No. 837,954. PATENTED DEC. 11, 1906.

O. L. PARMENTER.

CIGAR POCKET.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 19, 1903.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

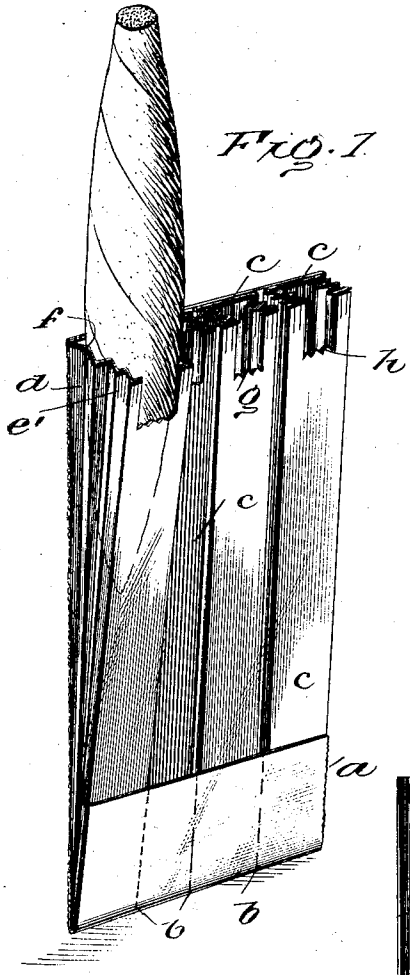


Fig. 2.

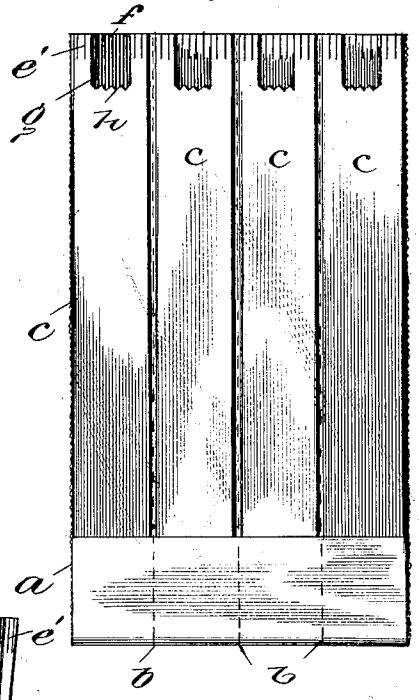
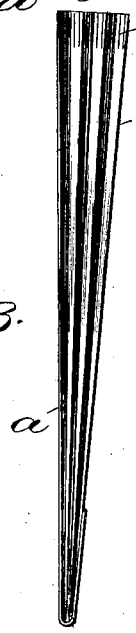


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

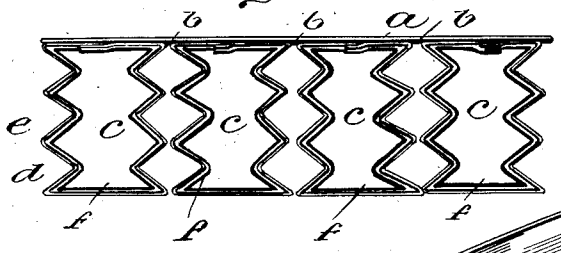


Fig. 5.

