H. O. FISCHER.

WRAPPING BLANK.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 11, 1912.

1,175,738. Patented Mar. 14, 1916.

Fig. 3.

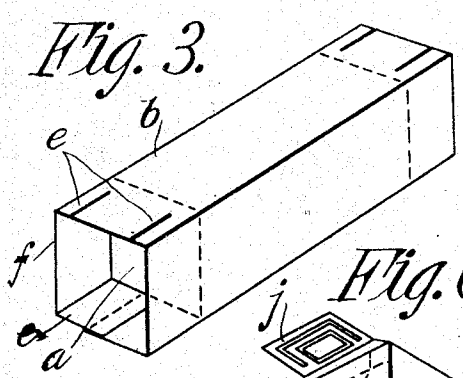


Fig. 4.

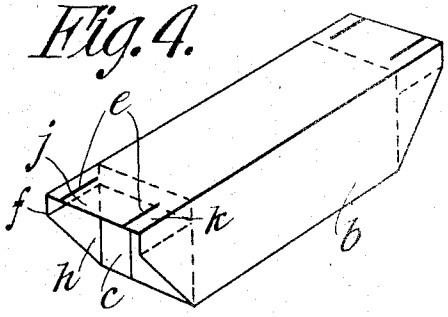


Fig. 6.

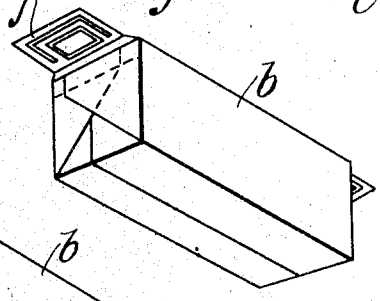


Fig. 5.

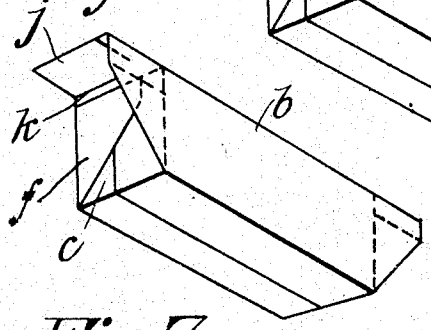


Fig. 1.

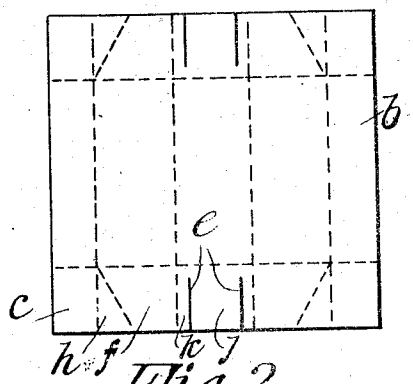


Fig. 7.

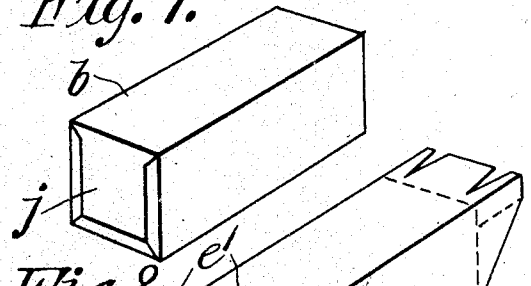


Fig. 8.

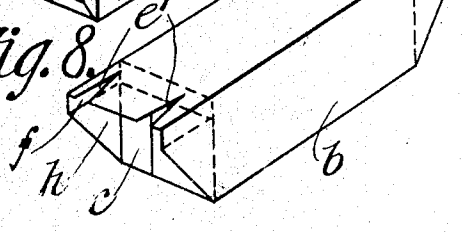
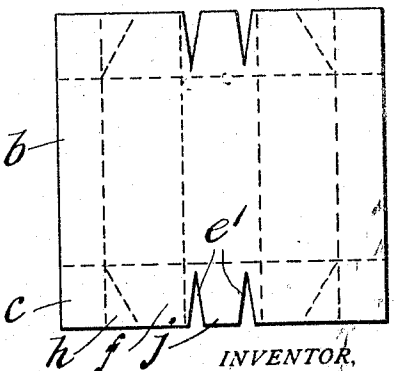


Fig. 2.



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WRAPPING-BLANK.

1,175,738. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 14, 1916.

Application filed December 11, 1912. Serial No. 736,180.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMAN OTTO FISCHER, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Wrapping-Blanks, of which the following is a specification.

The invention herein disclosed relates to a blank for wrapping articles.

Heretofore, when wrapping articles, such, for instance, as crackers,—to be sold in a carton, the wrapper has been passed around the carton completely in one direction leaving tubular end extensions in the opposite direction. These end extensions were folded over in what is commonly called a "drugstore fold" and a seal was placed against the overlapping folds at each end of the package. This so-called "drugstore fold" is made by folding at each end the bottom portion of the extension against the article and then the two sides and top portions, all in overlapping relation.

The object of this invention is to provide a blank for use in wrapping cartons or other articles, which blank will give the same practical result without the use of separate seals as has heretofore been accomplished by the use of separate seals in connection with the "drugstore fold".

The invention will be more particularly described in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which an illustrative form of the invention is shown.

