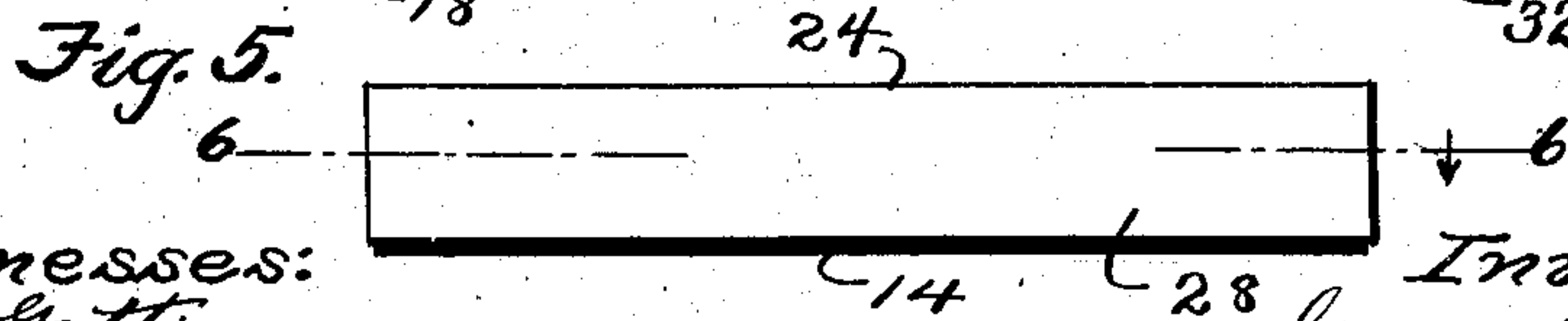
