Aug. 22, 1961 M. TEL-WARDI 2,997,163

PACKING CONTAINERS

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Fig. 1

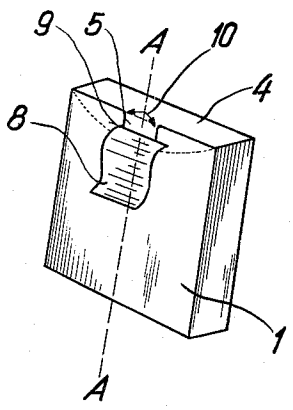


Fig. 2

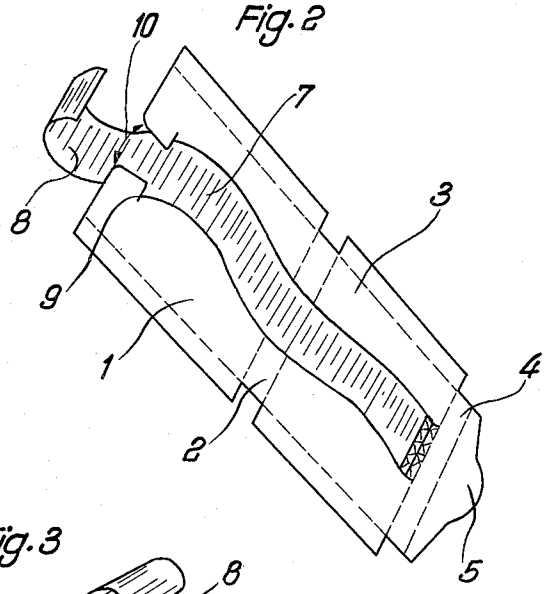


Fig. 3

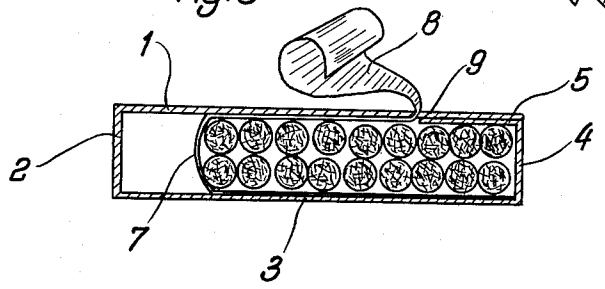
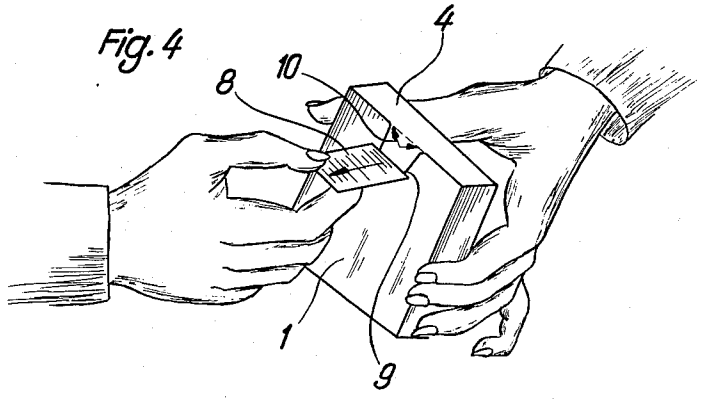


