

(Model.)

H. P. FISKE.

PAPER BOX.

No. 261,597.

Patented July 25, 1882.

Fig. 1.

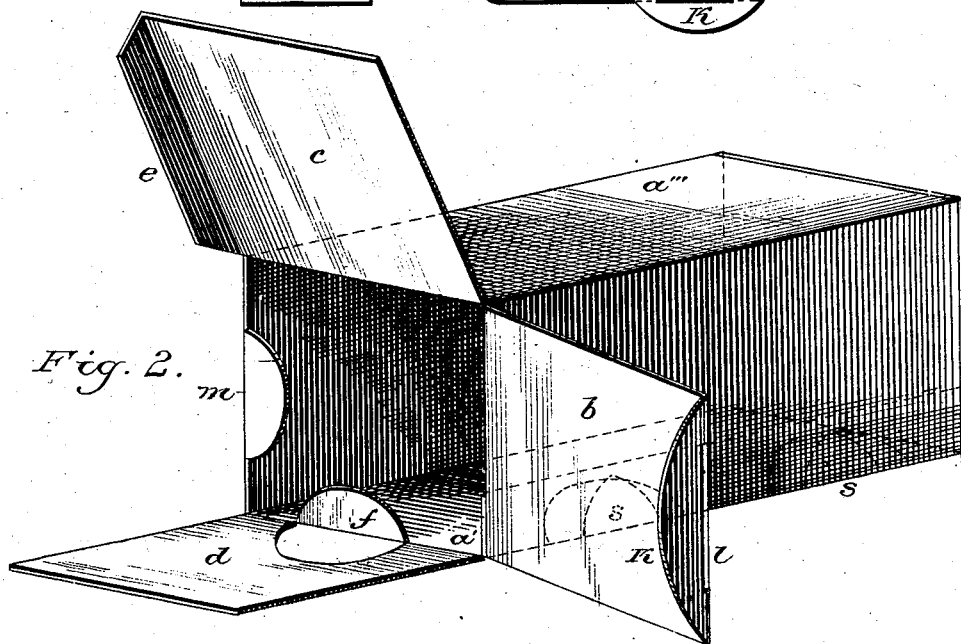
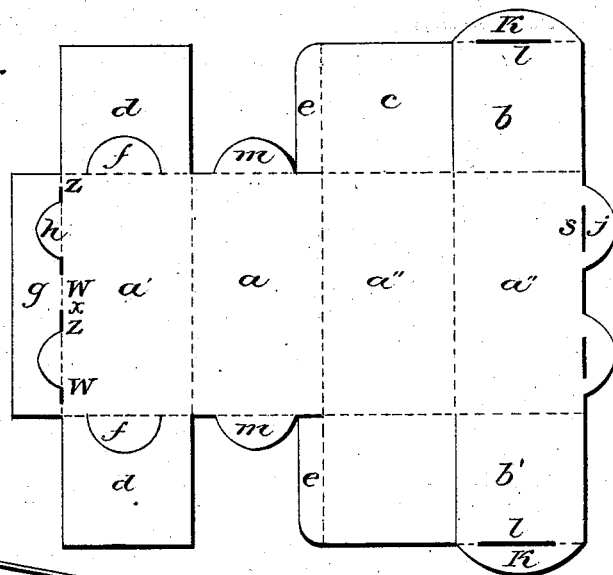
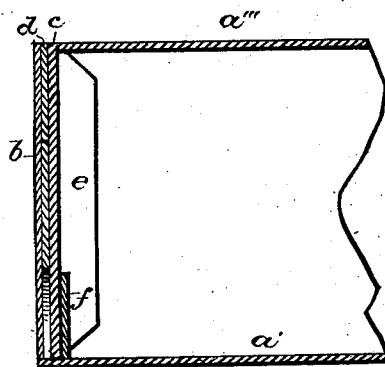


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

J. C. Payson.

O. W. Snow.

Inventor:

Henry P. Fiske.

per Geo. E. Bird,

att'y.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## PAPER BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,597, dated July 25, 1882.

Application filed May 16, 1881. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY P. FISKE, of Portland, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Boxes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, that will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to boxes of paper or pasteboard which are sold or transported in the form of blanks and are set up into boxes by the user as desired.