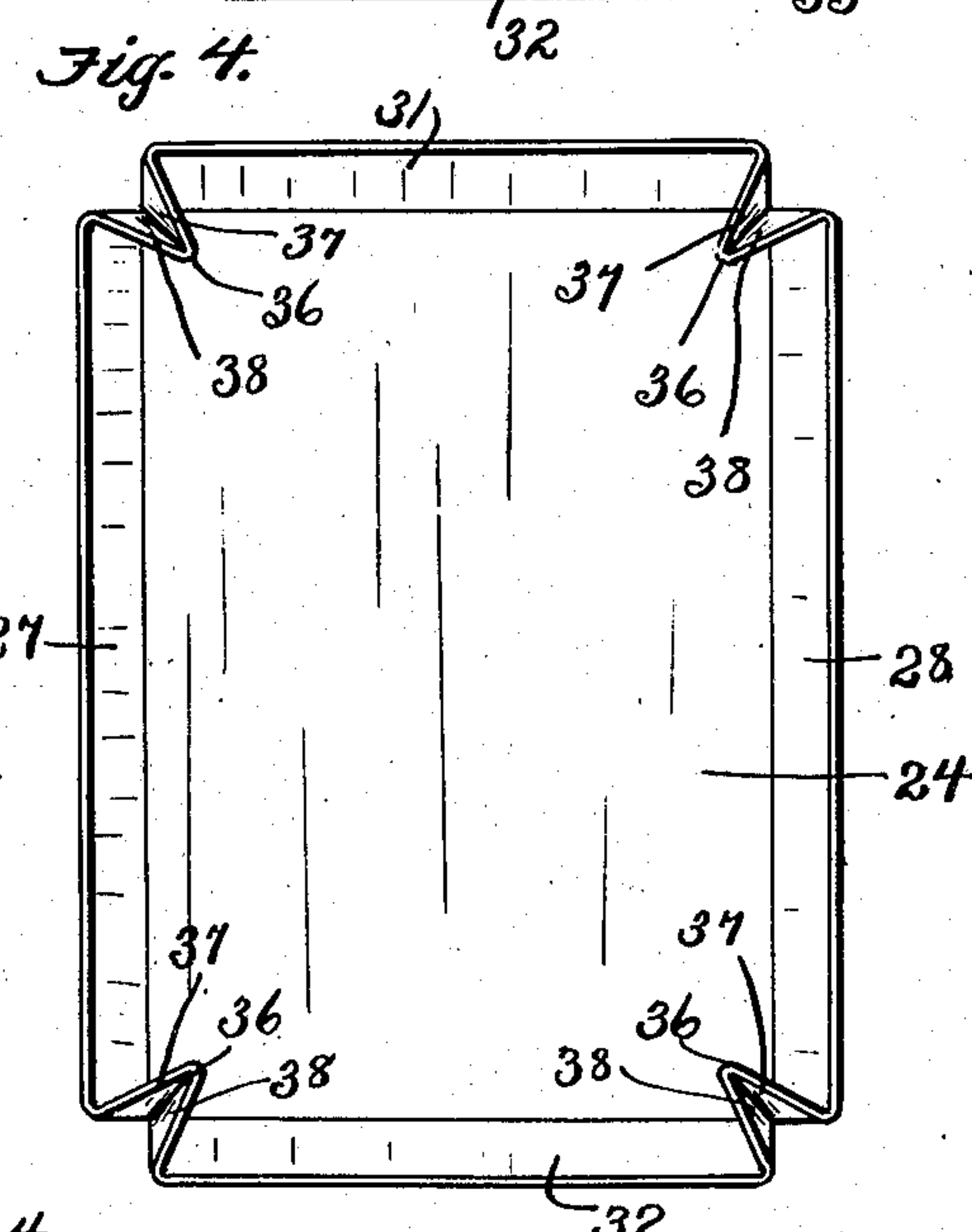
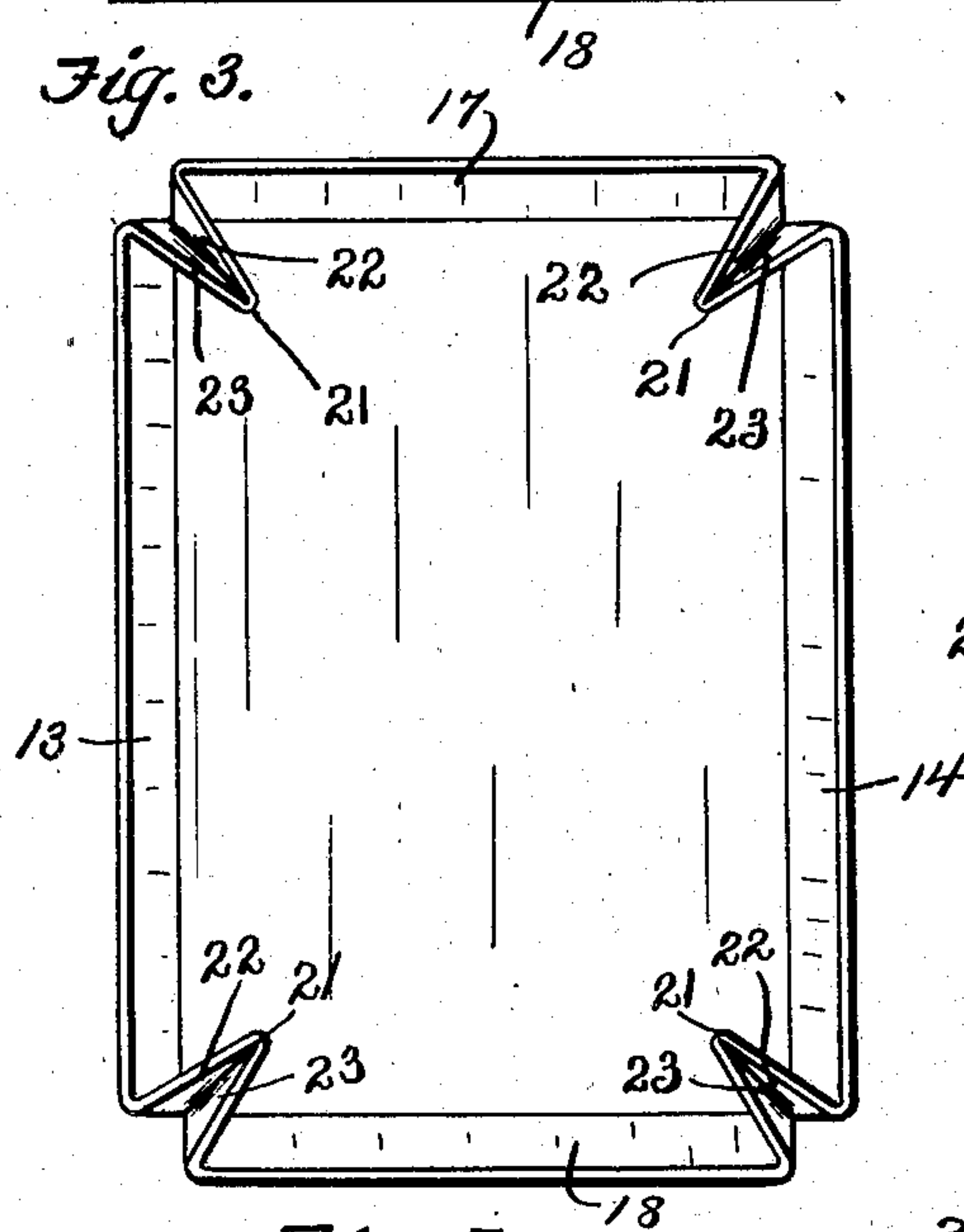