Fig. 4



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Fig. 5

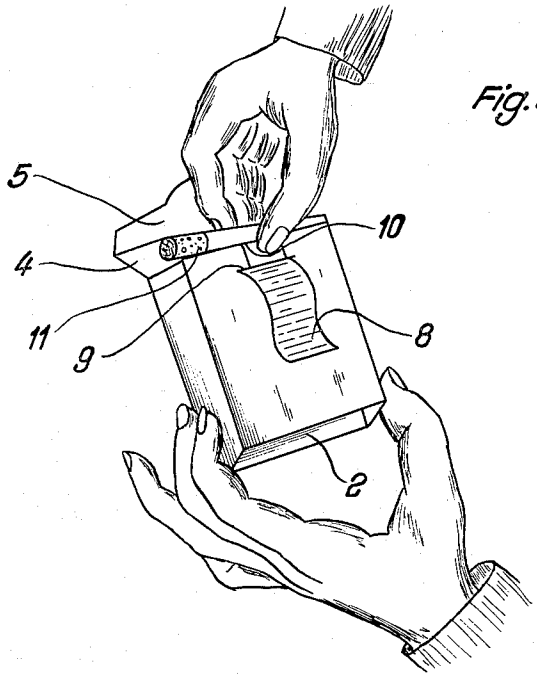


Fig. 6

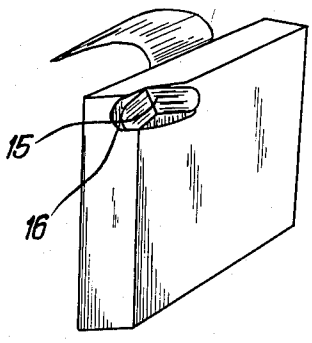
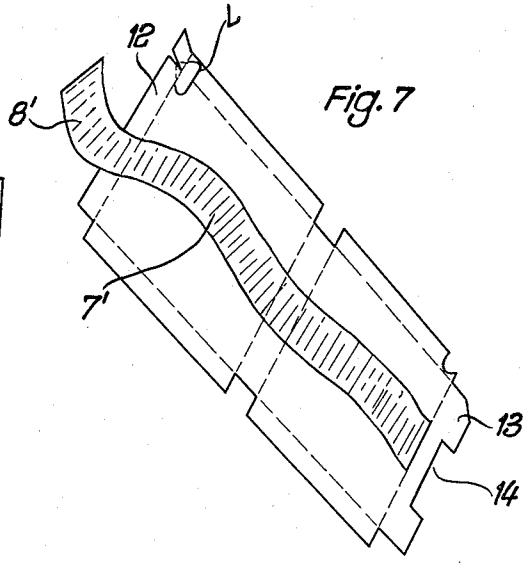


Fig. 7



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PACKING CONTAINERS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 206—41.2)

This invention relates to a packing container serving both for the transport and for the storing of articles. With such containers it is frequently difficult to remove the article contained in them. This applies particularly when the materials packed in such containers are of rod shape and the container is of prismatic shape. When the container has already been partly emptied, other articles in the interior of the container can be taken out only with difficulty. In addition, the articles left in the container can move substantially freely inside the same, thus increasing the risk of damage to the articles packed in the container. This applies particularly when the container is used for storing articles which are to be removed only as and when required.

The invention obviates these drawbacks and consists in a packing container provided with a band which is fastened by one end in the region of the opening of the container on the container wall while its free end can be taken hold of at the container opening, the said band being passed loosely through the container and around the articles packed in said container.

This construction of a container has the advantage that the articles packed in the container can be fixed in the container even when the space required by said articles is far less than the interior of the container. For this purpose it is only necessary to ensure that the articles, when packed into the container, come to lie on the band and the latter, after the closing of the container, is then pulled and fixed in position.

The provision of the container with a band in the manner indicated has the further advantage that the said band can be used for publicity purposes. This is possible because the band can be provided with inscriptions on at least one side.

When the packing container is of prismatic shape, has a closure flap, possesses an insertion opening on one narrow side, and is intended for the accommodation of articles of rod shape, it is advantageous to form the container wall with a passage aperture to enable the free end of the band to be pulled out. In this way the free end of the band is freely accessible and can be pulled even when the container is closed. In these circumstances it is advisable for the band passage aperture to be provided in the container wall situated opposite the point of fastening of the band.

The free end of the band can easily be fixed in position if the passage aperture takes the form of a slit. The free end of the band then merely has to be bent over at one edge of the slit after it has been pulled out. In this way the band is secured against loosening without the need for special precautions.

To enable the packed articles to be conveniently taken hold of, it may in many cases be advantageous to provide a cut-out opposite the point of fastening of the band in the container wall at the insertion opening, while it is advisable to make this cut-out merge into the slit forming the passage aperture for the band.

The said passage aperture for the band may if necessary be provided in the container lid. This is of advantage when the container is closed on all sides and has a separate withdrawal aperture for rod-shaped articles transversely to the longitudinal axis of said articles in a side wall of the container.

The packing container according to the invention is

particularly advantageous for the accommodation of cigarettes. In that case, in addition to the fact that the cigarettes to be withdrawn at any time can be readily brought into reach there is the further important advantage that the cigarettes left in the box after each withdrawal can be brought into close contact with one another by means of the band, so that tobacco is practically prevented from falling out of the individual cigarettes. Moreover, the close contact between the cigarettes left in the box ensures that the tobacco in the cigarettes retains its moisture. In consequence, it is possible in many cases to dispense with the hitherto customary wrapping of the cigarettes in metal foil.

Further features and advantages of the invention will be explained in the following description of the accompanying drawings, which illustrate a number of exemplified embodiments of the invention and in which:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of a packing container in the form of a cigarette box,

FIGURE 2 is the blank for the box shown in FIGURE 1,

FIGURE 3 is a section taken on the line A—A in FIGURE 1,

FIGURE 4 is a diagram showing the manipulation of the box of the kind shown in FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 5 is a perspective view of the box of the kind shown in FIGURES 1 to 4, in the open state,

FIGURE 6 is another embodiment of a cigarette box, and

FIGURE 7 shows the blank for the box of the kind shown in FIGURE 6.

