

J. H. WEAVER.
Wrapper or Packet.

No. 222,614.

Patented Dec. 16, 1879.

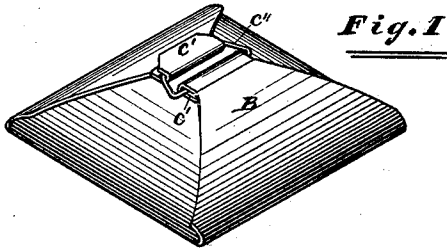


Fig. 1

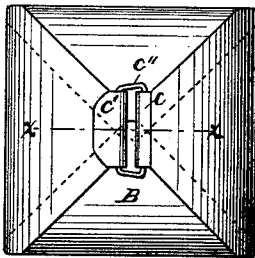


Fig. 3

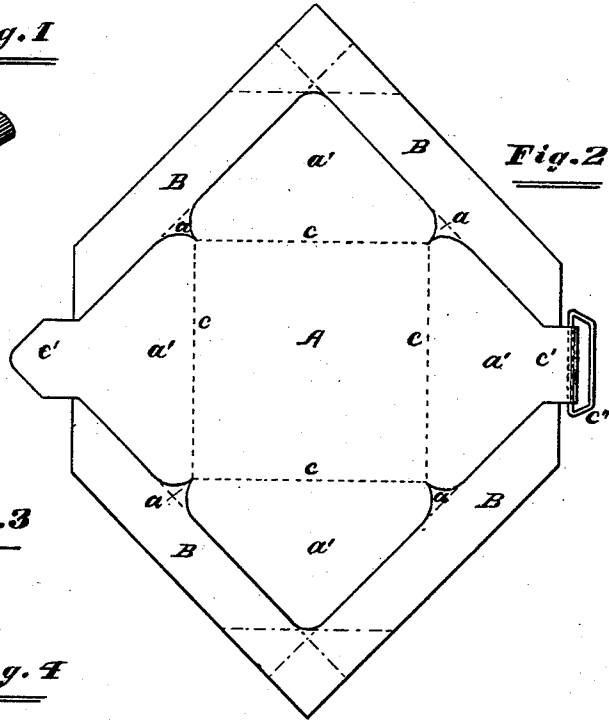


Fig. 2

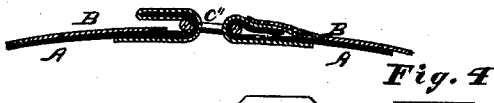


Fig. 4

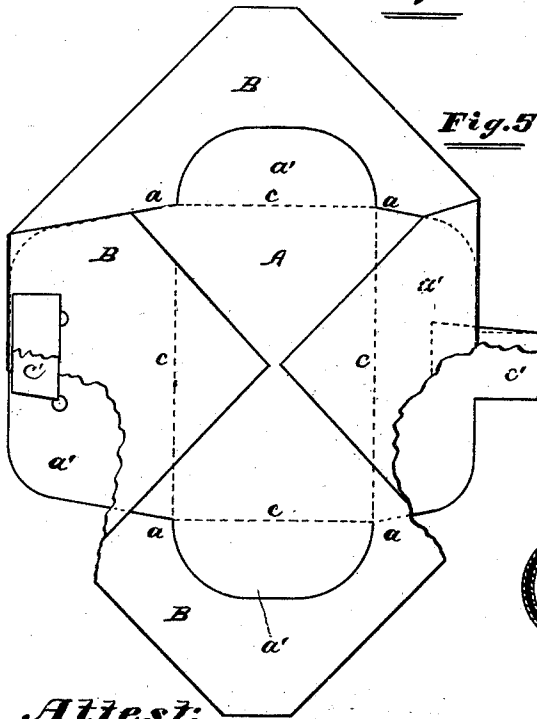


Fig. 5

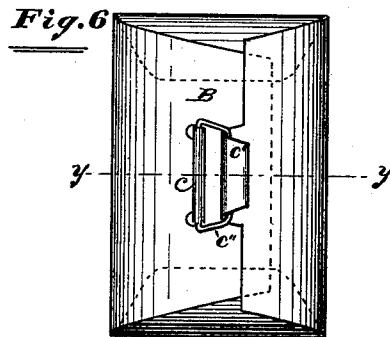


Fig. 6

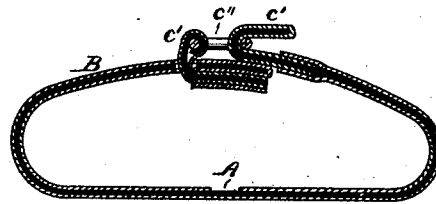


Fig. 7

Attest:

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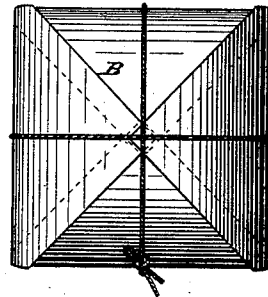
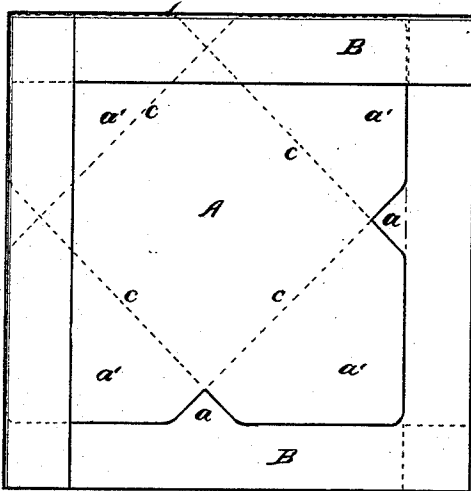
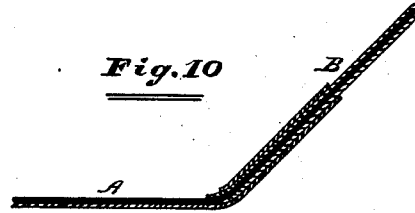
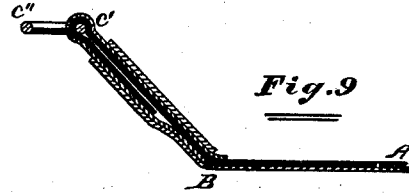
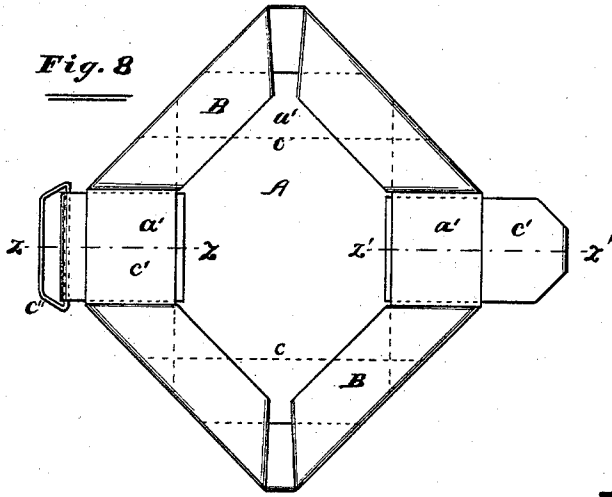
INVENTOR:

James H. Weaver —
By Coyne & Co. his
Attorneys

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. WEAVER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN WRAPPERS OR PACKETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **222,614**, dated December 16, 1879; application filed April 28, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. WEAVER, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wrappers or Packets, of which the following, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

Figure 1, Sheet 1, of the drawings is a perspective of a package embodying my invention; Fig. 2, Sheet 1, a top or face view of the parts constituting the blank unfolded; Fig. 3, Sheet 1, a top view of the same folded and fastened; Fig. 4, Sheet 1, a section in the plane of the line *x x* of Fig. 3; Fig. 5, Sheet 1, a representation of a modification in the form of the blank; Fig. 6, Sheet 1, a perspective of the same folded and fastened; Fig. 7, Sheet 1, a section in the plane of the line *y y* of Fig. 6; Fig. 8, Sheet 2, a face view of the blank, indicating the manner of connecting the metallic part thereof with the paper part. Figs. 9 and 10, Sheet 2, are sections, respectively, in the lines *z z* and *z' z'* of Fig. 8. Fig. 11, Sheet 2, is a representation of still another modification in the construction of the blank; and Fig. 12, Sheet 2, a perspective of the same folded and tied by a string.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts.

