May 10, 1960 D. R. EIMER 2,936,101

GIFT PACKAGE WRAPPINGS

Filed April 21, 1958 5 Sheets-Sheet 1

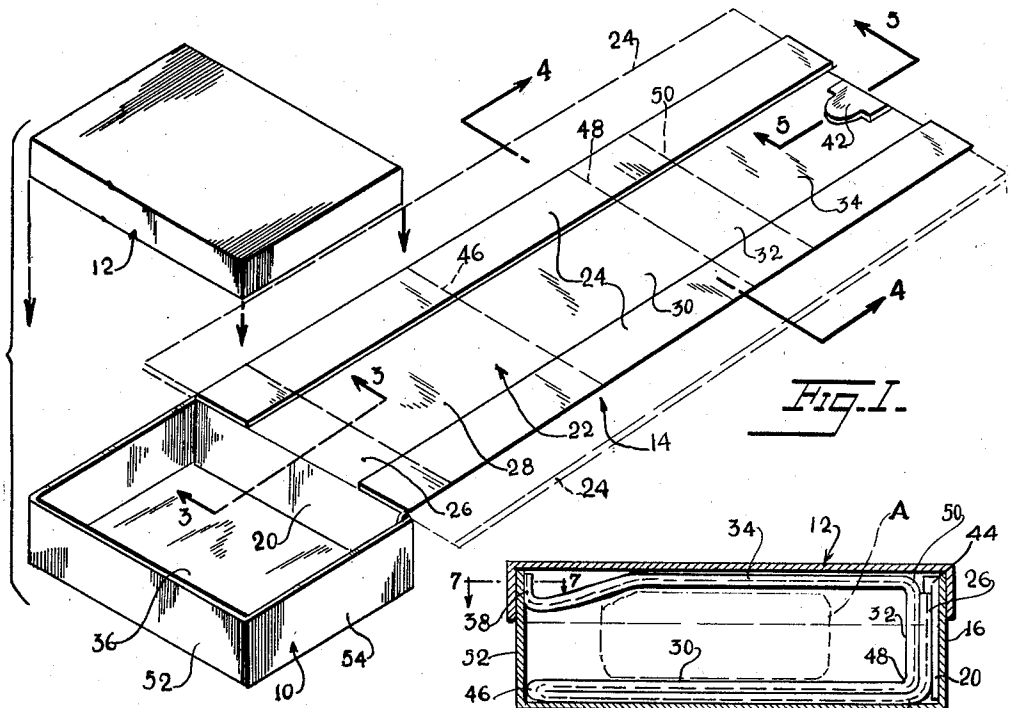


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

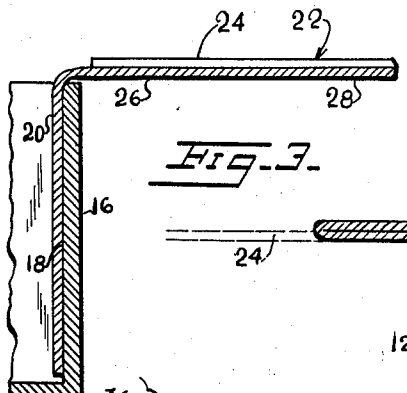


Fig. 3.

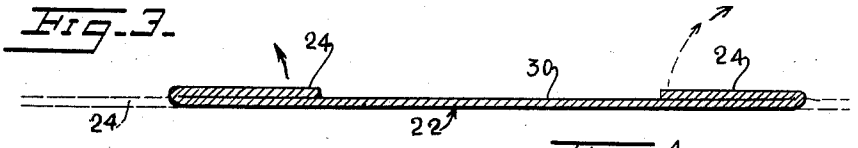


Fig. 4.

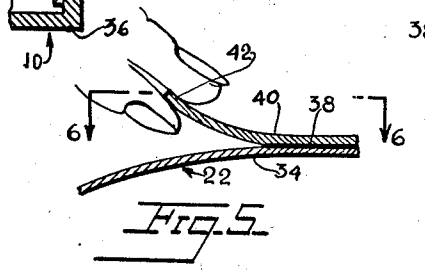


Fig. 5.

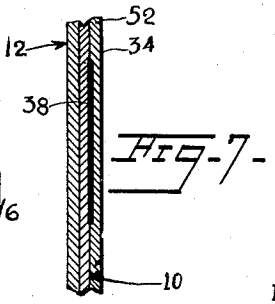


Fig. 7.

