

July 23, 1940.

R. E. HANSON

2,209,200

PACKAGING

Filed Jan. 6, 1937

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

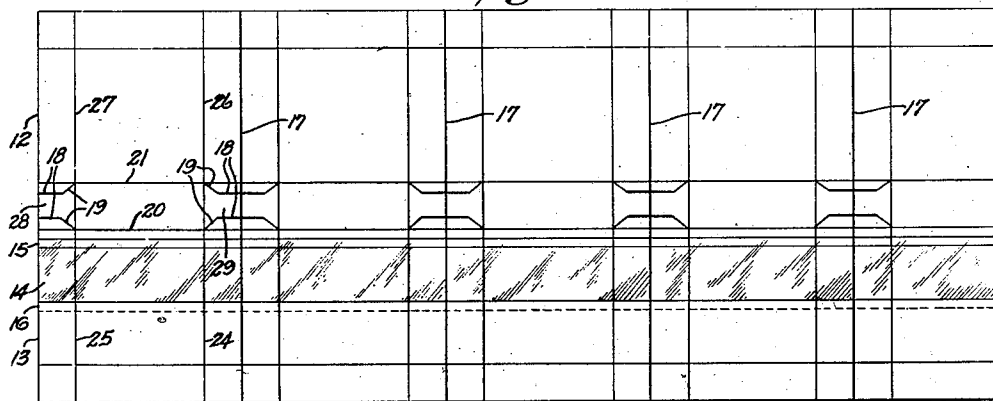
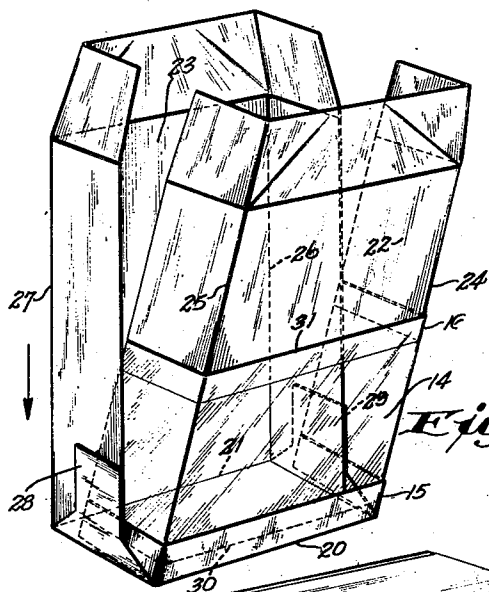


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

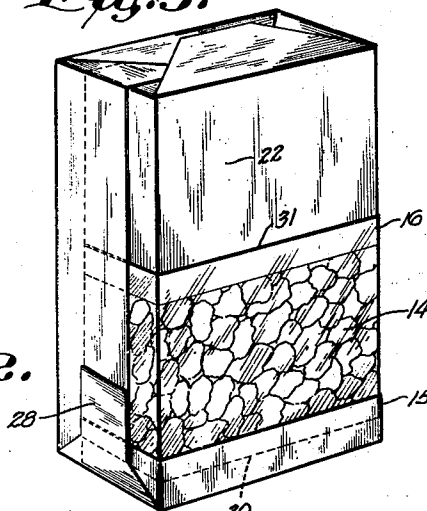


Fig. 4.

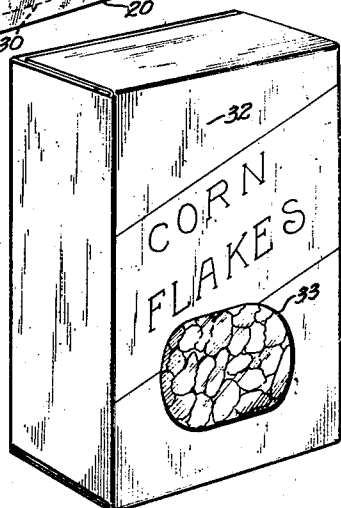


Fig. 6.

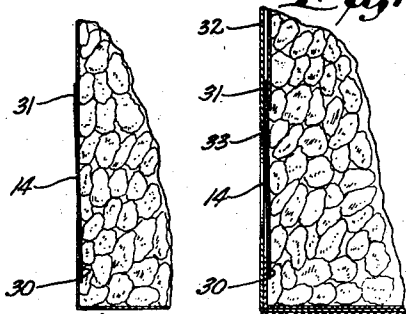


Fig. 5.

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 7.

