Oct. 22, 1940. J. R. TINDAL 2,218,691

WRAPPED ARTICLE AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

Filed Dec. 6, 1937

FIG. 1.

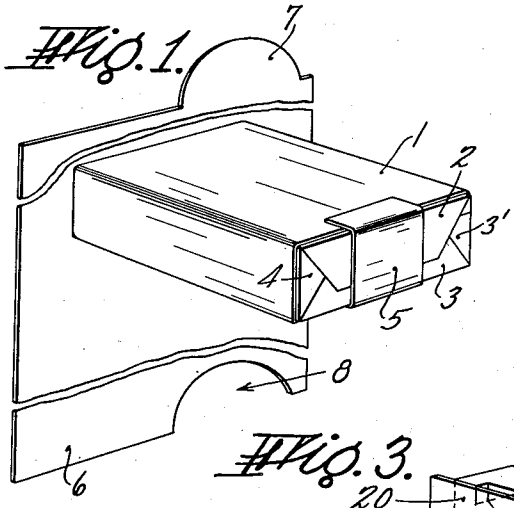


FIG. 2.

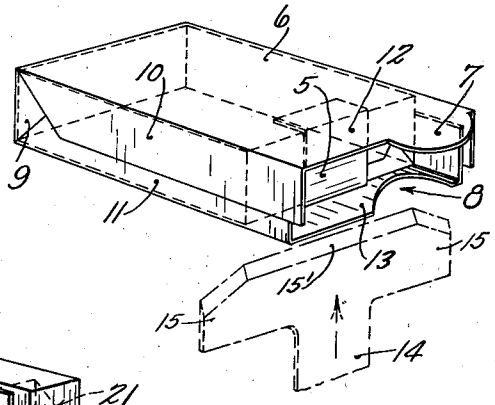


FIG. 3.

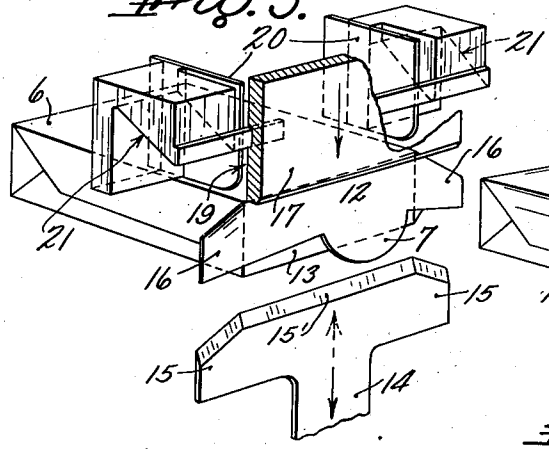


FIG. 4.

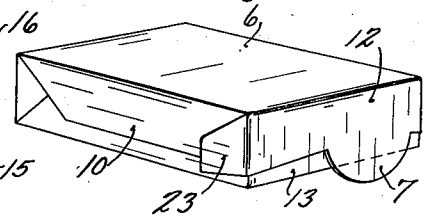


FIG. 5.

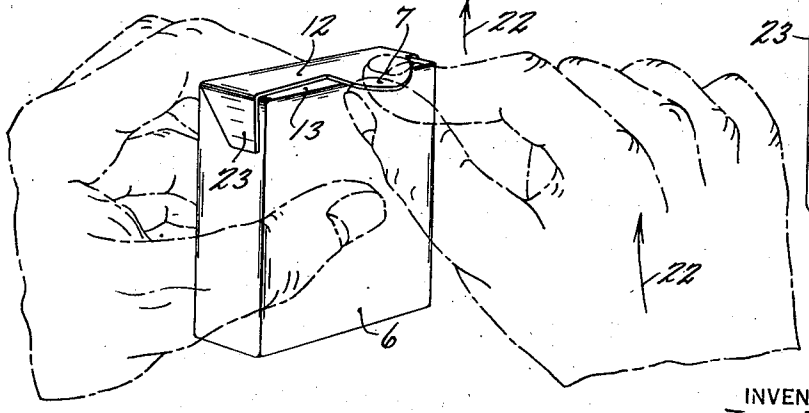
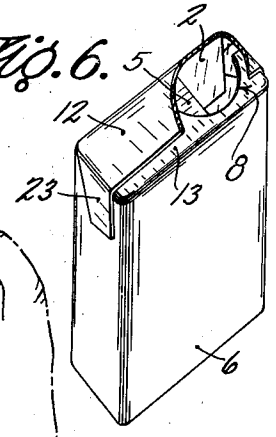


FIG. 6.