INVENTOR.
DAVID R. EIMER

BY

ATTORNEY

May 10, 1960 D. R. EIMER 2,936,101

GIFT PACKAGE WRAPPINGS

Filed April 21, 1958 5 Sheets-Sheet 2

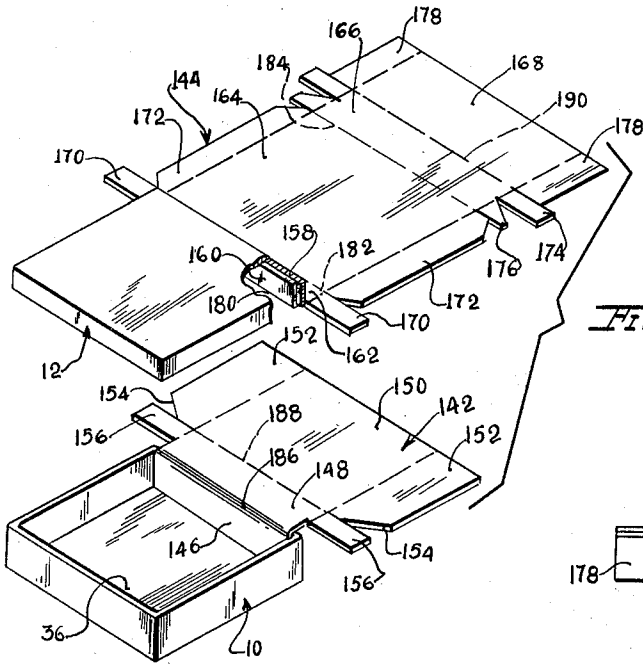


Fig. 18.

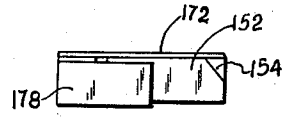


Fig. 20.

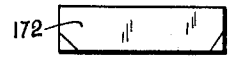


Fig. 21.

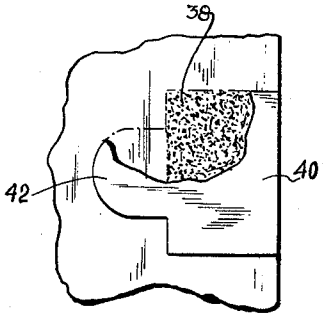


Fig. 6.

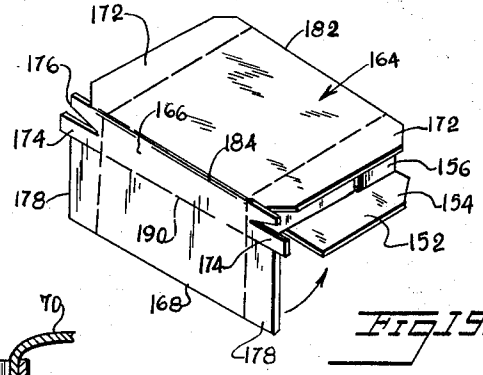


Fig. 19.

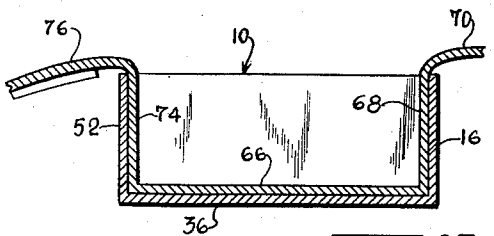


Fig. 12.