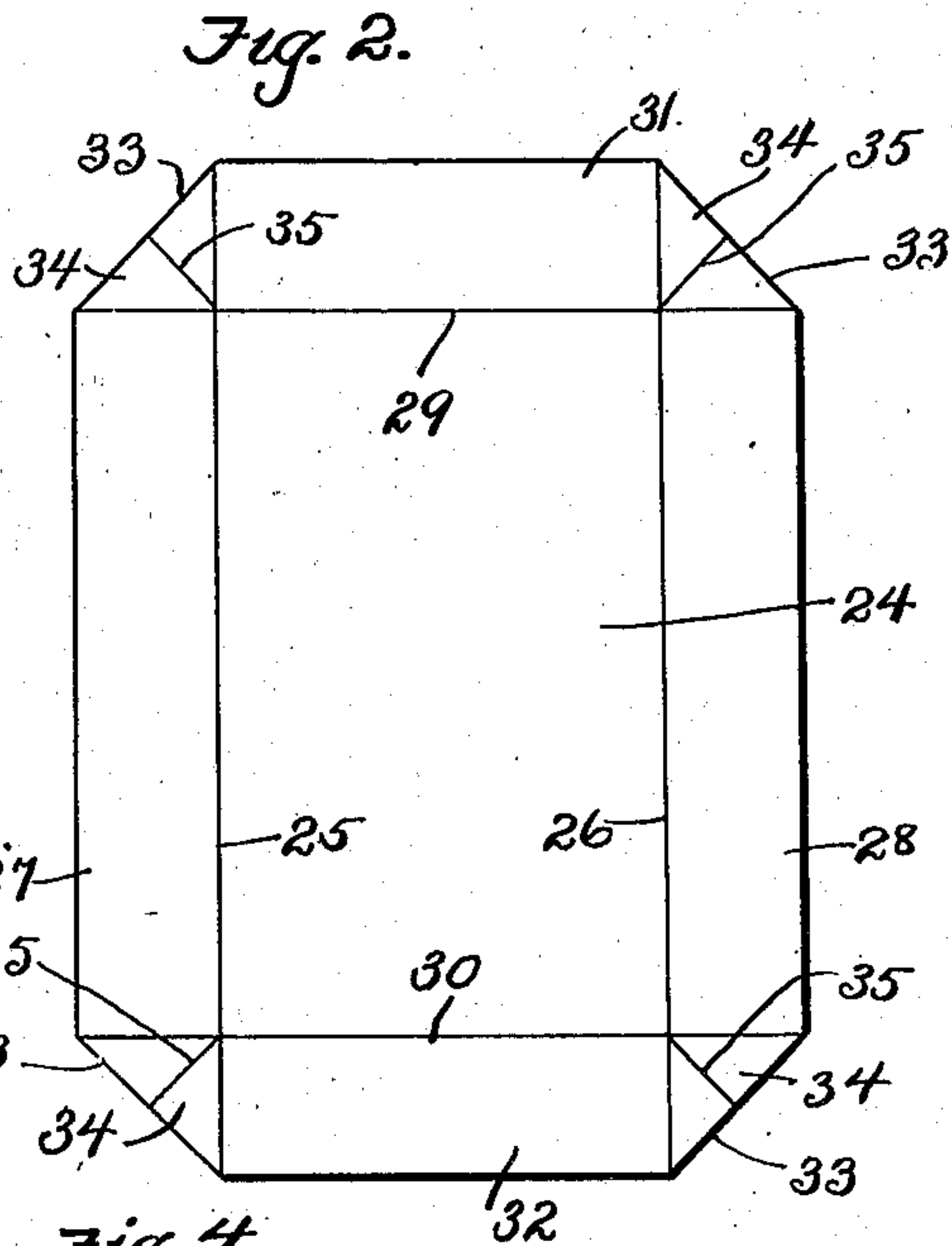
