March 3, 1931. W. S. LUCKETT 1,794,631

CIGARETTE PACKAGE

Filed Jan. 19, 1929 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

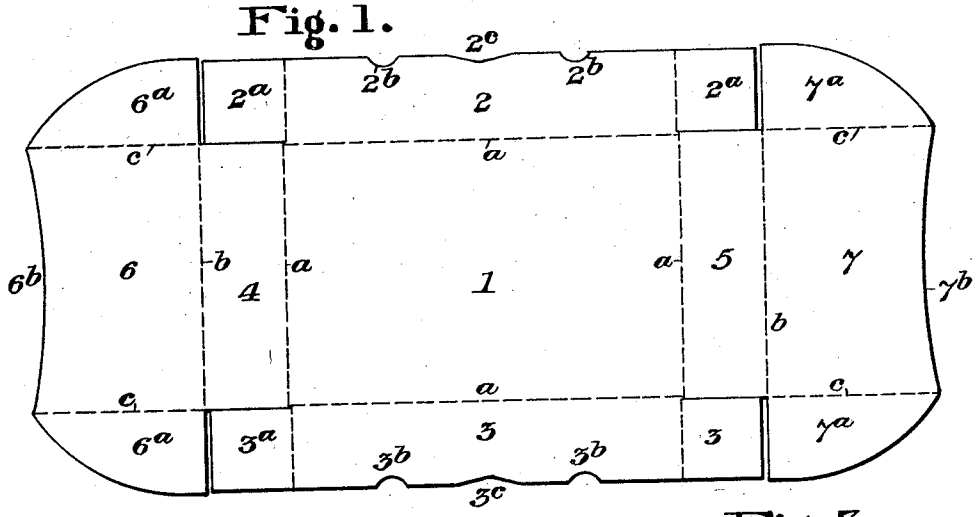


Fig. 3.

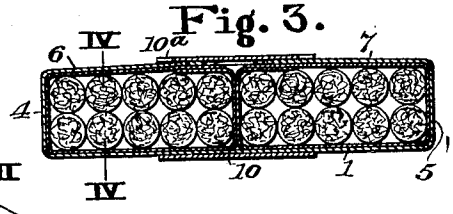


Fig. 2.

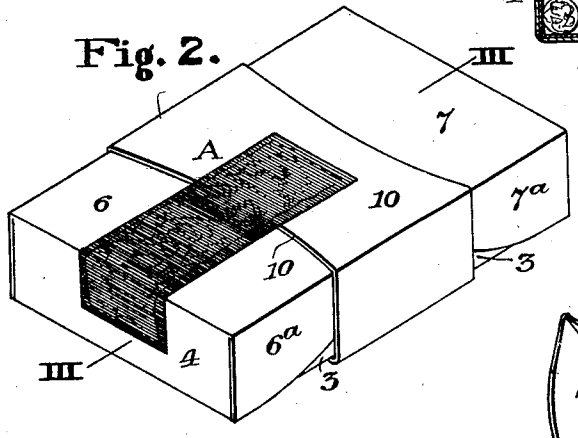
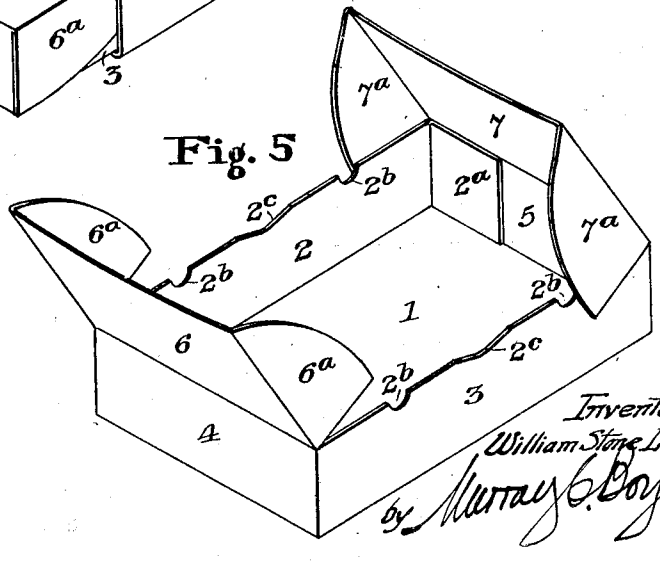


Fig. 5



Inventor:
William Stone Luckett,
by Murray E. Boyer
Atty.

March 3, 1931. W. S. LUCKETT 1,794,631

CIGARETTE PACKAGE

Filed Jan. 19, 1929 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 6.