INVENTOR.
DAVID R. EIMER
BY Zoltan Polanszky
ATTORNEY

May 10, 1960 D. R. EIMER 2,936,101

GIFT PACKAGE WRAPPINGS

Filed April 21, 1958 5 Sheets-Sheet 3

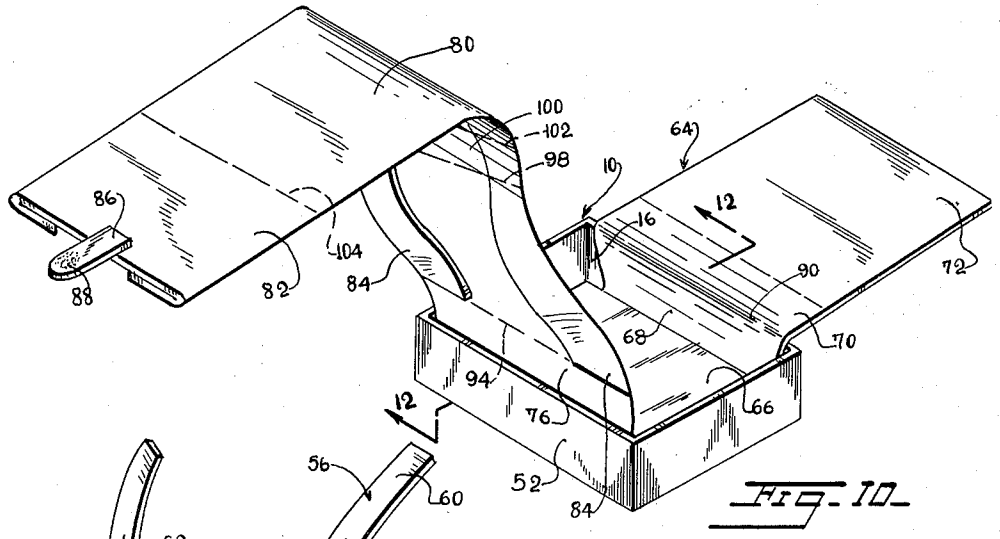


FIG. 10

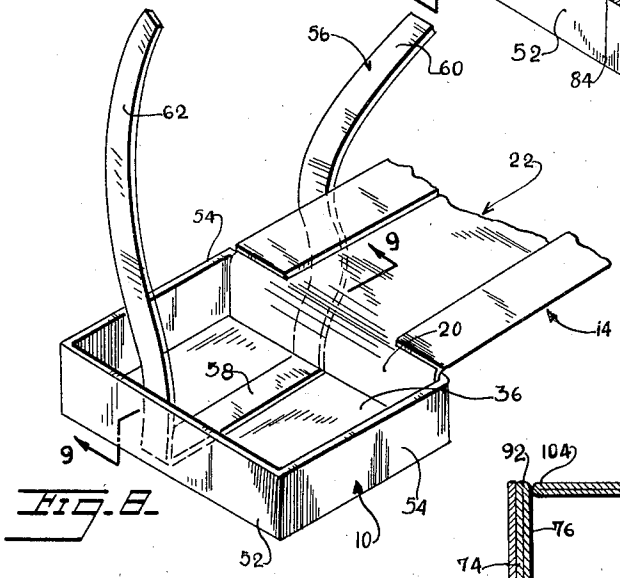


FIG. 8

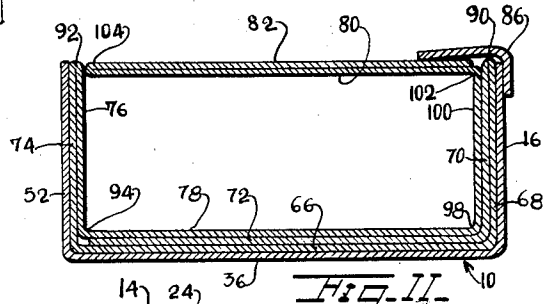


FIG. 11

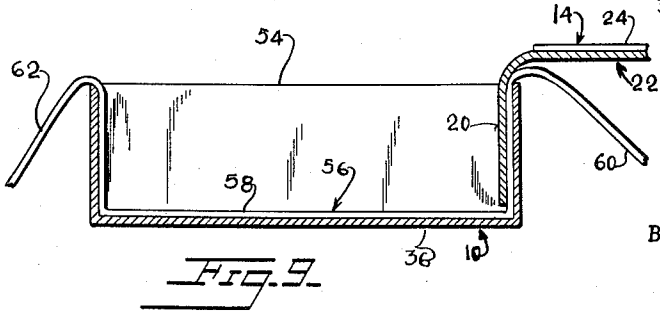


FIG. 9

INVENTOR.
DAVID R. EIMER
BY
ATTORNEY

May 10, 1960 D. R. EIMER 2,936,101

GIFT PACKAGE WRAPPINGS

Filed April 21, 1958 5 Sheets-Sheet 4

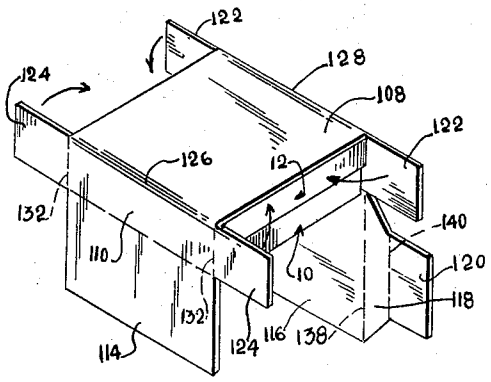


FIG. 15.

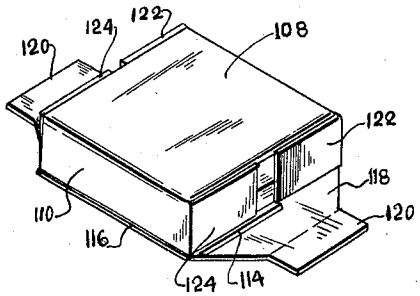


FIG. 16.

