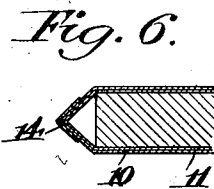
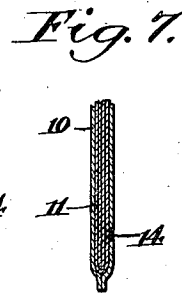
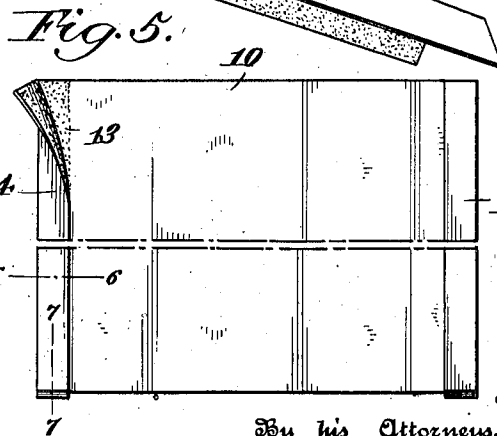
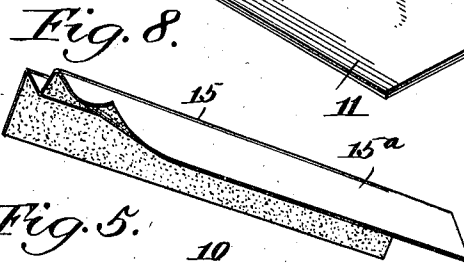
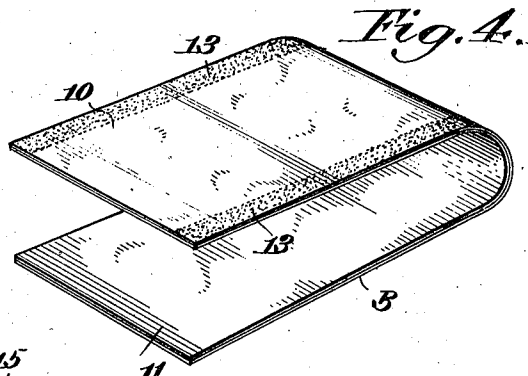
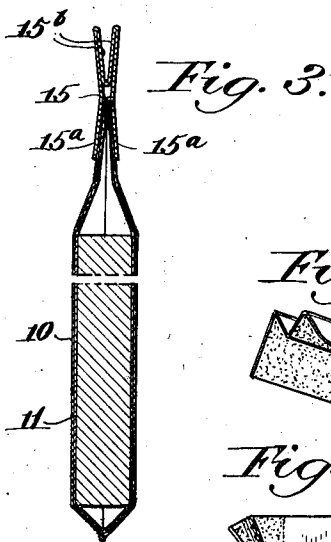
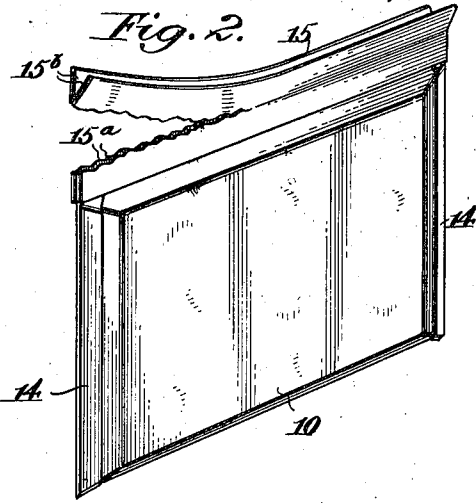
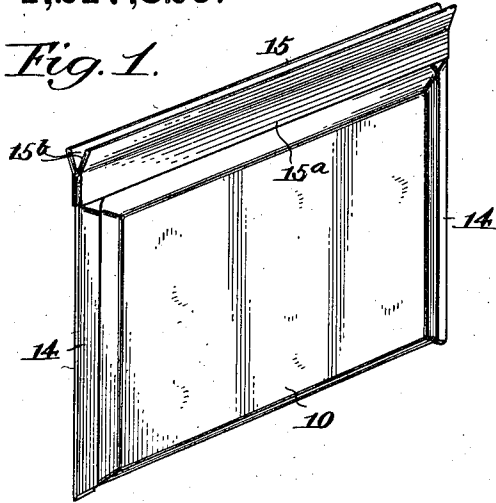


J. PETERSON:
TOBACCO POUCH.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 2, 1917.

1,217,820.