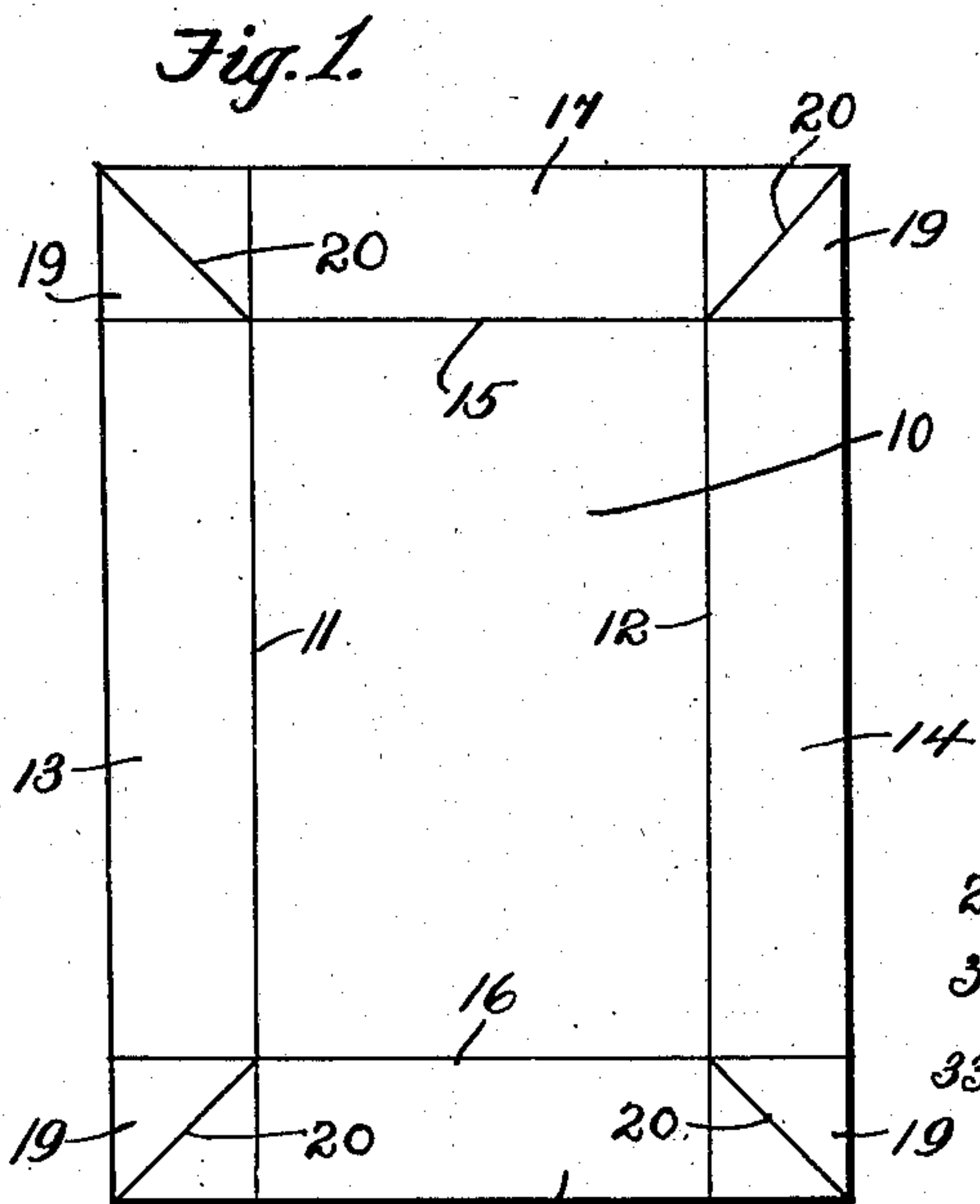