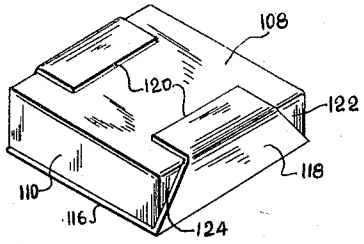


FIG. 17.

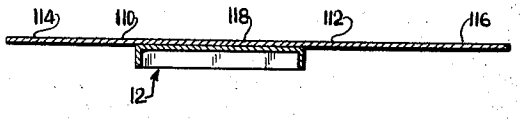


FIG. 14.

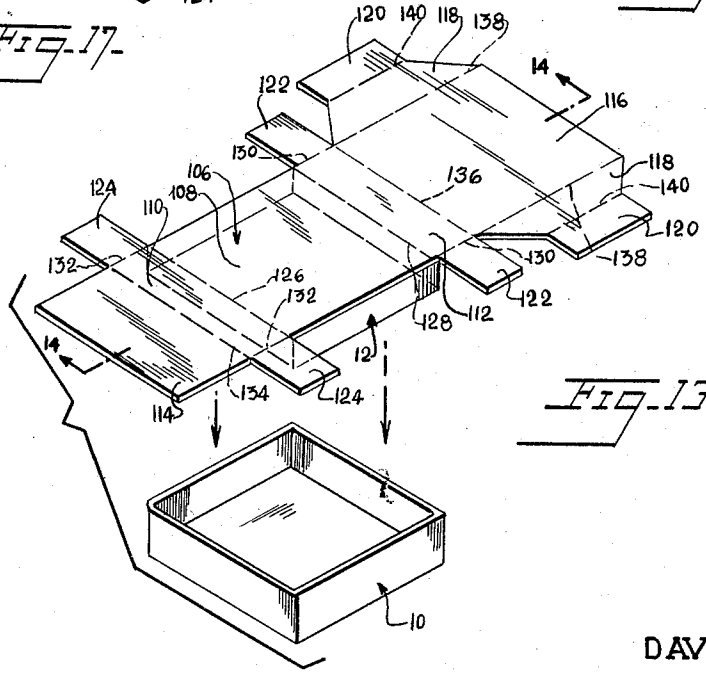


FIG. 13.

INVENTOR.
DAVID R. EIMER

BY

ATTORNEY

May 10, 1960 D. R. EIMER 2,936,101

GIFT PACKAGE WRAPPINGS

Filed April 21, 1958 5 Sheets-Sheet 5

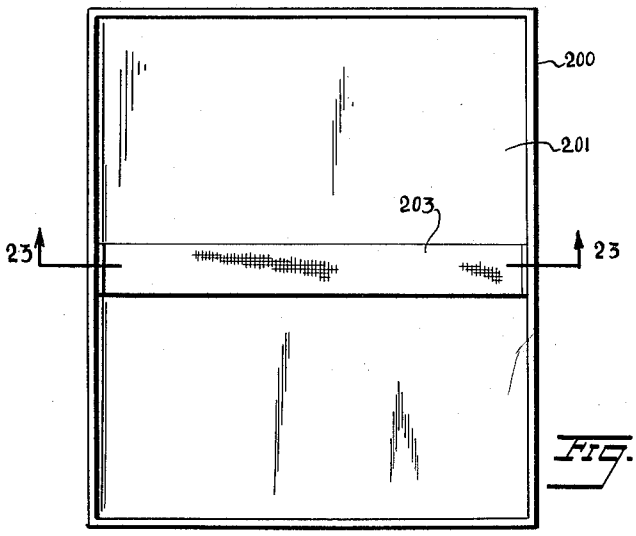


FIG. 22.

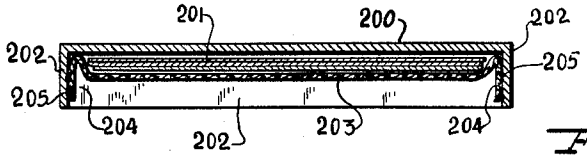


FIG. 23.

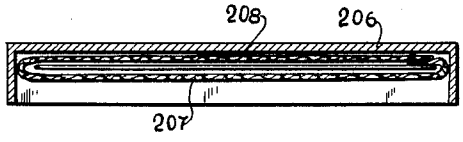


FIG. 24.