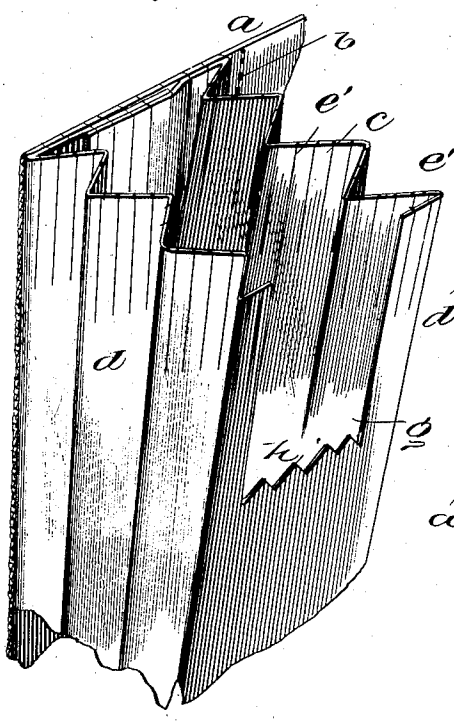
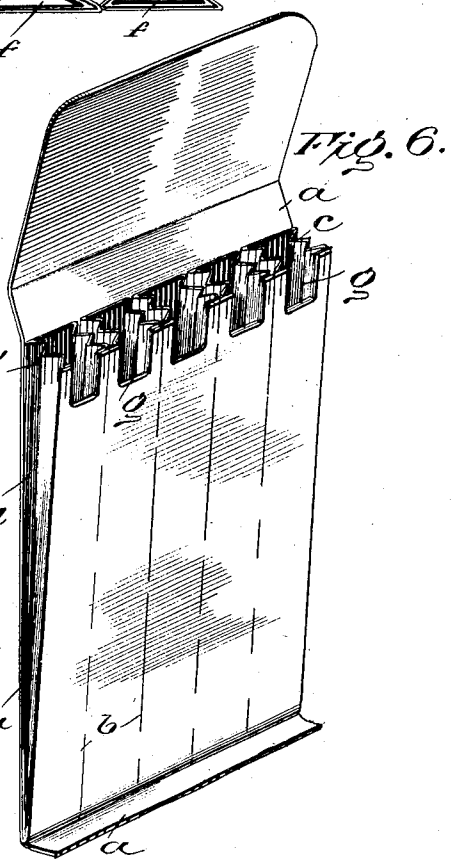


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CIGAR-POCKET.

No. 837,954. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 11, 1906.

Application filed September 19, 1903. Serial No. 173,859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORVILLE LUCIUS PARMENTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Racine, county of Racine, State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigar-Pockets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to certain improvements in paper receptacles, and more particularly relates to what are known in commerce as "paper cigar-pockets;" and the objects and nature of the invention will be readily understood by those skilled in the art in the light of the following explanation of the constructions illustrated by the accompanying drawings.

The invention consists in certain novel combinations and arrangements of features of construction, as more fully and particularly described, and pointed out hereinafter.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of several connected pockets of a sheet or series, a cigar being shown in the act of entering one of said pockets. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the sheet of pockets shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an edge view thereof, showing the same partially distended. Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross-sectional view thereof distended. Fig. 5 is a detail enlarged perspective view of the opened upper end portion of a pocket without the impervious lining-sheet. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of a detached section or compartment of a cigarros-case, provided with a series of pockets constructed in accordance with my invention, the pockets being shown partially distended.

The sheet of pockets which I have selected to show in the accompanying drawings consists of a usually paper backing-sheet *a*, transversely weakened along series of parallel lines *b*. These severing-lines *b* can be formed in any suitable manner, as by scoring, creasing, slitting, or by lines of perforation. A pocket *c* is formed between each pair of lines *b*.

In the specific example illustrated each pocket is formed by a paper tube *c*, having its opposite sides formed with the plurality of short in and out longitudinal folds *d*, constituting expansible or bellows sides which are normally compressed with the pocket flattened. I show each collapsible side wall formed with three short angular infolds and practically four short angular outfolds, so that the pocket has a large capacity to expand and receive large size cigars or other articles, and yet by reason of the elasticity of the paper folds permits pockets of the same size to properly receive much smaller articles and properly fit the same. In making a sheet of pockets the paper tubes are pasted to the backing-sheet between the lines of weakness parallel with each other, and the projecting lower end of the backing-sheet is folded over the lower ends of the tubes to compress and close the lower ends of the pockets, and said portion of the sheet is then folded down on and pasted to the front walls of the pockets. It will be readily understood how the pockets can be separated one from the other without injury. The upper open ends of the pockets are usually fringed by parallel cuts or slits *e'* to form the pockets with soft or cushioning ends; but I do not wish to so limit my invention.

