

J. J. PHILBRICK.
Fruit-Box.

No. 207,440.

Patented Aug. 27, 1878

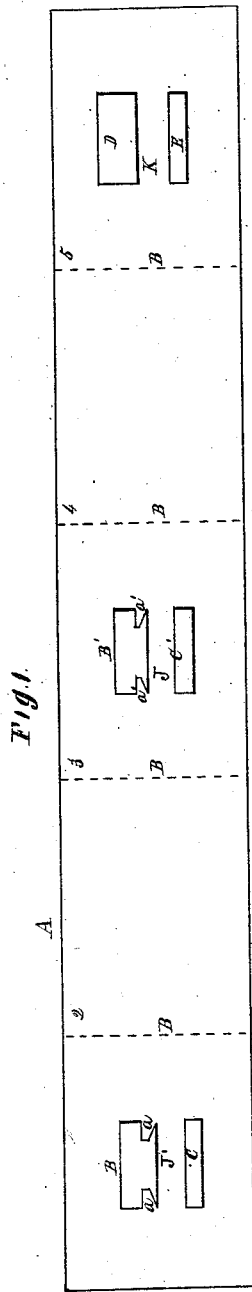


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

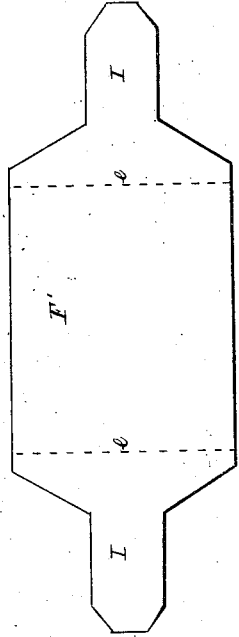


Fig. 7.

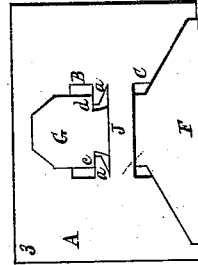


Fig. 6.

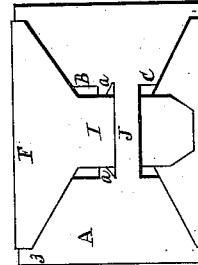


Fig. 5.

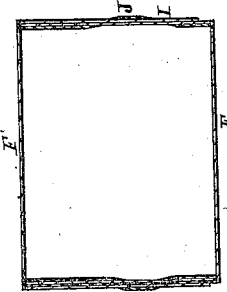


Fig. 2.

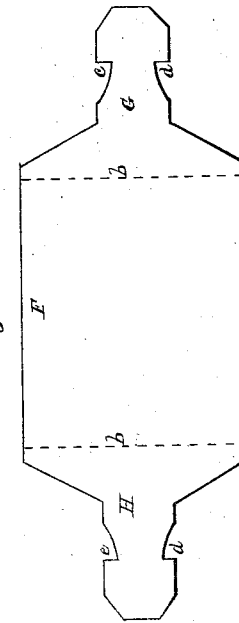
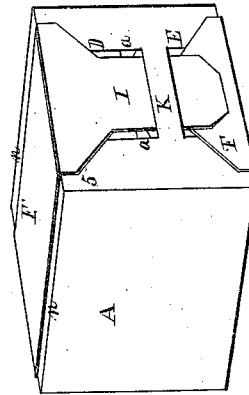


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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IMPROVEMENT IN FRUIT-BOXES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 207,440, dated August 27, 1878; application filed June 1, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JASPER J. PHILBRICK, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fruit-Boxes, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of an extended blank or strip of material of which the sides of the box are made. Fig. 2 is a view of an extended blank of which the bottom of the box is made. Fig. 3 represents an extended view of a blank for the cover of the box. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a box. Fig. 5 is a transverse vertical section. Figs. 6 and 7 are side views of the box.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several views.

This invention relates to a new and novel mode of constructing a box for holding small fruits and other light small articles. To this end is used scale-board or paper. Wood, however, is preferred. The sides of the box are made of a single piece or blank of scale-board, which is transversely scored, that it may bend easily to form the corners. Said scores are four in number, thereby laying out the blank into five equal sections. In the two end and middle sections are openings or slots to receive the tucks of the cover and bottom, and whereby they are secured to the sides, and the sides bound together substantially as follows, which is a more full and complete description thereof.

In the drawings, A represents the blank above alluded to, which, as aforesaid, may be of scale-board or of paper. The broken lines B indicate the scores or incisions made transversely therein to form the four vertical corners of the box. Said scores divide the blank into five equal sections, 1 2 3 4 5. In section 1 is cut an opening, B, from each side of which projects a tongue, *a*, the purpose of which will presently be shown.

