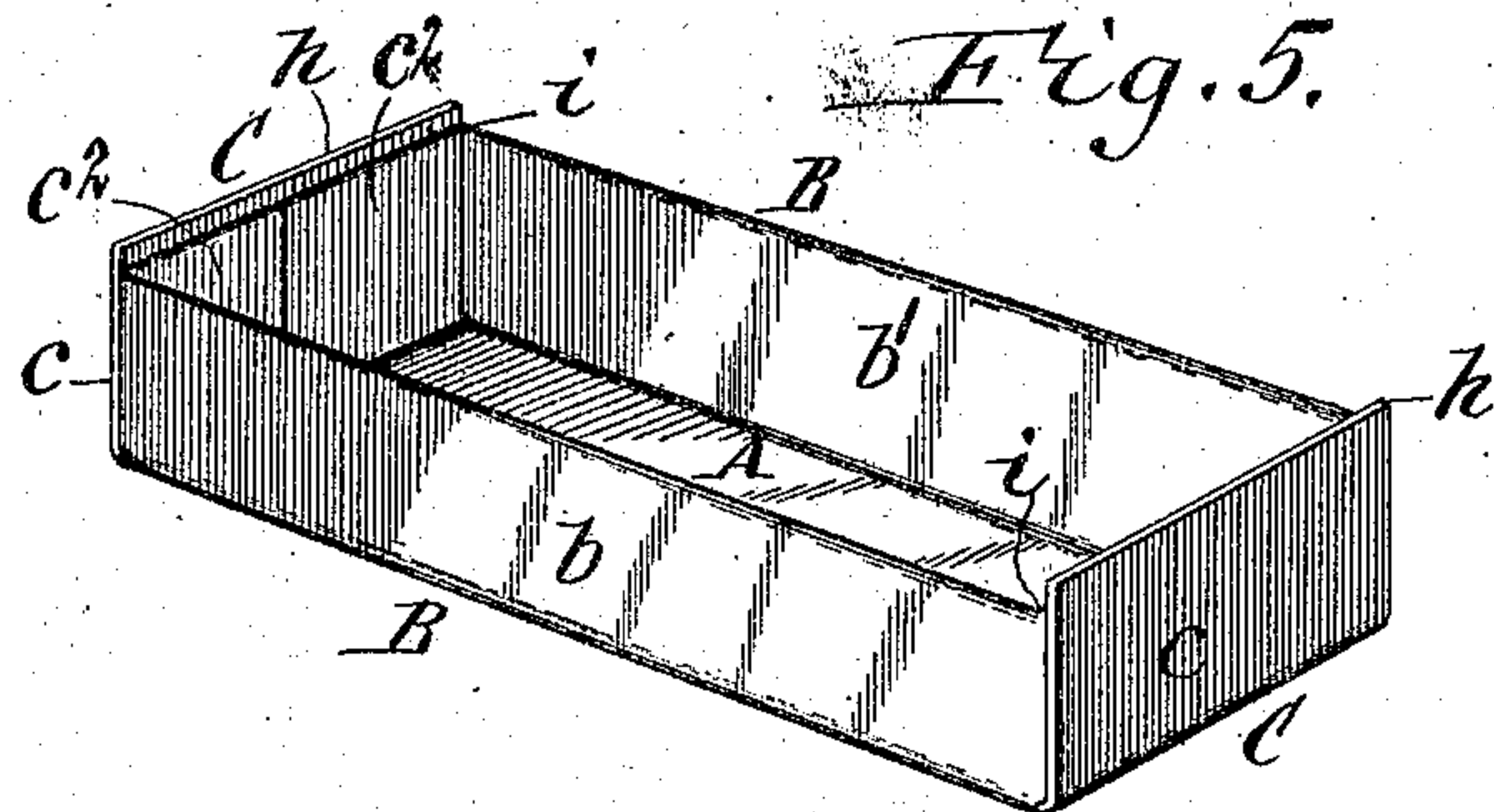
BOX.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 23, 1907.

900,123.

Patented Oct. 6, 1908.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses:-  
Richard Sommer,  
Gustav W. Hora.

George B. Reed  
by Geyer & Popp  
Attorneys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE B. REED, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ALFRED T. KIRKLAND, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

## BOX.

No. 900,123.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 6, 1908.

Application filed October 23, 1907. Serial No. 398,704.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE B. REED, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a box which is more particularly designed for packing cigars but which may also be used for other purposes.

The object of this invention is to produce a box which is strong and durable in construction and of low cost and in which the body is constructed of paper or similar material which may be finished more or less, if desired, with a sheathing of wood veneer or paper printed in imitation of wood or other material.