INVENTOR.
DAVID R. EIMER

BY

ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office 2,936,101 Patented May 10, 1960

2,936,101

GIFT PACKAGE WRAPPINGS

David R. Eimer, Brooklyn, N.Y., assignor of one-half to Martin Eimer, Dover, N.J.

Application April 21, 1958, Serial No. 729,751

3 Claims. (Cl. 229—14)

This invention relates to package wrappings and, more particularly, has reference to wrapping means for packages or boxes of the type used as gift boxes by department stores, etc.

The invention has reference, in certain forms thereof, to interior wrappings, that is, wrappings that are disposed about the boxed article or articles, within the carton or gift box.

The invention has reference, in the remaining forms thereof, to external wrappings, that is, paper wrappers that are placed about the cardboard boxes or gift cartons, as protective coverings therefor.

The main object of the present invention is to provide improved wrapping means, that will be associated directly with the gift box, so as not to constitute a separate article, said wrapping means being particularly designed to facilitate the application of the wrapping. Heretofore it has been customary to provide paper wrappings as completely separate and distinct from the boxes or containers themselves. The result is that the sheets of wrapping must be cut to size in many instances, or alternatively, are difficult to properly fold, particularly when the wrapping is being done by relatively inexperienced personnel.

Another object is to provide wrapping means of the character described that will be especially designed for being permanently attached to the container, during manufacture thereof. In this way, the establishment using the boxes and wrappers need purchase only the combined articles, rather than purchase the boxes and wrappers separately, with the arrangement facilitating manufacture at comparatively low costs, considering the very decided benefits derived from the invention in respect to savings in time with an attendant reduction in labor costs.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, and to the appended claims in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawings forming a material part of this disclosure:

Fig. 1 is an exploded perspective view of a container formed according to the present invention, having an internal wrapping, said wrapping being shown in completely unfolded condition, the dotted lines illustrating the wrapping in one arrangement that can be practiced in the use thereof.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged transverse sectional view of the container in closed position, with the wrapper folded as it would when protectively closing an article.

Fig. 3 is a still further enlarged transverse sectional view substantially on line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a transverse section, on the same scale as Fig. 3, substantially on line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view, on the same scale as Fig. 4, taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 1, illustrating the manner of removal of an adhesive protector tab.

Fig. 6 is a view on the same scale as Fig. 5, substantially on line 6—6 of Fig. 5, a portion of the tab being broken away to show the adhesive beneath the same.

Fig. 7 is a still further enlarged, detail section on line 7—7 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary perspective view of a combined carton and interior wrapper, illustrating a modification.

Fig. 9 is an enlarged transverse sectional view on line 9—9 of Fig. 8.

Fig. 10 is a perspective view of another modification.

Fig. 11 is an enlarged transverse sectional view through the device of Fig. 10, the wrapper being in completely folded, article-enclosing position.

Fig. 12 is a sectional view, enlarged slightly above the scale of Fig. 10, substantially on line 12—12 of Fig. 10.

Fig. 13 is an exploded perspective view of another modification, embodying an external wrapper.

Fig. 14 is a sectional view on a reduced scale, on line 14—14 of Fig. 13.

Fig. 15 is a perspective view of the form shown in Fig. 13, during an intermediate stage of wrapping the closed container.

Fig. 16 is a view like Fig. 15, at a later stage.

Fig. 17 is a view like Figs. 15 and 16, at the final stage, with the container completely wrapped.

Fig. 18 is an exploded perspective view, a portion being broken away, of another modification, utilizing an external wrapper.

Fig. 19 is a perspective view of the modification of Fig. 18, the container being closed and the wrapper being in an intermediate stage of application thereof.

Fig. 20 is an end elevational view of the modification of Fig. 18, at a later stage.

Fig. 21 is a view like Fig. 20 in which the container has been completely wrapped.

Fig. 22 is a top plan view of a container embodying still a further modification of the invention.

Fig. 23 is a sectional view taken on the plane of the line 23—23 of Fig. 22.

Fig. 24 is a view similar to Fig. 23 showing yet another modified form of the invention.

Referring to the drawings in detail, in the form of the invention shown in Figs. 1–7 the container includes a rectangular receptacle 10 and a peripherally, dependingly flanged lid 12. Normally, tissue wrappings for gift articles packaged within the container, are simply loose sheets that are haphazardly inserted within the container, and that in any event require considerable time on the part of the package wrapper. In busy stores, this time can represent a very definite cost factor, and often requires the use of an excessive number of persons charged entirely wtih the duty of wrapping gift articles.