In the drawings forming part of this application, Figure 1 is a plan view of a blank made in accordance with my invention, the dotted lines in this figure illustrating the lines on which the wrapper is folded, while the full lines illustrate certain cuts which are made in the wrapper. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a modified form of blank. Fig. 3 is a view of the wrapper partially covering an article to be wrapped. Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 illustrate different stages of the wrapping operations as the blank is passed around the article to be wrapped. Fig. 8 illustrates the manner in which the modified form of wrapper blank is used to wrap an article.

It is believed that the invention can be most clearly understood by a description of the operating steps which are necessary to pass through in order to apply the wrapping blank to an article to be wrapped.

As illustrative of one way in which the invention may be used, attention is called to Figs. 1 and 3. The wrapping blank *b* is passed around a carton *a* so that the carton is wrapped completely on the sides, and the side edges of the blank overlap and may be sealed together by suitable adhesive material. At this stage of the wrapping, it will be noticed that the tubular end extensions of the wrapper remain to be folded against the ends of the carton *a*.

The end-folding operations will now be described with reference to one end of the carton, it being understood that the other end of the carton *a* will be wrapped in precisely the same manner as described, in connection with one end. Referring to Fig. 4, the portion *c* is folded against the end of the carton, and when this fold is made, it will be seen that the portions *h* on the end extensions will also be folded. These latter portions overlap the portion *f*. In the extension of the wrapper blank directly above the extension *c* (seen in Fig. 3) it will be noticed that there are two cuts *e* made, which, in the form shown, do not extend quite to the end edge of the carton. These cuts divide the upper extension of the wrapper into portions *k* and the flap *j*, the portion *k* being connected with the portion *f* of the wrapper, as seen clearly in Figs. 1 and 5. After the portion *c* has been folded in the manner described in connection with Fig. 4, thus overlapping the portions *h* against the extensions *f*, the latter are folded in from the side, as illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, and when these folding operations take place, it will be seen that the portions *k* of the upper top extension are folded against and under the top extension, connecting the flap *j* to the rest of the wrapper in the manner clearly illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6. When these two side folds have been made, it will be seen that the folds are all overlapping with relation to one another so that at no point around the edge of the carton is there a direct exposure to the air. After the wrapper has been folded in the manner shown in Fig. 6, it only remains for the flap *j*, which has had adhesive material applied thereto, to be folded over against the other overlapping folds at the same time that the portions *k* and the whole top extension are folded down against the end of the carton, in the manner illustrated in Fig.

7. With the flap *j* pasted against the overlapping folds of the wrapper, the air can not reach the carton which has been wrapped because of the fact that the only path likely to allow the air to reach the carton,—that is, the tortuous path underneath and between the overlapping flaps,—has been effectually sealed up by the last fold made.

The portion *j* acts in practically the same manner as would a separate seal applied to the end of the carton to seal the overlapping flaps of the carton wrapper, but in the case herein described it will be seen that the necessity for the separate seal at each end of the carton has been dispensed with although the practical and decorative function of such a seal has been obtained to its full extent. It will be noted in this connection with reference to Fig. 7 that the portion *j*, when it is cut in the manner described, has, when folded over against the carton, an appearance similar to the package wrapped with a separate seal. This portion *j* in the wrapper blank described is what is called the "seal portion" or "seal", or "attached seal". In the practical application of this invention, the seal *j* is used to receive the manufacturer's trade-mark, or other advertisement.

It will be observed that the sealing flap *j* cut in each side of the wrapper blank is of only slightly less length and breadth than the end face of the carton to be wrapped so that the flap covers the greater part of the end face of the package. The flap, therefore, has sufficient area to securely seal the end folds. Since the greater part of the edge of this flap lies substantially parallel to the edge of the end face of the package it presents a symmetrical appearance and resembles very closely the end seals heretofore widely used in wrapping packages of this character.

In the modification of the invention shown in Figs. 2 and 8, the wrapping steps are exactly as already described in connection with Figs. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, the only difference between the two blanks being that instead of straight cuts *e* in the wrapping blank in this modification part of the paper has been cut away which, in some cases, is desirable, and which does not depart at all from the essential features of the invention as specifically described above.

What I claim, is:—

1. A wrapper blank for a carton or similar article, comprising a substantially rectangular sheet of wrapping material having two sealing flaps formed in opposite edge portions thereof, each of said flaps being of less length and breadth than the end face of the article to be wrapped but of sufficient area to cover the greater part of said end face, and each of said flaps being shaped to cause its edge, when folded against the end face of the article to be wrapped, to lie substantially parallel to the edge of said end face.

2. A wrapper blank for a carton or similar article comprising a substantially rectangular sheet of wrapping material having two substantially rectangular sealing flaps formed in opposite edge portions thereof, each of said flaps being of slightly less length and breadth than the end face of the article to be wrapped whereby each flap, when it is folded against the end face of the carton or similar article, will cover substantially all of said face and its edge will lie substantially parallel to the edge of said face.

3. A wrapper blank for a carton or similar article, comprising a sheet of wrapping material of sufficient length and breadth to cover the longitudinal faces of the article to be wrapped and to provide parts adapted to extend beyond the ends of the article, and having two sealing flaps formed in opposite edge portions thereof with the edges of the flaps lying between the ends of said sheet, each of said flaps having an area sufficient to enable it to cover the greater part of one end face of said article and a shape such that the greater part of the edge of the flap will lie parallel to the edge of said end face when folded thereagainst.

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