The improvement consists in the form of the blank and in the locks used to secure the sides and the top or the top and bottom of the box.

In the following description reference will be had to the drawings, in which Figure 1 is a plan of the blank. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the box set up, the top being unclosed. Fig. 3 is a section through the sides  $a'$  and  $a''$ , the top being closed.

$a'$   $a''$   $a'''$  constitute the sides of the box when set up,  $b$  the top, and  $b'$  the bottom.  $c$  and  $d$  are flaps which fold over the top and bottom of the box, respectively, within the top  $b$  and bottom  $b'$ . From the flaps  $d$  are cut the lips  $f$ , the cut extending to the line of division between the side  $a'$  and the flap  $d$ . The flap  $c$  has the lip  $e$ , with rounded corner extending from its side nearest the flap  $d$ . The side  $a'$  is provided with the flap  $g$ , within which are cut the tongues  $h$ , the cut extending to the line  $x$  between the flap  $g$  and the side  $a'$ , and also in the line  $x$  on each side of the lip, so that the distance between the extremities  $zw$  of the cut or slit is equal to or slightly greater than the width of the tongues  $j$ , which project from the side  $a''$ . The position of the slits  $zw$  and the tongues  $j$  upon the sides  $a'$   $a''$  are relatively the same. The lips or tongues  $j$  have within them, at the center of their width and upon the line of the side  $a''$ , the slit  $s$ , equal in width to the tongue  $h$ . The tongues  $j$  and their interior slits,  $s$   $s$ , form, together with the tongues  $h$  and their adjacent slits, the lock for the side of the

box. The lock for the top and bottom consists of tongues  $k$  and  $m$  and slit  $l$ . The tongue  $k$  extends from the top or bottom flap,  $b$  or  $b'$ , having the slit  $l$  centrally located on the line between the tongue  $k$  and flap, and equal in width to the tongue  $m$ , which extends from the side  $a$  and is placed upon the center of the end thereof.

In setting up the box the side  $a''$  is doubled over the side  $a'''$  and the side  $a'$  upon the side  $a$ . The tongues  $j$ , passing under the tongues  $h$ , are inserted into the slit  $zw$ , while at the same time the tongue  $h$  is inserted into the slit  $s$  and the sides  $a'$  and  $a''$  are pressed together. The sides  $a'$   $a''$  then being held at right angles, the flap  $c$  is folded over upon the tongue  $f$ , which prevents it from slipping into the box, and the flap  $d$  is laid upon the flap  $c$ , the lip  $e$ , if used, being placed within the side  $a$ . The cover  $b$  or bottom  $b'$ , as the case may be, is brought over the flap  $d$  and the tongue  $k$  placed between the lip  $e$  and the side  $a$  at the same time that the tongue  $m$  is inserted into the slit  $l$ . The top of the box, when open, is seen in Fig. 2.

The boxes constructed as above described are especially suited for packing and transporting spices in small quantities, as the various parts are so closely brought together as to prevent any of the contents sifting out. The box, being, when closed, entirely smooth upon its outer surface, is peculiarly fitted for the reception of a label, which may be applied to any side or in any manner. The box is designed to be set up without glue, the locks and form of the blank giving the required rigidity. If, however, glue is desired, it may be applied in securing the bottom and side of the box, with but slight changes in the blank.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A blank for boxes, having sides  $a'$   $a''$   $a'''$ , flap  $g$ , lock consisting of the tongues  $h$  and  $j$  and slits  $zw$  and  $s$ , end flaps,  $b$   $c$   $d$ , and lock consisting of the tongues  $k$  and  $m$  and slit  $l$ , substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. A lock for the sides of boxes, consisting of the flap  $g$ , tongues  $h$  and  $j$ , and slits  $s$  and

*wz*, substantially as described, for the purposes set forth.

3. A lock for boxes, consisting of the cover *b*, with its flap *k* and slit *l* situated in the line 5 of the fold between the cover *b* and the flap *k*, and the tongue *m* on the front of the box, which is to be inserted in the slit *l* as the box is closed, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 2d day of May, 1881.

HENRY P. FISKE.

Witnesses:

GEO. E. BIRD,

FRANKLIN C. PAYSON.