P. GOURSAT.

CASE FOR CIGARETTE PAPERS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 30, 1914.

1,131,505.

Patented Mar. 9, 1915.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 3

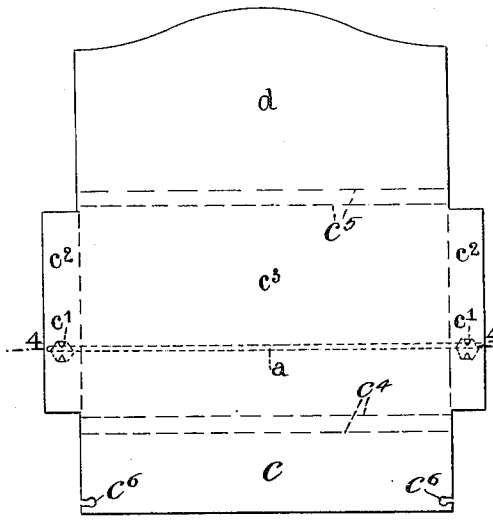


Fig. 5.

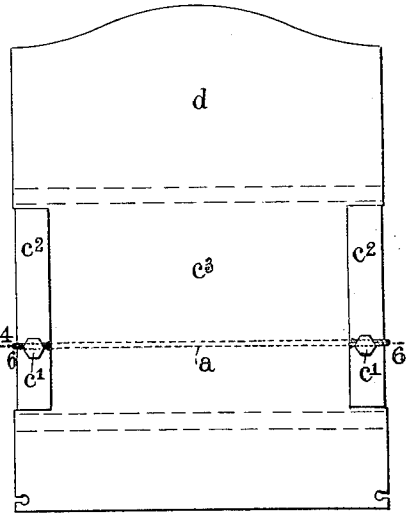


Fig. 4.

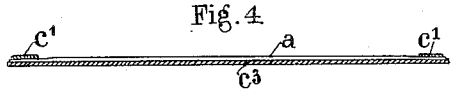


Fig. 6.

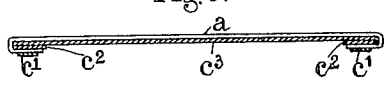


Fig. 1

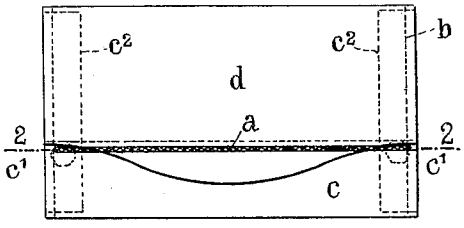


Fig. 2

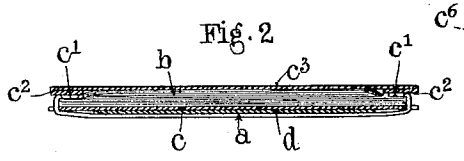
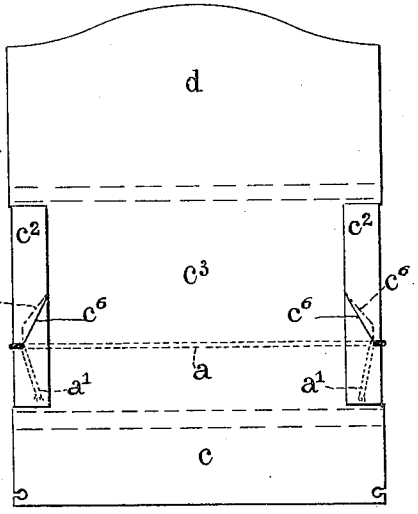


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 8.

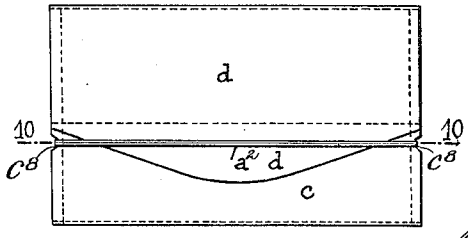


Fig. 9.

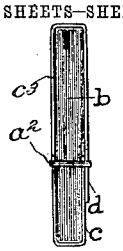


Fig. 18.

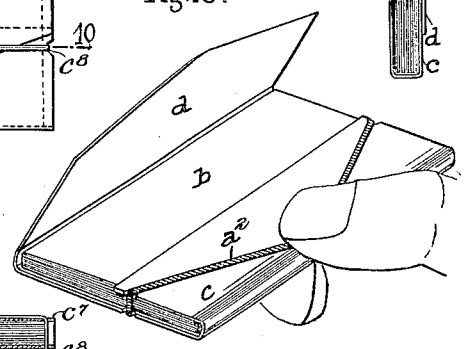


Fig. 10.

