(No Model.)

O. H. HICKS.

PAPER RECEPTACLE.

No. 381,134. Patented Apr. 17, 1888.

Fig. 1.

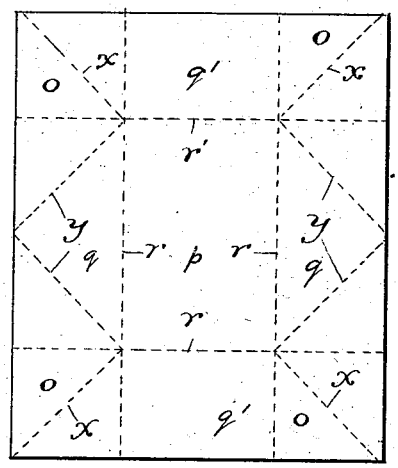


Fig. 2.

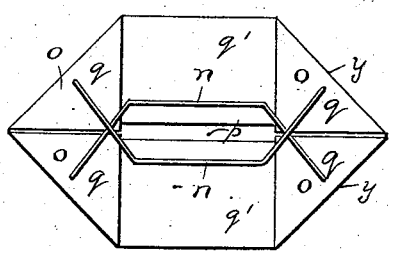
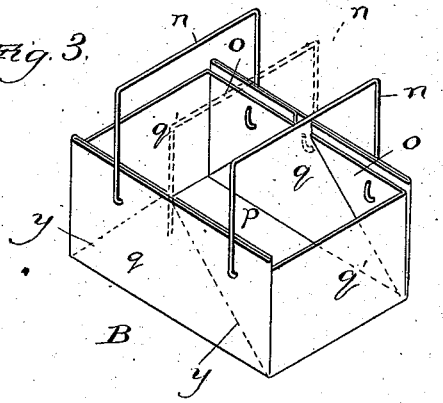


Fig. 3.



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PAPER RECEPTACLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,134, dated April 17, 1888.

Application filed February 3, 1888. Serial No. 262,933. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLIVER H. HICKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Paper Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in the class of receptacles commonly formed of paper, and designed for only ephemeral use as a means for carrying articles of merchandise either in liquid or solid form, though more especially the liquid; or, if the solid, especially such as may become liquid, like ice-cream, or part with its liquid while being carried, as berries.

The aim of improvement in the present class of articles, while it should tend to increase their effectiveness for use as receptacles should be accomplished with a view to affording a commodity as cheap as possible to the consumer. One source of increase in the expense of the article to the user is the cost of shipment, any decrease in which is desirable; and other things being equal such receptacles as are capable of being shipped at the least expense are liable to meet with the most favor from the public. To save room in shipment, these receptacles are commonly nested or sometimes packed in knockdown condition.

The object of my improvement is to provide a receptacle of paper or of other material which for the purpose would be an equivalent of paper, capable of being readily flattened to occupy but small space in shipment, and as readily converted into a complete receptacle ready for use as such.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents the blank having the creases necessary to produce from it the receptacle, or produced by forming it into the receptacle shown by dotted lines. Fig. 2 shows the receptacle in its knockdown condition, to which it is reduced for shipment, and provided with bails; and Fig. 3 shows the receptacle, as such in perspective, provided with bails, and presents by dotted lines a bail in position for use when only a single bail is employed.

A is a blank comprising a rectangular sheet of paper or other suitable material, having creases to render it readily convertible into the receptacle B; or the creases may be produced by such conversion. The creases denoted by the letter *r* produce the lines between the sides *q* and the base *p*, and the creases *r'* those between the sides *q'* and the base, while the corners *o* are creased obliquely, as shown at *x*, and the sides *q* are provided with converging creases *y*, which extend from the junctions of the creases *r* and *r'* to the upper or outer edges of the side portions, *q*.

To form the receptacle B from the blank A, the corners *o* are folded inward and toward each other at opposite ends of the blank at their creases *x*, as shown, (or, if preferred, against the outer surfaces of the sides, both ways being substantially the same,) to lie against opposite sides, as the sides *q*, where they are secured by any suitable means, though preferably by means of the bails *n*, hereinafter described, if two bails be used. This construction brings the corners *o* against the sides provided with the creases *y*, which is essential, as will hereinafter be apparent.

To fold the receptacle or reduce it to the knockdown condition desired for shipment, the sides *q* may be compressed on opposite sides of the creases *y;* or, and preferably, they may be spread apart by the hands. In either case the sides *q'* are caused to fold inward upon the bottom *p* by falling down upon their hinges, afforded by the creases *r'*, and the sides *q* and folded corners *o* fold toward each other, producing the knockdown form illustrated in Fig. 2.

The bails *n* are preferably formed of wire, though a more flexible material—such as string or tape—may be used. The ends of the bails are passed through the sides *q* and corners *o* and secured, as shown in Fig. 3, (or only through the sides and folds of the corners immediately adjacent to the sides,) thus securing the corners to the sides and affording means for carrying the receptacle, upon which, when collapsed, the bails may be caused to cross each other, as shown in Fig. 2. The springy nature of wire bails also produces a tendency in the receptacle, when collapsed, to assume automatically its receptacle form when started from its collapsed condition. If only one bail *n* be used, its ends should be passed through opposite sides near the center of the receptacle, as indicated

by dotted lines in Fig. 3, when the corners *o* are secured to the sides against which they are folded by means independent of the bail.

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

1. A receptacle comprising a single sheet of material folded to produce the base *p*, sides *q* and *q'*, corners *o*, folded toward each other to lie against two opposite sides, and oblique creases *y* on opposite sides of the receptacle, against which the corners lie, and converging from the corners toward the upper edges of the said sides, whereby, in collapsing the receptacle at the creases *y*, the portions of the sides on opposite sides of the said creases and against which the corners lie and the adjacent sides of the receptacle and the corners *o* fold toward each other, substantially as described.

2. A receptacle comprising a single sheet of material folded to produce the base *p*, sides *q* and *q'*, and corners *o*, folded toward each other to lie against two opposite sides of the receptacle, oblique creases *y* on opposite sides of the receptacle, against which the corners lie, converging toward the upper edges of the said sides, and spring-bails *n*, securing the corners *o* to the sides against which they are folded, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

OLIVER H. HICKS.

In presence of—
J. H. DYRENFORTH,
CHAS. E. GORTON.