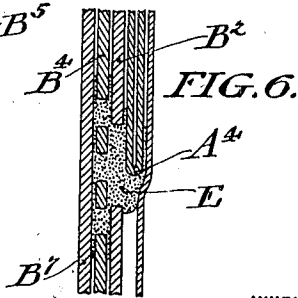
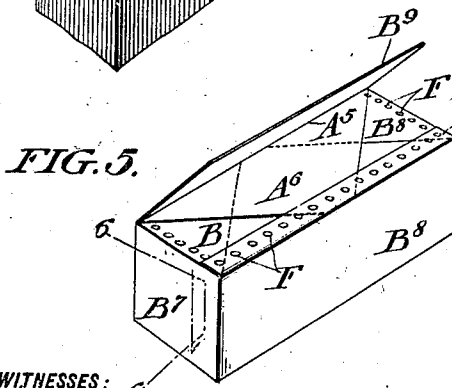
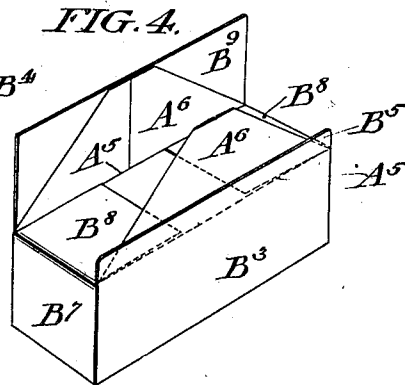
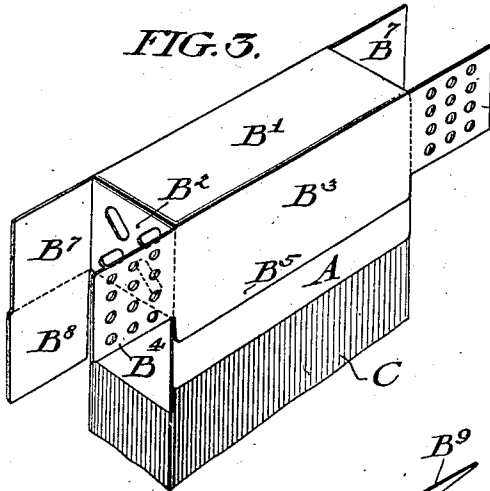
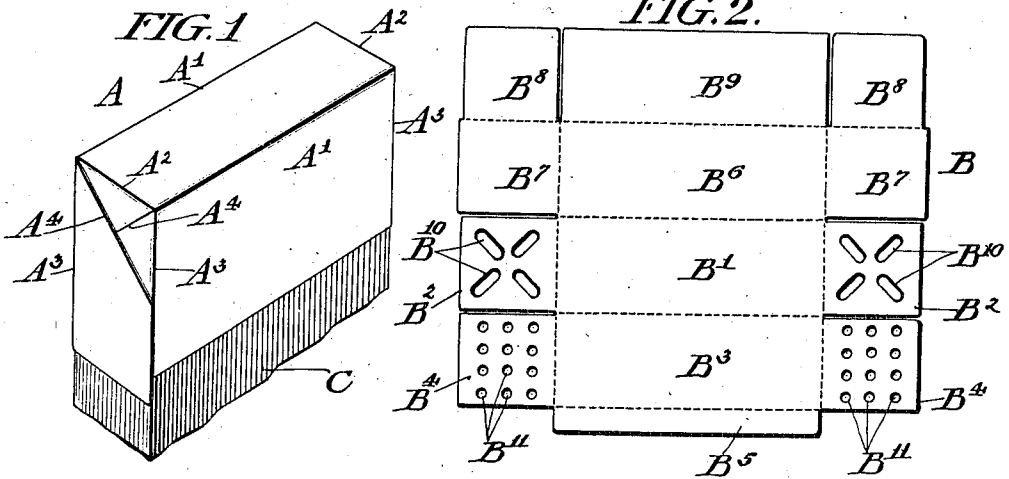


J. H. MITCHELL.
PAPER BOX.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 27, 1904. RENEWED MAY 18, 1906.



WITNESSES:
Stewart
A. Williams

INVENTOR
James H. Mitchell
 BY
James D. Chamberlain
 his ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. MITCHELL, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

PAPER BOX.

No. 837,324.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 4, 1906.

Application filed December 27, 1904. Renewed May 18, 1906. Serial No. 317,420.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. MITCHELL, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Paper Boxes, of which the following is a true and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof.

My invention relates to the construction of paper boxes provided with an interior lining—such, for instance, as are desirable for use in packing biscuit—my object being to provide a box of this character of novel construction which will be sufficiently moisture-proof without requiring an outer cover of paper and which will also be of such character and construction that the labels and decorations usually applied to such packages can be printed directly on the box itself.

