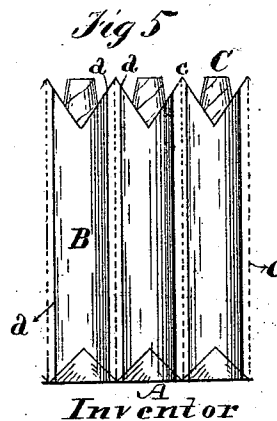
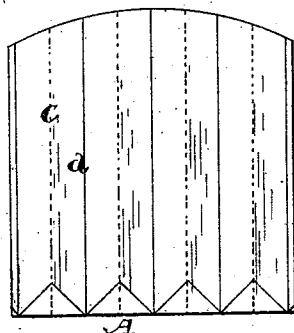
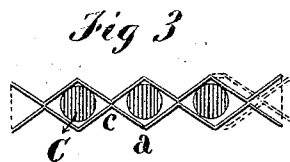
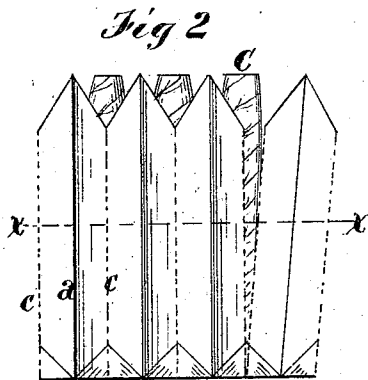
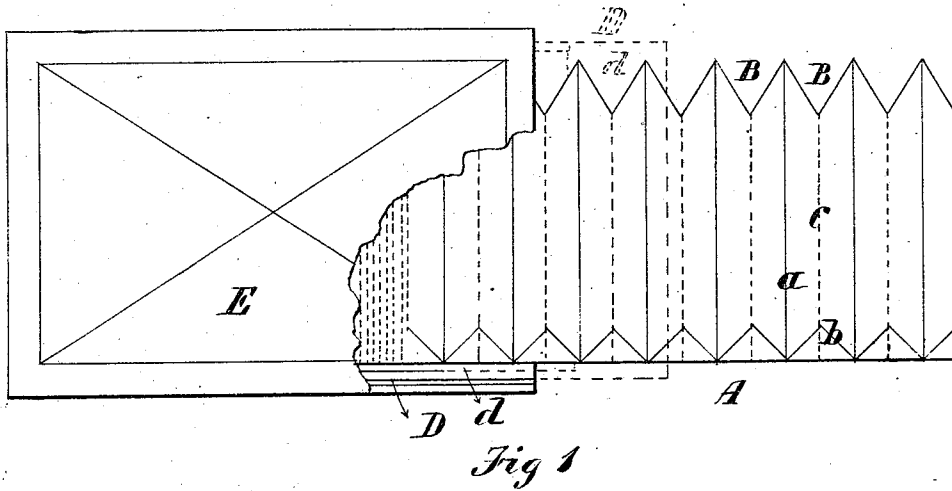


O. L. PARMENTER.
Paper-Pocket for Cigars.

No. 205,897.

Patented July 9, 1878.



Witnesses

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ORVILLE L. PARMENTER, OF SOUTH EVANSTON, ASSIGNOR TO JENNIE T. PARMENTER, OF SAME PLACE, AND SENECA D. KIMBARK, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER POCKETS FOR CIGARS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 205,807, dated July 9, 1878; application filed February 6, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORVILLE L. PARMENTER, of South Evanston, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cigar Pockets or Holders, which is fully described in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a plan view of a continuous chain or strip of cigar-pockets, arranged partly within a holding-box, a portion of which is broken away; Fig. 2, an elevation of a few pockets with cigars placed therein, one of the pockets being partly torn away; Fig. 3, a cross-section of the same taken on the line *x x*, Fig. 2; Fig. 4, an elevation of a series of pockets trimmed so as to form a case for a definite number of cigars; and Fig. 5 represents a modification in construction, showing double rows of stitching.

The object of my invention is to provide a cheap, convenient holder, adapted to the use of retail dealers in delivering cigars to their customers, and also of manufacturers in packing cigars in boxes, and which may be used either singly or in a series, as may be desired.

The invention consists in a cigar pocket or holder, formed by folding a sheet of paper or other suitable material, or placing one sheet upon another without folding, and then joining them together at suitable intervals to form pockets of a size adapted to receive one cigar each, and perforating the material between the lines along which the two thicknesses are joined, whereby a portion of the pocket may be readily torn away.

It also consists in a special method of constructing a series of pockets from a single strip of paper, as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

In the drawings, A represents a continuous strip of pockets, adapted to receive cigars, formed by doubling a strip of paper, or other suitable material, upon itself, the strip being of such width that, when doubled, it will be about as wide as the length of an ordinary cigar. The two thicknesses of the sheet thus folded are then stitched together along the lines *a*, so as to leave a space between the lines of stitching sufficiently large to receive a large-

sized cigar. A series of pockets or receptacles, B, will thus be formed, each one of which is divided from the others, and each of which is adapted to receive a cigar. The folded edge of the strip will provide a closed bottom for the pocket, while at the other edge there will be openings between the stitchings to receive the cigar. This edge at the openings may be notched between the stitching, as shown in the drawings, if desired, to facilitate the insertion of the cigars, though this feature of construction is not necessary.

