

# Super Boxmaker

*User Guide*



Instructions for Super Boxmaker (US Patent numbers 5,484,373 and 5,707,327 and 5,855,543 [11/99])

## Cautionary and Safety Statements

- This kit is designed and intended for educational purposes only.
- Use only under the direct supervision of an adult who has read and understood the instructions provided in this user guide.
- Read warnings on packaging and in manual carefully.
- Always exercise caution when using sharp tools.

## Materials Included

- Scoring tool
- Scoring base

## Items Required (not included)

- Card stock (box-making material)
- Glue

## Introduction

Make boxes, envelopes, portfolios, or any geometric construction out of any card stock or other material that's about 0.040" thick, such as recycled cereal boxes, writing paper pad backs, shirt package cardboard, and so on.

The Boxmaker measures 7.75" x 10.5" overall and has interlocking slots at each end so Boxmakers can be joined together to increase the 10" scoring slots to any length. Figure 1 shows joined Boxmakers. The kit includes the scoring base, scoring tool, and complete instructions. You will need to supply the card stock or other material.

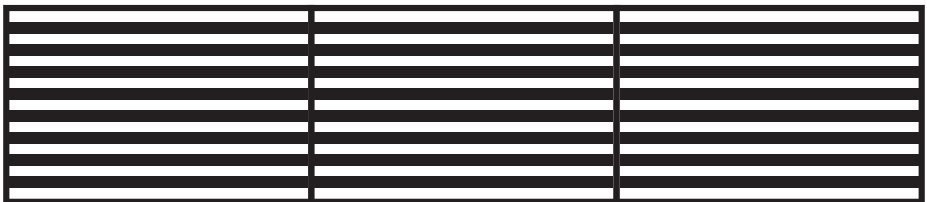


Figure 1

Use the Boxmaker at any table, desk, or workplace to make shipping and storage boxes of any length and width and a depth up to 6.5" in 0.5" increments. The patented spacing system guarantees tops and bottoms fit together perfectly.

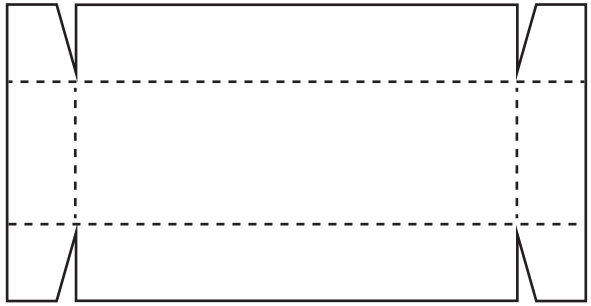
**Note:** Card stock can be cut down to a smaller size or cut into any straight-sided shape you wish (triangle, rectangle, pentagon, and so on) – if all edges can be placed against the guide rail, the Boxmaker system will work!

**Hint:** For decorating boxes with certain materials (tissue paper, fabric, gift wrap, and so on), it's best to apply the material before you begin scoring and folding.

## Basic Instructions

1. Place the scoring base on a flat desk or tabletop. Note that one side of the base is marked "Top" and the other side is marked "Bottom." The Top side is used for making box tops, and the Bottom side is used for making box bottoms. The spacing between the guide rail and the scoring slots is slightly larger on the Bottom side – this makes the length and width of the box bottom slightly smaller than that of the box top and will result in a perfect fit for your boxes. Scoring slots are spaced at 0.5" intervals across the face of the base. Which slot you use will determine the depth of your finished box.
2. Select two same-size sheets of the material you wish to use to make your box. The material can be cut down to the desired size. For example, a finished box that is 3" long, 3" wide, and 2" deep would require starting with a 7" x 7" piece of material.
3. Put one piece of material against the guide rail on the Top side of the base. Score your material on what will be the inside of your box. What will be the outside of your box should be facedown.
  - A. Use the scoring tool to score parallel to each edge of the material (a total of four scores).
  - B. Be sure to use the scoring slot that is equal to the depth of the box you want to make. For example, use the 2.5" slot for a box that will be 2.5" deep.

4. Cut notches in the four square corners (Figure 2). Each notch makes a flap in each corner of the box.



**Figure 2**

5. Fold your material along all four score lines with the corner flaps inside at each corner.

6. Glue each corner flap to the adjacent side. A hot-melt glue gun works best. If some flaps overlap, simply trim them.

7. Repeat Steps 3-6 for the other piece of material. Use the Bottom side of the base.

When you have successfully completed these steps, the top and bottom of your box will fit snugly together.

## Material Length and Width for Various Box Sizes (in inches)

The first three columns show the box size you want to make. The fourth and fifth columns show the size of material needed to make that box size.