The box illustrated in FIGURES 1 to 5 is of prismatic shape and is formed from a cardboard blank. Said blank has a panel **1** to form the front wall, a panel **2** to form the bottom, a panel **3** to form the back wall, a panel **4** to form the lid and a part **5** to part the closure flap. A band **7** is fastened, for example by gluing, to the blank at **6**. In the unwound state the band projects beyond the blank. In is also disposed in such manner that after the blank has been folded to form the box it comes to lie in the interior of the latter. The free end **8** of the band **7** is passed through a slit **9** in the front wall **1**. The blank **1** further has a cutout **10** into which the slit **9** merges. The slit constitutes a passage aperture for the band.

When cigarettes have been introduced into the box, the band as shown in FIG. 3, extends from adjacent the flap **5**, along the back wall **3**, beneath the cigarettes, and along the front wall **1**, thereafter passing through the slit **9** and projecting out of the box. The lid **4**, can be opened for the purposes of withdrawing a cigarette, and the cigarette **11** situated in the region of the cut-out **10** can then be taken hold of by the thumb and forefinger without obstruction as shown in FIGURE 5. The other cigarettes need not be touched at all during this operation.

If another cigarette is to be withdrawn, the free end **8** of the band **7** is pulled somewhat so that the next cigarette arrives in the region of the cut-out **10**. This cigarette can likewise be conveniently withdrawn from the box. The excessive length of the protruding end of the band may advantageously then be removed by tearing.

When the required number of cigarettes has been removed from the box, the latter is closed, the closure flap coming to lie on the inside. The closure flap may, of course, if necessary be folded in the outward direction. After the closing of the box, the free end **8** of the band **7** is pulled, so that the individual cigarettes come to lie tightly against one another as will be apparent from FIGURE 3. In consequence of the fact that the cigar-

ettes are held fast inside the box, that is to say they cannot move loosely, tobacco is substantially prevented from falling out of the cigarettes. It is also ensured that the cigarettes retain the moisture present therein. Metal foil wrappings used hitherto can, therefore, be dispensed with if required. If it is used, however, it must be ensured that it is open at the ends of the cigarettes and the band **7** must be disposed within the foil wrapping in this case.

The cut-out **10** ensures a hygienic manipulation of the cigarettes to be withdrawn because the smoker need only ever touch the cigarette to be withdrawn at the time and the other cigarettes remain untouched, and because the cigarette to be withdrawn can only be taken hold of approximately at the middle thereof.

The band **7** may be provided with inscriptions on one side or if desired, both sides. Thus, publicity texts, or instructions for the user, may be given on the band.

The opening type of closure flap may be dispensed with if a blank of the kind shown in FIGURE 7 is employed. In this embodiment, a closure is formed by flaps **12** and **13** which are joined fast to one another after the blank has been folded to form the box, the free end **8'** of the band **7'** being passed through a cut-out **14** in the flap **13**. In the blank, a part is scored along the line L. This scoring enables a flap **15** to be separated from the closed box so as to form a withdrawal aperture **16** through which cigarettes may be withdrawn in the direction of their longitudinal axes.

The cigarette box may also have an indicator window provided, for example, in the wall **1** or **3**, the said window being of elongated shape and extending in the direction of the band.

The band may consist of cardboard, textile or synthetic plastic material. When the container is intended for heavy articles the said band **7** may consist of metal. In that case, of course, the container itself must be stronger than a cigarette box. In an appropriately produced container it is possible to accommodate, to equal advantage, machine parts, and if desired even goods packed in bottles. Goods in tins and fragile articles can also be packed in a container according to the invention.

The slit naturally need not necessarily merge into a cut-out. The latter, however, enables the band to be introduced easily by hand into the slit. The merging of the slit into the cut-out may be dispensed with particularly when the band end is mechanically passed through the slit.

The container may be made of any desired material.

I claim:

A packing container comprising, a receptacle of prismatic shape for receiving rod-like articles and having a rectangular cut-out of a certain width forming a finger notch and a withdrawal aperture in one end thereof, said receptacle having opposed front and rear walls, a horizontal slit of a length greater than the said certain width of said finger notch in one of said walls merging with said finger notch and said finger notch merging with said withdrawal aperture, a closure flap connecting with said rear wall, a flexible, inscribed band secured at one end to said rear wall within said receptacle opposite said horizontal slit and adjacent said closure flap, said band being arranged so that it will extend around rod-like articles disposed within said receptacle and project through said horizontal slit to outside said receptacle, so that withdrawal of part of said band from said receptacle will cause said rod-like articles to be displaced upwardly towards said rectangular finger notch and said withdrawal aperture.

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