The bottom or folded edge is bent or creased on a zigzag line, *b*, arranged as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, so that the interior meeting-point of the inclined lines will be between the lines of stitching *a*. This creasing or bending will permit the pockets to be spread open, and present something like a straight-edged bottom at their lower ends.

The strip of paper is also perforated along lines *c*, arranged about midway between the lines of stitching, and this perforation at the bottom of the pocket, in connection with the re-entering lines *b*, permits the pockets to be folded up along the lines *b* and *c*, so that they will lie against each other or pack in a box, flattened out along the lines *c*, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

This construction also gives the strip a certain amount of elasticity, so that the pockets, when free, will open out in the shape in cross-section substantially as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, each pocket being adapted to receive a cigar, C; and whether the cigar is of large or small size it will be held between the sides of the pocket on account of the elasticity in the latter.

The line of perforations *c* affords a ready means for separating the pockets, for the pockets can always be torn apart easily along the perforated lines, each pocket being divided at about its median line, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

Now, it is evident that a cheap cigar-holder is thus provided in such shape that it can be readily used by the retail dealer for any number of cigars sold at a time. If but a single cigar is sold a single pocket, B, is torn off from the chain-strip. If more than one, just

the number of pockets required, and no more, can be torn off together, so as to form a sort of case in which the cigars are placed, each one isolated from the others, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings, which is a great desideratum, as, when cigars are placed in a case in contact with each other, there is always danger of injury to the wrappers by rubbing against each other.

The case of pockets given to the purchaser with his cigars is also convenient for his use, for whenever he wishes to use a cigar he tears away an outer division, and exposes the cigar so that it can be taken out without injury to the wrapper, while, at the same time, the size of the case is conveniently reduced.

If desired, the pockets may be arranged in cases adapted to contain a definite number of cigars, the edges of the cases being trimmed, as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, so as to present a somewhat neater appearance.

The material which I prefer to use is paper, a clean Manila paper being especially adapted to this purpose; but some kinds of cloth or other material may answer the purpose about as well, and therefore I do not confine myself to pockets made of paper.

I have described the construction of the pockets by means of a folded strip; but the same result can be accomplished by using two separate strips of paper, or other material, and joining them at one edge by stitching, pasting, or in some other way, though I prefer the folded strip, as it makes a much neater article.

The two thicknesses of the material may also be joined along the lines *a* by pasting, or in some other way, instead of stitching, though the latter I have found desirable, because it effectually prevents the opening of the pockets into each other, which might occur with pasting.

For the convenience of cigar-dealers I provide a box, D, adapted to receive a strip of pockets compressed together and packed, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. This box is constructed to slide within the case E in a way well known, the case being open at one or both ends, preferably at one end only.

The box at the end which is to be drawn out is provided with a narrow strip, *d*, covering the top of the case for a slight distance back. The continuous chain-strip of pockets is packed in the box, the latter being adapted to hold any definite number, and in use the box is drawn out slightly, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 of the drawings. A few of the pockets are permitted to hang upon the outside, and the strip is caught along one of the stitched lines *a* between the inner edge of the strip *d* and the upper edge of the end of the case E, thereby preventing the pulling out of a long length of the strip when the pockets are torn off for use. These pockets or holders are also adapted to the use of manufacturers in packing cigars in boxes, for it is evident that by employing these pockets the cigars may be

packed in an isolated condition, and if suitable paper is used the moisture will be absorbed thereby. A package of this kind will be very desirable for choice brands of cigars. For this purpose it is not absolutely necessary to perforate the strip as described above, although it will be a matter of convenience in packing and removing the cigars; and, instead of the line of perforations above described, some other device may be employed in making the pockets for any use. For instance, a slit may be made nearly across the strip, it being necessary only that there should be so little material left that the pockets may be easily torn away.

If desired, the stitching or other fastening may be in double lines arranged near together, as shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings, in which case the line of perforations is made between the double stitching.

It is evident that with this construction whenever a single pocket is torn off there will be no waste, as is the case when constructed as shown in the other figures, and for this reason the double stitching may be sometimes preferred.

This invention may, of course, be adapted to cigarette-holders, and it may also be adapted for use to hold stick confectionery and to pack lamp-chimneys in, and various other purposes in which the articles to be incased are substantially straight or of stick form. For some of these purposes it will not be found necessary to make the receptacles with one end closed, and, in fact, the bottom or closed end might be cut out somewhat, even for cigars, without material injury. The construction with one end closed is, however, preferable for this purpose.

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

1. A series of pockets or receptacles for cigars composed of two thicknesses of suitable material, fastened together at one edge and along the transverse lines *a*, and perforated transversely along the lines *c* between the lines *a*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The method of constructing cigar pockets or receptacles by folding a strip of material of suitable width upon itself once and then fastening the two thicknesses together along transverse lines arranged sufficiently far apart to provide an inclosed space large enough to hold a single cigar, and perforating the strip transversely between the fastening lines, substantially as described.

3. An elastic chain-strip of cigar-pockets composed of a single piece of material folded upon itself, fastened together along the transverse lines *a*, bent or creased at the folded edge on a zigzag line, *b*, and perforated along the lines *c*, substantially as described.

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