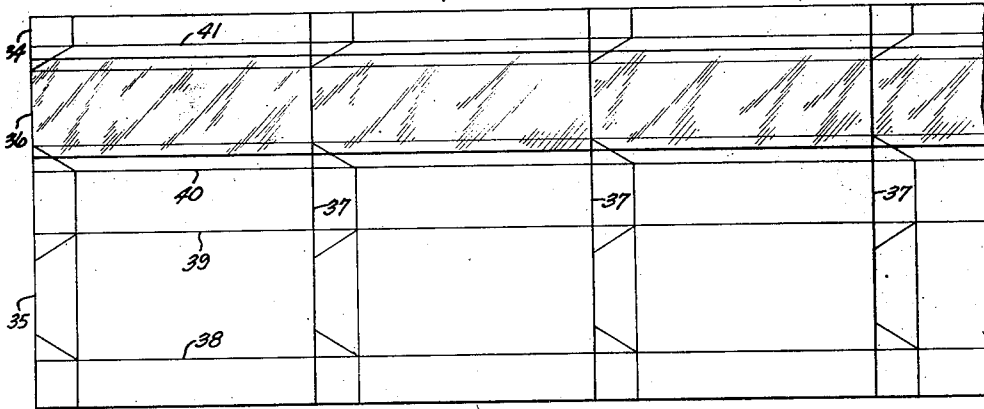
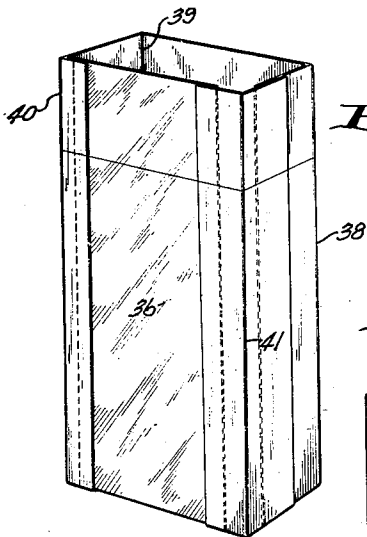


Fig. 8.

Fig. 10.

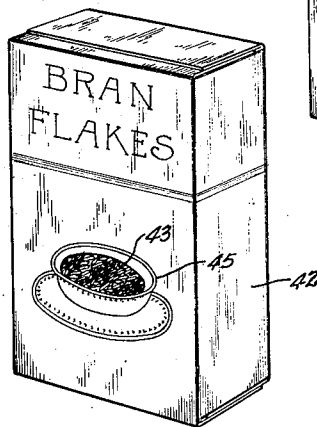
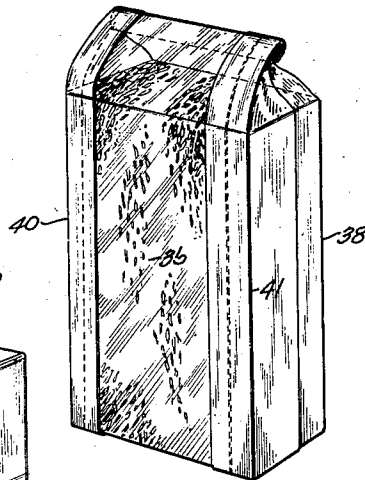


Fig. 9.

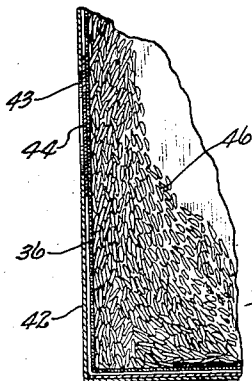


Fig. 11.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,209,200

PACKAGING

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Application January 6, 1937, Serial No. 119,207

2 Claims. (Cl. 206—44)

This invention relates to improvements in packaging.

Heretofore it has been common practice for large producers of edible products such as breakfast foods or like commodities to enclose the product in an inner wrapper of moisture resisting material such as waxed paper, and also in an outer carton of cardboard or other semi-rigid material. With this method of packaging, the edible product is maintained in a substantially air tight and moisture proof condition by the inner wrapper, and the product and inner wrapper are protected by the cardboard carton during transportation and handling. The main objection to this method of packaging is that the contents are concealed from view, whereas it is highly advantageous that edible products such as cold breakfast foods be visible to the prospective customer.