Patented Feb. 27, 1917.



Inventor,
Jonathan Peterson

By his Attorneys,

Meyers, Cushman & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JONATHAN PETERSON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

TOBACCO-POUCH.

1,217,820.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 27, 1917.

Application filed January 2, 1917. Serial No. 140,165.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JONATHAN PETERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tobacco-Pouches, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to a bag, pouch, package or similar container adapted especially for goods of a perishable nature, particularly those liable to be affected by atmospheric changes or conditions.

In the present disclosure I have shown the invention employed as a receptacle or container for the packaging of manufactured tobacco products, but it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to such particular use, as it may obviously be employed for packaging such other goods or merchandise as may be desired or found advisable.

The present invention pertains more particularly to that type of containers which form a receptacle for a commodity prior to vending and subsequent to the sale, the container and its contents forming the individual package which retains its integrity from the manufacturer to the user. Where the commodity is of a form which will deteriorate in the presence of air or moisture, the proper packaging of such commodity becomes a serious question since the length of time a package may remain in the hands of the dealer or dealers, cannot be determined in advance.

This difficulty of preserving and maintaining the condition of the commodity as to aroma, flavor, moisture and other qualities, is increased where the package is comparatively small, must be comparatively inexpensive to manufacture, and which forms the carrier for the commodity while in the hands of the user. For instance, where the container is of a type to receive a plug of chewing tobacco, such as is retailed at a comparatively low price, the question of the cost of the container is important in meeting trade competition as to price; obviously, the ability to meet competition is materially increased by the ability to place the com-

modity in the hands of the user with its qualities preserved regardless of the length of time which may elapse between the manufacturing and packaging of the commodity and the time when it is placed in the hands of the final purchaser.

The present invention is designed to meet these conditions, and at the same time provide a container which is flexible and pliable in its nature, so that when the package reaches the hands of the purchaser and forms the carrier for the commodity, it will readily and easily conform to the shape of the pocket, thus constituting a definite and advantageous substitute for tin or other rigid receptacles, such, for instance, as are generally employed as tobacco containers.

Furthermore, the present invention contemplates the formation of a container in which not only is the body portion made air-tight and moisture-proof, but in addition, the seams, etc., are so formed and arranged as to prevent the formation and presence of small leaks, etc., thereby eliminating liability of deterioration of the contents while the container is sealed, and in carrying out this feature of the invention the use of a sealing strip, readily broken, is contemplated, such strip closing the container so as to produce the desired result.

To these and other ends, the nature of which will be readily understood as the invention is hereinafter disclosed, said invention consists in the improved construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar reference characters indicate similar parts in each of the views—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pouch or container embodying my invention, the pouch being shown as in sealed condition, as when containing a plug of tobacco.

Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the sealed condition as broken, the sealing strip being shown as partially ripped from the package during the package-opening operation.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken transversely through the pouch and sealing strip.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the blank from which the pouch is to be made, the blank being partially folded.

Fig. 5 is a view in side elevation of the pouch before the sealing strip is applied.

Figs. 6 and 7 are sectional views taken on lines 6—6 and 7—7 respectively of Fig. 5.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a preferred form of sealing strip.

One of the essentials on which the present invention is based, is the blank which forms the body of the bag or pouch, this blank being in the form of a composite sheet preferably rectangular in shape and doubled upon itself to produce the opposite sides and the closed bottom of the container. The composite sheet is formed of an outer or backing sheet or layer, preferably of paper of great tensile strength, and an inner or lining sheet or layer, these layers being intimately united throughout the area of their opposing faces by the use of a cementitious material. The inner or lining sheet is preferably of the paraffin type, although it may be formed of tin-foil or other suitable material without departing from the spirit of the present invention.

The uniting material is preferably in the nature of a thin film of rubber compound that is applied to either or to both layers in the form of a thin coating, the compound being in a fluid or semi-fluid state when being applied. This material provides a yielding, binding medium or adhesive, which, when sufficiently "tacky" or sticky—a result obtained by allowing the coating to be exposed to the atmosphere for a brief period of time—is brought into facial contact with an opposing surface of proper character, and, especially when used with a surface similarly formed, will cause an intimate union of the two sheet faces when the assemblage is subjected to pressure or heat and pressure.

The composite sheet so formed retains the qualities of flexibility and strength, the uniting film tending to increase these effects, in addition to which the presence of the film acts to render the composite sheet air and moisture proof.

