H. A. CHRISTENSEN.

PACKAGE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 5, 1914.

1,135,878.

Patented Apr. 13, 1915.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

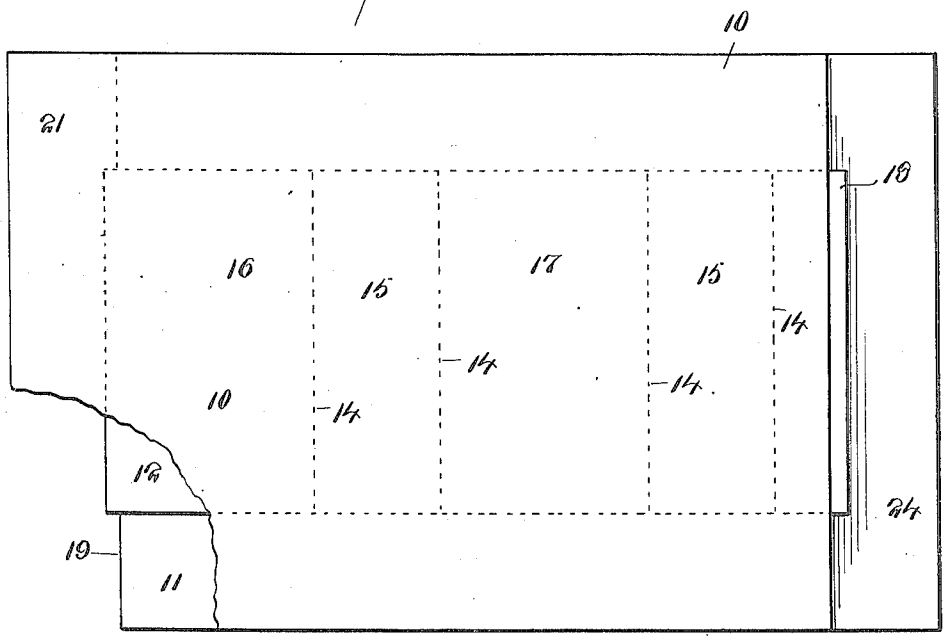
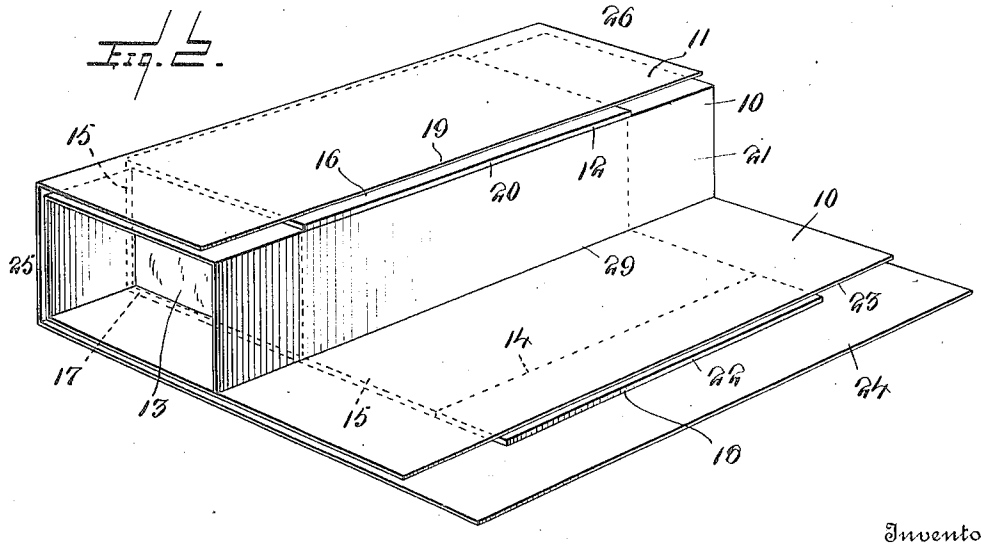


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

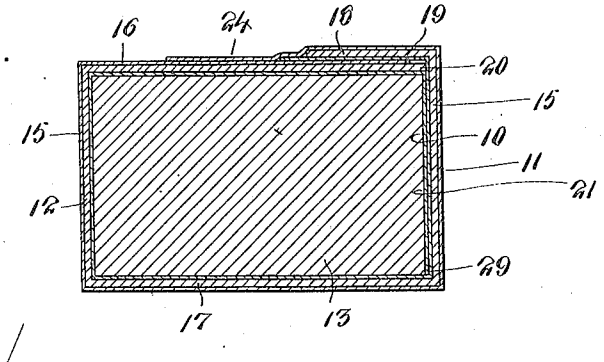


Fig. 4.