Immediately below the opening B is a slot, C. In section 3 is a similar opening, B', and tongues *a'*, corresponding to B and *a*, and also a slot, C', corresponding to C. In section 5 is an opening, D, and below it a slot, E, corresponding to the slots B C in the other sections referred to.

F, Fig. 2, represents the piece for the bottom of the box, and the dotted lines *b* indicate the scores or incisions for bending the piece to form corners. At each end of the piece is a tag, G and H, respectively, each of which is provided with a pair of shoulders, *c d*, the use of which will hereinafter be shown.

F', Fig. 3, represents the piece for the cover, which is also scored, as indicated by the broken lines *e*, for forming corners. At each end of said piece is a tag, I. Said cover and bottom are each of a single piece of material and a little narrower than the width of the box.

The manner of putting the above-described pieces of material together to form a box is as follows: The blank A for the sides is bent along the scores B, which make the four upright corners of the box. The ends 1 and 5 are lapped upon each other, the end 5 being on the outside, thereby making two thicknesses on one side of the box, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, whereas the other three sides are of one thickness only.

The blank A, when bent, and the ends lapped upon each other, brings the tuck-openings D E and B C in direct relation to each other on one side of the box, and the tuck-openings B' C' of section 3 of the blank on the opposite side. The bottom piece is now taken and bent at right angles along the dotted lines *b*. The tag G is then inserted in the slot C' of section 3, (one side of the box,) passing it inside of the loop J and upward through the opening B' to the outside of the box, as shown in Fig. 7. In like manner the tag H is inserted in the slots C and E of sections 1 and 5, passing it inside the loops J' and K, thence through the opening above the loops to the outside of the sections, section 5 being the outer one forming that side of the box.

The piece thus tagged to the sides forms the bottom of the box, as seen in Fig. 7, and which is retained in its connection therewith by the tongues *a*, above alluded to, upon which the shoulders *c* and *d* of the tags, respectively, hang, as shown in Fig. 7. It will be obvious that so long as the tongues engage the shoulders of the tags the bottom cannot drop off, but will be held firmly and securely in its connections with the sides of the box.

On inserting the tag under the loop the tendency will be to force the loop outward, so that the tag may lie flat against the side of the box, and therefore back from the tongues; hence the shoulders of the tags sometimes may not fully lodge upon the tongues unless said tongues are pressed slightly outward toward the tag. This outward pressure will be applied on filling the box with fruit. The pressure thereof upon the tongues will press them so far outward that the shoulders of the tag will engage them and prevent the bottom from falling off. Ordinarily, the tags will be bent a little inward by the pressure of the loops upon them, so that an engagement of the shoulders with the tongues will take place, though the box may be empty.

The top or cover F' of the box is placed on by inserting one of the tags I thereof under the loop J, Fig. 6, and the other under the loop K of section 5, as shown in Fig. 4. This not only secures the cover to the box, but at the same time it binds the sides firmly together. Also, the tags of the cover, being on the outside of the tags of the bottom, will confine the shoulders thereof in their engagement with the tongues *a*; hence they cannot be easily displaced by the weight and pressure of the fruit that the box may contain.

The width of the tag is such as to nearly fill the tag-openings, thereby locking the two sides 1 and 5 firmly together, so that they cannot pull apart laterally. It will be observed that the cover and the bottom of the box are not so wide as the box; hence there is left a space along each side of the bottom and cover, as seen at *n*, Fig. 4. Said spaces or openings allow a free passage of air to the fruit for ventilation, thereby preventing it from becoming moldy.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The blanks adapted to form a box consisting of three pieces, one of which being an oblong strip, having parallel sides and scored at right angles to said sides to admit of the piece being bent to form the four sides of the box, and having tuck-openings B C, B' C', and D E, and tongues *a*, to receive and hold the tags of the top and bottom of the box, said bottom consisting of a piece or blank having parallel sides and scored to form the tags, and provided with shoulders *c d*, and the piece or blank for the cover also having parallel sides and scored to form the tags G and H, substantially as described.

2. In blanks for boxes, the arrangement of the openings D E and B C, with tongues *a* upon one side of the box and openings B' C' and tongues *a* on the opposite side thereof, with loop between said openings, in combination with the shouldered tags G H of the bottom piece, extending respectively through the openings and under the loops on each side for holding the lapped ends of the side piece together and the bottom in place, in the manner substantially as described.

3. An improved fruit-box consisting of the blank A, provided with tuck-openings B C, B' C', and D E, having tongues and loops J J', bottom F, provided with shouldered tags, and cover F', having tags I, constructed in the manner substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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