(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

O. H. HICKS.

PAPER RECEPTACLE.

No. 418,179. Patented Dec. 31, 1889.

Fig. 1.

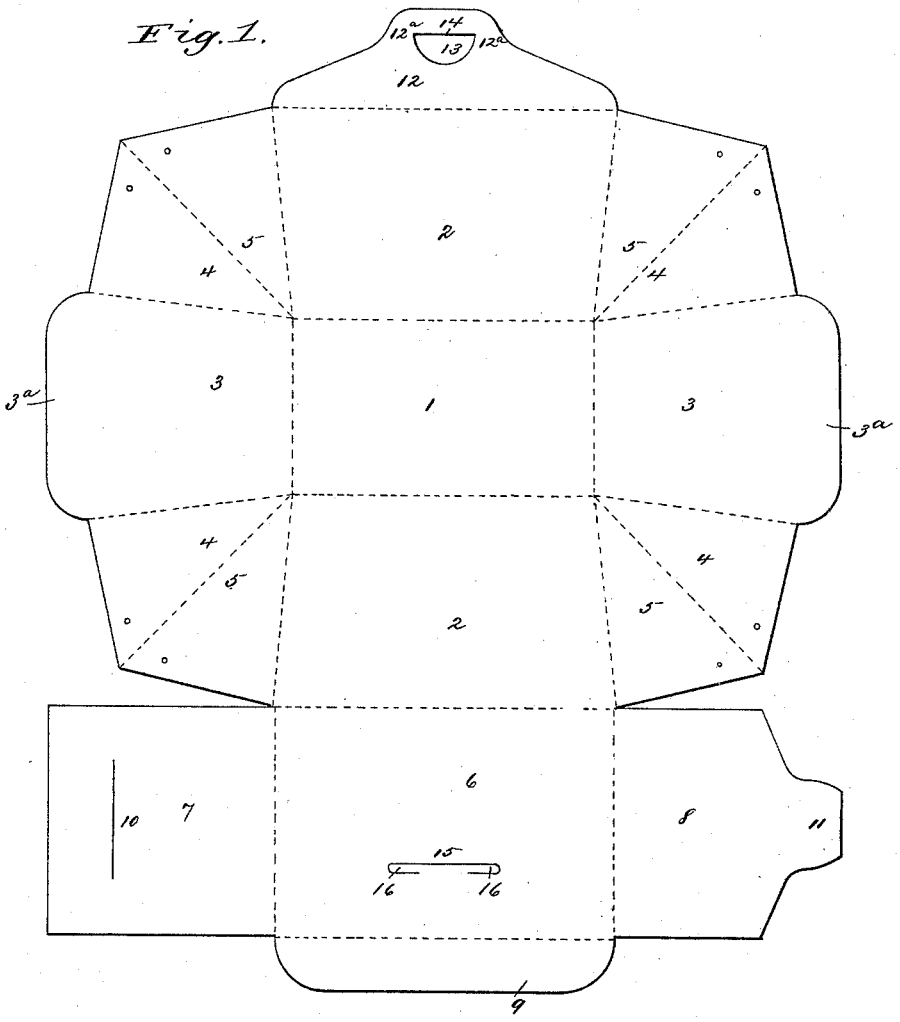


Fig. 4.

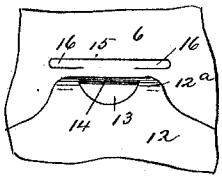
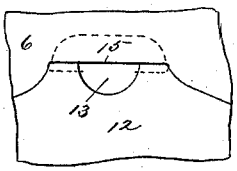


Fig. 5



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

O. H. HICKS.

PAPER RECEPTACLE.

No. 418,179. Patented Dec. 31, 1889.

Fig. 2.

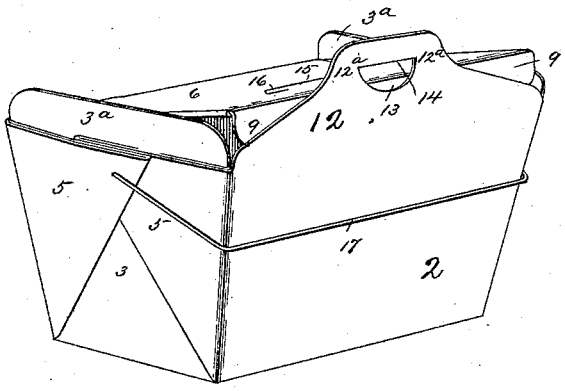


Fig. 3.

