April 30, 1940. J. ROSENBERG 2,199,114

METHOD OF PACKING LEAF TOBACCO

Filed Nov. 13, 1937

Fig. 1.

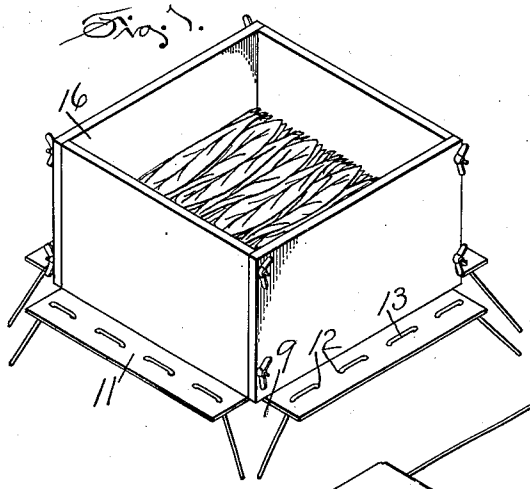


Fig. 2.

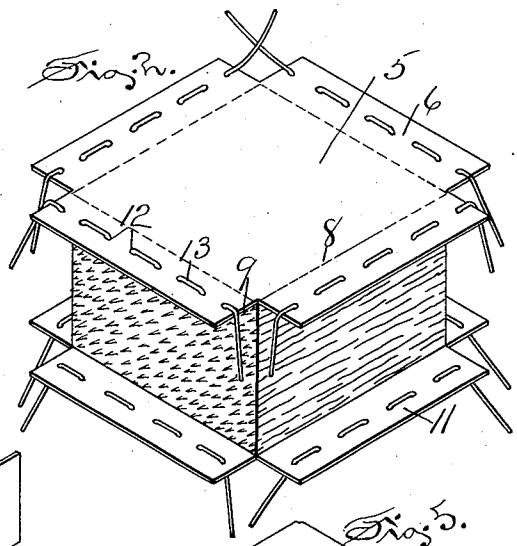


Fig. 3.

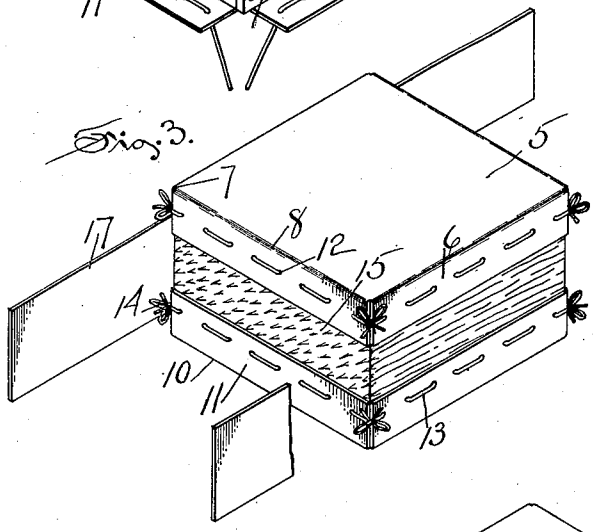


Fig. 5.