For all other box sizes, calculate the material length and width needed as shown here.

Material length = box length + twice box depth

Material width = box width + twice box depth

The charts show only some of the possible telescoping box sizes.

### Cube Boxes

Finished Box Dimensions			Card Stock Blank Size	
Length	Width	Depth	Length	Width
1	1	1	3	3
1.5	1.5	1.5	4.5	4.5
2	2	2	6	6
2.5	2.5	2.5	7.5	7.5
3	3	3	9	9
3.5	3.5	3.5	10.5	10.5
4	4	4	12	12
4.5	4.5	4.5	13.5	13.5
5	5	5	15	15
5.5	5.5	5.5	16.5	16.5
6	6	6	18	18

## Square Boxes

Finished Box Dimensions

Card Stock Blank Size

Length	Width	Depth	Length	Width
3	3	2	7	7
3	3	1	5	5
4	4	3	10	10
4	4	2	8	8
4	4	1	6	6
5	5	4	13	13
5	5	3	11	11
5	5	2	9	9
5	5	1	7	7
6	6	5	16	16
6	6	4	14	14
6	6	3	12	12
6	6	2	10	10
6	6	1	8	8
7	7	5	17	17
7	7	4	15	15
7	7	3	13	13
7	7	2	11	11
7	7	1	9	9
8	8	6	20	20
8	8	4	16	16
8	8	2	12	12
8	8	1	10	10
9	9	5	19	19
9	9	3	15	15
9	9	1	11	11
10	10	6	22	22
10	10	4	18	18
10	10	2	14	14
10	10	1	12	12
12	12	6	24	24
12	12	4	20	20
12	12	2	16	16
12	12	1	14	14

# Rectangular Boxes

Finished Box Dimensions			Card Stock Blank Size	
Length	Width	Depth	Length	Width
3	2	1	5	4
4	3	2	8	7
4	3	1	6	5
5	4	2	9	8
5	4	1	7	6
5	3	2	9	7
5	2	1	7	4
6	4	2	10	8
6	4	1	8	6
7	5	3	13	11
7	5	1	9	7
7	3	2	11	7
7	3	1	9	5
7	2	1	9	4
8	6	4	16	14
8	6	2	12	10
8	6	1	10	8
8	4	2	12	8
8	4	1	10	6
8	3	2	12	7
8	3	1	10	5
8	2	1	10	4
10	8	6	22	20
10	8	4	18	16
10	8	2	14	12
10	6	4	18	14
10	6	2	14	10
10	4	2	14	8
10	4	1	12	6
12	10	6	24	22
12	10	4	20	18
12	10	2	16	14
12	8	6	24	20
12	8	4	20	16

# Box Layouts

## Tuck-Top Boxes

After you have made a few telescoping boxes with the Boxmaker, you will be ready to make boxes such as the tuck-top box.

1. Use the Bottom side of the base.
2. Cut the material to size. Dimensions and proportions can be changed to make boxes of various lengths, widths, and depths.
  - A. Material size for a box with an opening length of 3", an opening width of 2", and a depth of 8":
    - Horizontal dimension = two widths + two lengths + 1" glue flap. This adds to 11".
    - Vertical dimension = two widths + one depth + two 1" flaps. This adds to 14".
3. Score at the appropriate dimensions parallel to the edges and cut away the material outside the box you want. For instance, if you wanted the box to be 3" x 2" x 8" with 1" dust flaps and a 1" glue flap, you would score at 1", 4", 6", and 9" parallel to the 8" vertical edge of the blank and score at 1", 3", 11", and 13" from the 11" horizontal edge.
4. You should then be able to cut the notches for the flaps and a little clearance for the panels that fold inside. You can cut the width of the long flap down so it goes neatly in place.

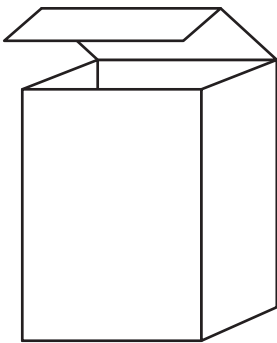


Figure 3

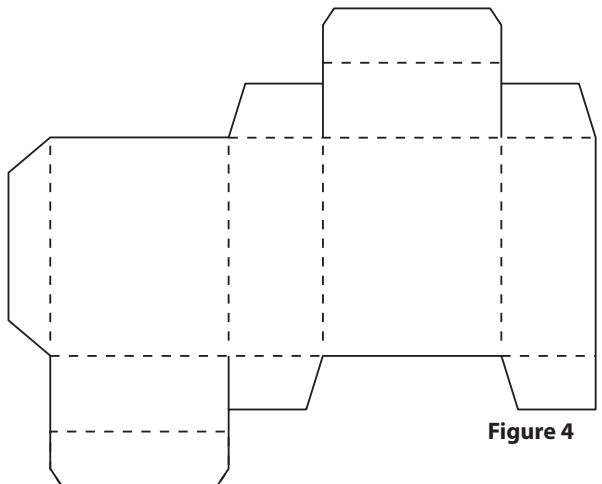


Figure 4



## Triple-Double Box Bottoms

All four side walls and the box bottom are double thickness after panels are folded over and in.