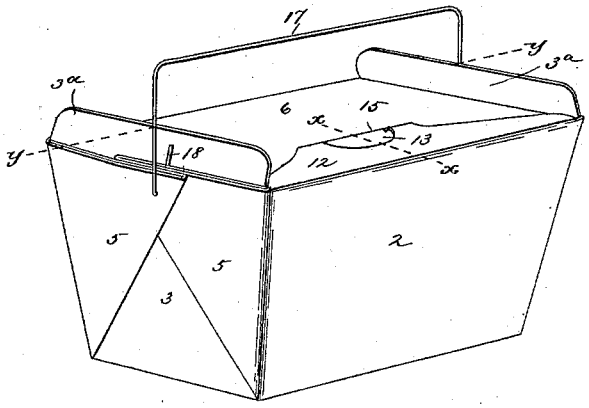


Fig. 6.

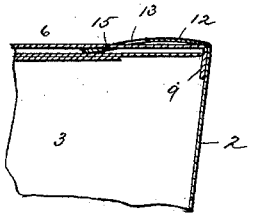
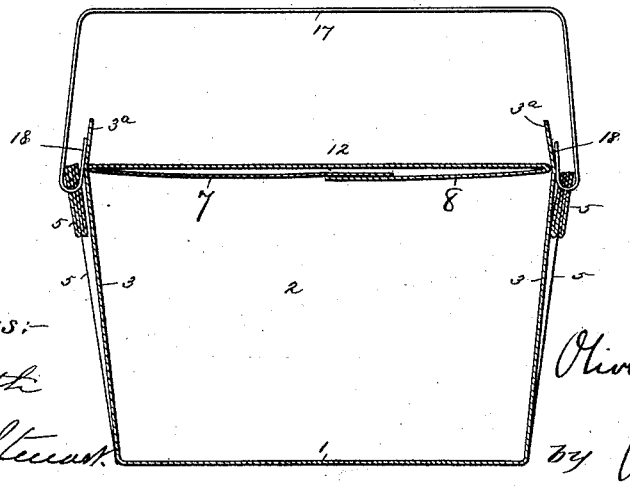


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PAPER RECEPTACLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 418,179, dated December 31, 1889.

Application filed February 20, 1889. Serial No. 300,596. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLIVER HEWLETT HICKS, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Receptacles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the figures of reference marked thereon.

My improvements have reference, first, to a novel construction of the cover or top of the receptacle; secondly, to the combination of said cover with the body of the receptacle, and, thirdly, to a novel form of cover-fastening, all as will be hereinafter fully described in detail.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan view of the blank from which my improved receptacle is formed. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the receptacle, with the cover partially raised and the carrying bail or handle swung down. Fig. 3 is a similar view with the cover closed down and fastened and the bail raised into carrying position. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views showing the manner in which the fastening is manipulated. Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view taken on the line x x, Fig. 3; and Fig. 7 is a sectional view taken on the line y y, Fig. 3.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

Referring particularly to the blank shown in Fig. 1, 1 represents the bottom portion; 2 2, the sides; 3 3, the ends, and 4 5 the corner portions adapted to be folded and lapped on the outside of the ends, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, so as to form with the bottom, sides, and ends the main body of the receptacle. The flaps 4 5 at the ends are preferably secured by passing the ends of a wire carrying-bail 17 through their overlapped portions, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 7.

As thus far described, the body of the receptacle does not differ materially from paper receptacles in common use, except that the ends 3 3 are provided with extensions 3^a 3^a, which project above the top edge of the body, for a purpose to be presently explained.

The cover proper of the receptacle is composed of a main flap 6, a short front flap 9, and two end flaps 7 and 8, folded down upon the flap 6 and united to each other by a slit-and-tongue fastening 10 11 or otherwise, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. By the employment of the flaps 7 and 8 the cover is made double-walled, which not only adds to its stiffness and strength and enables it when closed to better support the walls of the body of the receptacle, but also by affording an air-space between the walls decreases its conductivity and especially adapts it for holding and transporting ice-cream or other ices.