A represents a blank of flexible thin sheet metal, approximating a square in form, and notched or cut away at the points *a a*, as shown, thus making four tongues, *a' a'*, extending from the four sides or edges of the body of the blank. These tongues form or constitute flaps, which may be folded in one upon the other upon the body of the blank, and the notches *a a* are so formed and arranged that whether the tongues *a' a'* terminate in the corners of the blank, as shown in Figs. 2, 8, and 11, or whether the notches be cut in the corners, as shown in Fig. 5, the edges of the tongues or flaps, when folded together, will overlap each other, as indicated by the broken lines in Figs. 3, 6, and 12. This metallic blank, when folded together and fastened either by means of a cord, as indicated in Fig. 13, or by means of a clasp, as shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 6, would form or constitute a package or wrapper which would be practical for many purposes; but there would be danger that the comparatively sharp edges of

the blank might injure other packages with which it might come in contact. For the purpose of avoiding this danger, and as one of the essential features of my invention, I combine the metallic blank with paper folded over its edges, and B represents the paper employed for that purpose.

If the paper be merely folded over the edges of the metallic blank, the paper and the blank will be sufficiently connected to each other to be used together as a wrapper. A wrapper embodying this feature of construction is shown in Fig. 8. The paper, however, may be made to adhere to the metal by using a suitable adhesive substance for that purpose. It is not absolutely essential, however, that the paper should be folded over the edges of the metal before the blank is folded to wrap its contents, for if the paper be a little larger than the metal blank, and extend beyond the edges thereof, as shown in Figs. 2 and 5, the metallic edges will be covered by folding the paper and the metal together, so that both shall inclose and inwrap the contents, as will be perceived, if it be understood that the parts be folded together along the broken lines *c c* of the figures last above referred to. The same result will also follow if the parts shown in Fig. 11 be folded together in like manner. These parts, after being folded together to contain or inwrap any contents which may be thus inclosed, may be held in their folded condition either by means of a string or cord, as indicated in Fig. 12, or by means of a clasp, as shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 6.

When a clasp is employed for the purpose above referred to, I extend two of the opposite tongues, *a a*, into supplemental tongues *c' c'*, and one of these tongues I pass through a loop or link, *c''*, and then bend that tongue back upon itself, thus securing the loop or link to the parts to be fastened or clasped together, as is clearly indicated in Figs. 4 and 9.

A modification of the mode of securing the link or loop is represented in Fig. 7. To fasten the folded parts in their folded condition, it is only necessary to pass the other tongue, *c'*, through the link or loop *c''*, and then bend that tongue back upon itself, as shown in Figs. 1, 3, 6, and 7.

In sending certain classes of goods in these wrappers it will be best to first wrap the goods

carefully in paper; but no string or cord need, in ordinary cases, be used with this interior wrapper, as the outer wrapper will confine it sufficiently. Other classes of goods may be wrapped directly in the wrapper hereinbefore particularly described.

It will be perceived that the packet or wrapper may be easily folded and unfolded, and that no binding strings or cords need be used when a clasp is employed.

It will also be perceived that whether a binding-cord or a loop be used the contents will be much better protected than if paper alone were used, as in the latter case the wrapper would be liable to be punctured or torn. I deem the use of a clasp preferable, as the wrapper may then be fastened and unfastened with facility, and is much more complete than if string or binding-cords were employed. I do not, however, here intend to be restricted to a fastening connected to the wrapper.

I have elsewhere shown and described a package or pouch, consisting of paper and flexible metal folded together along the seams during the process of making the pouch, to avoid the use of mucilage for the purpose of

connecting the seams; but I here make no claim thereto.

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

1. A wrapper consisting of thin flexible sheet metal having in its edges the notches *a*, arranged substantially as described, to admit of the overlapping of the tongues *a'* *a'* thereby formed, and of a paper shield or covering for the edges of the said sheet of metal, the said sheet and shield or covering being coupled or connected to each other, and arranged substantially as described, each with relation to the other, for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination of the thin flexible sheet metal *A*, having thereon the tongues or flaps *a'* *a'*, and the oppositely-arranged supplemental tongues *c'* *c'*, the link or loop *c''*, and the shield or covering *B*, all substantially as and for the purposes specified.

JAMES H. WEAVER.

Witnesses:

C. F. KENYON,
FRANK KERRIGAN.