1. Use the Bottom side of the base.
2. The top of this box must be single walled. Double walled would make the top too small to clear the bottom. You can overcome this limitation by starting with a piece of material for the top that is slightly larger than the material for the bottom. If you are using material that is 0.020" thick, make the top piece of material about 0.050" wider and longer.
3. All panels that fold in have to be be trimmed slightly to provide clearance.
4. Panels 1 and 7 can be glued to Panel 4. **Note:** Gluing is unnecessary if they are cut to the precise proper size. If you measured carefully, Panels 1 and 7 will butt tightly against each other and the box bottom will hold together without glue.

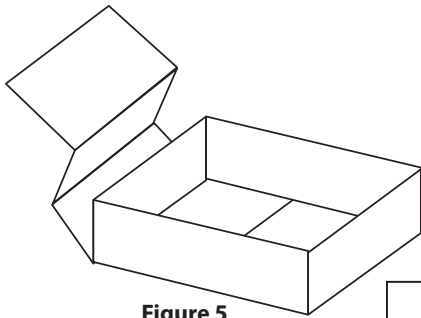


Figure 5

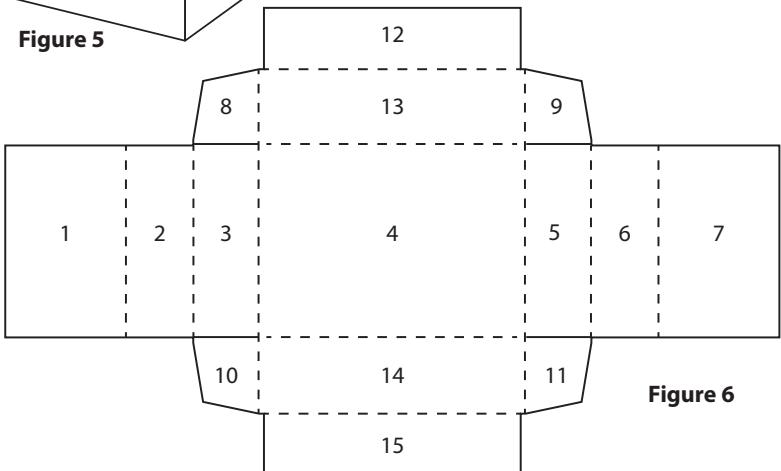


Figure 6

## Two Joined Boxes

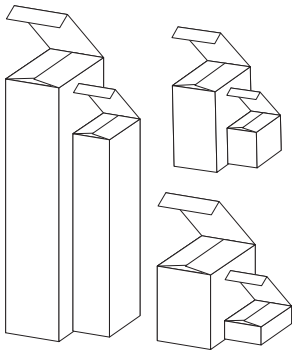
1. Use the Bottom side of the base to make 10 vertical scores and nine horizontal scores. Pick any dimensions at 0.5" intervals for the length and width of the panels. These scores define the outside dimensions of the layout and all panels.
2. Use scissors or a craft knife to cut the outline of box along appropriate scored lines.
3. Taper and trim flap panels as shown (Figure 8).
4. Fold up and glue.

These can be made any size you choose from one sheet. They can be made in any proportion by following these rules:

