(Model.)

J. M. KING.

VENEER BOX OR BASKET.

No. 460,285. Patented Sept. 29, 1891.

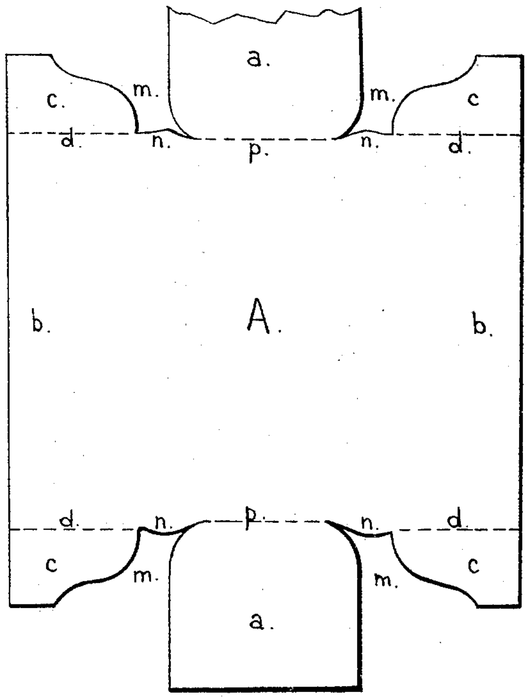


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

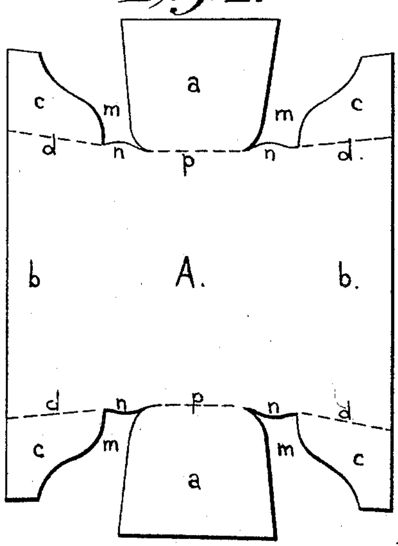


Fig. 4.

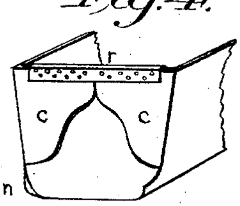
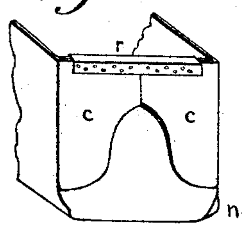


Fig. 3.



Inventor:

Witnesses: Wilkes Morris, M. Gould

Joseph M. King

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH MARION KING, OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

VENEER BOX OR BASKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 460,285, dated September 29, 1891.

Application filed September 10, 1890. Serial No. 364,576. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH MARION KING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wilmington, in the county of New Hanover, State of North Carolina, have invented and produced a new and original Device for Baskets or Boxes of Veneer for Grapes, Candy, or other Things, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof.

My invention is an improvement in baskets and boxes for holding grapes, candy, and other things, and which may be used for many things now put into card-board boxes.

Butter-packages, trays, and fruit-baskets have heretofore been made with the bottom, sides, and ends formed of a single piece of veneer. The main difficulty in the manufacture of such articles from a single piece of veneer is the splitting of the veneer along the edges where it is bent, and especially at the lower corners. This tendency to split has been partially overcome by former inventions; but the present application claims yet further improvements in this particular.

The object of my invention is to provide for the manufacture, out of wood, veneer, or other cheaper material, of such boxes and baskets as are used for fruit, berries, candy, &c., and to provide a box that may be used for shoes, cigars, collars, and other things, with the least possible expenditure for material and construction, and to provide an article neat, durable, and adaptable.

My invention has three advantages over everything heretofore invented to prevent this splitting, and is also an improvement on the method of fastening the side laps on the ends of such articles, all of which will be more particularly explained by reference to the drawings, which form part of this application. A detailed explanation of the drawings follows.

Figure 1 is a view of the veneer-sheet cut into the proper shape for making a box. Fig. 2 is a veneer sheet cut for making a basket. Fig. 3 is the end of a completed box. Fig. 4 is the end of a completed basket.

In all the figures like letters refer to corresponding parts.

A represents the body of the blank; *a a*, the ends of the box or basket; *b b*, the sides; *c c c*, the extensions of the sides for fitting across the ends of the completed article. The use of the remaining letters will appear as the explanation progresses.

In cutting the veneer into the desired shape it is at the same time scored—*i. e.*, cut into but not through the veneer—along the lines intended for the lower horizontal edge of each end of a box or basket *p*, Fig. 1, and along the lines *d d*, where the end laps *c* are to be bent upon the end. The broken lines in Figs. 1 and 2 show these scored places, the unbroken lines showing where the veneer is cut entirely through. The scoring may be done on either side of the veneer, so as to be on the inside or on the outside of the completed article. There is no scoring along the lines that form the side edges of the box or basket at the bottom, so that when the sides are bent into position these edges are rounded with the grain of the wood.

The lines *d d*, Fig. 1, are not in one continuous straight line across the veneer sheet, being intercepted by the portion marked *p*, which is the thickness of the veneer sheet farther in toward A than the lines *d d*. This allows the end laps *c c* when bent into position, to fit smoothly upon the end *a* without the strain that would necessarily exist were these scored places *p* and *d d* in the same straight line.

The short lines *n n* are turned out, so as to leave a narrow projection of the veneer sheet right on the bottom corners of the box or basket when it is set up, which very materially aids in preventing the veneer from splitting when being bent into position. This narrow projection as it appears in the completed article is shown at *n*, Figs. 3 and 4. This tendency to split is still further obviated by cutting out entirely the portion of the veneer sheet *m*, Fig. 1, between the end lap *c* and the end *a*. This portion is removed so that the end lap does not begin until far enough up the line *d* to escape the curved section of the end *a*. In some inventions, although a portion of the veneer between the end lap and the end is removed, it is cut out so as to leave a portion of the side lap to extend around the curved section of the end, and thus prevent splitting. Nor is this por-

tion removed in my invention so as leave any aperture, however small, at the bottom corner of the completed article; but it is tight, the side fitting rigidly against the end.

The box or basket is constructed by bending the ends *a a* into position, then the sides *b b*, and then folding the laps *c c c c* across the ends and clamping them with the metallic clip *r*, Figs. 3 and 4. This clip is fastened by puncturing the metal into the veneer, and it thus holds together the entire box or basket. No form is required on which to construct them.

Now what I wish secured by patent is this:

A box or basket formed from a single sheet of veneer, having the body A provided with ends *a* and sides *b*, the former bent up sharply from the body of the sheet, and having its side edges curved at the bottom to support the sides *b*, the latter provided with end laps *c c*, which fold about the ends *a*, and are secured thereto by the metallic clips *r*, and having narrow projections *n* between the ends *a* and the end laps *c c*, which support and guard the curved section of the end when the box is set up, as set forth.

JOSEPH MARION KING.

Witnesses:

E. D. HALL,

J. M. MCGOWAN.