

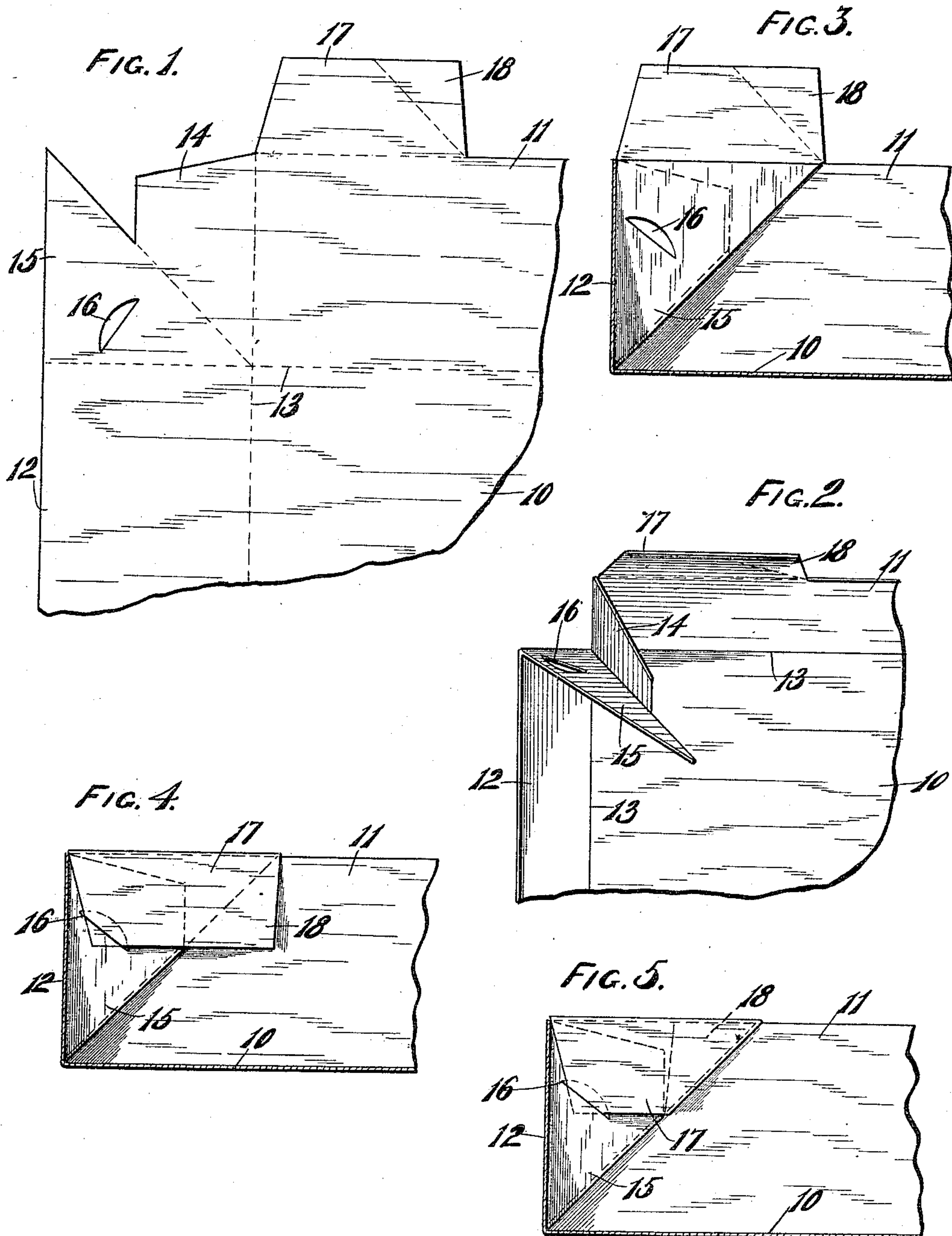
W. C. CARLSON.

PAPER BOX.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 15, 1910.

998,746.

Patented July 25, 1911.



WITNESSES.

L. J. Thurner.
Laura A. Kelley

By

Walter C. Carlson,
Benedict, Morrell & Caldwell,
ATTORNEYS.