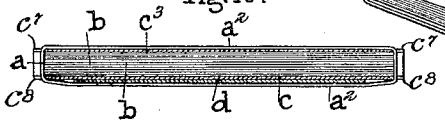


Fig. 11.

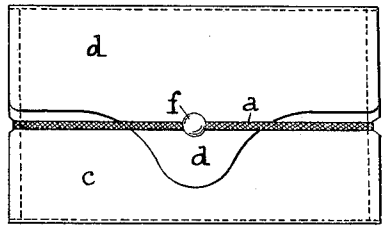


Fig. 12.

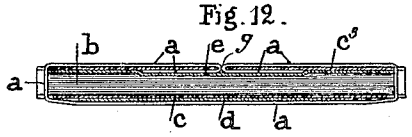


Fig. 13.

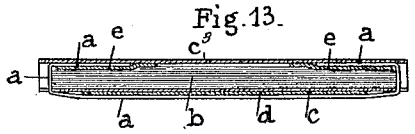


Fig. 14.

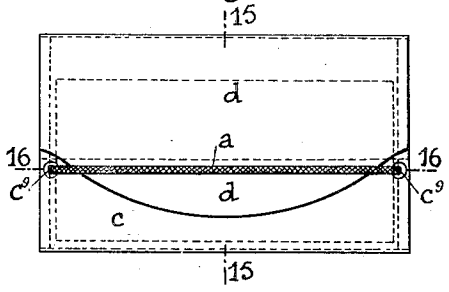


Fig. 15.

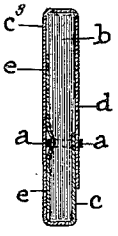


Fig. 17.

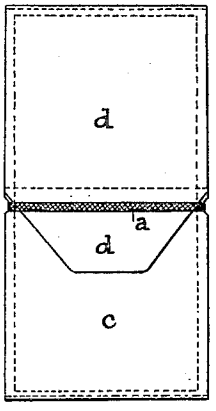
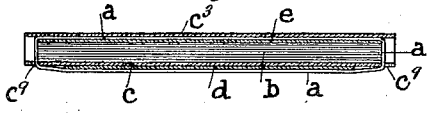


Fig. 16.



WITNESSES

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PAUL GOURSAT, OF ANGOULÊME, FRANCE, ASSIGNOR TO SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'EXPLOITATION DES PAPETERIES L. LACROIX FILS, OF ANGOULÊME, FRANCE.

CASE FOR CIGARETTE-PAPERS.

1,131,505. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 9, 1915.

Application filed January 30, 1914. Serial No. 815,486.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL GOURSAT, of Rue des Boulettes, Angoulême, France, a citizen of the Republic of France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cases for Cigarette-Papers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The present invention relates to a case for cigarette papers and the object of my invention is to provide an efficient device of this character which may be manufactured at minimum cost.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of a case embodying my invention in one form; Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a plan of the blank from which the case is made and showing the elastic binder attached in its preliminary position; Fig. 4 is a cross section on the line 4—4, Fig. 3; Fig. 5 is a plan of the blank partially folded to shape; Fig. 6 is a cross section on the line 6—6, Fig. 5; Fig. 7 is a plan of the blank in the same condition as Fig. 5, but showing a modified method of attaching the elastic binder; Fig. 8 is a plan of a case of modified construction; Fig. 9 is an end elevation of the same; Fig. 10 is a cross section on the line 10—10, Fig. 8; Fig. 11 is a plan of the case showing a modified detail; Figs. 12 and 13 are cross sections similar to Fig. 10, but showing modified methods of attaching the elastic binder; Fig. 14 is a plan of the case showing another modification of the construction; Figs. 15 and 16 are cross sections respectively on the lines 15—15 and 16—16, Fig. 14; Fig. 17 is a plan of a case in which my invention is embodied in a further modified form; and Fig. 18 is a perspective showing the manner in which the elastic binder is deflected to free the cover of the case when the latter is opened for use.

While the present case may be made from any suitable material, I prefer to manufacture it from heavy paper or light cardboard from which is struck the blank shown in Fig. 3. This blank comprises a back c^3 in extension of which lies what may be called the end flap c, while in extension of the opposite edge of the back lies the cover flap d. The blank is preferably scored at c^4 and c^5 by spaced parallel lines which permit the end flap c and cover d to be bent first up and then over the stack of cigarette papers which the case is designed to inclose. At the sides of the back c^3 I provide narrow wings c^2 to which the opposite ends of the elastic binder a may be secured by metallic clips c^1. The end flap c is provided with notches c^6 which register with the elastic a when the flap is turned up and over into position above the stack of cigarette papers.