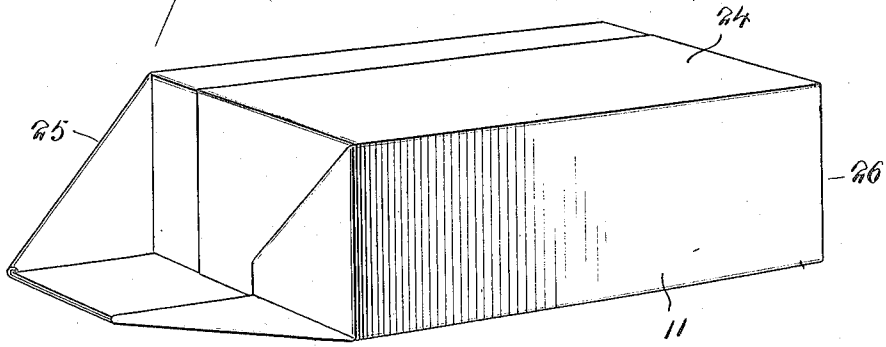
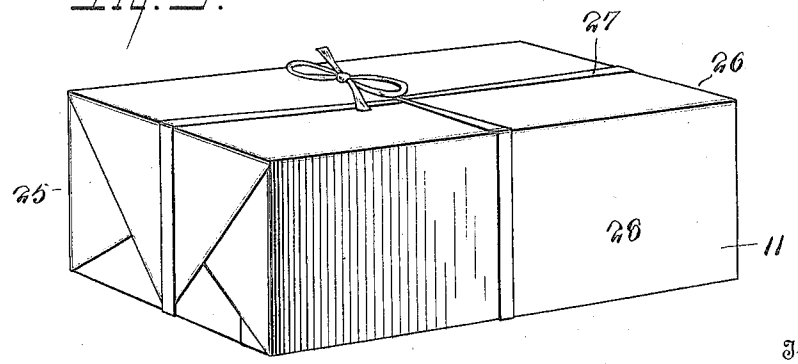


Fig. 5.



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HENRY A. CHRISTENSEN, OF CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, ASSIGNOR TO MOUNTAIN CITY MILL CO., OF CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, A CORPORATION OF TENNESSEE.

PACKAGE.

1,135,878. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 13, 1915.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY A. CHRISTENSEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chattanooga, in the county of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, have invented new and useful Improvements in Packages, of which the following is a specification.

An object of the invention is to provide a package for use in wrapping up and preserving in a clean, sanitary and wholesome manner, bread, cake or other confections.

The invention embodies, more particularly, the provision of a series of wrappers, a plurality of which are preferably moisture-proof, the said wrappers being arranged so that they can be simultaneously folded in wrapping up cake or other confections and whereby the wrapping up of the article of confection is quickly and efficiently accomplished in a few operations.

A still further embodiment of the invention resides in a package, the structural parts of which will be cheap and will effectively preserve the contents of the package.

In the further disclosure of the invention reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, constituting a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference denote corresponding parts in all the views, and in which:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary plan view of the wrappers forming the package; Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the wrappers, showing the initial manner of wrapping the same around the contents of the package; Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section taken through the completed package; Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the last stage in forming the package; and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the completed package.

Referring more particularly to the views, I provide an inner wrapper 10, an outer wrapper 11 and an intermediate wrapper 12, the inner and outer wrappers being preferably formed of a thin flexible transparent moisture-proof material such as paraffin paper, and the intermediate wrapper 12 being preferably formed of a relatively thick and stiff cardboard adapted to withstand a pressure from without in order to protect the contents of the package to be formed.