INVENTOR
JOHN R. TINDAL
BY
Clapin & Neal
ATTORNEYS

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WRAPPED ARTICLE AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

John R. Tindal, West Springfield, Mass., assignor to Package Machinery Company, Springfield, Mass., a corporation of Massachusetts

Application December 6, 1937, Serial No. 178,218

1 Claim. (Cl. 229—51)

The present invention relates to a novel package and method of making the same, having particular reference to such packages as the customary double wrapped package of cigarettes.

It is usual to wrap cigarettes in a foil wrapper, folded in the common two point fold with the trapezoidal end flaps overlapped at the top and bottom ends of the package. Generally the tinfoil is covered by a circumferential label or pouch leaving the overlapped foil exposed at the top. When cigarettes are to be withdrawn most users prefer to tear off the corner of the top end of the foil wrapper, making use of the overlapped flaps for this purpose. It has recently become customary to wrap the entire package in a wrapper formed in one of the transparent cellulose derivatives, which is generally sealed hermetically by the application of a solvent. The well known resistance to tearing of these cellulose products seriously interferes with access to the overlapping foil flaps. This invention is concerned with an improved manner of folding the cellulose wrapper with respect to the underlying folds of the foil package so that ready access may be had to the cigarettes without exposing more than one corner of the package.

The invention will now be described with relation to the accompanying drawing, in which

Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are perspective details showing successive steps in the application of the cellulose wrapper; and

Fig. 5 shows the manner of tearing off the corner of the cellulose wrapper; and

Fig. 6 is a view of the package with one corner torn off.

The package 1 in which the cigarettes are originally enclosed may be of any desired type having end folds 2 and 3 overlying end tucks 3' and 4. There is generally a revenue stamp 5 sealing the center of the package end. A sheet 6 of cellulosic material is chosen of a width to form side folds and of a length to encircle the bottom and opposite sides of the package and to form the end folds described below. One end of the sheet is formed with a tab 7 positioned adjacent one edge, the other end having a corresponding concavity 8 due to the severance of adjacent sheets by a single cut. This concavity also has a functional utility which will be pointed out later. The sheet 6 is folded in U-form over the sides of the package, and the laterally extending portions formed into tucks 9 and overlying flaps 10 and 11. Contacting surfaces of the sheet are preferably sealed together by a suitable solvent in the usual manner.

This leaves the wrapper in the condition shown in Fig. 2, in which it extends beyond the end of the package in tubular form. It is preferable to have the flap 12 bearing the tab 7 extend somewhat further beyond the package end than the flap 13 in which the concavity 8 is formed; so that ultimately the end of the package will be completely covered without the flap 13 extending all the way across. The first folding operation on the package end is to fold the flap 13 against the package and simultaneously to turn the narrow sides of the tubular wrapper extension outwardly. This may be done manually, but is more uniformly accomplished by a folding blade 14 having tapered sides 15 and a beveled surface 15' across its entire top. As this blade is pressed upwardly as in Fig. 2 the flap 13 will be turned in, and at the same time the side flaps 16 will be turned outwardly.

The upper flap 12 is then turned down, as by a blade 17, forming sidewardly extending flaps overlying and forming another ply of the flaps 16 as in Fig. 3, and the composite flaps 23 thus formed are turned back on the sides of the package as in Fig. 4. This is conveniently done by having the flaps pass through a gap 19 between the blade 17 and plates 20 and then folding the flaps over the plates by plow folders 21 to crease them. The flaps are coated with solvent and pressed against the sides of the package in any desired way.

In the completed package the tab 7 overhangs the edge in position to be grasped by the fingers as in Fig. 5. If the tab is pulled upwardly as indicated by the arrow 22 the corner of the package will be torn off as in Fig. 6. Several features of the construction are of importance in their bearing on this point. The presence of the concavity 8 causes a relatively large area of the top of the package to be exposed when the tab 7 is torn off. This concavity also reduces the sealing area between flaps 12 and 13 in the area to be exposed, and thus renders tearing easier. Tearing is also guided and facilitated by the adjacent composite flap 23 which forms a relatively rigid part of the wrapper, forcing the tear to proceed along its edge. With the large area which is thus quickly and easily exposed the inner wrapper can be reached and torn open to expose the cigarettes.

I claim:

A package for cigarettes and the like comprising an inner wrapper surrounding the cigarettes, and an outer wrapper of cellulosic material folded

around the package with two opposed flaps at one end adherently overlapping throughout the width of the package, the surplus material resulting from the folding of the wrapper at said end adherently overlying the adjacent side of the package, and a tearing tab projecting from the outermost of said two flaps and localized adjacent one corner of the package, the undermost of said two flaps being formed with a concavity in line with the tearing tab and helping to expose the end of the package when the outer wrapper is torn off by the tearing tab.

JOHN R. TINDAL.