The first step in the formation of the case after the elastic a has been secured to the flaps c^2 and lying beneath the back c^3, is to fold the wings c^2 inward against the inner face of the back c^3 where they are glued permanently in position. The stack b of cigarette papers is then placed above the wings c^2 on the back c^3 and the end flap c bent at the scoring c^4 up and over the stack b. The elastic a is then moved from its position outside back c^3 to position over the end flap c, being stretched around the end of the case and brought into register with the notches c^6 in the end flap c. The opposite margins of the stack are thereby confined by the elastic a which now passes up over the stack from the back c^3 (see Fig. 2). The cover flap d is then bent at the scoring c^5 up and over the remaining margin of the stack and slipped beneath the elastic a. It is thus obvious that the elastic a not only engages two opposite margins of the stack, but also holds in position both the end flap c and the cover flap d which confine the opposite remaining margins of the stack.

In Fig. 7 I have illustrated a modified manner of securing the ends of the elastic a to the wings c^2. In this construction the latter are slit at c^6 so that the ends a^1 of the elastic may be drawn through and fastened beneath the wings c^2 when the latter are glued down on the inner face of the back c^3.

In the constructions already described I have used a strand a of elastic material. In Fig. 10 I have shown a modified construction in which an endless elastic may be employed. In this construction the base c^3 is notched at c^7 in register with like notches c^8 in the end flap c. The endless elastic a^2 is stretched over the case and positioned in the notches c^7, c^8. The cover flap d may be passed beneath the portion of the elastic overlying the end flap c, in like manner as in the constructions previously described.

In Fig. 11 I have shown the elastic provided with a button *f* centrally located and serving to facilitate the deflection of the elastic, as in Fig. 18, to permit the cover flap *d* to be readily raised when access is desired to the cigarette papers.

In Fig. 12 a modified method of fastening the elastic is shown. The mid-portion of the elastic overlies the end flap *c* while the ends are passed beneath the outer face of the back c^3 and threaded through a hole *g* in the latter, the extreme ends being folded back on the inner face of the back and secured by a strip of paper or canvas *e*.

As shown in Fig. 13 it is unnecessary to carry the ends across the outer face of the back. They may be brought down against the inner face of the back and there held by strips *e*, one at each edge of the inner face of the back.

In Fig. 14 a construction resembling the latter is shown, except that the elastic is passed through holes c^9 in the end flap *c* instead of through notches as in Figs. 12 and 13.

The particular shape of the case is immaterial. Thus in Fig. 17 the elastic *a* extends transversely of the case instead of longitudinally, as in the constructions previously described.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A case for cigarette papers, comprising a back upon which a stack of cigarette papers may be supported, an end flap arranged in extension of said back and adapted to embrace and overlie the stack at one margin, a cover flap arranged in extension of the other end of the back and adapted to embrace and overlie the opposite margin of the stack, together with an elastic passing from beneath the stack transversely across said end flap to hold the latter in position above the stack, the free end of the cover flap being adjustable beneath the elastic in the closed condition of the case, substantially as described.

2. A case for cigarette papers, comprising a back upon which a stack of cigarette papers may be supported, an end flap arranged in extension of said back and adapted to embrace and overlie the stack at one margin, a cover flap arranged in extension of the other end of the back and adapted to embrace and overlie the opposite margin of the stack, together with an elastic passing from beneath the stack transversely across said end flap to hold the latter in position above the stack, the free end of the cover flap being adjustable beneath the elastic in the closed condition of the case, said end flap being apertured at its opposite margins in register with the elastic whereby the latter may engage in said apertures to hold said end flap permanently in position.

3. A case for cigarette papers, comprising a back upon which a stack of cigarette papers may be supported, an end flap arranged in extension of said back and adapted to embrace and overlie the stack at one margin, a cover flap arranged in extension of the other end of the back and adapted to embrace and overlie the opposite margin of the stack, together with an endless elastic passing from beneath the stack transversely across said end flap to hold the latter in position above the stack, the free end of the cover flap being adjustable beneath the elastic in the closed condition of the case, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PAUL GOURSAT.

Witnesses:
EUGENE LEGIS,
FERNAND GUVAUL.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."