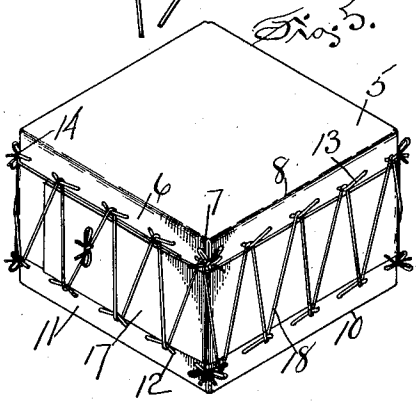
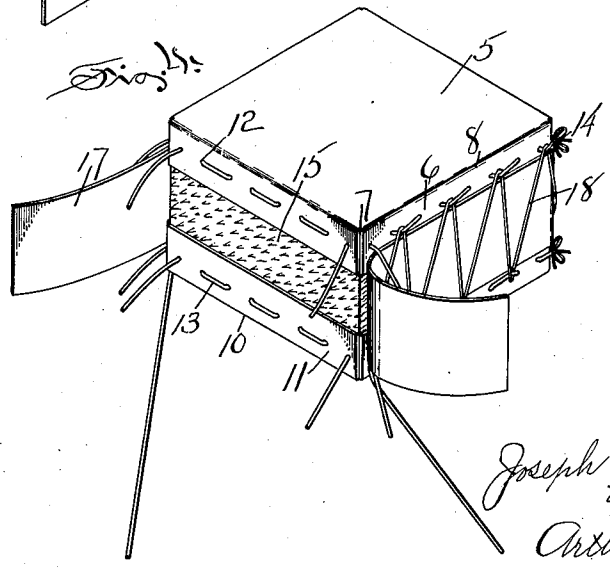


Fig. 4.



INVENTOR
Joseph Rosenberg.
by
Arthur B. Jenkins.
ATTORNEY

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METHOD OF PACKING LEAF TOBACCO

Joseph Rosenberg, West Hartford, Conn.

Application November 13, 1937, Serial No. 174,409

2 Claims. (Cl. 131—149)

My invention relates to the class of receptacles that are employed for storage and other purposes to contain and protect tobacco in the leaf condition, and an object of my invention, among others, is the provision of a receptacle in which tobacco in the leaf condition may be packed and stored with little liability to injury or deterioration by reason of atmospheric conditions, insects, or other causes; and a further object of the invention is to provide a receptacle having means whereby the tobacco contents may be readily inspected as to all portions around the outer surface of the mass.

One form of a device embodying my invention and in the construction and use of which the objects herein set out, as well as others, may be attained is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1 is an isometric perspective view illustrating the use of my improved container and a step in the operation of enclosing tobacco therein.

Figure 2 is a similar view illustrating my improved container and a still further step in the operation of enclosing tobacco therein.

Figure 3 is another similar view illustrating still a further step in the operation.

Figure 4 is still another similar view illustrating the final step in the operation of enclosing the tobacco in the case.

Figure 5 is an isometric perspective view of the case closed to contain the tobacco.

In the packing and storing of tobacco in the leaf form during certain stages before manufacture it is essential that the tobacco leaves shall be protected from injury from various causes as moisture, insects, etc. and particularly from dryness, or other atmospheric conditions. It is also essential that access may be had to the leaves for the purpose of inspection to ascertain the condition of the mass. My invention contemplates the formation of a mass of tobacco leaves and a receptacle therefor which shall protect the mass from injury or deterioration and which at the same time provides means for ready access to different portions of the mass for the purpose of inspection. My improved packing receptacle, as illustrated in the drawing herein, comprises two sections which are preferably of substantially the same construction. In a satisfactory form they are composed of heavy paper board or similar material and each section comprises a top or bottom with flaps hingedly united to the four edges thereof, said flaps having means for securing them in their closed positions, which means, however, may be readily unfastened to loosen the flaps. The two sections of the case or receptacle are united in a manner to permit them to be readily disconnected so that one section may be removed from the other, or to permit the flaps to be opened outwardly when desired, and the two sections are also arranged to permit of contraction or expansion of the tobacco mass within the case.

Such structure, as shown in the drawing herein, comprises a top section including a top 5 and sides 6. The sides are separated at the corners 7 and they are united to the several edges of the top by hinges 8 which may be formed by scoring the material so that it may be readily bent. As hereinbefore mentioned this material of which the sections are composed is of heavy cardboard or the like. Each section is formed from a rectangularly shaped blank of proper size to produce the top and the sides, and the blank is cut out at its several corners as at 9, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing, to permit the sides to be folded downwardly into the position shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The scoring permits bending at the fold to provide the hinges 8. The top and bottom of the two sections form bases for the support of the hinged sides.