As heretofore pointed out, the preferred form of composite sheet has the lining member or layer in the form of a paraffin sheet, a composite sheet of this type being disclosed in my companion application filed July 7th, 1916, Serial No. 107,906. However, the invention is not limited to the use of such sheet, as the composite sheet may be of the type disclosed in Patent No. 1,137,278 granted to me April 27th, 1915.

In either form of sheet the lining member and the uniting medium is of a form which will render the composite sheet air and moisture proof, while providing the addi-

tional qualification that the facial uniting of the sheets throughout their opposed surfaces tends to reduce liability of damage to either sheet, such as is present where the sheets are united at spaced-apart points.

The blank is shown at B in Fig. 4, in which the backing member of the composite sheet is indicated at 10, and the lining member at 11, the thin film being indicated at 12. The blank may be produced in any desired manner, a simple way being to provide a rolled strip of the desired width, and then sever the strip to produce sheets of the proper length. Members 10 and 11 are preferably of equal width, and the sheet is of uniform width from end to end.

The outer face of the composite sheet along its side margins, is preferably provided with zones of the adhesive compound, referred to, these zones being indicated at 13, and the sheet folded or doubled upon itself, thus forming opposing sides and the closed bottom of the pouch.

The side seams of the pouch are completed by the addition of strips 14, each having its inner face coated with said rubber compound. The strip is then passed over the side edges of the folded blank as indicated in Figs. 5 and 6, bringing the inner coated face of the strip 14 into contact with the zone 13 at such edge, whereupon the application of pressure, or heat and pressure will cause the strips to be firmly united to the blank, thereby producing the pouch-like structure.

As heretofore pointed out, the adhesive compound has the qualities of producing air and moisture proof conditions, so that when the inner face of the strip is coated with the compound, the strip is not only strengthened, without losing its flexibility and resiliency, but in addition is made practically proof against breakage and leakage on the bending line under pouch manipulations which result from service conditions. As a result, the side edges of the pouch are not only reinforced by the presence of the overlapping portions of strip 14, but the film effect produced, both between the strip and the face of the sheet and on that portion of the strip which remains unsecured (the bend or fold of the strip) is such as to preserve the air and moisture proof qualities of the pouch under manipulation. This enables the pouch to be produced without requiring any uniting of the inner faces of the lining member 11 at its edges, thus not only enabling the use of a paraffin-impregnated inner or lining member—a structure which is substantially repellent to an adhesive compound—but which permits the interior of the pouch to be of the full width of the blank.

To avoid any liability of the formation

of small leakage points at the closed bottom of the pouch, I preferably extend the strip 14 beyond the bottom of the pouch and press the extended portions of the strip into facial contact, thus bringing the opposed adhesive-coated faces of the strip into uniting relation to close any opening which may be presented at such point.

After the pouch has received the commodity—the plug of tobacco in the example shown—the pouch is sealed by the use of a closing or sealing strip 15 which may be of suitable form, but which is preferably of the form shown in the drawings. As shown in Fig. 8, this strip is preferably M-shaped in cross section, produced by reversely folding the strip, thereby forming relatively deep side plies 15^a depending from narrow plies 15^b. The strip preferably of paper and which may be of the material of which the backing member is formed, is preferably coated throughout the area of its inner face, the coating being of a suitable adhesive—not necessarily the adhesive compound referred to. The strip is secured in position by bringing the coated faces of the lower portion of plies 15^a into contact with the outer faces of the mouth of the pouch, and then subjecting the strip to pressure which not only unites the strip to the pouch but also brings the opposing faces of plies 15^a and 15^b into connecting relation, forming a pair of wings each of 2-ply structure, these wings being unsecured to the pouch excepting by the single plies 15^a. As a result, the strip produces a grasping portion, (the 2-ply wings) and a securing portion of multiple-ply form (the plies 15^a and the walls of the pouch) these portions being connected by single plies.

The pouch is opened by tearing or ripping the strip along the single ply connections, the gripping and securing portions offering sufficient resistance to tearing action to limit the tear or rip to this particular portion of strip 15. In this operation the mouth of the pouch may act as a guide for the line of tear. By this arrangement I am able to produce the effect of a weakened line structure, without placing on the strip any marks, scores, etc., which might form leakage points either during the securing action or through manipulation prior to the tearing or ripping action taking place.

To avoid any possibility of a leakage point being produced at the mouth end of the pouch when sealed, I preferably provide strips 15 of a length sufficient to extend beyond the side edges of the pouch, these extending ends being pressed together to close the ends of the strip as is done with the side strips 14.