The sides of the body of the receptacle are inclined slightly inward from top to bottom, while the cover is of rectangular form and of the dimensions of the receptacle at its mouth, from which it results that when the cover is closed down it fits snugly the mouth of the receptacle, and cannot fall or be pushed below the top edge of the sides without distorting or rupturing the receptacle at some point.

To close the cover the bail 17 is swung down out of the way, as shown in Fig. 2, the cover is brought down between the projecting extensions 3^a 3^a of the ends, and then enters, with its narrow front flap 9 in advance, into the mouth of the receptacle. This accomplished, the bail is raised to a vertical position, and as it rises its bent ends 18 press inward the said end extensions 3^a 3^a, as shown in Fig. 7, thus producing a tight joint at the ends. Either before or after the bail is raised the front flap 12 of the body is folded down and secured to the top by a suitable fastening, thus completing the closure of the receptacle.

Of course various ways of securing the front flap 12 to the top may be resorted to; but I prefer to provide the tongue of said flap 12 with an opening 13, having a substantially straight edge 14 at one side, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and adapt said edge 14 to co-operate with a similar edge 15 of a slit formed in the outer ply of the cover 6, when the end of the tongue of flap 12 is inserted in said slit, as shown in Fig. 4.

In order that the parts 12^a 12^a of the tongue may enter the slit without depressing the effective part of the edge 15, I may form

tongues 16 adjacent to the slit, as shown in Fig. 1, which tongues will yield slightly upon the introduction of the said parts 12^a 12^a, and leave the edge 15 between them projecting just enough to catch the edge 14.

By inserting the tongue of flap 12 through the outer ply only of the double top, the said tongue is prevented from coming in contact with the contents of the receptacle, and the fingers are not therefore soiled in the opening and closing operations.

The slit or opening in the outer ply of the cover affords means for raising the cover by the fingers or an implement inserted in said opening, as will be readily understood. The space between the parts of the cover can be further utilized to receive a card or a paper napkin.

If desired, the short front flap 9 of the cover may be entirely omitted.

While I have described my improvements as applied to a receptacle in which the flaps 4 and 5 are folded on the outside, it is obvious that they are likewise applicable to receptacles in which said flaps are folded on the inside.

In some cases I may desire to pass the bail through the flaps and end wall instead of through the flaps only, as shown.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new—

1. In a paper receptacle, the combination with the body, of a cover fitting the body and consisting of the main flap and the two end flaps turned inward upon said main flap, leaving an air-space between said main flap and turned-in flaps, substantially as described.

2. In a paper receptacle of the character described, the cover consisting of the main flap, the two end flaps turned inward upon said cover, and secured together by the tongue-and-slit connection, substantially as described.

3. In a paper receptacle, the combination, with the body, of a hinged cover fitting the body and consisting of a main flap, the two end flaps turned inward upon said main flap, leaving an intermediate air-space, and the short side or front flap which constitutes the front wall of the air-space, substantially as described.

4. In a paper receptacle of the character described, the combination, with the body having the extensions on the end portions, of the cover and the bail operating when raised to press the end extensions against the cover and form a close joint therewith, substantially as described.

5. In a paper receptacle of the character described, the combination, with the body having the end extensions 3^a 3^a and of the front flap 12, of the cover composed of the parts 6, 7, 8, and 9, substantially as described.

6. In a paper receptacle, the combination, with the body, of a cover fitting the same, having two plies and an opening or slit in the outer ply to afford means for raising the cover, substantially as described.

7. In a paper receptacle, the combination, with the body, of a cover fitting the same, having two plies with an opening or slit in the outer ply, in combination with a flap on the body having a tongue for insertion in said slit or opening and between the plies, substantially as described.

8. In a paper receptacle, the fastening device consisting of the part provided with the opening having a straight edge 14, in combination with the part having the co-operating straight edge 15 and the yielding tongues 16, which latter serve to prevent the said edge 15 from passing entirely through the opening in the opposite part, substantially as described.

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