Each pocket is preferably provided with a loose independent lining *f* of thin paper, preferably impervious paper or fabric, such as paraffined or waxed paper. The tubes are usually folded from rectangular strips or sheets of paper, and where the lining is employed it is folded with the paper of the tubes and is usually about the same size and is held within the tubes by friction. Cigars when inserted in the pockets thus described will very often catch the edges of the lining and cause the lining to push down with the cigar and double up or wad in the pocket. This is generally caused by the paper advertising-bands placed on cigars. Also where the advertising-bands are used on cigars said bands will sometimes catch on the paper edges at the mouths of the pockets, causing the bands to injure the cigar-wrappers. This is particularly apt to happen where the front and back walls at the upper ends of the pockets are so joined together as to cause the pockets to bind at their mouths or upper ends on the articles when being forced thereinto. To overcome these objections and for the purpose of attaining certain advantages, I form each pocket at its mouth with a side guide

and entrance opening *g* in one side wall thereof and opposite the opposing wall thereof and extending a distance longitudinally thereof to a point a substantial distance below the top edges of the collapsible or bellows side walls, so that the mouth of the pocket can be pressed open by the cigar-tip, causing said side walls to distend without injurious engagement between the top edges thereof and the cigar-wrapper. These openings or notches *g* can be cut simultaneously in the corresponding side walls of a sheet of pockets by suitable machinery, and the openings extend through both the paper tube of the pocket and the lining. These notches or openings *g* preferably extend below the slit or frayed upper ends of the pockets, and the paper of each pocket forming the lower edge of the opening *g* is preferably softened by being notched or serrated (see *h*) to prevent the formation of a sharp or stiff paper edge which might injure a cigar-wrapper. The guide and entrance opening can be of any suitable depth and width in proportion to the dimensions of the pocket within the limits of the width of the side wall of the pocket. In the particular construction of pockets shown I prefer to form the guide and entrance opening, which extends upwardly through the top edge of the pocket, in the front flexible side wall of the pocket and opposite the stiff rear wall of the pocket, which is formed of several thicknesses.

The tip or end of the cigar or other article to be inserted in the pocket is moved laterally into the mouth of the pocket through the guide or entrance opening and against the opposing side wall and by lateral pressure or movement the tip of the cigar initially expands and opens the mouth of the pocket, and thereupon the cigar can be forced down its full length into the expanded pocket without damage to the cigar-wrapper. The cigar thus engages initially the unbroken opposing wall of the pocket at a point below the upper edges of the paper thereof and of the bellows-walls and can be pressed laterally to initially expand the pockets, and hence can be finally forced down its full length in the pocket without wadding or crumpling up the paper lining of the pocket.

In Fig. 6 of the drawings I show my invention applied to paper cigar-pockets detachably secured in a cigarros-case—such a case, for instance, as disclosed in my Patent No. 736,770.

The invention can be employed in connection with collapsible cigar-pockets having their walls on one side extended to form sealing-flaps and also where the backing-sheet is extended to form both outer walls of each pocket.

What I claim is—

1. A sheet or series of detachably-connected paper cigar-pockets comprising a connecting-sheet, normally collapsed pockets secured thereon and having expansible longitudinally-creased side walls, each pocket having a longitudinal portion of the upper end of a wall between said sides removed to form the side guide and entrance opening extending down from the pocket-mouth to a point a substantial distance below the top edges of said expansible side walls and of the opposite wall and exposing a longitudinal portion of the inner surface of said opposite wall, whereby each pocket-mouth can be initially opened and expanded by the cigar-tip inserted laterally through said side opening below the top edges of said side walls, preparatory to forcing the cigar longitudinally its full length into the pocket, substantially as described.

2. A normally collapsed paper cigar-pocket having expansible bellows side walls, and a lining-sheet folded therein, upper end portions of a pocket-wall and of said lining-sheet, between said side walls, being removed to form the longitudinal side entrance and guide opening extending down from the pocket-mouth to a point below the top edges of said side walls, and of the opposite wall, whereby the mouth end of the pocket can be initially expanded and opened by the cigar-tip inserted laterally through said opening and below the top edges of the lining and of said side walls, for the purposes substantially as described.

3. A paper cigar-pocket having normally collapsed side walls formed with longitudinal in and out folds, a wall of the pocket between said side walls being longitudinally cut out at its upper end thereby forming the guide-recess opposite the opposing wall and between said collapsible side walls, the transverse upper edge of the wall below the upper end of said side walls and at the lower end of said recess being formed irregular and thereby softened to avoid injury to the cigar-wrapper.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ORVILLE LUCIUS PARMENTER.

Witnesses:
E. B. HAND,
MAUDE WILD.