

H. L. R. & O. WOLF.

PAPER-BOX.

No. 190,945.

Patented May 15, 1877.

Fig. 1.

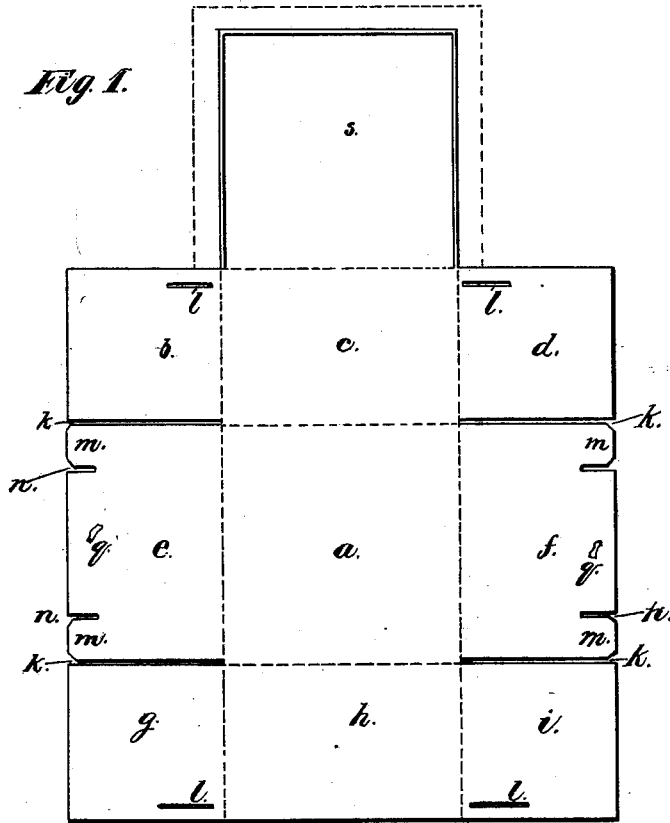
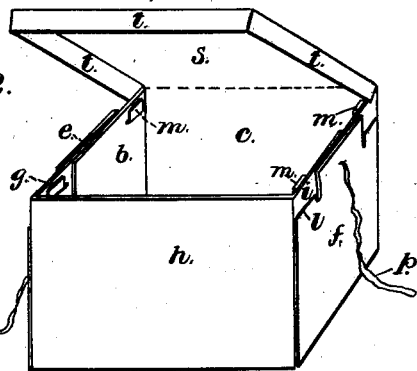


Fig. 2.



Attest:  
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Inventors,  
H. L. Rudolph Wolf  
and  
Otto Wolf  
by their attys  
Peck & Co.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY L. R. WOLF AND OTTO WOLF, OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNORS OF ONE-THIRD THEIR RIGHT TO JNO. WM. AUGUST WOLF, OF SAME PLACE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER BOXES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **190,945**, dated May 15, 1877; application filed February 16, 1877.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, HENRY LEWIS R. WOLF and OTTO WOLF, of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Boxes; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention belongs to that class of paper or straw-board boxes cut in the form of a blank with various flaps, and folded up into the required shape.

Our object is to produce a simple and durable, but cheap, rectangular box for bonnets, hats, or other articles made from a single piece of paper or straw-board, which is cut, folded, and held together, as will be herewith described and claimed.

Figure 1 shows in plan view our improved box blank cut from a single piece of paper. Fig. 2 shows in perspective the box set up and ready for use.

The body of the box is formed from a square or rectangular piece of paper or straw-board. This piece is divided into nine subdivisions, as indicated by the letters *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i*. The central division *a* forms the bottom of the box. *c* and *h* are two opposite sides, and *b e g* and *d f i* the remaining opposite sides. The latter subdivisions are separated by the cuts or slits *k*. In the subdivisions *b g d i* are slits *l*, located as represented, and on the outer corners of the pieces *e* and *f* are tongues *m*, formed by cutting short slits *n*. Tapes or cords *p*, Fig. 2, are secured at *q*, Fig. 1, to the side pieces *e* and *f*.

The top of the box is formed by a piece, *s*, which extends from the side *c*, and has its edges *t* (indicated by the dotted lines) turned up and pasted to form a rim, Fig. 2. For convenience in packing and shipping, the blanks are open, as in Fig. 1, when they can be piled upon each other without waste of room.

When desired for use, the box is made up as follows. The pieces *b c d* and *g h i* are turned up, the pieces *c* and *h* forming the front and back sides of the box. The pieces *b, d, g,* and *i* are then turned at right angles to the sides *c* and *h*. This brings the four slits *l* to the top corners of the box. Finally, the sides *e* and *f* are turned up against the overlapping pieces *b g* and *d h*, and the tongues *m* are passed through the slits, thus uniting the triple side, as represented in Fig. 2.

This arrangement of the tongues and slits forms a self-locked box capable of resisting any ordinary outward pressure.

The lid is turned down in the usual way, and the tapes *p* are tied over it. It is to be noticed that the top edges of all the sides except the front are braced and sustained to prevent their being crushed in.

We are aware that it is not new to make a box from a cut and folded paper blank; but

What we do claim as new, and desire to secure is—

The herein-described rectangular paper or straw-board box, cut from a single piece, and whose body is composed of nine rectangular subdivisions, two of which contain tongues *m*, and four (4) slits, *b*, the tongues and slits being so located that when the box is made up they occupy positions at the upper corners, and are covered by the lid *s*, which is a part of one of the sides, and is secured by tapes *p*, the whole constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Witness our hands this 8th day of February, A. D. 1877.

H. L. RUDOLPH WOLF.  
OTTO WOLF.

Witnesses:

CHAS. M. PECK,  
WM. RITCHIE.