H. G. SCHWERDTLE.

SEALED WRAPPED PACKAGE OF MERCHANDISE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 13, 1915.

1,152,353.

Patented Aug. 31, 1915.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

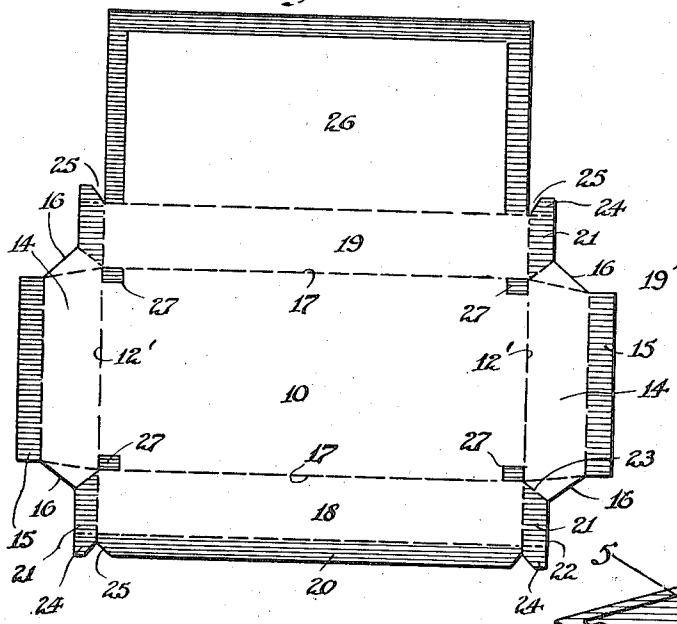


Fig. 6

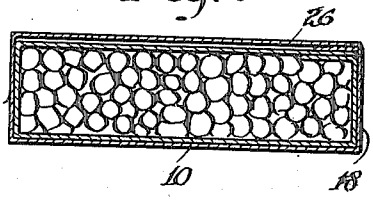


Fig. 5

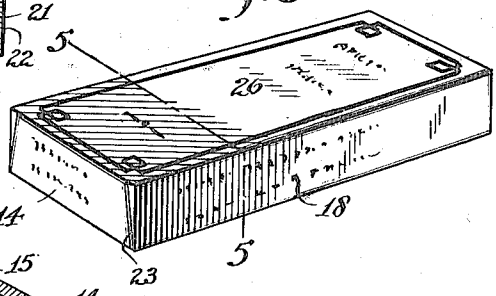


Fig. 2

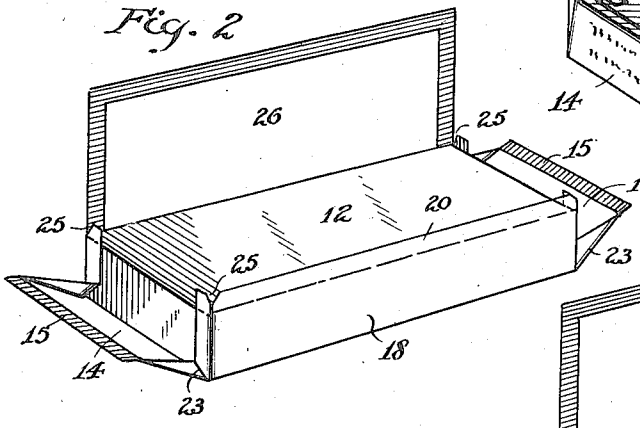


Fig. 4

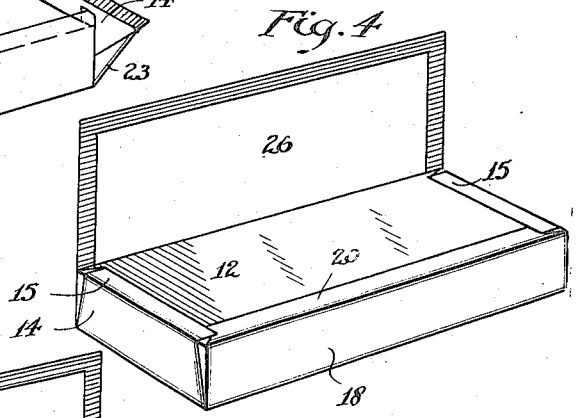
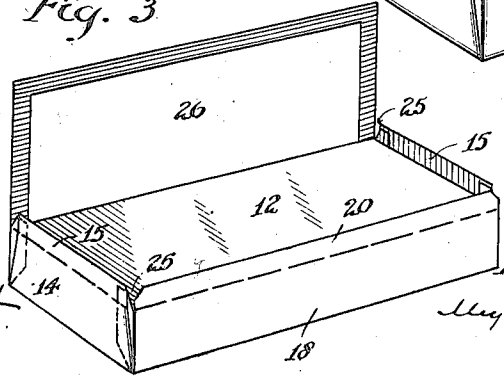