G. B. CONLEY.  
BOX OR CARTON.  
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 2, 1909.

936,986.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.  
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:  
H. J. Gittine.  
B. C. Brown.

Inventor:  
George B. Conley.  
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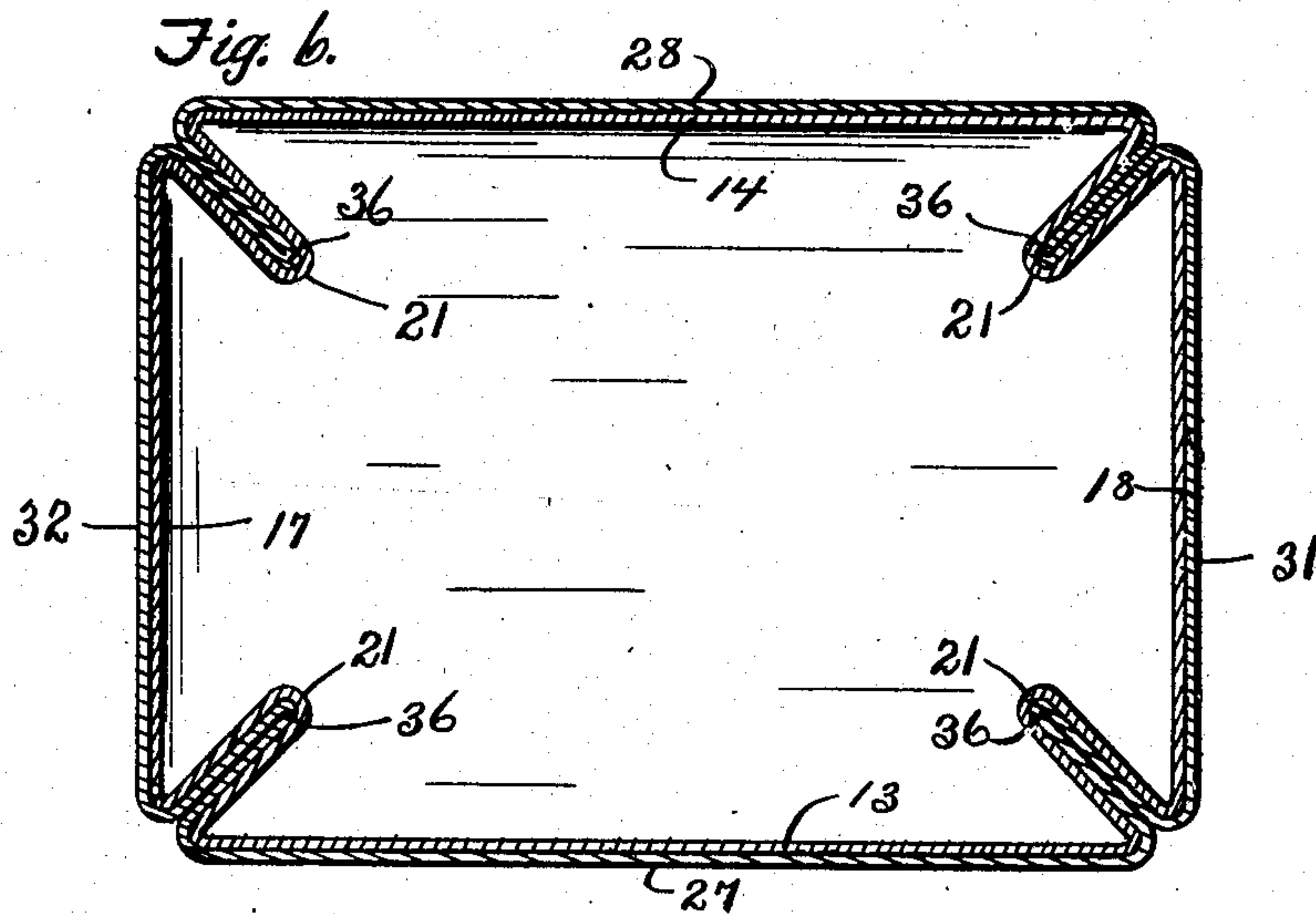
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE B. CONLEY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

