May 31, 1927. 1,630,343

D. C. HURLBUT

PAPER PACKAGE AND METHOD OF FORMING IT

Filed Feb. 19, 1924 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

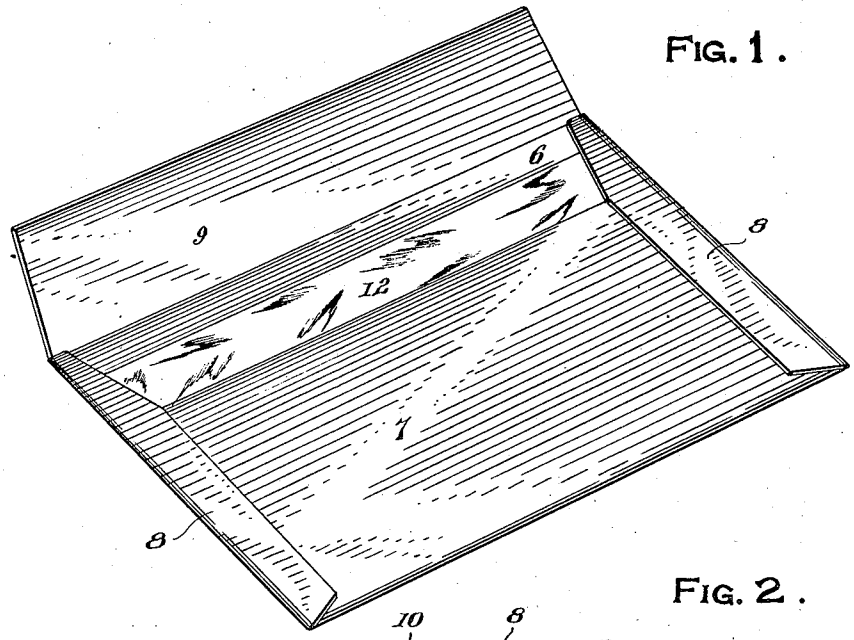
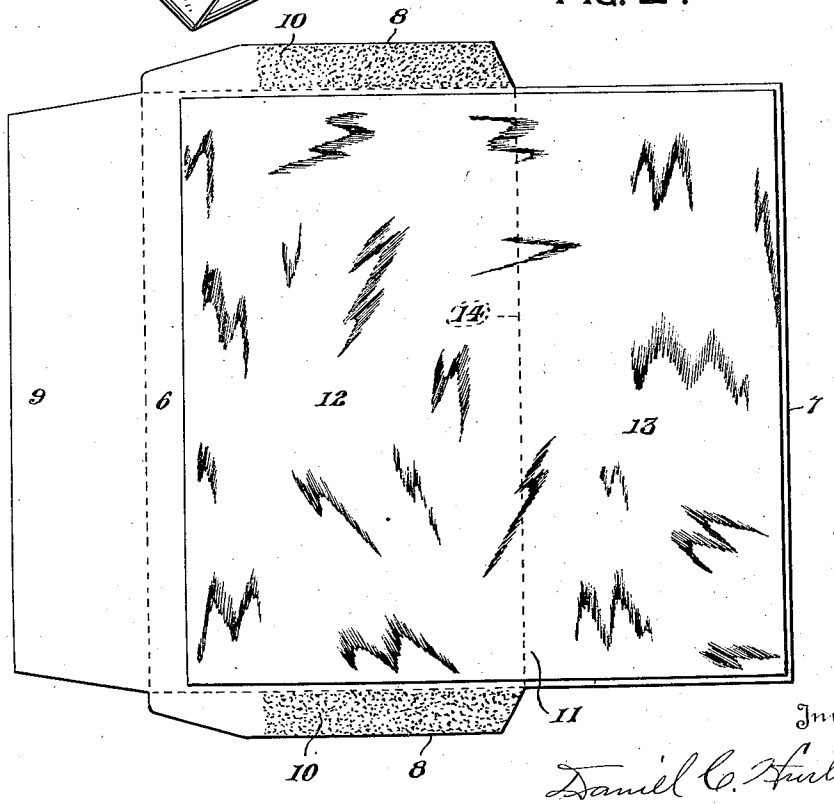


FIG. 2.



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FIG. 3.