Fig. 3



WITNESSES

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 7

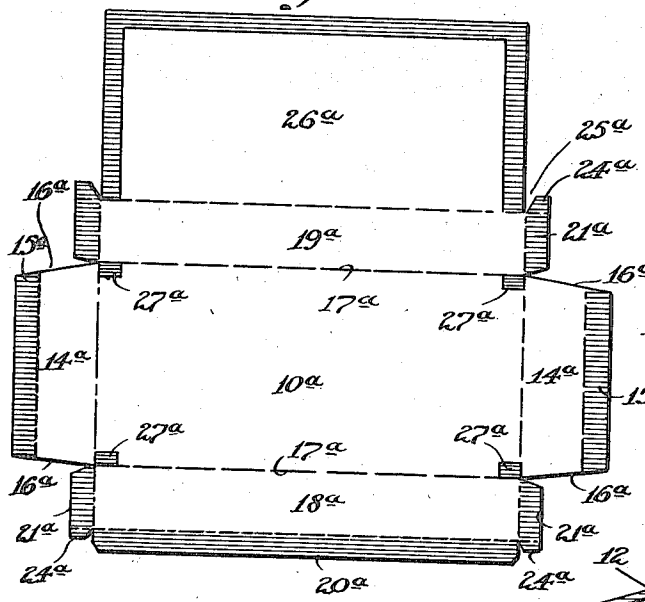


Fig. 12

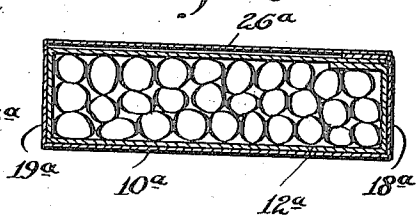


Fig. 11

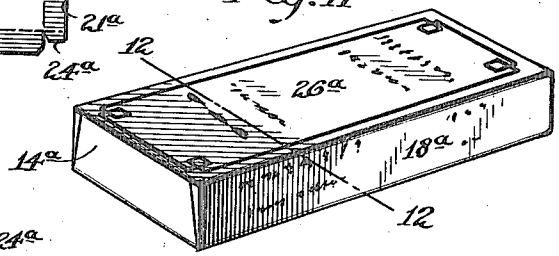


Fig. 8

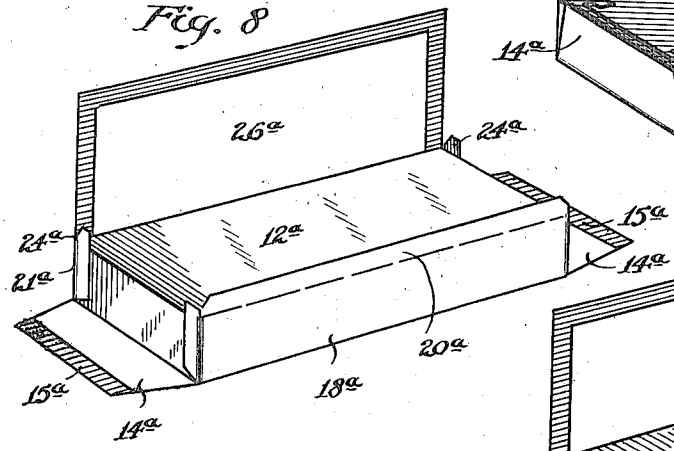


Fig. 10

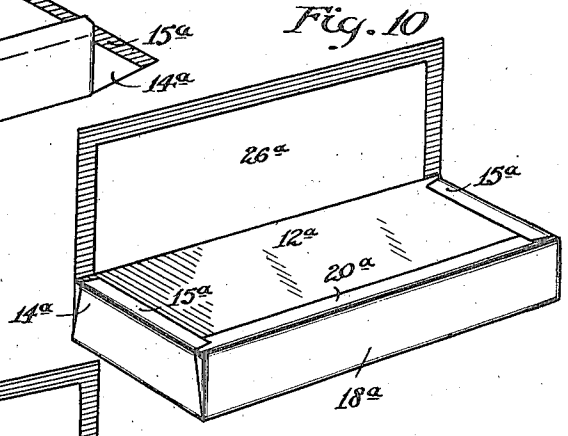
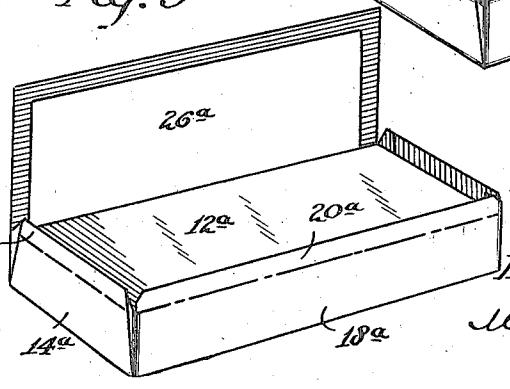


Fig. 9



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY G. SCHWERDTLE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO STOKES & SMITH COMPANY, OF SUMMERDALE, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SEALED WRAPPED PACKAGE OF MERCHANDISE.

1,152,353. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 31, 1915.

Application filed July 13, 1915. Serial No. 39,571.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY G. SCHWERDTLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sealed Wrapped Packages of Merchandise, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a characteristically new sealed-wrapped box or package of merchandise, especially adapted for use in connection with such commodities as crackers, cakes, biscuits, candies, and other food products, although the invention is equally applicable to other kinds of merchandise where it is desirable and important not only that the package be sealed, but that it present a smooth, neat and attractive appearance.

One object of the invention is to provide a sealed-wrapped package wherein the wrapper blank, which is of novel form and made in one piece from a minimum amount of stock, is loosely applied about or envelops all the exterior walls of the package in a novel manner so as to give to the finished package the general appearance of what is known in the art as a "loose wrap". Packages wrapped in this manner and having the so called "loose wrapped" appearance are considered by many to be more attractive and of a higher grade than other styles of wrappings, and are, therefore, in greater demand than such other styles.

Another and important object of the invention is to provide a wrapper-blank especially constructed and prepared for application to boxes or containers made of sheet tin, the improvement in this connection residing in part, in the form of the wrapper-blank, and residing also in the manner in which the glue or adhesive is applied to the face of the blank, the adhesive being so applied that the blank will be permanently retained about the box or container even though the small portions of the blank that are initially adhesively attached to the walls of the box or container should ultimately become unattached by failure of the adhesive to stick, it being well recognized that paper wrappers attached by ordinary glues and pastes such as generally employed by box-makers do not remain permanently attached to tin containers for any appreciable length of time, because as soon as the glue or paste dries out it loses its adhesive and retaining properties.

Another object of the invention is to provide a sealed-wrapped package wherein no separately applied label slips are present on the exterior walls thereof, such as now generally employed, to indicate the contents of the package, name of the manufacturer, directions, trade-mark, ornamentation, etc., such matter, according to the present invention, being printed directly upon the wrapper blank before it is applied to the box or container. This not only eliminates the cost of cutting, printing and applying these separate labels, but also makes a much smoother, neater, and more attractive package.