BOX OR CARTON.

936,986.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.

Application filed January 2, 1909. Serial No. 470,459.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE B. CONLEY, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boxes or Cartons; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to boxes or cartons consisting of a body portion and a top or cover both formed from flat blanks of card or straw board, or other similar flexible material.

The invention also relates to the blanks themselves from which the box is adapted to be formed.

The object of the invention is to provide blanks which are so formed or shaped that when folded they will form the two component parts of the box, and when these parts are united the sides and end portions of the latter will be held or fastened together, so to speak, in planes which are substantially at right-angles to the flat top and bottom, without the necessity for the interlocking tongues or flaps and slots which are generally employed for this purpose.

My invention consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts which are described in the specification, shown in the accompanying drawings and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawing Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank from which the body portion of the box is formed. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the blank from which the cover of the box is formed. Fig. 3 shows the blank for the body of the box with the sides and end portions partially folded upward. Fig. 4 shows the blank for the cover with the sides and end portions partially folded upward. Fig. 5 is a side view of the box in its completed form with the body and cover united. Fig. 6 is a horizontal sectional view taken through the box, the section being taken substantially along the line 6-6, Fig. 5, looking in the direction indicated by the arrow.

Referring now to the figures of the drawings, 10 represents a rectangular blank from which the body portion of the box is formed, and which is scored or creased lengthwise

along the parallel lines 11 and 12, so that the portions 13 and 14 may be bent or folded upward to form the sides of the body of the box, and is also scored along the parallel lines 15 and 16 so that the portions 17 and 18 may be bent or folded upward to form the ends of the body portion. The scored lines are extended to the outer edges of the blank and form at the different corners, squares designated 19. Each of these squares is scored diagonally along the line 20 from the inner corner to the outer corner but on the opposite side of the blank from the side having the scorings 11, 12, 15 and 16 so that when the sides 13 and 14 and ends 17 and 18 are folded upward, the squares 19 will fold inward so as to form at the corners inwardly projecting members 21 having triangular-shaped side portions 22 and 23. As will be explained later these inwardly projecting members form pockets which receive similarly formed tongues on the cover so as to hold the sides and the ends of the box in the proper position when the two component parts of the box are united.

