E. De F. SHELTON.

Paper Boxes.

No. 164,601. Patented June 15, 1875.

fig. 1

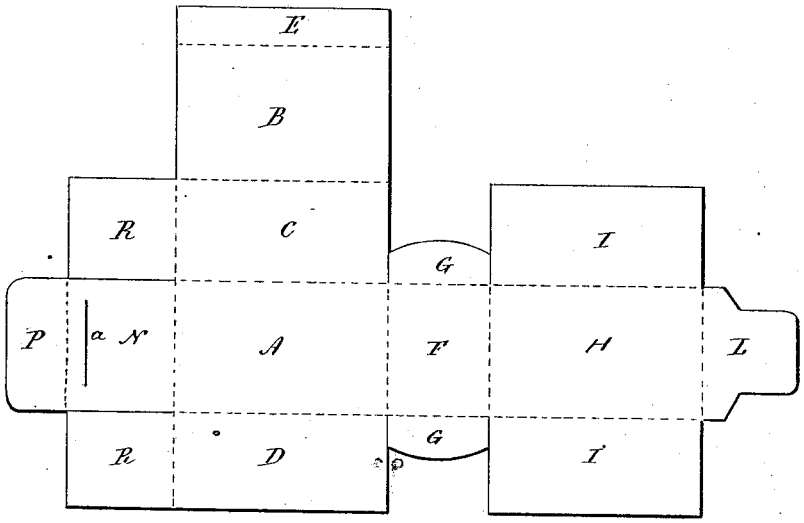


fig. 2.

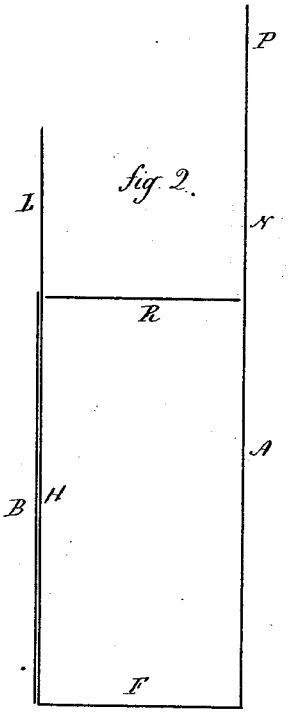


fig. 3.

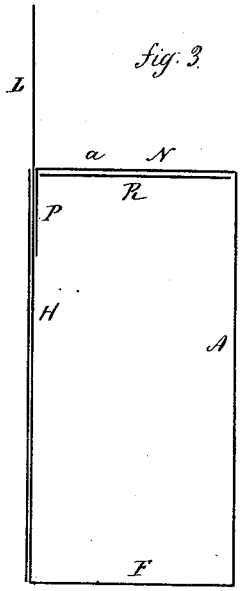
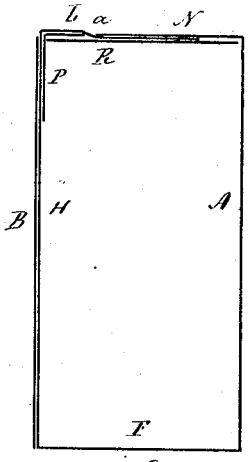


fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD DE F. SHELTON, OF BIRMINGHAM, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO CORNELL & SHELTON, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER BOXES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **164,601**, dated June 15, 1875; application filed May 20, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD DE F. SHELTON, of Birmingham, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Paper Box; and I do hereby declare 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, the blank as prepared for folding. Figs. 2, 3, 4 illustrate the peculiar folds which constitute the improvement.

This invention relates to an improvement in the paper box for which Letters Patent were granted to me, dated December 22, 1874, the object of the improvement being a more perfect locking of the box than can be in that construction; but such locking is applicable to boxes of other construction.

A is the principal side; B, the opposite side; C D, the two sides between. B is folded over A, and the lap E turned down upon and secured to D. F is the bottom or lower end, on each side of which is a flap, G. H is an extension from F, and forms the inner or lining side for B. On each side are two wings, I I, to form the lining for the two sides C D. These three sides H I I and the two flaps G G are turned within the principal parts of the box, as in my previous construction, the tongue L projecting above, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3. Upon the opposite end of A is a tongue or projection, N, longer than the width of the box by so much as the part P. The sides C and D are each formed with a flap, R, which turns down over the box when folded as in Fig. 2. The end N is then turned down and the tip P tucked into the box, inside the tongue L, as seen in Fig. 3. The end N is slit, as at *a*. After the end N has been folded down and tucked in, as in Fig. 3, then the tongue L is passed through the slit *a*, beneath the end N, as seen at Fig. 4, and the box is secure.

By this construction the tuck P is locked in place by the tuck L, which overlaps the angle between the tuck P and the end N, and prevents all possibility of the accidental displacement or opening of the closed end.

This, while specially adapted to the box I have described, is alike applicable to boxes of other construction, it only being essential that the two opposite sides should be constructed so that the end of one will tuck directly into the box, and the other into the first.

I therefore do not wish to be understood as confining this locking device to this particular box.

I claim—

In paper boxes, the combination of the folding slitted end N and tuck P upon the extreme of one side, combined with the tuck L upon the extreme of the opposite side, to overlap the tuck P and enter the slit in the end N, substantially as described.

EDWARD DE F. SHELTON.

Witnesses:

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