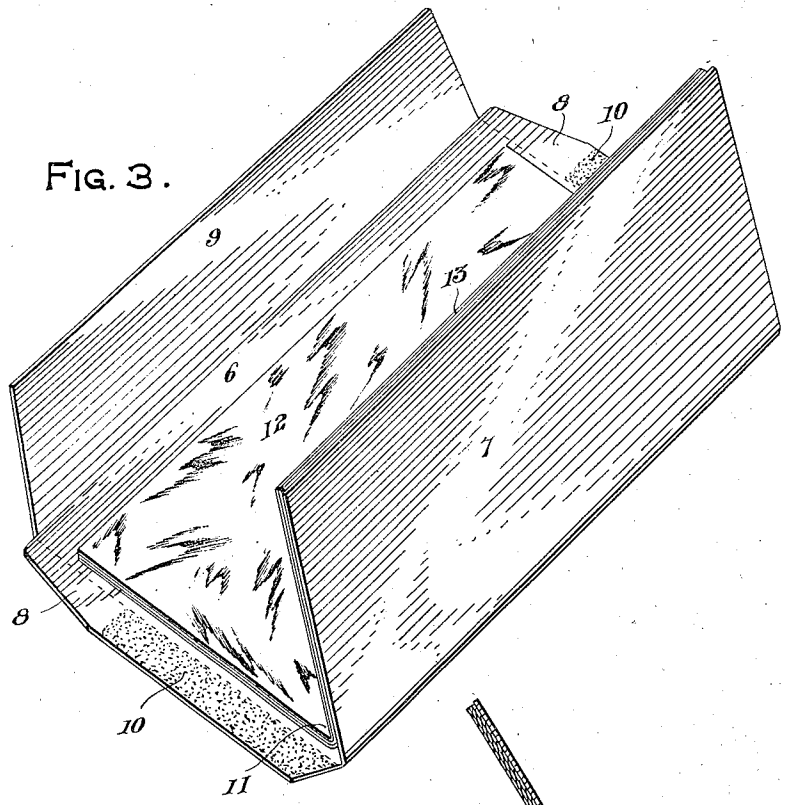


FIG. 4.

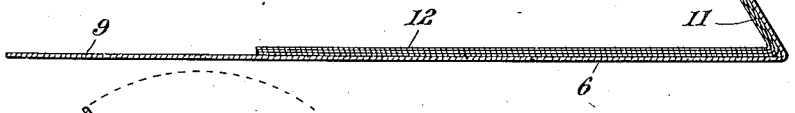
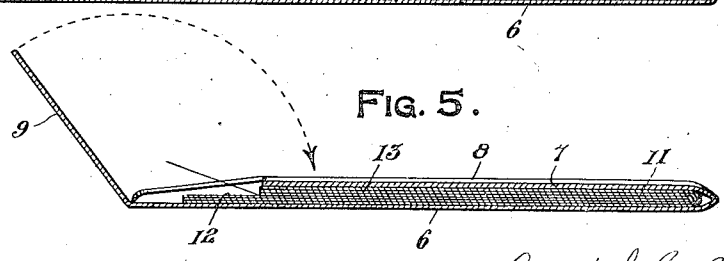


FIG. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL C. HURLBUT, OF BENNINGTON, VERMONT, ASSIGNOR TO BENNINGTON WAX PAPER COMPANY, OF BENNINGTON, VERMONT, A CORPORATION OF VERMONT.

PAPER PACKAGE AND METHOD OF FORMING IT.

Application filed February 19, 1924. Serial No. 693,800.

My invention relates more especially to packages comprising a number of folded sheets of paper enclosed as in an envelope, and an object of my invention, among others, is the production of a package in a simple, expeditious and economical manner and from which package the individual sheets may be easily and quickly removed.

A form of package embodying my invention and in the construction and use of which the objects herein set out, as well as others, may be attained, is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is perspective view of my improved package,

Figure 2 is a face view illustrating the arrangement of the sheets and the envelope blank preparatory to the folding operation,

Figure 3 is a perspective view showing the sheets and envelope blank partially folded,

Figure 4 is a view in cross-section through the partially folded envelope blank and sheets, and

Figure 5 is a similar view as to the package in its completed form.

Owing to the extremely sanitary conditions existing in the use of waxed paper for wrapping food, especially when prepared for lunches and the like, such paper is much employed at the present time for this purpose, and it is therefore the purpose of the invention disclosed herein to produce a compact arrangement of such paper in a package from which the individual sheets may be readily obtained without disarranging the remaining sheets of the package. To this end I provide an envelope comprising a body part 6 having a back fold or flap 7, adapted to be folded to a position opposite the body part, end flaps 8 that are folded over upon the back flap, and a closing flap 9 that is adapted to be folded to close the open edge of the envelope. The back flap 7 is of rectangular shape, that is, it is without projections and the end flaps have an adhesive applied to them as at 10 but not extending to the marginal edge of the back flap.