INVENTOR.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER C. CARLSON, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR TO MILWAUKEE PAPER BOX COMPANY, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, A CORPORATION OF WISCONSIN.

PAPER BOX.

998,746.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 25, 1911.

Application filed September 15, 1910. Serial No. 582,129.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER C. CARLSON, residing in Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Paper Boxes, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which are a part of this specification.

10 This invention relates to the construction of paper boxes whereby the corner folds may be made self locking to form a neat and rigid construction which will keep its place and which may be quickly and easily bent up from the blank to produce the finished box structure.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists in the paper box herein claimed, and all equivalents.

20 Referring to the accompanying drawings in which like characters of reference indicate the same parts in the different views: Figure 1 is a plan view of a blank for forming one corner of a paper box of this invention; Fig. 2 is a similar view thereof with the side flaps partially bent up and showing the relation of the corner folds in such operation; Fig. 3 is an elevation of the box corner with the side and end flaps bent up into position and the corner folds pressed back against the end flap ready to be locked; Fig. 4 is a similar view thereof with the locking flap having one corner tucked into the slot of one of the corner folds; and, 35 Fig. 5 is a similar view with the locking operation completed by turning the other corner of the locking flap behind the edge of the corner folds.

40 In these drawings 10 indicates the bottom of the box and the blank from which it is formed, and 11 and 12 are end and side flaps respectively adjoining the bottom 10 with the usual creased folding lines 13 between them. As shown in Fig. 1 the blank is continuous from the end to the side flaps, and this connecting web between them forms two corner folds, 14 and 15 respectively, the latter being triangular shaped, as shown, and provided with a slot 16 and the former being of an irregular shape to accommodate a locking flap when in its folded position. The end flap 11 of the box is provided at its edge with a locking flap 17 having a corner 18 divided from the remainder thereof by a folding crease.

In bending the blank up to form the box the side and end flaps are bent upwardly from the bottom along the folding creases 13 as usual, the corner folds bending inwardly together in the manner shown in Fig. 2 to permit such folding of the side and end flaps, and when the edges of the side and end flaps meet on their arriving at planes at right angles to the bottom, the corner folds, which have then become folded closely together, are swung back upon the end flap as shown in Fig. 3. This brings the upper edges of the two corner folds at the folding line of the locking flap 17 and said locking flap is then bent downwardly to inclose the corner folds between it and the end flap 11, and one corner of said locking flap is tucked into the slot 16 as shown in Fig. 4. Under some conditions this may complete the locking operation, but it is preferred to further insure the locking of the parts in their folded position by bending the corner 18 of the locking flap 17 around the inclined bend of the corner folds so as to occupy the space left therefor by the cut away portion of the corner fold 14 between the end flap 11 and the corner fold 15, as shown in Fig. 5. In this manner the folded web portion between the end and side flaps is permanently locked in its folded position and thereby the end and side flaps are securely held in their upright position. The operation may be quickly performed and the corner thus constructed is rigid and exceedingly strong.

It is obvious that the corner folds instead of lying within the box may fold against the outside of the end flap and it is also obvious that the term end flap as here used may apply to either the longer or the shorter side of a box, being employed merely to distinguish between the flap containing the locking flap and the other. It is also obvious that the invention applies to the cover for telescoping boxes as well as to the boxes themselves.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

A paper box, comprising a bottom, side and end flaps thereon, a web connecting the side and end flaps and comprising a pair of corner folds adapted, when the side and end flaps are bent up on the bottom, to fold together and lie against the end flap, there being a slot in that corner fold which is

farther from the end flap and a cutaway
portion in the other corner fold, and a lock-
ing flap on the end flap adapted to have one
corner tucked into the slot and its other
5 corner bent behind the corner folds and into
the space provided for it by the cutaway
portion thereof, whereby the parts are
locked in place without producing at any

part of greater thickness than four times
the thickness of the material. 10

In testimony whereof, I affix my signa-
ture, in presence of two witnesses.

WALTER C. CARLSON.

Witnesses:

LAURA A. KELLEY,
KATHERINE HOLT.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."