This objection can of course be taken care of by using an entire inner wrapper of transparent material such as cellulose film or the like and by having a window in the carton. However, the construction of an entire inner wrapper of this material would render the finished package excessive in cost. Furthermore the handling on automatic wrapping machinery of inner wrappers formed entirely of material such as cellulose film presents difficulties, and it is further difficult to seal the overlapping ends and edges.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an improved package comprising a relatively inexpensive inner wrapper of moisture resisting material, and an outer carton of cardboard or the like wherein said parts are so constructed as to cooperate with one another in maintaining the commodity in an air tight and moistureproof condition while rendering the commodity clearly visible from the exterior of the closed carton.

A more specific object of the invention is to provide a package as above described wherein the inner wrapper is formed of composite material including a transparent area and wherein the outer carton is formed with a window positioned for cooperation with the transparent area of the inner wrapper.

A more specific object of the invention is to provide a package wherein the inner wrapper is so formed that it may be cut without waste from an elongated sheet of composite material, with the elongated sheet embodying a continuous strip of transparent material, said strip being so positioned on the elongated sheet as to cause the transparent area to be suitably positioned in the

finished wrapper for cooperation with the carton window.

A further object of the invention is to provide a package as above described wherein the composite inner wrapper is formed by uniting overlapping edges of transparent material such as cellulose film to edges of other less expensive moisture proof material such as waxed paper, the overlaps being so arranged that there are no leading overlapped edges to catch in the automatic wrapping machinery.

A further object of the invention is to provide a package as above described wherein the window in the carton may cooperate with pictorial matter on the carton such as an illustration of a dish or the like so that the edible product viewed through the window appears to be in the dish.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists of the improved package and all its parts and combinations as set forth in the claims and all equivalents thereof.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating preferred embodiments of the invention in which the same reference numerals designate the same parts in all of the views:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the inner side of an elongated strip of composite material showing how the wrappers are cut therefrom, the light lines indicating how each wrapper is subsequently folded by the folding machinery, and the heavier lines indicating where the material is severed;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view on an enlarged scale showing a partially formed inner wrapper;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing a completely formed inner wrapper with the commodity therein;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the completed package;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view through the front portion of the inner wrapper;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view through the front lower portion of the completed package;

Fig. 7 is a plan view of an elongated sheet of composite material showing how a modified form of inner wrapper may be cut therefrom;

Fig. 8 is a perspective view showing the inner wrapper of the modified form before the top has been closed;

Fig. 9 is a perspective view showing the closed inner wrapper with the commodity therein;

Fig. 10 is a perspective view of the completed package; and

Fig. 11 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view

on an enlarged scale through the lower front portion of the package.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the inner wrapper is preferably formed from an elongated sheet of composite material comprising strips 12, 13 and 14. The strips 12 and 13 may be of any desired material but are preferably relatively inexpensive moisture resisting translucent material such as waxed paper. The strip 14 may be formed of any material which is transparent, but is preferably formed of regenerated cellulosic material such as "cellophane."

The composite wrapping material is formed by uniting an elongated edge of the transparent material 14 with an elongated edge of the material 12 as at 15 and by uniting the other elongated edge of the transparent material 14 with the adjacent edge of the material 13 as at 16. This union of the edges may be accomplished by the use of any suitable adhesive.

The composite sheet of wrapping material is then severed transversely along the lines 17, and the material is also preferably slit along the lines 18 and 19 to facilitate the formation of the bottom of the wrapper.

Sections are then folded in any suitable manner around the commodity to enclose the same. This wrapping, however, is preferably done on automatic machinery, and as shown in Fig. 2 the composite material is folded on the lines 20 and 21 to provide a front portion 22 and a rear portion 23, and also on the lines 24, 25, 26 and 27 to form overlapping sides, said overlapping sides being suitably sealed as shown in Fig. 3, and the tongues 28 and 29 which are formed by the slits 18 and 19 being folded upwardly as shown in Fig. 3 and adhesively secured over the lower portions of the overlapping sides.

In this type of wrapper it is apparent that the transparent material 14 extends transversely of the composite wrapper at the front thereof. The rear wall of the wrapper, it is to be noted, has no transparent area, but is formed entirely of the less expensive material.

Due to the fact that when the wrappers are being handled by the automatic wrapping machinery said wrappers are moved in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 2, it is important that there be no leading overlapped edges to catch in the machinery. For this reason it is preferred to have the lower edge of the cellulose film extend under the corresponding edge of the adjoined material as at 30 and to have the upper edge of the transparent material extend over the corresponding edge of the adjoining material as at 31. Thus when the wrapping material is moved in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 2, there is no danger of breaking the union at the overlapped edge portions.