The nature of my improvements will be best understood as described in connection with the drawings, in which they are illustrated, and in which—

Figure 1 illustrates the method of forming the inner box or lining of the package. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a blank which I prefer to use for the outer casing or box proper. Fig. 3 illustrates in connection with the description the various steps of folding the blank over and around the inner lining of the box. Figs. 4 and 5 show the steps of closing the box; and Fig. 6 is an exaggerated sectional view through the end of the box as on line 6 6 of Fig. 5, showing the mode in which the cementing material holds the flaps of the outer box together and to the end wall of the inner box or lining.

Referring first to Fig. 1, A indicates a sheet of paper of suitable character for a box-lining, and C the former over which the paper can be folded to the requisite form. As shown, the paper, placed on the former, as shown in Fig. 1, is first folded down on the lines A' A' and then the ends folded down and creased on the lines A². This also results in or is immediately followed by the formation of the diagonal folds A⁴ A⁴, and the inner-box lining is then completed to the form it occupies before the closure of the package by folding in the end flaps on the lines A⁵ A⁵, &c.

My preferred form of blank for the outer casing, as shown in Fig. 2, has, extending out from the ends of the section B', which forms the bottom of the box, the end flaps B² B²,

which are perforated, preferably by slotted perforations arranged in diagonal lines, as indicated at B¹⁰. The portions of the blank which form the front and back walls of the box and which are marked B³ and B⁶ are also provided with end flaps, of which the ones which are to be inner flaps B⁴ B⁴, for instance, are formed with perforations, as indicated at B¹¹, while the end flaps B⁷ B⁷, which are the outer flaps of the box, are formed without perforations, as shown. By preference I form my blank also with the laterally-extending flaps B⁸ B⁸, extending from the sides of the flaps B⁷, and also, by preference, I provide the front wall B³ with a narrow terminal flap B⁵ and the rear wall B⁶ with a broad cover-flap, (indicated at B⁹.)

In assembling the box the blank B is placed on the former, as indicated in Fig. 3, and the inner end flaps B² B² turned down upon the ends of the lining-box, as shown. The front and back walls of the blank are then bent down over the former, as shown, and, preferably at this time, cementing material is applied to the perforated flaps B⁴ B⁴. The cementing material which I prefer to employ is sealing-wax of proper consistency. The perforated flaps B⁴ B⁴ are then turned in on the flaps B², and the outer end flaps B⁷ B⁷ are then folded in against the ends of the box and pressure applied, which will cause the cementing material applied to the flaps B⁴ to force its way through and between the perforated flaps and through the inner perforated flap into contact with the inner lining and beneath the folds A⁴ of this lining, the disposition of the cementing material being indicated in the distorted view, Fig. 6, where the distributed cement is shown at E. The lined box is then removed from the former C, and after it has been filled with biscuit or other material the top flaps are folded down, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and sealed or secured in place. By preference the top flaps B⁸ B⁸ are folded in, as shown in Fig. 4, pressing the upstanding end walls of the inner lining down upon the contents of the box and causing the formation of the angular front and rear flaps A⁶ A⁶. The narrow top flap B⁵ is then folded down, pressing the front flaps A⁶ with it, and then by preference lines or dots of cementing material, as indicated at F, Fig. 5, are applied to the end flap B⁴ and the outer edge of the flaps B⁸ B⁸. The package is finally closed, preferably by first folding down the flap A⁶, the end of which may be tucked under the

flap B⁵, if it is long enough to require such treatment, and then the cover-flap B⁹ is folded down, its edges pressing on the lines of cement F and being firmly attached to the flaps on which the cement is applied.

It will be readily seen that my package is of simple construction, which can be both easily made and used, that the sealing is secure both against moisture and with respect to the outer casing, and that the completed package has the panels of the outer casing unmarred, so that the labels or decoration appearing thereon will be in no wise injured either by the manufacture or closing of the box.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A lined paper box, the lining of which consists of a sheet of paper folded into the form of a rectangular box, and the outer shell of which consists of a blank folded over the lining and having perforated flaps folded over each other and secured together and to the inner lining by cementing material extending through the perforated flaps to the end wall of the lining.

2. A lined paper box, the lining of which

consists of a sheet of paper folded into the form of a rectangular box, and the outer shell of which consists of a blank folded over the lining and having flaps folded over each other and over the end wall of the lining-box, the outer flap being unperforated and the inner flap or flaps perforated and said flaps being secured together and to the lining by cementing material extending from the inner face of the unperforated outer flap through the perforated flaps to the lining-box.

3. A lined paper box, the lining of which consists of a sheet of paper folded into the form of a rectangular box, and the outer shell of which consists of a blank folded over the lining and having perforated flaps folded over each other and secured together and to the inner lining by cementing material extending through the perforated flaps to the end wall of the lining, the outer blank having narrow top flaps B⁸, B⁵, adapted to fold down over the contents of the box, and a broad lid-flap B⁹, adapted to fold down upon the narrow flaps and secured thereto by cementing material.

JAMES H. MITCHELL.

Witnesses:

ARNOLD KATZ,
D. STEWART.