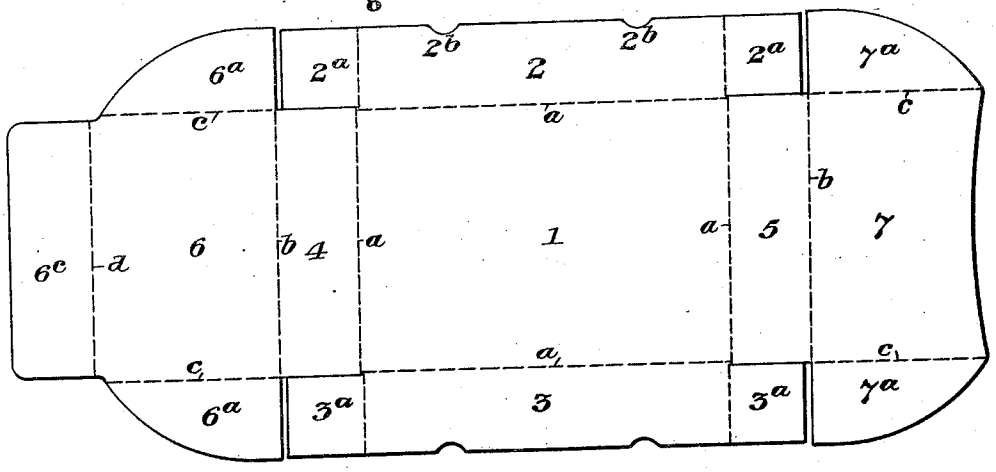


Fig. 8.

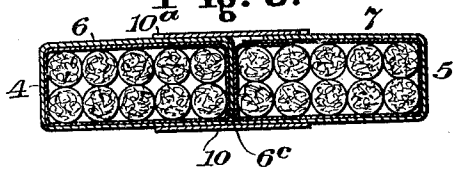


Fig. 4.

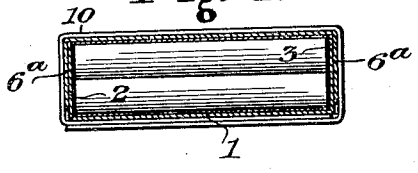
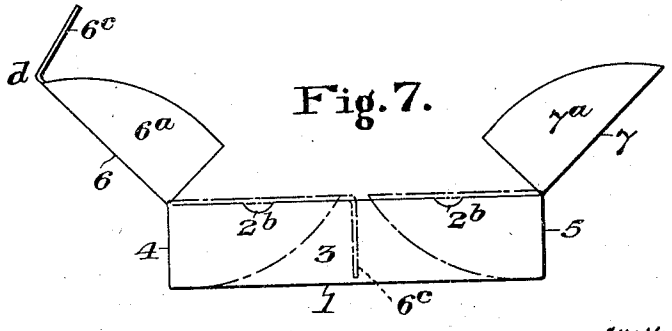


Fig. 7.



Inventor:
William Stone Luckett,
by Murray & Boyer
Attys.

Patented Mar. 3, 1931 1,794,631

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM STONE LUCKETT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CIGARETTE PACKAGE

Application filed January 19, 1929. Serial No. 333,578.

My invention relates to packages or original containers for cigarettes and similar articles, and one object of my invention is to provide an improved form of box or carton simple in construction, efficient in action, and of relatively small cost, which box may be sealed by the Government stamp when employed with articles made wholly or partly of tobacco, and having foldable end portions which serve as retainers for the contents.

A further object of my invention is to provide a box of this type with a slide section, preferably less in length than the shell portion, closely fitting the latter, and arranged to cover and hold down the inner ends of said folding end portions.

A further object of my invention is to enclose in such shell separate quantities of articles, such, for instance, as cigarettes, preferably in foil wrappers, and so arranged that one portion may be exposed at a time by sliding the shell to one side of a foldable end portion whereby the cigarettes may be exposed to view upon lifting such foldable end portion.

These and other features of my invention are more fully described hereinafter, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a blank from which a box or carton within the scope of my invention may be made.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the complete box or carton.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view on the line III—III, Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view on the line IV—IV, Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the tray portion of my improved box or carton in the open position.

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 1, illustrating another form of blank which may be employed in making the tray portion of my improved box or carton.

Fig. 7 is a side elevation of a tray made from the blank shown in Fig. 6, and

Fig. 8 is a sectional view similar to Fig. 3, illustrating the complete structure having a tray made from a blank such as shown in Fig. 6.

Referring to the drawings, more particularly to the blank shown in Fig. 1, 1 represents the portion to form the bottom wall of the tray of my improved box or carton; 2 and 3 the side walls of the same, and 4 and 5 the end walls of the same, the several walls being foldable on the several dotted lines indicated at *a*. This folding of the blank on said lines *a* will provide a shallow tray, the side walls being provided with tabs 2^a and 3^a bendable in alignment with the folding lines of the end walls, so that such tabs may lie within the boundary of the tray and be secured to said end walls.

Each of the end walls 4 and 5 may be provided with an extension indicated at 6 and 7, integral therewith and foldable on the lines *b*, and these extensions have side flaps 6^a and 7^a, respectively, which are foldable on the lines *c* which lines may be in substantial alignment with the terminals of the walls 4 and 5 and the lines *a* upon which the side walls 2 and 3 are folded. When such extensions 6 and 7 are folded over in the proper manner, they overlie the tray and the terminals or free ends of the same extend to a point substantially midway the ends of said tray. These terminals or free ends are preferably curved, as indicated at 6^b and 7^b.