In order to protect the inner wrapper and commodity during transportation and handling, which is essential whenever the packages are shipped substantial distances, the product is also enclosed in an outer carton 32 which is preferably formed of cardboard or other semi-rigid material. Said carton 32 is in general of conventional form but has its front wall provided with an aperture 33 forming a window. It is important to note that the position of the transparent strip 14 in Fig. 1 is such that the transparent area is properly positioned in the finished carton behind the window 33. It is also important to note that the transparent area of the finished inner wrapper is sufficiently large to permit substantial variation in the size, shape

and position of the window in the outer carton. Thus the same wrapping material may be used by various packers of edible products having outer cartons wherein the window is differently positioned or shaped.

Referring now more particularly to Figs. 7 to 11 inclusive, the wrapping material is of somewhat modified formation and comprises strips 34, 35 and 36. The strips 34 and 35 are preferably formed of relatively inexpensive material having moisture resisting qualities such as waxed paper, and the strip 36 is formed of transparent material such as the strip 14 shown in Fig. 1. These several strips are united at their overlapping edges by the use of an adhesive in the same manner as heretofore described, and the wrapping material is severed transversely on the lines 37 to form the material for individual wrappers. These individual wrappers are so folded on the lines 38, 39, 40 and 41 as to provide a wrapper wherein the transparent area extends throughout the height of the front wall as shown in Fig. 8.

This inner wrapper may enclose the product in the manner shown in Fig. 9 and is adapted to be used in conjunction with an outer container 42 of cardboard or other semi-rigid material having an aperture 43 in its front wall. It is to be noted that this aperture of the outer carton is sealed by means of a transparent window 44 (see Fig. 11) secured to the inner side of the front of the carton at the edges of the opening 43. This additional protection may or may not be employed in either form of the invention.

It is to be noted that the window 43 may cooperate with a pictorial illustration on the front of the carton, and in the carton shown in Fig. 10 it is to be noted that the window coincides with the interior of an illustration 45 of a dish. Thus the edible product 46 within the inner wrapper which shows clearly through the transparent area 36 of the inner wrapper and through the transparent window 44 of the outer carton, appears to be directly in the dish. Various other effects can of course be worked out.

From the above it is apparent that a very economical package has been provided wherein the commodity is maintained in a substantially air tight and moisture proof condition by the inner wrapper and wherein the inner wrapper is formed with a transparent area which is so located as to cooperate with a window in the outer carton to provide a clear view of the product within.

Although only two forms of the invention have been shown and described, it is obvious that various changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit of the invention, and all of such changes are contemplated as may come within the scope of the claims.

What I claim is:

1. In a display package having an outer carton provided with a window opening in a wall thereof and an inner moisture proof wrapper folded to contain a commodity and to substantially conform to the shape of the carton, the improvement characterized by said inner wrapper comprising a composite three panel blank of sheet material coextensive in length, one of said panels being transparent and moisture resisting and the remaining panels being translucent and moisture resisting, said blank being folded to constitute a six sided prism, the transparent panel of the blank extending transversely through the width of the front wall of the prism in predeter-

mined location in respect to the window opening of the outer carton and through the width of the side walls carried by said front wall of the prism, the rear wall of said prism being
5 translucent and having side walls partially overlapping the aforesaid side walls carried by the front wall of the prism, whereby to cover and protect the raw edges of the transparent portions of said first mentioned side walls and to dispose
10 the transparent portion of the front wall in substantial registry with the window opening of the outer carton when the package is assembled.

2. In a package including a carton having a window opening in a wall thereof, and an inner
15 wrapper adapted to be inserted within said carton and enclose a commodity to seal the same against moisture, the improvement characterized by said inner wrapper being formed of parallel strips of material united along adjacent

overlapping longitudinal edges, an intermediate strip being transparent and moisture resisting and adjacent strips being moisture resisting and translucent, the entire rear wall of the wrapper being composed of translucent material, said
5 transparent strip forming a transparent area on an intermediate portion of the front wall of the wrapper and registrable with the window opening in the carton when the wrapper is inserted therein to render the commodity visible from the
10 exterior, a foremost translucent strip being lapped over the adjacent edge of said transparent strip and the opposite edge of said transparent strip overlapping the adjacent edge of another translucent strip, whereby to insure against the presence of leading overlapping edges when the material is moved in one direction during the wrapping operation.
15

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