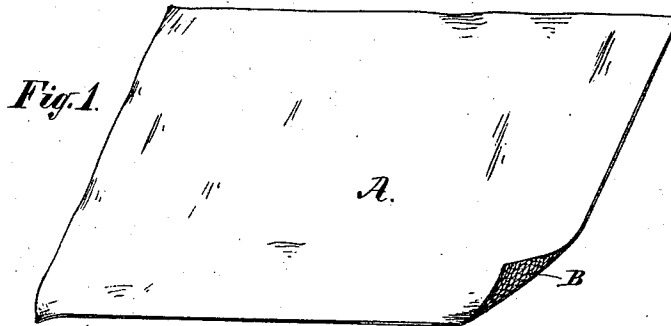
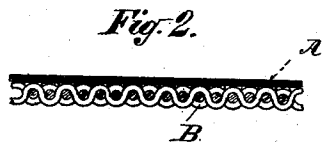


(No Model.)

T. E. ALLEN.
METALLIC WRAPPER.

No. 290,831.

Patented Dec. 25, 1883.



Witnesses:
Henry Giddings,
R. F. Gaylord,

Inventor
T. E. Allen,
Saml. A. Duncan,
att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE E. ALLEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

METALLIC WRAPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 290,831, dated December 25, 1883.

Application filed March 7, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE E. ALLEN, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Metallic Wrappers; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

10 My invention relates to the art of preserving various articles of general consumption by inclosing them in wrappers of metallic leaf or foil, and particularly as practiced for preserving tobacco in envelopes of tin-foil.

15 The object of my invention is to make the tin-foil more durable and capable of being manipulated to a much greater extent than is possible with the foil in common use; and to this end it consists in re-enforcing the foil with a thin non-elastic textile lining, which is securely fastened to one side thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a face view, and Fig. 2 an enlarged sectional view, of a sheet of my improved wrapping material.

25 It is composed of a facing of tin-foil, A, and a backing or lining of cloth, B, these two surfaces being securely united, so as to constitute a single compact sheet.

30 In making such sheets, I prefer to first reduce the tin-foil to the requisite thinness by any of the well-known processes; then, having superimposed it on a sheet of cloth, linen, or other textile fabric or web, the contact-surface of which or of the foil having been previously treated with some adhesive preparation, usually a liquid gum or glue, submit it and such fabric to the action of a press or pressure-rolls, which causes the two surfaces to become closely and permanently united.

35 Heretofore tin-foil has been used with paper to protect various articles. The foil and paper have been fastened together by means of a paste or cement; but usually the article protected has been first wrapped in paper and the whole then covered with tin-foil. These uses of paper in no practical way increase the strength of the foil, but in a great measure destroy its efficiency, for the paper, having some elasticity, when once unsealed, tends to fly open, and the qualities of the material it is designed to protect are dissipated

by exposure to the air, and its corners and folds puncture and abrade the tin-foil and increase the liability of it being crumpled and torn off the package. It is essential, therefore, that these air-excluding envelopes be sufficiently strong to stand the handling and wear they are subject to when used to protect articles that are consumed in small quantities, like tobacco, and they should also be of such ductility that they can readily be made to conform to the shape of their contents, so as to always closely inclose them, in order that their freshness and flavor may be retained until the whole is consumed.

65 It will be seen that my wrapper possesses these features in an almost perfect degree. The tin-foil gives the desired protection against atmospheric influences, and its soft inelastic lining, while giving it all requisite strength and durability, accommodates itself, without resistance or recoil, to whatever shape the foil may assume.

70 I am aware that in English Provisional Specification No. 2,893 of 1872 and Patent No. 12,415 of 1849 it has been proposed, for purposes of making wall-hangings and for purposes of ornamentation, to coat fabrics, stuff paper, and other bodies with thin sheets of metal, to be afterward embossed and otherwise ornamented; but no provision is made in these cases for uniting a sheet of tin-foil or equivalent metallic substance with a woven fabric of such thinness that while it will strengthen the foil it will not materially interfere with its pliability and non-elastic character. A further material difference between said inventions and the present one consists in the fact that in said inventions the metal was used for purposes of ornamentation and was subsidiary to the heavy fabric to which it was attached, while in the present invention the tin-foil is the main element, and the thin textile fabric is subsidiary thereto.

95 What I claim as new is—

As a new article of manufacture, an air-excluding wrapper for tobacco and other materials, composed of tin-foil and textile fabric united together, substantially as set forth.

THEODORE E. ALLEN.

Witnesses:

W. F. HAPGOOD,
R. F. GAYLORD.