The blank 24 from which the cover of the box is formed is shaped very much like the blank from which the body of the box is formed. This blank is scored lengthwise along the parallel lines 25 and 26, so that the side portions 27 and 28 may be folded or bent upward, to form the sides of the cover, and is also scored at the ends along the parallel lines 29 and 30 so that the end portions 31 and 32 may be folded upward to form the ends of the cover. This blank differs from the blank 10 in that the corners are mitered at forty-five degrees, the mitered edges being designated 33, so that at the corners of the blank there are formed by the continuations of the scorings beyond the points of intersection isosceles triangles designated 34. Each of these triangles is scored on the opposite side of the blank from the side having the main scorings 25, 26, 29 and 30, from the inner or right-angle to the center of the mitered edge 33, this scoring being designated 35. Thus it will be seen, that, when the cover is formed by folding the side portions 27 and 28 and the end portions 31 and 32 there will be provided at the corners inwardly projecting members 36, each having triangular-shaped side portions 37 and 38. These side portions when folded together form tongues which are adapted to be received in the pockets formed by the some-



what similar projecting members 21 of the body portion. Also when the side portions of these projecting members of the cover are folded together, the mitered edges will be 5 doubled on themselves and will be at forty-five degrees to the edges of the cover. Furthermore when the cover is inverted or in a position to be placed on the body portion, these mitered edges will be parallel to the 10 diagonally extending or inclined bottom portions of the pockets 21 of the body portion.

To unite the cover and body portion of the box the cover is placed upon the body portion and the inwardly projecting tongues 36 15 at the corners of the cover are inserted in the pockets 21 at the corners of the body portion, the mitered corners of the blank giving the tongues such a shape that they will fit into the pockets nicely and the edges 20 of the tongues formed by the mitering will lie along the diagonal lower or bottom edges of the pockets as is shown clearly in Fig. 6.

When the parts are constructed as described and when united as stated above, the 25 tongues 36 are held so tightly in the pockets 21 at the corners of the body of the box, that the sides and ends of the body and cover will be locked together, so to speak, or will be prevented from spreading outward but 30 will be held in the proper positions at right-angles to the top and bottom of the box. At the same time the frictional engagement between the projecting tongues and pockets is such that the cover will be held firmly on the 35 body portion. It will be seen, therefore, that the cooperating flaps and slots in the cover for preventing the sides and ends from bulging or extending outward, is done away with, and that the box will have a smooth 40 exterior.

What I claim is,—

1. In combination, a box consisting of two parts, a body portion and a cover therefor, 45 each formed from blanks by folding upward the sides and ends, the body having its corner portions folded inwardly forming pockets, and the cover having its corner portions folded inwardly forming tongues which fit

into the pockets of the body when said cover is placed thereon. 50

2. A box consisting of a body portion and a cover, each formed from blanks by folding upwardly the sides and ends, the blank for the body portion having the corners thereof 55 folded inwardly so as to form triangular-shaped pockets, and said cover having its corners folded inwardly forming triangular-shaped tongues which extend into said pockets when the cover is placed on the body portion. 60

3. A box consisting of a body portion and a cover, each formed from blanks, the blanks from which the body portion is formed being rectangular in shape and having scorings parallel to the sides and ends thereof 65 and at a distance therefrom and having its corners scored diagonally from the outer corner angles to the angles formed by the intersections of the scorings so that the sides and ends may be folded upward and the corners 70 may be folded inward, the latter forming triangular-shaped pockets, and the blank from which the cover is formed having scorings extending along the sides and ends at a distance therefrom, and the corners being 75 mitered off at forty-five degrees so that there is provided at each corner by the continuations of the intersecting scorings an isosceles triangle, each triangle being scored from the inner angle to the center of the 80 mitered edge, whereby the sides and ends of the blank can be folded upward and the corners can be folded inward so as to form at the corners inwardly projecting triangular-shaped tongues which, when the cover is 85 placed on the body portion, extend into and are frictionally engaged by the sides of the inwardly projecting pockets on the body portion.

In testimony whereof, I sign the foregoing specification, in the presence of two witnesses. 90

GEORGE B. CONLEY.

Witnesses:

VICTOR C. LYNCH,  
N. L. McDONNELL.