Another object of the invention is to provide a novel form of wrapper blank which is of minimum size, its entire area being slightly larger than the sum of the areas of all the walls of the box or container to be wrapped, and which is of such shape that it may be folded about said walls either by hand or machinery in the least time and with a minimum amount of cost, trouble and effort, parts of the wrapper having substantially the same superficial dimensions as, and covering exactly, the several walls of the box or container and having at certain of its edges, narrow lap extensions which are folded over upon a single wall of the box and to which lap extensions a single flap of the blank, having substantially the same superficial dimensions as the said single wall of the box, is adherently attached around three of its marginal edges, the remaining portion of the said flap being unattached to the said box wall.

Before its application to the box or container, one face of the wrapper-blank has applied to certain of its marginal edges, lines or zones of an adhesive material which serve to secure the wrapper about the container, thus doing away with the necessity of employing secondary securing means for the wrapper, such as strings, tapes and other fastenings.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification and wherein two embodiments of the invention have been illustrated, Figure 1, is a plan view of one form of wrapper-blank made in accordance with the invention, the view showing where the zones or lines of adhesive material are applied. Fig. 2, is a perspective view show-

ing the second and third stages of the box or container wrapping operation. Fig. 3, is a similar view showing the fourth stage of the wrapping operation. Fig. 4, is a similar view illustrative of the fifth stage of the wrapping operation. Fig. 5, is a perspective view of the completely wrapped package. Fig. 6, is a transverse section taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5. Fig. 7, is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing a slightly different form of wrapper or cover-blank. Figs. 8, 9 and 10, are views similar to Figs. 2, 3 and 4 showing the several successive stages of the wrapping operation. Fig. 11, is a perspective view similar to Fig. 5 showing the completely wrapped package made from the blank shown in Fig. 7, and Fig. 12, is a transverse sectional view on the line 12—12 of Fig. 11.

The wrapper-blanks are preferably made of thin, flexible and readily foldable material, such as paper, and this material may be either plain or ornamental in any desired way to suit the demands of the trade, and when the finished package is to contain, on one or more of its outer faces or walls, labels to designate the name of the manufacturer, trade-marks, contents of the package, etc., such labels are printed directly upon the flap and body portions of the wrapper-blank before its application to the box or container.

The form of wrapper-blank illustrated in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings comprises a rectangular body or bottom portion 10 having the exact dimensions as one of the walls of the box or container to which the wrapper is to be applied, preferably one of the larger walls, as for instance, the bottom wall of the box or container 12, Fig. 2. Projecting outward from and formed integral with two opposite edges 13 of the body portion 10 of the wrapper are end wings 14, each wing being slightly longer at its base or point of attachment 13, than the width of the body portion 10, or slightly longer than the width of the wall of the box or container to which it is to be applied and gradually tapering toward its outer edges, and in the other direction, the said wings 14 being slightly wider than the depth of the wall of the box or container to be covered, in order to provide narrow marginal lap extensions 15 at the end of each end wing 14, which lap extensions are designed to be folded over upon that wall of the box or container corresponding to and opposite the wall covered by the body portion 10 of the wrapper-blank. The opposite ends of each of the end wings or flaps 14 are cut off on diagonal lines 16 which terminate short of the extremity of the end of the lap extension 15.

Formed integral with and projecting from the opposite edges 17 of the body portion 10 of the blank are the side wings 18 and 19, the said side wing 18 being provided with a marginal lap extension 20 adapted to overlie the marginal edge of the upper wall of the box or container to be wrapped and said side wing 18 having an integral end lap 21 at each end thereof, the outer extremity or edge 22 of each end lap 21, taken with the diagonal edge 16 of the associated end wing 14, forming an obtuse angle, the construction of the end laps being such that when they are folded against the ends of the box or container to be wrapped, as more clearly shown in Fig. 2, the material of each lap will be folded on a diagonal line as at 23, Figs. 1 and 2, to form a gusset fold at each of two opposite end walls of the box adjacent the edges thereof. Each of the end laps 21 is further provided with a free tab-portion 24 formed by cutting a substantially V-shaped notch 25 at opposite edges of the wings 18, 19, of the blank.