I do not herein claim the specific structure of the tearing strip 15, since such claims are

presented in my companion application filed February 7th, 1916, Serial No. 76,585.

While I have herein shown and described a preferred form of structure, it will be readily understood that variations or modifications therein may be required or desired to meet the various exigencies of use, and I therefore reserve the right to make any and all such changes or modifications as may be found necessary or desirable, in so far as the same may fall within the spirit and scope of the invention as expressed in the accompanying claims.

What I claim is:

1. A pouch formed from a flexible composite blank consisting of superposed layers in sheet form facially united substantially throughout the area of their opposed faces to render the blank air and moisture-proof and unaffected by pouch manipulation, said blank being of uniform width to produce opposing faces of substantially equal width when the blank is folded on a transverse line, said blank having the side edges of its outer face treated with a normally-dry, permanently-resilient, non-adhesive substance having cohesive qualities to form marginal zones of such substance, said blank when folded having its confronted faces free from connection, and folded binder strips for and closing the disconnected side edges of the blank, said strips being united to said blank along said marginal zones and each having its inner face treated with said substance to produce a coating thereon adapted to render the fold of the strip air and moisture-proof while preserving its flexibility.

2. A pouch formed from a flexible composite blank consisting of superposed layers in sheet form facially united substantially throughout the area of their opposed faces to render the blank air and moisture-proof and unaffected by pouch manipulation, said blank being of uniform width to produce opposing faces of substantially equal width when the blank is folded on a transverse line, the layers of said blank being of equal width, said blank having the side edges of its outer face treated with a normally-dry, permanently-resilient, non-adhesive substance having cohesive qualities to form marginal zones of such substance, said blank, when folded having its confronted faces free from connection, and folded binder strips for and closing the disconnected side edges of the blank, said strips being united to said blank along said marginal zones and each having its inner face treated with said substance to produce a coating thereon adapted to render the fold of the strip air and moisture-proof while preserving its flexibility.

3. A pouch formed from a flexible blank

having air and moisture-proof qualities and being unaffected by pouch manipulation, said blank being folded on a transverse line to produce side portions and a closed bottom, the confronting faces being free from marginal connection at the side edges, and folded binder strips overlapping the side edges of the blank and secured externally of and to said edges, each strip extending beyond the closed bottom to produce strip extensions with confronting faces extending inward beyond the side edges of the blank, said strip extension faces having an adhesive coating to permit such confronting faces to be secured together.

4. A pouch formed from a flexible blank having air and moisture-proof qualities and being unaffected by pouch manipulation, said blank being folded on a transverse line to produce side portions and a closed bottom, the confronting faces being free from marginal connection at the side edges, and folded binder strips, each having the entire area of its inner face provided with a coating formed from a normally-dry, permanently-resilient, non-adhesive substance having cohesive qualities, said strips overlapping the side edges of the blank and secured externally of and to said edges, each strip extending beyond the closed bottom to produce strip extensions with confronting faces extending inward beyond the side edges of the blank, the coating of said strip extension faces permitting such confronting faces to be secured together.

5. A commodity container having air and moisture-proof qualities and comprising a pouch portion formed from a folded flexible blank having such qualities with the confronting side edges free from facial engage-

ment, folded binder strips secured externally to and acting to close said side edges, said strips being treated to render the fold air and moisture-proof and render the pouch unaffected by pouch manipulation, said binder strips having adhesively-united confronting faces beyond the closed bottom of the pouch to protect against leakage at pouch corners, and a sealing strip adhesively connected to the mouth of the pouch, said strip serving to complete the sealed condition of the pouch and capable of being ripped or torn to permit access to the interior of the pouch through the pouch mouth.

6. A commodity container having air and moisture-proof qualities and comprising a pouch portion formed from a folded flexible blank having such qualities with the confronting side edges free from facial engagement, folded binder strips secured externally to and acting to close said side edges, said strips being treated to render the fold air and moisture-proof and render the pouch unaffected by pouch manipulation, said binder strips having adhesively-united confronting faces beyond the closed bottom of the pouch to protect against leakage at pouch corners, and a sealing strip adhesively connected to the mouth of the pouch, said strip extending beyond the side edges of the pouch and having adhesively-coated confronting faces adapted to be united together to protect against leakage at the mouth end of the pouch, said sealing strip also serving to complete the sealed condition of the pouch and capable of being ripped or torn to permit access to the interior of the pouch through the pouch mouth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.
JONATHAN PETERSON.