The bottom section 10 is of similar construction to that just described, comprising a bottom or base with the several sides 11 hinged to the bottom and adapted to be folded into the form as shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

As a means for securing the sides of both sections so that access to the contents may be readily gained holes 12 are formed at intervals through the sides of both the bottom and top sections, these holes being preferably extended in a line parallel to the outer edges or sides, and a cord 13 or other flexible element is woven through these holes, as clearly shown in the drawing. This will enable the flaps or sides to be opened out as shown in Fig. 2, and by drawing the cord taut and securing the ends together in any suitable manner the sides may be folded into the position shown in Figs. 3 and 4, in which condition a partially enclosed case is provided.

In the operation of enclosing a mass of tobacco within my improved case the lower section of the container is laid on a platform with the flaps or sides opened out as shown in Fig. 1. A mold or form 16 preferably rectangular in shape is placed upon the flat container and this forms a box. The tobacco is now packed into this box until it is filled. The upper half or section of the container is then placed on top of the mass of tobacco with the sides or flaps inverted and the

mass is then pressed into the box to the thickness desired, this section of the container being pressed into the box together with the tobacco. The sides of the box are then removed leaving the mass as shown in Fig. 2, the flaps of the lower section of the container are turned up and those of the upper section are turned down. The cord or rope 13 is now woven through the holes 12, if it has not previously been so placed. It is drawn taut and the ends may be secured as by means of knots 14 at one or more of the corners and as shown in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawing. After the tobacco mass has been compressed in the manner as above described and the two sections of the case are secured in place as shown in Fig. 3, a space 15 is left between the facing edges of the two sections. This space is provided in order to permit sampling of different portions of the mass without unduly disturbing the tobacco therein, to allow for shrinkage and expansion which may afterward take place, and also to allow the tobacco to have a reasonable amount of air.

This space is finally closed by means of a sleeve 17 consisting of a strip or strips of material, as cardboard, which is wrapped around the case to cover the space 15, and as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawing. The ends of the sleeve are not secured but overlap one another. The sleeve is secured in place by means of a cord or rope 18 which is laced through the loops formed by the cords 13 on the top and bottom sections, said cord or rope 18 being laced alternately through the loops on said sections, and as shown in Figs. 4 and 5 of the drawing. The sleeve lies in back of the lacings and the latter also secure the top and bottom sections together as shown in Fig. 5.

This lacing may be loosened or drawn tighter to provide for expansion or shrinkage which may subsequently take place.

When it is desired to sample the mass the lacings may be loosened for the purpose and the sleeve may be opened out as shown in Fig. 3. Further, the knots 14 may be untied and the flaps opened out for further access to the mass if desired.

It will be seen that my improved package arranged and constructed as described affords a ready means for enclosing a mass of tobacco leaves with ample provision for shrinkage or expansion which may subsequently take place and with ready means for gaining access to the entire mass for the purpose of sampling, such means enabling the case to be readily restored to its former condition after the sampling.

In accordance with the provisions of the patent statutes I have described the principles of operation of my invention, together with the device which I now consider to represent the best embodiment thereof; but I desire to have it understood that the device shown is only illustrative and that the invention may be carried out by other means and applied to uses other than those above set out.

I claim:

1. The method of packing tobacco that consists in placing a flat blank with flaps at its opposite edges, placing a mold upon said blank, packing the tobacco leaves in said mold to form a mass of substantially the length and width of the flat portion of the blank, removing said mold, placing a second blank of a shape similar to the first on the mass, closing the flaps on both blanks against the mass and securing them in place to form two sections of a receptacle, placing a sleeve around the mass to overlap the two sections, and then lacing a cord through loops in the two sections to secure said sleeve in place and to secure the two sections together.

2. The method of packing tobacco that consists in placing a flat blank with flaps at its opposite edges, placing a mold upon said blank, packing the tobacco leaves in said mold to form a mass of substantially the length and width of the flat portion of the blank, removing said mold, placing a second blank of a shape similar to the first on the mass, and securing them in place to form two sections of a receptacle and then lacing a cord through loops in the two sections to secure them together.

JOSEPH ROSENBERG.