

Nov. 12, 1935.

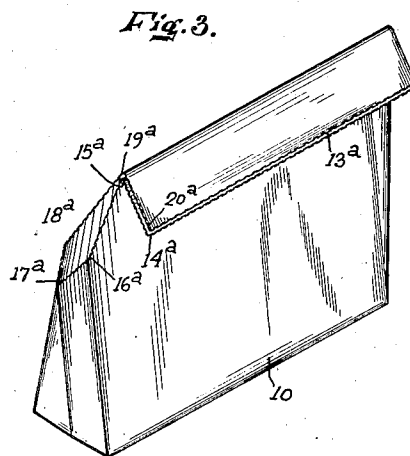
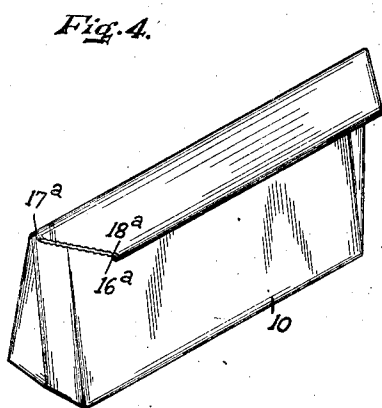
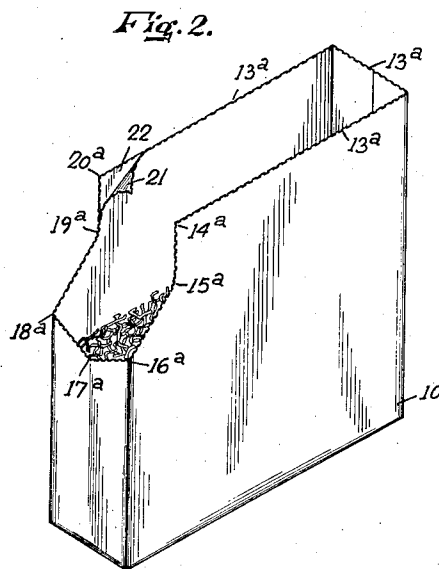
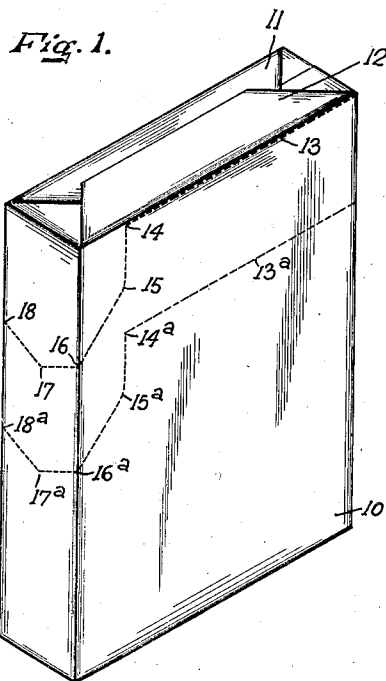
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2,020,804

PACKAGE

Filed May 29, 1934

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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Fig. 5.

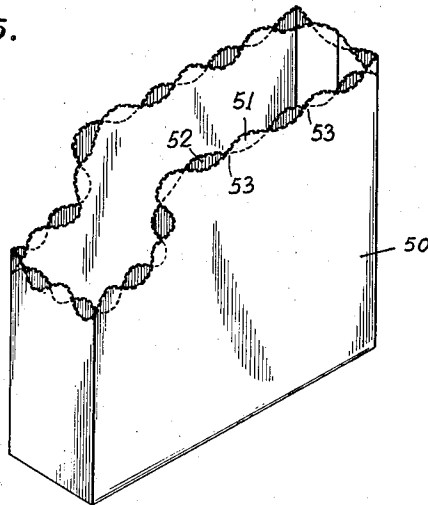


Fig. 6.