In any event, in accordance with the present invention, the internal wrapping 14 is attached at one end to one side wall 16 of the receptacle 10, through the provision of adhesive 18. This overlies the inner surface of said side wall and secures to the side wall the inner end flap 20 of an elongated, rectangular sheet 22. This is coextensive in width with the flap 20, that is, with the length of the side wall 16. From the top of side wall 16, fully to the free or outer end of the sheet 22, said sheet is integrally formed with inwardly folded side flaps 24, which can be unfolded, that is, projected outwardly as shown in dotted lines as shown in Fig. 1, if it is desired to bunch the sheet element within the receptacle 10. This may be desirable where certain types of fragile articles are being packaged, although even fragile articles can be protectively packaged by regular folding of the sheet 22 in the manner shown in Fig. 2.

Sheet 22 may appropriately be considered as including a first panel 26, the area of which substantially matches

that of the end flap 20, a second panel 28, a third panel 30, a fourth panel 32, and a fifth panel 34. Panels 28 and 30 are contiguous, and in size and configuration match, substantially the size and configuration of the bottom wall 36 of receptacle 10. Panel 32 is a substantial duplicate of panel 26, while panel 34 is like panels 28, 30. On the top surface of the sheet 22, at the outer end thereof, there is provided a patch of adhesive 38, which initially is protectively covered by a tab 40, having a handle or ear 42. Tab 40 may be peeled off in the manner shown in Fig. 5, to expose the adhesive 38.

In use of this form of the invention, one may first fold the sheet 22 along fold line 44, extending along the top edge of side wall 16. This brings panel 26 into overlying relation to end flap 20. Then panel 28 is extended across the bottom wall 36 (see Fig. 2). One might, if desired, place an article upon panel 28 before reversely folding the sheet along a fold line 46 that constitutes the dividing line between panels 28, 30. Or, the article may be placed upon the panel 30 in the maner shown in Fig. 2, wherein the packaged article has been illustrated diagrammatically and in dotted lines, and has been designated A.

Thereafter, sheet 22 is folded along a fold line 48, bringing panel 32 into overlying relation to the superposed panels 26, 20. Then, the sheet is folded along a line 50, bringing panel 34 into overlying relation to the article A. Tab 40 is removed, so that adhesive 38 is exposed, to permit the free end of the panel 34 to be adhesively engaged directly against the inner surface of the other side wall 52 of the device. Then, lid 12 is applied and the package can be exteriorly wrapped if desired.

Various other types of folding arrangements can, of course, be employed, as will be obvious, according to the desires of the user. Further, the flap 24 may be left inwardly folded as in full lines in Fig. 1, or alternatively, can be folded outwardly to provide for bunching of the wrapping in the opposite ends of the receptacle 10 against the end walls 54 thereof.

In Figs. 8 and 9 there is shown a modified form, which is identical in all respects to the form of Figs. 1–7, with the exception that instead of adhesive 38 and a protective tab 40 covering same, the securing of the wrapping in place about article A is effected through the provision of a band or tie 56, formed of paper, ribbon or the like. This is arranged transversely of the receptacle 10, and has an intermediate or bight portion 58 in direct contact with the bottom wall 36 of the receptacle; a first end portion 60 secured by the adhesive 18 between end flap 20 and side wall 16 and having an elongated free end portion; and a second end portion 62 which extends alongside the other side wall 52 of the receptacle.

In this form of the invention, after the wrapper 14 has been folded or otherwise applied about article A in the manner previously described, the wrapper is held in place by bringing the free ends of the tie over the top panel, and tying in the same in an attractive bow. Then, the lid 12 is applied in the manner previously described.

In the form of the invention shown in Figs. 10–12, the interior wrapper, generally designated 64, is adhesively secured intermediate its ends to the bottom wall 36 of receptacle 10. In this form, wrapper 64 comprises a single sheet of material that includes a first panel 66 completely overlying the bottom wall 36, a narrow second panel 68 adhesively secured to the side wall 16, a narrow third panel 70, and a fourth panel 72 of a size substantially duplicating that of the panel 66.

At the opposite side of the first panel 66 there is a fifth panel 74, which is narrow and which is adhesively secured to the other side wall 52 of the receptacle 10. A sixth panel 76 is of narrow formation and is connected to the panel 74. A seventh panel 78, eighth panel 80 and ninth panel 82 are then provided, each of a size substantially duplicating that of the first panel 66. Flaps 84 extend continuously along both sides of the several panels 78, 80, 82, respectively. Secured to the free end of the panel 82 is a tab 86, having adhesive 88 thereon which adhesive can initially be protectively covered if desired.