In wrapping an article 13, the wrappers 10, 11 and 12 are arranged as shown in Fig. 1, with the intermediate wrapper placed upon the outer wrapper and the inner wrapper lying upon the intermediate wrapper so that the intermediate wrapper will lie between the inner and outer thin flexible wrappers 10 and 11 described heretofore. Now referring to Fig. 1 it will be seen that an edge of the intermediate wrapper projects beyond an adjacent edge of the inner wrapper, and it will be further seen that the intermediate wrapper, and which is the stiff cardboard wrapper, has a series of transversely extending weakened lines 14 in order to form sides 15, a top 16, a bottom 17 and a sealing flap 18.

The article 13 is placed upon the inner wrapper 10 immediately over the bottom 17 and the three wrappers 10, 11 and 12 are then grasped and folded upon the articles as shown in Fig. 2 so that one of the sides 15 of the intermediate wrapper will lie adjacent to a side of the article and have a portion of the inner wrapper interposed therebetween and the top 16 will lie over the top of the article and have a portion of the inner wrapper interposed therebetween, the outer wrapper being also arranged relatively to the intermediate and inner wrappers as shown in Fig. 2, but with its edge 19 extending not quite to the edge 20 of the intermediate wrapper, whereas a portion 21 of the inner wrapper will extend beyond the edge 20 of the intermediate wrapper and lie against the opposite side of the article as shown in Fig. 2. The other edges of the wrappers are now grasped and folded upon the folded portions of the wrappers as shown in Fig. 3, and thus it will be seen that the projecting edge 22 of the intermediate wrapper will lie between the top 16 and sealing flap 18 of the intermediate wrapper, thus forming, with the depending portion 21 of the inner wrapper, a moisture-proof joint as shown in Fig. 3 and which will prevent moisture from entering the package along the transverse edges of the wrappers at the points at which they overlap, the outer wrapper 11 having a projecting portion 24 which, when the wrappers have been folded as mentioned, will project beyond the edges 20 and 22 of the intermediate wrapper and the opposite edge 19 of the outer wrapper to further seal the wrappers along their transverse edges.

Now referring to Fig. 4 it will be apparent that when the wrappers have been arranged as mentioned the next step is to fold the

ends 25, 26 formed by relatively arranging the wrappers as mentioned, and this is accomplished in the manner shown in Fig. 4 so that the ends 25, 26 of the inner and outer wrappers will be folded simultaneously, it being understood that the width of the intermediate wrapper is equivalent to the length of the article 13 which is to be wrapped. When the ends have been folded as shown in Fig. 4, a band 27 of ribbon or twine is arranged to encircle the completed package 28 to hold the ends in folded position and also prevent the wrappers from relatively unfolding.

Now it will be apparent that when the article 13 has been wrapped as mentioned, the article will be first inclosed by the inner wrapper 10; prevented from being crushed by the intermediate wrapper 12 and which does not project beyond the ends of the article, and again inclosed by the outer wrapper 11, which also incloses the inner and intermediate wrappers.

Referring to Fig. 3 it will be seen that the inner edge 29 of the inner wrapper is some distance away from the inner edge 19 of the outer wrapper 11 so that the portions of the wrappers between the inner edges 29 and 19 will form a tight joint and prevent moisture from entering the completed package, the ends of which are closed by the ends 25, 26 of the inner and outer wrappers 10 and 11, held in position by the band 27.

The intermediate wrapper 12, made of a stiff and absorbent material such as cardboard, preferably has printed matter thereon and by having the outer wrapper 11 of a transparent material the printing on the intermediate wrapper will readily show through the outer wrapper and the completed package will thus present a neat arrangement in which the contents will be kept in a clean and wholesome condition, prevented from becoming stale and further prevented from being crushed or impregnated with moisture.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

A package for wrapping an article comprising an inner thin paraffined wrapper, an outer thin paraffined wrapper and an intermediate thick opaque wrapper, with an edge of the intermediate wrapper lying between adjacent edges of the inner and outer wrappers and the inner wrapper inclosing the article with the said intermediate wrapper encircling the article and of a width equivalent to the length of the article and not projecting beyond the edges thereof, the said outer wrapper having a portion constituting a sealing flap and projecting beyond adjacent edges of the inner and intermediate wrappers, with the outer wrapper inclosing the article and the inner and intermediate wrappers.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY A. CHRISTENSEN.

Witnesses:
R. J. McKINNEY,
CLIFF LONGLEY.