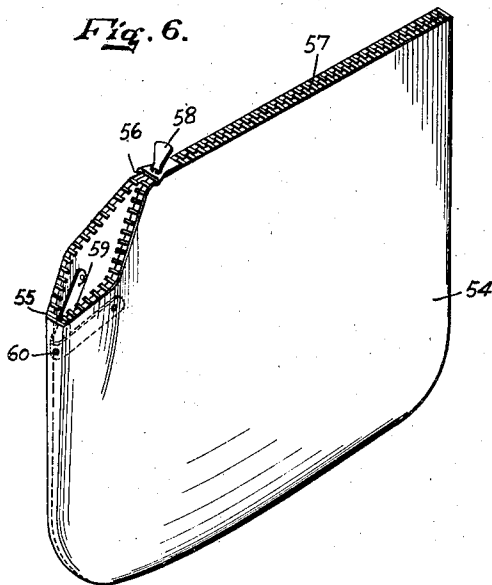
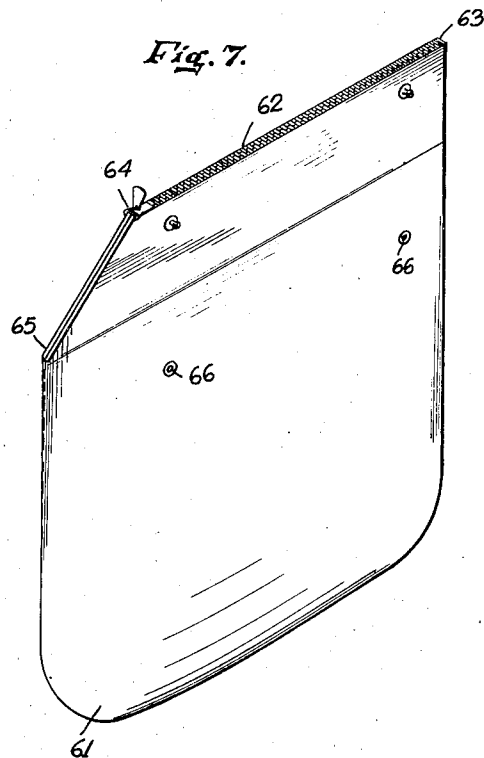


Fig. 7.



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3 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 8.

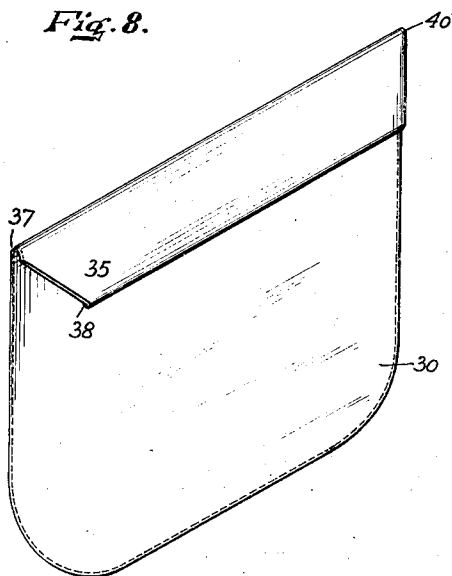


Fig. 10.

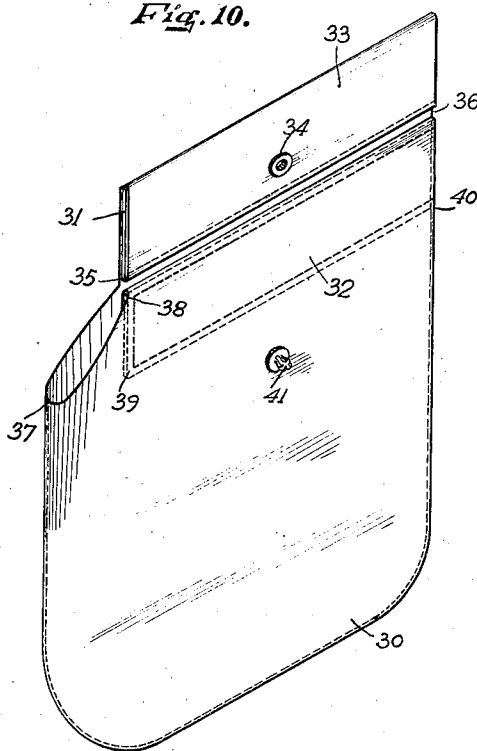
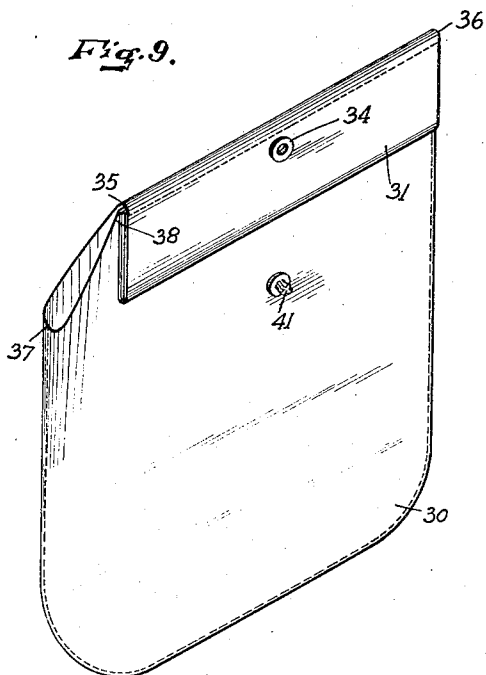


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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PACKAGE

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Application May 29, 1934, Serial No. 728,068

5 Claims. (Cl. 229—51)

This invention relates to an improved package for tobacco or the like.