In this form, one first folds the panel 70 inwardly along a fold line 90, after which the panel 72 is extended across the bottom of the container, in overlying relation to the panel 66. Then, panel 76 is folded along a line 92 extending along the top edge of side wall 52, into overlying relation to the panel 74. Then, the sheet is folded along line 94, bringing panel 78 into overlying relation to the panels 66, 72. The sheet is then folded along line 98, bringing into overlying relation to panel 70 a narrow panel 100 interposed between panels 78, 80. The sheet is then folded along a line 102, bringing panel 80 in overlying relation to the packaged article, after which the sheet is folded along a line 104. This brings panel 82 over panel 80 and locates tab 86 in position to adhesively engage the same with the outer surface of the side wall 16.

Thereafter, the lid 12 can be applied in the same manner as in Fig. 2.

In the form of the invention shown in Figs. 13–17, there is illustrated a container having an external wrapping 106, as distinguished from the interior wrappings previously illustrated and described. Wrapping 106 is applied to the top surface of the lid 12. However, it will be understood that receptacle 10 could be provided with an internal wrapping such as shown, for example, in Fig. 1, in which event the package would have both an internal wrapping for the article A, and an external wrapping 106 to protectively enclose the entire container.

In any event, in this form of the invention a single sheet of wrapping paper, which could be heavy kraft paper, or alternatively, could be an attractively printed gift wrapping tissue, has a first panel 108 of rectangular configuration, having its periphery in registration with that of the lid 12. The first panel is adhesively secured in overlying relation to the lid 12. At opposite sides of the panel 108 there are narrow panels 110, 112, in turn integral with end panels 114, 116. Panel 114 is wider than panel 110, but is not as wide as panel 108. Panel 116, on the other hand, is substantially a duplicate of panel 108.

At opposite sides of the panel 116, there are formed side flaps 118 progressively reduced in width in a direction outwardly from panel 116 and merging, at their narrower ends, into rectangular wings 120.

Integrally formed at opposite sides of panel 112 are rectangular wing elements 122, and at opposite sides of panel 110 corresponding wing elements 124 are formed.

In this form of the invention, after the lid has been applied, as a first step panel 110 is folded downwardly along fold line 126, which separates the panel 110 from the panel 108 (see Fig. 15). Panel 112 is folded downwardly along line 128, at the opposite side of the panel 108.

As a next step, wing elements 122, 124 are swung inwardly, along fold lines 130, 132 respectively, said elements moving into engagement with the opposite sides of the closed container, swinging in the direction of the arrows shown in Fig. 15.

As a next step, and as shown in Fig. 16, panel 114 is swung upwardly along gold line 134, while panel 116 is also swung upwardly, into overlying relation to the panel 114, along fold line 136.

The package now appears as in Fig. 16. As a next step, and as shown in Fig. 17, panels 118 are swung upwardly along fold lines 138, after which wings 120 are folded into overlying relation to the top of the container, along fold lines 140. The wings 120 could be provided with adhesive so as to cause the same to adhere to the surface of the panel 108, in the completely wrapped condition of the box. Again, pressure-sensitive adhesive could be used, normally covered by a protective strip not shown.

In the form of the invention shown in Figs. 18–21, the wrapper is in two sections, a section 142 secured to the

receptacle 10, and a section 144 secured to the cover or lid 12. Section 142 includes an inner end flap 146 the area and configuration of which match that of the side wall of the container. Flap 146 is adhesively secured to said side wall 16, overlying the inner surface of the side wall.

Integral with the flap 146 is a narrow panel 148, the area and configuration of which substantially match those of the flap 146.

A large panel 150 is of a size and shape matching that of the bottom wall 36 of receptacle 10, and integral with the opposite sides of the panel 150 are flaps 152 beveled at one end as at 154, adjacent narrow rectangular wing elements 156 integral with panel 148 at opposite sides thereof.

At the corresponding side 158 of the flange of the lid 12, there is secured an inner end flap 160 of section 144. Flap 160 is coextensive in size and shape with the flange 158, and is integral with a correspondingly shaped panel 162, which in turn is integral with a large panel 164, the size and shape of which match that of the cover. A narrow panel 166 is provided at the outer end of the panel 164, and is in turn integral with a panel 168, the size of which is between the sizes 164, 166.

At opposite sides of the narrow panel 162, there are elongated, correspondingly shaped wing elements 170. At opposite sides of panel 164 are flaps 172 having beveled ends. At opposite sides of panel 166 there are pairs of wing elements, the elements of each pair including an elongated, narrow, rectangular element 174 and a shorter, tapering element 176. Flaps 178 are formed on opposite sides of the panel 168.

