

G. HARRINGTON.  
WOODEN-BOX.

No. 191,236

Patented May 29, 1877.

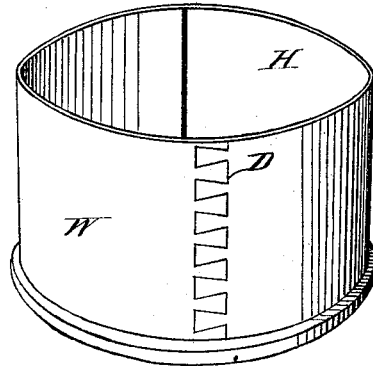


Fig. 1.

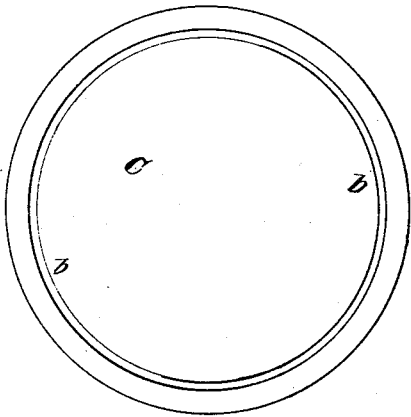


Fig. II.

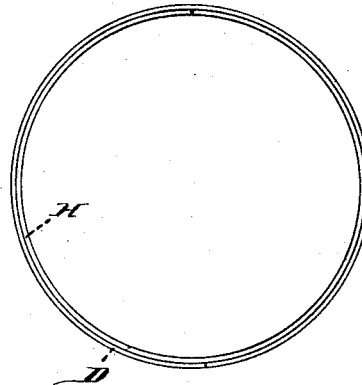


Fig. III.

*Witnesses*  
Phelps Johnson  
Stockwell Bettes

*Inventor,*  
George Harrington  
by I. F. Hyde  
att'y

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HARRINGTON, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN WOODEN BOXES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **191,236**, dated May 29, 1877; application filed February 14, 1877.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE HARRINGTON, of Springfield, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Box, of which the following is a specification:

My invention consists in forming the top and bottom of a wooden box, having cylindrical sides, of blocks of wood having grooves turned or sunk in them to receive the wall of the box, so that while one serving for the bottom has the wall seated in its groove and permanently secured there by glue or otherwise, the other makes a top in which the double walls forming the sides of the groove form friction-surfaces that come against the wall to retain the top in place, and this groove permits a variation in size and departure from a perfectly smooth and regular form in the elastic wall of the box by bearing against the inside surface of the wall of the box where it does not bear against its outside.

The object of my invention is the construction of a box for such light articles as collars, cuffs, &c., in which the sides made of wood approximating in thickness to a veneer cannot be reduced in size to be finished or fitted when once formed. Such boxes require a thicker top to make of them a success that will act as a former to hold them to a cylindrical shape as well as accommodate itself to any wall having the same superficial extent.

In Figure I a perspective view is shown of a box with the cover removed. Fig. II shows a plan view of the underneath side of the top

and the groove therein, Fig. III being a plan view of a wall.

The bottom B, being a counterpart of the top C, receives the round wall W of the box in the circular groove *b*, which, in practice, I make about one-fourth of an inch in depth, where it is secured additionally by glue, if desired.

The groove *b* is made wide enough to receive the wall, should it be flattened, and, as before mentioned, where one side of the groove fails to bear continuously against one side of the wall, the other side of the groove finds a bearing, and a top is thus provided that fills admirably the special requirements of a wall so thin as to be easily distorted, as well as one that, while it can be turned with the greatest uniformity; this enables the wall to be made so cheaply that the entire box can be made for one-half of the cost that would result from having to fit the parts with the usual degree of accuracy required in box-making.

Now, having described my invention, what I claim is—

In combination with the compressible and elastic wall W of a cylindrical wooden box, the top or bottom provided with the circular groove *b* turned therein for receiving and binding the said wall when sprung into the groove, as set forth.

GEO. HARRINGTON.

Witnesses:

R. F. HYDE,  
PHELPS JOHNSON.