It is an object of the invention to provide an article of this type which will maintain its contents in accessible condition until desired by the user.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a package which is susceptible of reduction in size as its contents are dispensed so that at no time will it occupy unnecessary space.

Still another object is that of providing a package, the contents of which may be readily dispensed without waste due to spillage or the like, and in which at the same time a comparatively air-tight seal is maintained when the package is in use.

With these and other objects in mind, reference is had to the attached sheet of drawings in which:

Fig. 1 shows a side elevation in perspective of one form of package in its new or initial condition;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation in perspective of the same package with the top section removed and in open position;

Fig. 3 shows the package of Fig. 2 with the first step in the sealing operation completed, while

Fig. 4 shows the package with the seal effected;

Fig. 5 shows a perspective view of a slightly different embodiment of the package after the top of the package has been severed at the tear line;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a further type of package in partially opened position;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a modified form of the package shown in Fig. 6 in semi-opened position, while

Fig. 8 shows a perspective view of still another embodiment of the package in its sealed position;

Fig. 9 shows the same package in partially sealed position, and

Fig. 10 shows the package in unsealed position.

Referring now primarily to Figs. 1 through 4, we have a package body 10 which is formed of any suitable material, as, for example, paper, tinfoil, cellophane, or the like, which is filled with any suitable commodity and then sealed in the conventional manner by means of intumed flap members 11 and 12 which may be pasted or otherwise secured to each other. Extending substantially the distance of the side walls of the package, adjacent the top edge thereof, is a perforated or weakened line 13 which likewise traverses one end of the package and continues an equal distance along the top side edge of the package. At the

point 14 the line terminates. It descends vertically for a short distance to the point 15 where it turns and proceeds diagonally to the point 16 where it bisects the corner edge which defines the meeting of the side and end of the package. From this point the perforated or weakened line projects in a general horizontal direction to the point 17 and thence across the remaining distance to the other end of the package at 18, point 17 defining the apex of an obtuse angle of large degree.

From the point 18 the perforated or weakened line proceeds upwardly to the point 19 paralleling its path as defined between the points 15 and 16 and from the point 19 (not shown) vertically to the point 20 (not shown) where it rejoins the horizontally extending line 13. This perforated line may be repeated, for example, lower down on the package as at 13a with corresponding angles at 14a, 15a, 16a, 17a, 18a, 19a and 20a as set forth in Fig. 2.

Likewise, as shown in Fig. 2, the container proper may comprise several layers, for example, a paper inner layer 21 and a foil outer layer 22. This will add to the inherent strength of the package and allow the perforated or weakened lines to be effective for tearing purposes and still maintain the package non-susceptible to unintentional breakage while handling. In this connection it might be desirable in certain instances, and in particular when dealing with certain materials such as foil, to have the perforated or weakened lines disposed in different horizontal planes on different sides of the package, so that accidental pressure exerted on a side of the package will not result in a splitting of the package at that point. In use, the package, for example, might be filled with pipe tobacco and a smoker would open it at the top in the conventional manner, breaking the seal between the flaps 11 and 12, thus affording access to the contents of the package. After using the package and reducing its contents to a point below the level of the angle 17, the user would tear the top of the package along the perforated line 13 and down through the course defined by the points 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. The package could then be sealed by effecting a horizontal fold at the level of the point 15 and then a second horizontal fold which would embody a refolding of the first fold in a horizontal plane at the level of the point 17, this last fold completely sealing the contents of the package.

When further access to the package is desired, the user simply unfolds the second of these two folds which would expose a pouring spout de-

fined by the points 15, 17 and 19, through which tobacco or other contents of the package could be easily poured and the package thereafter resealed by turning down the second fold. As the contents of the package are further used, a tear along the point 13a through the points 14a, 15a, 16a, 17a, 18a, 19a and 20a could be effected, giving a still smaller size package which could again be sealed in the manner just described with respect to the first tear. This sealing process is clearly shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, Fig. 3, disclosing the first fold in a horizontal plane through the points 15a and 19a, disclosing a pouring lip defined by the points 15a, 17a and 19a and Fig. 4 showing the second fold embodying a refolding of the first fold and being effected through a horizontal plane defined by the point 17a.