In the accompanying drawings consisting of 2 sheets: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a blank from which the body of my improved box is formed. Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 are similar views showing this blank in different stage of the folding operation whereby the same is converted into the box. Figs. 6 and 7 are vertical longitudinal and cross sections, respectively, of my improved box showing the body provided with a lid and the outer sides of the body and lid and the inner side of the lid provided with a finished sheathing.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

The body of my improved box in its preferred form comprises a bottom A, two side walls B, B and two end walls C, C. The bottom consists preferably of a single ply. Each of the side walls consists of an outer ply  $b$  connected at its lower end to the adjacent side of the bottom and an inner ply  $b^1$  connected at its upper end with the adjacent end of the companion outer ply. The end walls each consists of an outer ply  $c$  connected at its lower end with the adjacent end of the bottom, an intermediate ply composed of two sections  $c^1, c^1$  which meet at their opposing inner ends while their outer ends are connected respectively with the adjacent ends of the outer plies of both side walls and an inner ply also composed of two sections  $c^2, c^2$ , which meet at their inner ends while their outer ends are connected with

the adjacent ends of both inner plies of the side walls.

In Fig. 1, is shown the flat blank from which the body is formed and which is cut from a sheet of paper or other suitable material of the desired thickness. In this blank the outer plies of the side walls are arranged lengthwise on opposite sides of the bottom ply, the inner plies of the side walls are arranged lengthwise along the outer sides of the outer plies of the side walls, the outer plies of the end walls are arranged at opposite ends of the bottom ply, the intermediate end ply sections are arranged in the corners between the outer plies of the end and side walls, and the inner ply sections of the end walls are arranged in the corners between the inner side wall plies and the sections of the intermediate plies of the end walls. This blank is provided with four longitudinal scorings  $e, e, e^1, e^1$  and with two transverse scorings  $f, f$  along the connected meeting edges of the several parts of the blank to permit of folding the same readily and with four longitudinal slits  $g, g$  between the outer and intermediate plies of the end walls to permit of lapping the sectional end plies against the inner sides of the integral outer plies of said end walls.

In forming this box the inner plies of the side and end walls along opposite longitudinal edges of the blank are first folded on the scorings  $e, e$  inwardly over the outer plies of the side walls and the intermediate plies of the end walls, as shown in Fig. 2. The doubled longitudinal portions of the blank are now turned upwardly on the scorings  $e^1, e^1$  at right angles to the bottom ply and outer end plies, as shown in Fig. 3. Then the doubled sections of the inner and intermediate plies of the end walls are bent toward each other at right angles to the side walls so that the sectional plies at corresponding ends of the box meet at their inner opposing ends, as shown in Fig. 4. The outer plies of the end walls are then turned upwardly against the outer sides of the sections of the intermediate plies of the end walls, as shown in Fig. 5, whereby the folding operation of the body of the box is completed. The several parts of the box body are secured in this position by means of glue or other suitable means so as to hold



them in the proper position relatively to each other. A box body is thus produced in which the bottom is composed of one ply, the side walls of two parallel plies each, and the end walls of three parallel plies each.

When this box is to be used for packing cigars, it is desirable to render the same waterproof and also prevent the same from being distorted. For this purpose the body of the box may be immersed or otherwise treated with a preparation which will render the box water or moisture proof and also stiffen or harden the same.

The upper ends  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the outer plies of the end walls are preferably extended upwardly beyond the upper ends of the intermediate and inner plies of the end walls, thereby forming rabbets or shoulders  $\frac{1}{2}$  which receive opposite ends of the lid  $\frac{1}{2}$  which closes the top of the box body and thereby conforming the box to the cigar boxes as heretofore constructed of wood. If desired, however, the upper ends of the outer plies of the end walls may terminate flush with the inner and intermediate plies of these walls.

The lid of the box is preferably constructed of two plies  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of paper or similar material which are connected with each other by cement or otherwise and treated with a water proofing and hardening composition similar to the body of the box. This lid may be connected along its rear longitudinal edge with one of the side walls of the body by a flexible hinge  $\frac{1}{2}$  in the usual manner and its front end may be nailed down or otherwise fastened to the other side wall in the same manner now commonly practiced.

If desired, the outer side of the box and lid may be provided with a facing or sheathing  $\frac{1}{2}$  of wood veneer or with a sheathing of paper printed in imitation of wood or other material, said sheathing being preferably

applied to the body and cover by means of glue. The inner sides of the box and lid may also be covered with a sheathing of wood veneer or the like, such a sheathing being shown, for example, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  on the inner side of the lid in Figs. 6 and 7.

A box thus constructed can be produced at considerably less cost than boxes of this character now in use and are superior in durability and in the capacity of protecting the material packed in the same.

I claim as my invention:

A box having a bottom, two side walls, two end walls, a lid, said bottom consisting of a single ply, each of said side walls consisting of an outer ply connected with its lower end to the adjacent side of the bottom and an inner ply connected at its upper end with the upper end of the companion outer ply and each of said end walls consisting of an outer ply connected at its lower end with the adjacent end of the bottom, an intermediate ply composed of two sections which meet at their opposing inner ends while their outer ends are connected respectively with the adjacent ends of the outer plies of both side walls, and an inner ply also composed of two sections which meet at their inner ends while their outer ends are connected with the adjacent ends of both inner plies of the side wall, the outer plies of the end walls extending above the upper ends of the inner and intermediate plies thereof but not overlapping the same, thereby forming rabbets which receive the end edges of the lid, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 18th day of October, 1907.

GEORGE B. REED.

Witnesses:

CHARLES W. RINGER,  
THEO. L. POPE.