Formed integral with and projecting outward from the opposite side wing or flap 19, is a wall covering flap 26 having substantially the same dimensions as one of the walls of the box or container to be covered, as for instance, the top wall, or that wall corresponding to or located opposite the wall covered by the body portion 10. In other words, the wall covering flap 26 has substantially the same dimensions in both directions as the body portion 10 of the blank.

The wrapper, such as described, before being folded about the package, has applied to the marginal edges thereof lines or zones of adhesive material as indicated by shaded lines in the various views, and in addition to the said marginal adhesively coated lines or zones, the body portion 10 of the blank is preferably provided with small spots or zones of adhesive material, as indicated by the numeral 27, these spots or zones being preferably located at the four corners of the body portion, the purpose being to cause the blank to temporarily adhere to and thus be accurately retained in proper position upon the body portion of the blank during the subsequent operations of folding the wings of the blank about the other walls of the box or container.

The lines or zones of adhesive material are applied to the blank at one operation by a suitable glue-applying stencil (not shown), and after the application of adhesive, as described, the box or container 12 to be wrapped, is placed with one of its walls, as for instance the bottom wall, upon the body portion 10 of the blank so that the small spots or zones 27 of adhesive material will cause the blank to adhere, at least temporarily, to said wall. When the covering operation is performed by machinery or by hand, the two side wings 18 and 19 are then

folded up against the side walls of the box or container and the end laps 21 are then folded inward against the ends of the box, these laps being secured to the ends of the box by reason of the lines or zones of adhesive material applied thereto, the folding-in operation causing the end laps to be folded on the diagonal line 23, as more clearly illustrated in Fig. 2. The end wings 14 of the cover-blank are then folded up against the ends of the box, as more clearly shown in Fig. 3, thus leaving the marginal portions 15, 20 and 24 of the blank projecting slightly above the upper wall of the box or container 12, as more clearly shown in said Fig. 3. These projecting marginal edges of the blank are then folded inward and are caused by pressure to adhere to three marginal edges of the upper wall of the box or container, as more clearly shown in Fig. 4, the top wall covering flap 26 being left standing during this operation, as shown in Fig. 4. This flap 26, which has the three marginal edges thereof coated with an adhesive material, is then folded down and caused to over-lie and be adherently attached to the marginal flap extensions 15, 20 and 24, the remaining portion of the flap 26 being free and unattached.

When the end flaps 14 are folded up, as indicated in Fig. 3, gusset folds will be formed upon the end walls of the box adjacent the vertical edges thereof and as the wrapper-blank is applied loosely about all the walls of the box except as to the small zones 27 and the relatively small end laps 21 and 24, which laps are afterward covered by other portions of the blank, it will be apparent that the completely wrapped package will have the appearance of and will in effect be, what is known in the art as "loose wrapped" package of neat, smooth and attractive appearance.

The wrapper blank illustrated in Fig. 7, is substantially the same in construction as the blank shown in Fig. 1, except as to the construction or formation of the end laps which are designed to be folded against the ends of the package, no so-called gusset folds being formed in this construction of blank, although substantially the same effect is secured, namely, that of giving the completed product the appearance of a "loose wrapped" package.

In the blank illustrated in Fig. 7, the reference numeral 10^a designates the body portion of the blank; 14^a, the end wings or laps; 15^a, the marginal extensions thereof; the opposite ends 16^a of said end wings being cut on diagonal lines, as shown. The numerals 18^a and 19^a respectively, designate the side wings of the covering blank which are formed integral with the body portion 10^a and 20^a designates the marginal lap extension formed integral with the side wing 18^a. The reference numerals 21^a designate the end laps arranged at the opposite ends of the side wings 18^a and 19^a respectively, and the numerals 24^a designate the free tab-portions carried by the end laps 21^a. 26^a designates the top wall covering flap which, like the flap 26 in the construction of the blank shown in Fig. 1, has the same superficial dimensions as the body portion 10^a of the blank.