In this envelope I arrange a mass 11 of superposed sheets of waxed paper of such number as may be desired, this mass being folded to comprise an extracting fold 12 that is wider than the other fold 13 and that is also preferably wider than the back fold 7 of the envelope, so that when the folded mass of waxed paper is placed in the envelope the edges of the sheets comprising the extracting fold 12 will project beyond the marginal edge of the back flap of the envelope, as shown in Figs. 1 and 5 of the drawings. This enables the top sheet of the fold 12 when the package is placed as shown in Fig. 1, to be engaged by the thumb and to be readily slipped out, the other fold of said sheet following without material resistance and the non-adhering qualities of the wax coating of the sheets aiding in this result.

In preparing the package the envelope blank is placed flat as shown in Figure 2, the mass of sheets of waxed paper is placed on said blank and the whole is then folded on the dotted line 14, the package in a partially folded condition being shown in Figures 3 and 4. The flap 9 is then folded so that its edge will overlie the edge of the flap 7, this position of the flap 9, however, not being shown in the drawings. The end flaps, to which an adhesive has been applied, are then folded over on to the back flap 7 and on to the closing flap 9, and pressure is applied to cause the end flaps to adhere to the back flap of the envelope and as shown in Figure 1, in which arrangement, when the flap 9 is unloosed, the unfolded edges of the extracting fold of waxed paper are freely accessible, as hereinbefore described. The flap 9 of the envelope is thus secured in its closed position but free to be slipped out when the package is opened. The package is thus kept closed and sanitary until required for use. In this case the flap 9 is preferably not supplied with an adhesive, and the adhesive on the end flaps terminating at a distance from the marginal edge of the back flap of the envelope short of the edge of the flap 9 the sticking together of parts not desired if avoided. As an alternative, the closing flap 9 may be supplied with an adhesive and folded down as indicated by the arrow in Figure 5, and secured to the outside of the end folds and back flap, but the folding of the closing flap 9 on to the flap 7 thereby causing it to form a tuck as above described is preferred.

In accordance with the provisions of the patent statutes I have described the prin-

ciples of operation of my invention, together with the device which I now consider to represent the best embodiment thereof; but I desire to have it understood that the article shown is only illustrative, and that the invention may be carried out by other means and applied to uses other than those above set out.

What I claim is:—

1. A paper package comprising an envelope open at one edge and including a back flap narrower than the envelope, and a mass of sheets of paper folded and wholly inclosed within said envelope, the edges of one fold of said sheets extending beyond the edge of another fold of said sheets and also beyond the marginal edge of the back flap of the envelope when inclosed therein and arranged substantially parallel with the edge of said opening whereby the extended portions of said one fold are accessible beyond the edge of said back flap.

2. The method of forming a paper package that consists in placing a mass of superposed sheets of paper on an envelope blank comprising a body part, a narrow back flap and end flaps with the widest part of said mass resting on said body part, then simultaneously folding the sheets and envelope blank lengthwise of said sheets at the junction of said body part and back flap to produce one fold of said sheets wider than the other fold thereof, and extending beyond the edge of said narrow back flap and the whole wholly inclosed within the envelope, and then securing the end flaps of the envelope blank.

3. A paper package comprising an envelope open at one edge and including a back flap narrower than the envelope, end flaps secured to the back flap, a closing flap removably secured as a tuck between the back flap and the end flaps, and a mass of folded sheets of paper within said envelope.

4. The method of forming a paper package that consists in placing a mass of superposed sheets of paper on an envelope blank comprising a body part, a narrow back flap and closing and end flaps with the widest part of said mass resting on said body part, then simultaneously folding the sheets and envelope blank at the junction of said body part and back flap, then folding the closing flap to overlap the back flap, and then folding the end flaps over the back and closing flap and securing them to the back flap only to leave the closing flap as a tuck flap.

5. A paper package comprising an envelope open at one edge and including a back flap and a closing flap, and a mass of sheets of paper folded within said envelope and wholly inclosed therein when the closing flap is open, the folds nearest to the back flap being narrower than the other folds of said sheets.

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