Within the tray I propose to place the cigarettes, and they may be in two separate portions, ten in each portion, in the form of two layers of five each. These cigarettes will be enclosed in foil wrappers preferably extending in one direction only; the flap of which foil wrapper (or wrappers) may be lifted when it is desired to gain access to the cigarettes. To assist in removing the cigarettes, the side walls 2 and 3 of the tray may be notched as indicated at 2^b and 3^b.

The end extensions 6 and 7 which overlie the tray, with their side portions 6^a and 7^a arranged outside of the same, are held in closed relation by means of a shell 10 applied externally of the structure; which shell is preferably less in width than the length of the box so that in the initial position and when the stamp A is applied, necessary in the packaging of tobacco products, such shell will occupy a substantially central position relative-

ly to the ends of the package. This shell may have concaved edges as indicated at 10^a.

To gain access to the contained articles, the shell may be slid to either end of the package, after the stamp has been destroyed, and then one of the end extensions may be lifted, the foil opened without destruction of the same and one or more cigarettes removed. After the cigarettes at one end of the package or those enclosed in one foil wrapping have been consumed, access to the other may be gained in a similar manner by moving the slide to the opposite end of the package.

To assist replacement of the shell 10 to the mid or closing position and avoid danger of the same catching against the corners of the overlying extensions 6 and 7, I may recess the side walls of the tray, centrally of the same as indicated at 2^c and 3^c, Figs. 1 and 5.

In some instances, it may be desirable to provide a division wall within the tray portion, especially when two groups of articles such as cigarettes are disposed therein, as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 8. The blank illustrated in Fig. 6 shows a portion, that forming the end extension 6 for instance, provided with a further extension or tab, indicated at 6^c which may be folded on the line *d*, and occupy a substantially central position with respect to the tray in the finished structure, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 8.

The recesses 2^b and 3^b formed in the side walls 2 and 3 of the tray section, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 5, may be omitted in some instances; the blank shown in Fig. 6, and the tray made therefrom, illustrated in Fig. 7, being shown without such recesses.

I claim:

1. In a box or carton, the combination of a slide comprising a tray with continuous side and end walls, flaps secured to the opposite end walls of said tray and having lateral wings; said flaps being adapted to overlie the tray with the lateral wings lying in engagement with the side walls thereof, and a shell, less in length than the tray and overlying the latter and confining said overlying flaps and wings; said shell being movable in either direction to release either flap and permit access to the interior of said tray.

2. In a box or carton, the combination of a slide comprising a tray with continuous side and end walls, flaps forming integral extensions of the end walls of said tray and having lateral wings; said flaps being adapted to overlie the tray with the lateral wings lying in engagement with side walls of said tray, and an encircling shell member overlying the tray and confining said overlying flaps and wings; said shell being movable in either direction to release either flap and permit access to the interior of said box.

3. In a box or carton, the combination of a slide made from a single section blank and comprising a tray having continuous side and end walls of substantially uniform height, flaps secured to the opposite end walls of said tray; said flaps being adapted to overlie the sides of the tray adjacent its ends, and an encircling shell member overlying the tray and confining said flaps; said shell being movable in either direction to release either flap and permit access to the interior of said box.

4. In a box or carton, the combination of a slide made from a single section blank and comprising a tray having continuous side and end walls of substantially uniform height, flaps secured to opposite end walls of said tray; said flaps having lateral wings and being adapted to overlie the ends of the tray with the lateral wings lying in engagement with side walls of said tray, and a shell, less in length than the tray and overlying the latter and confining said flaps and wings; said shell being movable in either direction to release either flap and permit access to the interior of said box.

5. A structure such as set forth in claim 1, wherein the upper edge of the side walls of the tray overlaid by the flaps are notched or recessed intermediate the ends of the same.

6. A structure such as set forth in claim 1, wherein the upper edge of the side walls of the tray overlaid by the flaps are notched or recessed midway the ends of the same and adjacent the ends of the flaps when the latter are in the folded position.

7. A structure such as set forth in claim 1 wherein the upper edge of the side walls are provided with two sets of notches intermediate the ends of the same.

8. A structure such as set forth in claim 1 wherein the end edges of the flaps are concavely recessed between their junction with the side wings.

9. A structure such as set forth in claim 1 wherein the free end of one of the flaps is provided with a downwardly foldable extension to form an intermediate partition when the flaps are in the closed position.

10. A structure such as set forth in claim 1 having an encircling shell overlying the flaps of the tray and less in length than such tray.

11. A structure such as set forth in claim 1 wherein the free edges of the shell overlying the flaps of the tray are concavely recessed between the side walls thereof.

In witness whereof I have signed this specification.

W. S. LUCKETT.