The blank shown in Fig. 7, like the blank illustrated in Fig. 1, has lines or zones of adhesive material applied about the marginal edges thereof, as shown in shaded lines in the drawing, and the body portion of the blank is also preferably provided at the four corners thereof with small spots or zones of adhesive 27^a.

The blank illustrated in Fig. 7, is folded about and applied to the walls of the box or container in substantially the same manner as in the case of the blank illustrated in Fig. 1, the various stages of the covering or folding operation being illustrated in Figs. 8, 9, 10 and 11.

By referring more particularly to Figs. 5 and 11, it will be seen that the marginal edges of the wall covering flap 26, as well as the flap 26^a extend from end to end of the box or container and preferably to the edge over which the side extension 18 or 18^a is folded.

It will thus be made clear that the wrappers, such as described, while containing a minimum amount of material, are nevertheless so shaped as to be sufficiently large to fully envelop all the walls of a rectangular box or container and provide for overlapping portions where necessary, the wrapper being loosely applied about all of the walls of the box or container, and at suitable points, overlapping portions of the wrapper-blank being adherently attached to one another in order to maintain the wrapper in its folded condition.

The spots or zones 27 and 27^a of adhesive material are not absolutely necessary to the proper application of the wrapper-blank, although they are desirable since their presence aid in the ready and accurate centering and application of the blank to the box or container, and since they are very small and preferably located at the four corners of the body portion of the blank, they do not detract from the otherwise "loose wrapped" appearance of the package.

Wrapper blanks constructed in accordance with the present application and having the marginal stripes or zones of adhesive are especially adapted for application to packages of merchandise wherein the container for the merchandise is of metal, as for instance, a rectangular metal box. As is well known, ordinary pastes or glues do not adhere well or permanently to metal surfaces,

the pastes or glues upon becoming dry, loosen, allowing the wrapper to become detached. With blanks constructed according to the present invention, however, the manner of applying the lines or zones of adhesive and the manner of folding the various laps or wings of the blank with some of the flaps overlying and adherently attached to marginal portions of other of the flaps, the wrapper-blank will be securely retained about the box or container even though those portions of the wrapper-blank that are initially adherently attached to the metal walls of the box, should ultimately lose their adherent properties and become detached. In fact, the zones or stripes of adhesive material applied to the body portion of the blank and to the end laps 21^a are used primarily only to initially retain these portions of the wrapper blank in attached relation to the box or container during the subsequent folding operations of other portions of the blank and until the box or container is completely enveloped by the wrapper-blank.

What I claim is:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a sealed wrapped package, consisting of a box or container and a one-piece wrapper completely enveloping all the exterior walls thereof, said wrapper comprising a body portion having integral side and end wings overlying respectively the bottom, side and end walls of the box or container, one of said side wings and the two end wings each being provided with a marginal lap-portion folded over upon the upper wall of the box or container around the marginal edges thereof, and the remaining side wing being provided with an integral flap having its marginal edges overlying and adherently attached to the said marginal laps, the remaining portion of the said last named flap being unattached to the top wall of the box, whereby to provide a completely wrapped and sealed package presenting a smooth exterior.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a sealed package of merchandise presenting a "loose wrapped" appearance, consisting of a box and a one-piece wrapper-blank completely enveloping all of the exterior walls thereof, said wrapper-blank comprising a body portion and integral side and end wings overlying and covering respectively the bottom, side and end walls of the box, one of said side wings and the two end wings each being provided with a marginal lap-portion folded over upon the upper wall of the box around the marginal edges thereof, and the opposite ends of said side and end wings being provided with end-lap portions, adapted, when the said laps are folded against the respective walls of the box, to provide gusset-folds at two opposite ends of the box adjacent the vertical edges thereof, the remaining side wing being provided with an integral flap overlying and adherently attached to the said marginal laps, the said flap as well as the side and end wings proper of the blank being loosely folded about and unattached to the walls of the box.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY G. SCHWERDTLE.

Witnesses:

CARL E. SCHAEFFER,

SILAS E. CHILD.