

J. L. MOORE.
Paper-Boxes.

No. 164,099.

Patented June 8, 1875.

fig. 1

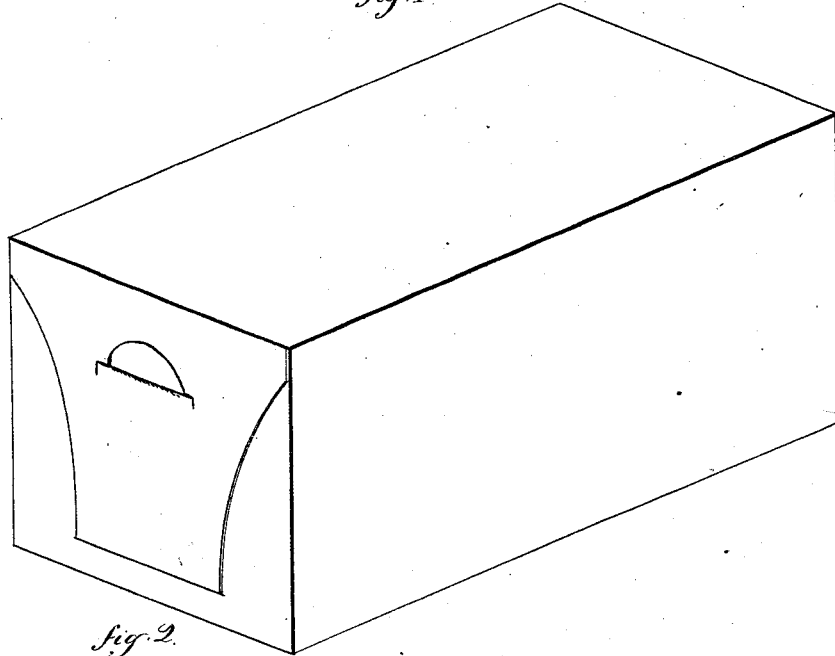


fig. 2

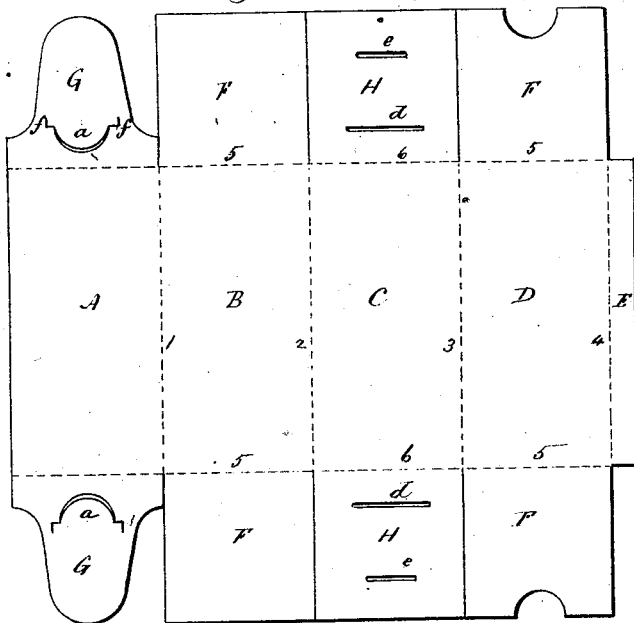
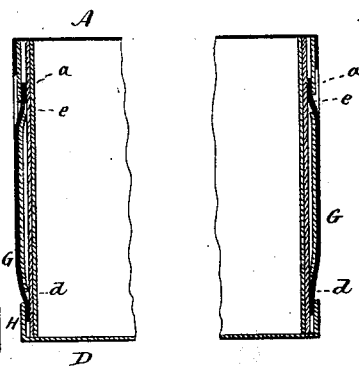


fig. 3



Witnesses
J. H. Shumway
Clara Broughton

James L. Moore
 Inventor
 By atty.
John C. Case

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES L. MOORE, OF STRATFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD
HIS RIGHT TO EDWIN B. MUNSON, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER BOXES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 164,099, dated June 8, 1875; application filed
April 12, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES L. MOORE, of Stratford, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Paper Box; and I do hereby declare that the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent in—

Figure 1, a perspective view; Fig. 2, the blank as cut preparatory to folding; Fig. 3, a longitudinal section of the box complete.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of boxes from sheets of pasteboard, cut so as to be folded and secured together without the application of other devices than that afforded by the peculiarity of the cut; and the invention consists in the method of cutting a blank preparatory to folding, as more fully hereinafter described.

The blank is cut from paper of a thickness corresponding to the use of the box to be produced and of corresponding dimensions.

The form of the blank is seen in Fig. 2, the portion A between the broken lines representing one side, B the second side, C the third side, and D the fourth side, with a lap, E, at the edge, so that when the blank is folded on lines 1 2 3 4 to bring these sides respectively at right angles to each other, the lap E will come beneath the opposite edge of the side A.

The ends are formed by extensions F on the sides B D. These extensions are turned down

on lines 5, one over the other. At each end of the side A a tongue, G, is formed, and in this tongue a reverse tongue, *a*, is cut. The opposite side C is extended at both ends, as at H, and so as to fold on lines 6 down over the ends F F. In the parts H two slits, *d e*, are made, the slit *e* corresponding to the width of the tongue *a*, and in turning the tongue down over the part H the tongue *a* is first passed through the slit *e*, as seen in Fig. 3, and then the end of the tongue G passed through the slit *d*, as also seen in Fig. 3, the two tongues acting, the one against the other, to prevent the separation of the parts.

In order to draw the parts together by means of the tongue *a*, horizontal slits *f* are cut each side of the tongue A, which form shoulders on the tongue to take a bearing each side of the slit *e*, so that as the tongue G is pressed down it will draw the opposite parts firmly together.

I claim—

1. The combination of the securing-tongue G and auxiliary tongue *a* formed therein, with the fold H provided with slits corresponding to said tongues, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of the securing-tongue G and auxiliary tongue *a* formed therein, with the fold H provided with slits corresponding to said tongues, and shoulder *f* on one or both sides of the auxiliary tongue, substantially as specified.

JAMES L. MOORE.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. EARLE,
CLARA BROUGHTON.