(No Model.)

J. CONLEY.

WRAPPER FOR TOBACCO.

No. 526,517. Patented Sept. 25, 1894.

Fig. 1.

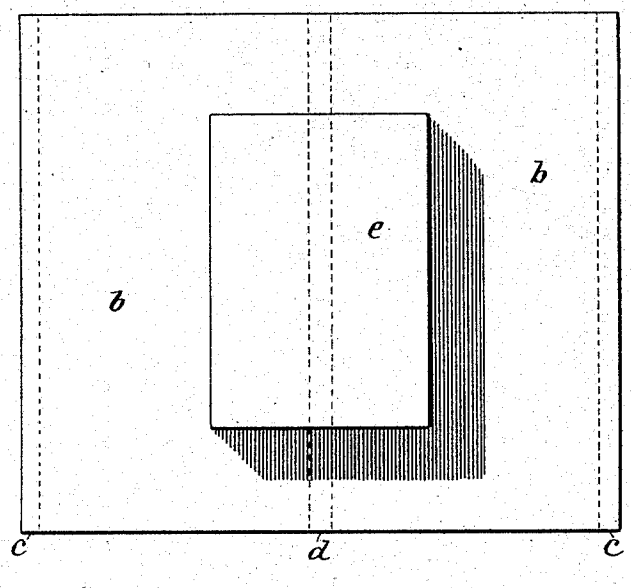
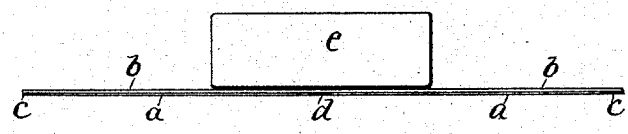


Fig. 2.



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WRAPPER FOR TOBACCO.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 526,517, dated September 25, 1894.

Application filed March 11, 1893. Serial No. 465,505. (Specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN CONLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Wrappers for Tobacco, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in wrappers for tobacco.

A great deal of trouble and difficulty has heretofore been experienced by tobacco packers using foil wrappers, owing to sheets of foil sticking together. In the packing operation as heretofore practiced the paper and foil wrappers are each handled separately. In the foil part of the operation there was frequently a considerable loss of both material and time, resulting from the necessity for picking apart sheets of foil which were matted at the edges or otherwise stuck together, and which were frequently torn and rendered useless, in the operation of picking apart. This sticking together of sheets of foil may result from many causes, among which may be mentioned that during the process of manufacture it is necessary to run streams of water on the rolls to regulate their expansion. Occasionally, without showing itself to the operator, some of this water will unavoidably follow the edges of the foil, and whenever this water is deposited on the foil, there the sheets will stick to each other when packed in boxes for shipment. Again, while foil is being packed in boxes for shipment, at times a certain quantity of air above a moderate temperature is imprisoned in the box. As soon as the box encounters the outside colder atmosphere, which transportion or storage necessarily brings it in contact with the moisture in this imprisoned heated air, condenses on the foil, causing the sheets to stick together to such an extent that sometimes a number of boxes, each containing from two to three thousand wrappers shipped in good order, will reach the buyer in solid chunks of metal, good for nothing, but remelting. From this it will be seen that large quantities of wrappers may be rendered useless as a result of this condensation; or the injury may be of a lesser degree, in which case the foil may be picked apart by hand, thus involving an extra labor cost and considerable waste of material through foil tearing in the picking apart operation.

In my improved wrapper all the difficulty above referred to will be entirely obviated, as the paper will serve to keep the sheets of foil from touching each other. Again, foil being soft, the edges are often so badly jammed during transportion as to leave a considerable part of a shipment matted together at the edges, necessitating an extra labor cost and considerable waste of material in picking it apart. My improved wrapper will overcome this difficulty. The paper used being so much stiffer than the foil, will act as a foil protector, as it will by reason of its greater stiffness, take the jamming of edges without suffering injury. Again, in the packing operation as heretofore performed, it was necessary to pick up a sheet of foil, then a sheet of paper, then adjust both of these before any of the regular packing operation could be started.

With my improved wrapper, all that is necessary is to pick up one wrapper, which is already adjusted, ready to receive contents. This, added to the rapidity of movement, which my wrapper will admit of, on account of the wrappers sliding apart so easily, will greatly facilitate packing and cheapen its cost considerably.

My invention consists in a combined paper and foil wrapper, the paper and foil sheets being secured together in the manner hereinafter described.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a plan view of one of the wrappers with a bunch of tobacco thereon to be wrapped; and Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same.

Heretofore tobacco has been wrapped with both paper and foil in separate sheets, and wrappers have been made of foil and paper sheets secured together. Wrappers made by pasting together the entire meeting surfaces of sheets of foil and paper, while better than the foil sheets alone, are unsatisfactory, for the reason that such treatment; first deprives the wrapper of much of its flexibility, which is one of its most valuable attributes; second, it does not leave the foil free to stretch independently of the paper as is desired; third,

it gives the wrapper a wrinkled, solid, stiff appearance, and will not allow it to conform well to the desired shape of a package, but will on the contrary produce a package of clumsy, wrinkled and unsatisfactory appearance. Again it follows that as pasting the wrapper all over serves no useful purpose, but is on the contrary undesirable; it is an unnecessary waste of pasting material to apply it in such a manner. Again, if the wrappers are pasted all over, it involves the use of otherwise needless drying machinery and an unnecessary loss of time in drying the wrapper, for where a surface is so thoroughly damp as a fully pasted wrapper must be, it must be dried before it can be cut, otherwise the knife will balk at it and frequently drag and tear the wrapper.

I overcome the objections and difficulties mentioned, as well as others, by securing the sheet of foil to the sheet of paper, not over the whole meeting surfaces, but only at small areas thereof, leaving the remaining part of the surfaces free or disconnected.

Referring to the drawings, *a* is a sheet of foil, and *b* is a sheet of paper. These sheets are preferably of the same size and are secured together by narrow bands or zones of adhesive material *c d* at the ends of the sheets, and preferably also at an intermediate part. This secures the sheets together, but leaves the main bodies thereof (between *c* and *d*) free or disunited, so that either is free to expand or contract, and does not badly wrinkle the foil in the act of securing the sheets together. The small amount of pasting indicated, however, is found to hold the sheets sufficiently so that they can be handled as single sheets. When the wrappers are packed, layers of paper and foil will always alternate, and hence the sheets of foil will not stick together.

e indicates a bundle of tobacco to be wrapped. It will be seen that the zone of paste *d* is so placed that it will occupy a position along one of the sides of the bundle, so that the wrapper will not have to be folded or bent along said zone. It is not essential that the zones of paste should extend the entire width of the sheets. I prefer to paste across the sheets rather than lengthwise, when the sheets are oblong, since this leaves the free parts of the sheets in better shape to allow stretching of the foil, and interferes with the folding less than other arrangements.

What I claim is—

1. A wrapper consisting of sheets of paper and foil laid together face to face secured to each other at small portions of their meeting surfaces only, leaving the remaining portions of said meeting surfaces disunited, substantially as described.

2. A wrapper consisting of sheets of paper and foil secured together by narrow zones of adhesive material *c d*, substantially as described.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a wrapper consisting of separate pieces of foil and paper united together by means of an adhesive substance applied to portions only of their meeting surfaces, the portions of the sheets of said compound wrapper not in contact with such adhesive substance being composed solely of the separate pieces of foil and paper, substantially as described.

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