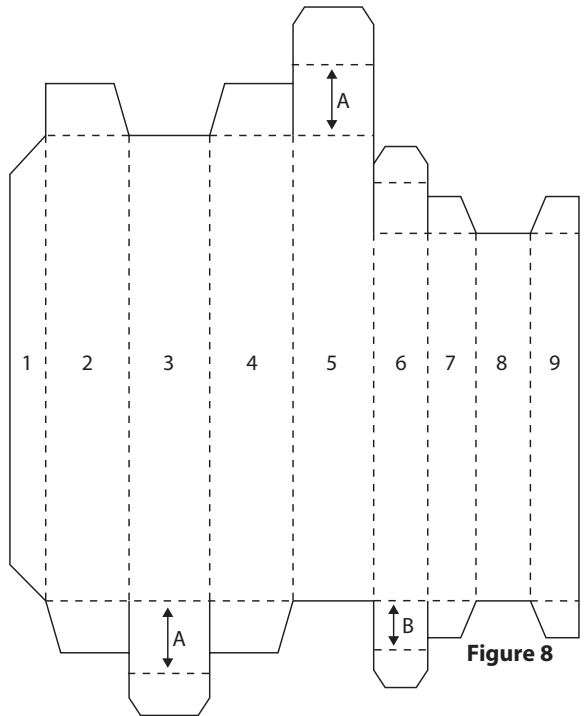
1. Panels 2 and 4 are the same width and the same dimension as A.
2. Panels 3 and 5 are the same width.
3. Panels 6 and 8 are the same width.
4. Panels 7 and 9 are the same width and the same dimension as B.
5. Panels 2 and 5 are the same height.
6. Panels 6 and 9 are the same height.

Assembly is as follows:

1. Panels are numbered in Figure 8.
2. Wrap Panels 1 through 5 into a tube.
3. Use a hot-melt glue gun to glue the outside of Panel 1 to the inside of Panel 5.
4. Wrap Panels 6 through 9 into a tube.
5. Glue the outside of Panel 9 to the inside of Panel 5.
6. Fold in the flaps at both ends to make two joined boxes.



**Figure 7**

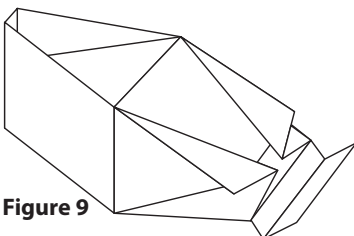


**Figure 8**

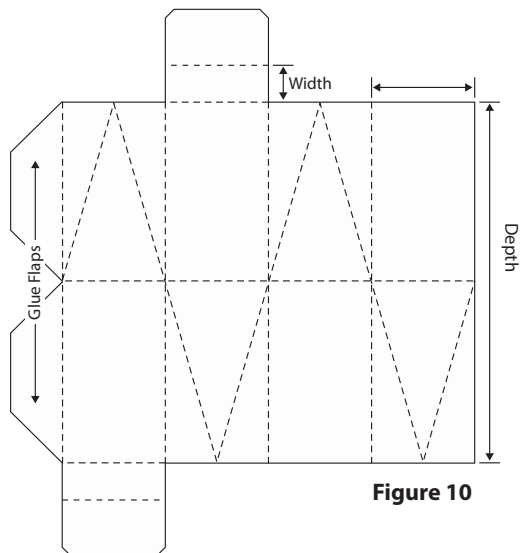
## Double-Ended, Twisted Pinch Boxes

This can be scaled up or down to any size.  
Dashed lines are scores. Use the Bottom side of the base.

1. Fold into a tube shape.
2. Glue the outside of the glue flap to the inside of the opposite panel.
3. Collapse the four sides in.
4. Slip the end tabs into the openings at the ends. One tab can be glued in place.



**Figure 9**



**Figure 10**

## Triangular Boxes

1. Start with two triangular pieces of material that are exactly the same size.
2. Use the Bottom side of the base.
3. Score one piece of material on all three edges at the desired box depth.
4. Switch to the Top side of the base.
5. Score the second side of the material on all three edges at the desired box depth.
6. On each piece of material, score folds for three tabs at right angles to the triangular scores. Be careful at this point – it might take a few tries for you to get it correct.

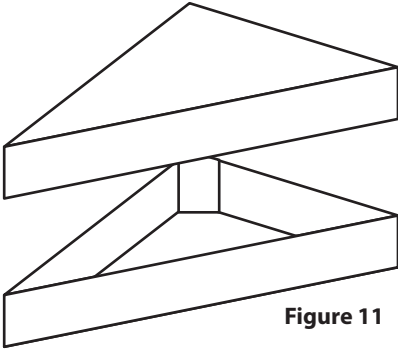


Figure 11

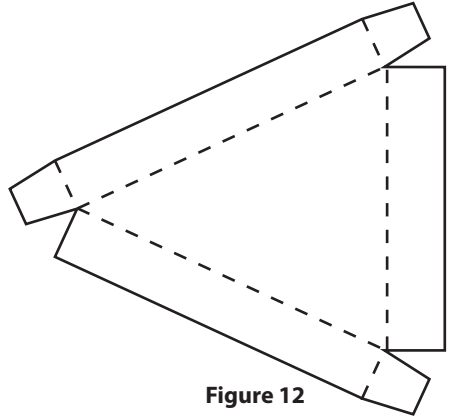


Figure 12

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