In use of this form of the invention (see Fig. 19), as a first step all exteriorly exposed portions of the section 144 are folded upwardly, along a fold line 180 that divides panel 162 from end flap 160. Then, section 144 is folded over the top of the lid, that is, toward the left in Figs. 18 and 19, along a fold line 182 that is the dividing line between panels 162 and 164.

This disposes panel 164 in overlying relation to the lid 12 (see Fig. 19). Panel 166 is then folded downwardly along fold line 184, as in Fig. 19.

Meanwhile, section 142 is folded downwardly along a line 186 that extends along the top edge of side wall 16. This disposes panel 148 in overlying relation to the outer surface of the side wall 16. Then, panel 150 is folded under receptacle 10, along fold line 188, disposing panel 150 in underlying relation to bottom wall 36. Panel 150 is narrower, in a preferred embodiment, than the full width of the bottom wall 36. Now, assuming of course that the article has been placed within the receptacle and properly packed, lid 12 is applied. The several components will now appear as in Fig. 19.

Panel 168 is now folded upwardly as shown by the arrow in Fig. 19, and will overlap with and be in overlying relation to the panel 150. Panel 168, at this time, is being folded along line 190.

The wing elements 174, 176 are now folded inwardly into overlying relation to opposite ends of the box, and the same is done with the wings 156, 170. Then, flaps 178 are turned upwardly into engagement with the ends of the box, and the same is done with the flaps 152. Then, as the final step, flaps 172 are swung downwardly along fold lines 192, and may be provided with adhesive to sealably engage the flaps 152, 178. This completes wrapping of the package.

As will be seen, in all forms of the invention, there is a common characteristic wherein the wrapping is connected directly to the container with which it is to be associated. Further, the wrapping has fold lines, and the panel defined thereon in such a manner as to cause the wrapping to be readily and easily folded in proper position in respect to the receptacle and lid. In some forms of the invention, the wrapping is disposed interiorly and in other forms exteriorly of the container, but in every instance the wrapping has panels, fold lines, and associated components that cause the same to extend in overlying relation to selected portions of the container.

Referring in particular to Figs. 22 and 23, herein is shown a shallow box or container 200 adapted to receive the folded wrapping paper 201 below the outer end edges of the flanged sides 202 of the box or container. According to this form of the invention, a ribbon or a narrow strip 203 of paper or flexible material is positioned across the center of the box or container from side to side thereof, the ends of the ribbon being bent as indicated at 204 and secured to the inner surface of the flanged sides, preferably by adhesive 205. The ribbon or strip 203 of paper or flexible material is preferably provided with a little slack to facilitate insertion of the wrapping paper thereunder.

In Fig. 24, a similar shaped box or container 206 is provided with a continuous or endless ribbon or strip 207 of paper or flexible material disposed across the box at its center. The reach of the ribbon or strip abutting against the inner surface of the box is secured thereto by a spot of adhesive 208 or the like to hold the ribbon or strip against displacement. The loop formed by the ribbon strip is adapted to receive the wrapping paper and to hold the paper in orderly fashion, inside the box or container.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise constructions herein disclosed and that various changes and modifications may be made within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent is:

1. A combination article of the class described, including a container and a wrapper, the container including a receptacle and a flanged lid therefor, said receptacle having upstanding side walls, an open top and a closed bottom, said lid fitting snugly over said open top, said wrapper comprising a foldable rectangular sheet including an end flap secured inside one of the side walls of the receptacle and a series of panels integral with one another and with said end flap and connected in end-to-end relation, for folding of said panels into the receptacle about an article within said receptacle, said sheet including adhesive at the end thereof remote from the end flap, for connecting the sheet directly to another side wall of the receptacle following folding of the panels into the receptacle, said sheet having two long flaps extending from opposite margins of said panels and foldable into the receptacle for bunching around ends of the article while the folded panels overlay and underlay the article at the top and bottom of the receptacle.

2. The combination according to claim 1, wherein said end flap is secured to said one side wall by an adhesive, said end flap and said panels being coextensive in length between the margins thereof with said one side wall.

3. The combination according to claim 2, wherein said sheet has a length from said end flap to the end thereof not less than three times the width of said bottom between said one and other end walls, so that the wrapper forms a double thickness of panels under said article at the bottom of the receptacle and a single panel thickness over said article at the top of the receptacle.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

902,700	Vance	Nov. 3, 1908
1,099,294	Goodman	June 9, 1914
1,662,491	Crankshaw	Mar. 13, 1928
2,294,690	Perry	Sept. 1, 1942
2,638,211	Spurr	May 12, 1953