When packaging certain types of materials, it is desirable to have the package as near moisture-proof as possible. This is equally true whether the commodities dealt with must be maintained in a dry or moist condition. In using the type of package just described in Figs. 1 through 4, it is possible that moisture may leak in or out of the package through the weakened lines in the side walls thereof. With a view to preventing such leakage of moisture and also to add further strength and rigidity to the package, the modification shown in Fig. 5 has been developed. In this package a package body 50 comprises two thicknesses of material 51 and 52 which may be formed of the same material folded on itself twice or of two different materials, as for example paper with a foil lining. In this figure, which represents a package with the top portion torn away, the weakened lines are laterally displaced with respect to one another on the two overlying thicknesses of material and, as shown, this can best be effected by means of an undulating or wavy line which follows the general direction of the straight lines as shown, for example, in Fig. 2. It will be noted that the only points at which these weakened lines afford access from the exterior to the interior of the package are at the points of cross-over, 53. This modification of the package shown in Figs. 1 through 4 is handled in much the same manner, so that it will be unnecessary to repeat the description of the use of the package. The top portion is folded over on itself, leaving a pouring lip exposed through which the contents of the package may be dispensed and then, by effecting a second folding of the top part, this lip is sealed in the manner shown in Fig. 4 with respect to the first type of package described.

In Fig. 6 a further modification of the invention is disclosed in which a package body 54, which may be formed of paper, cloth, leather, rubber, or other desirable material, is provided with an open top portion, one corner of which is cut away on an oblique line extending from the points 55 to 56. The entire top of the package is sealed by means, for example, of a zipper element 57 which is manipulated by the locking member 58. It is obvious that any other desirable sealing means could be employed. Disposed within the package at a point adjacent the corner 55, is a spring element 59 in the form of an acute angle, the apex of which rests against the side wall of the package at 60. The tension of this spring is so regulated that when the locking element 58 of the zipper is brought the full distance to the point 55 to effect a complete sealing of the package, the spring is compressed so that both sides of the angle formed thereby abut one another, causing the package to lay perfectly flat.

However, when the top of the package is unsealed, the spring causes the corner where it is affixed to spread a sufficient distance to allow the contents of the package to be easily dispensed. This feature is particularly desirable when dealing with packages formed of limp or soft material which has no inherent tendency to assume a shape and hold it.

In the view shown in Fig. 7, a slight modification of the package just described has been provided for. In this modification the package body 61 has a zipper or other sealing means 62 extending across the upper end of the package from the point 63 to 64 at which latter point the upper edge of the package descends obliquely to the point 65. Throughout this latter distance no sealing means is provided. It is therefore apparent that the contents of the package may be dispensed through the opening thus afforded. When it is desired to completely seal the package, however, the top portion is folded upon itself along a horizontal line running through the point 65 and is fastened to the side wall of the package by means of snap fasteners or other suitable fastening means 66. This fold completely seals the open portion of the top and prevents the contents of the package from being accidentally dispensed without the knowledge of the user.

Since certain changes may be made in the above article and different embodiments of the invention could be made without departing from the scope thereof, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawing shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A package comprising a body portion formed with an open top, said top having a cut away corner portion to provide a pouring lip, an upwardly extending flap portion positioned to one side of said pouring lip and adapted to be folded horizontally upon itself to seal all of said package with the exception of said lip, said lip being sealed by a further horizontal folding of said flap portion again upon itself at a point beneath the lower limit of said cut-away corner portion.

2. A package or the like comprising a body portion, a horizontally extending open top therefor, one end of said top being obliquely disposed with respect to the remainder thereof to form a pouring lip, sealing means cooperating with said top portion to close the entire extent thereof, and a resilient element disposed in said package adjacent said pouring lip and tending to open the same when said sealing means is removed.

3. A package or the like comprising a body portion open at the top, an obliquely extending pouring lip positioned at one end of said top opening, an upwardly extending flap positioned adjacent said pouring lip and adapted to be folded horizontally upon itself to effect a sealing of said body portion with the exception of said lip, a sealing of said pouring lip being additionally effected by a second horizontal folding of said flap upon itself at a point beneath the lower edge of said pouring lip, and means for securing said flap in said last folded position.

4. A package or the like comprising a body portion, a horizontally extending open top therefor, one end of said top being obliquely disposed with respect to the remainder thereof to form a pouring lip, sealing means cooperating with said top portion to close the entire extent thereof, and a

strip spring member secured to said package adjacent said pouring lip to urge the side walls thereof apart from one another thus forming a pouring opening when said sealing means is removed.

5 5. A package or the like comprising a body portion formed with a top opening, an obliquely extending pouring lip positioned at one end thereof,

means for closing said top opening whereby said pouring lip remains open for dispensing the contents of said package, and means for additionally holding the side walls of said pouring lip in contact with one another whereby a positive sealing of said lip is effected. 5

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