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PACKAGE AND BLANK FOR A PACKAGE

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Fig. 1.

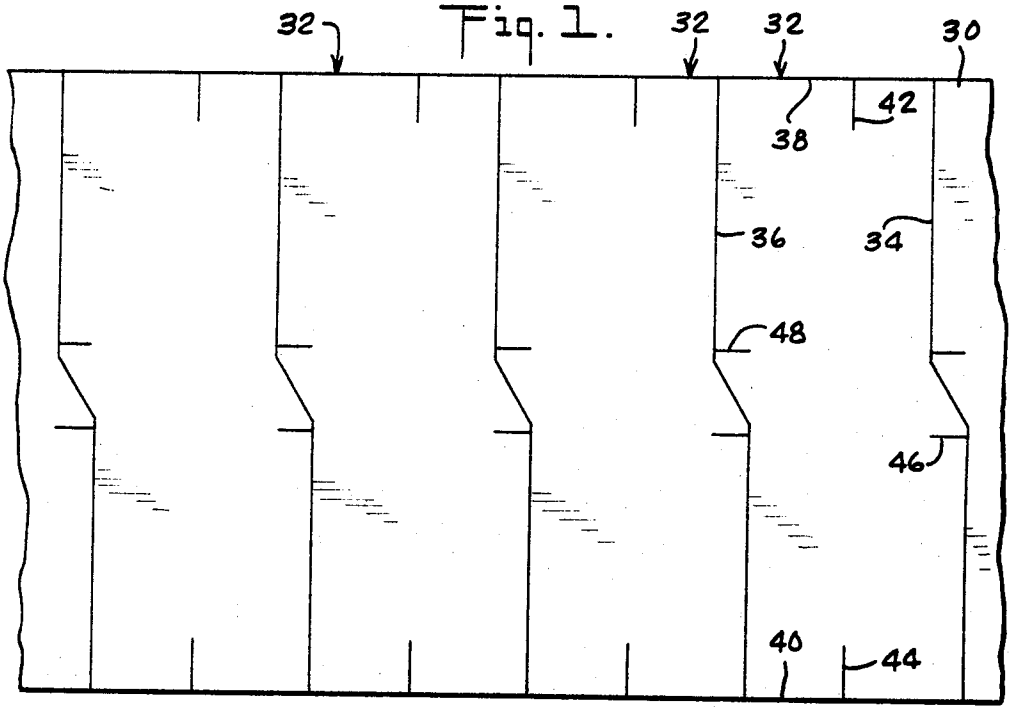


Fig. 2.

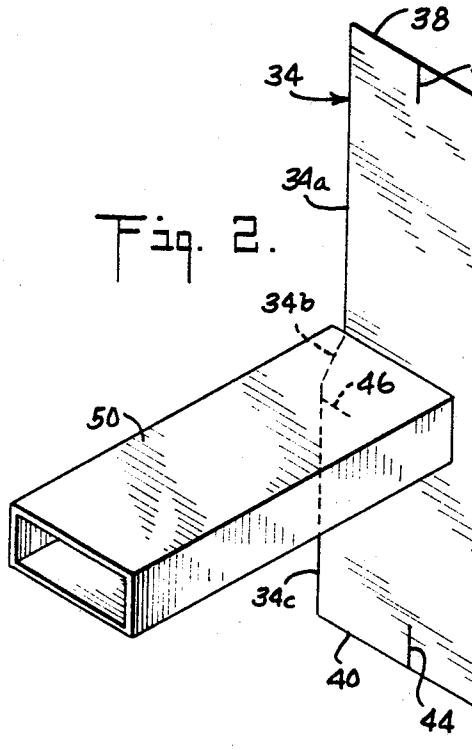
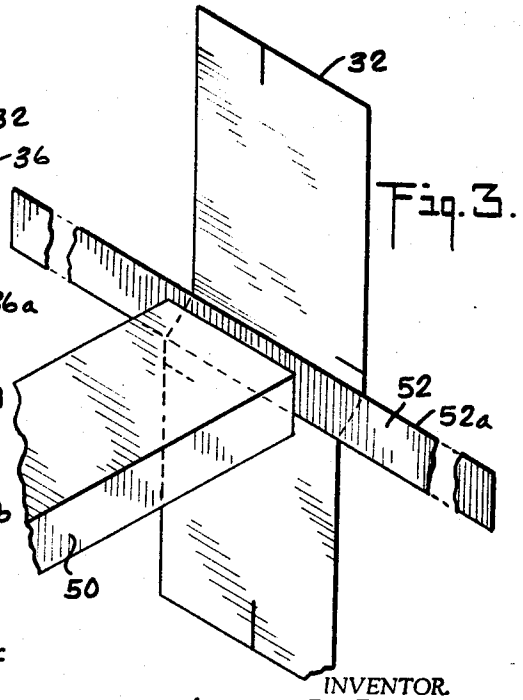


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 4.

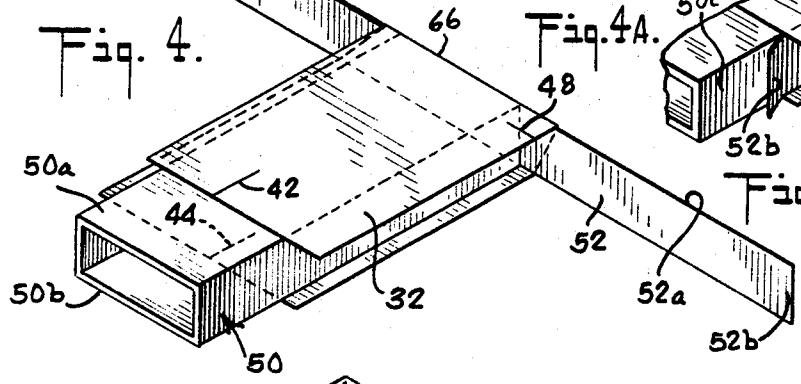


Fig. 5.

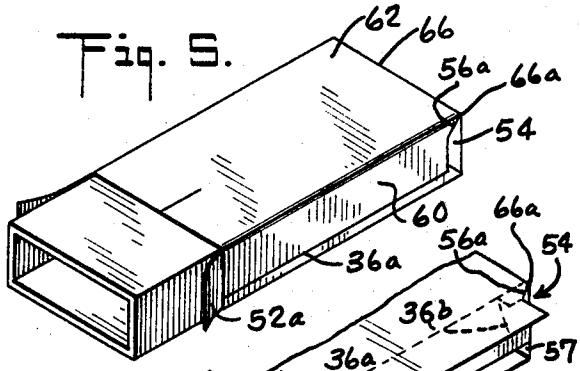


Fig. 4A.

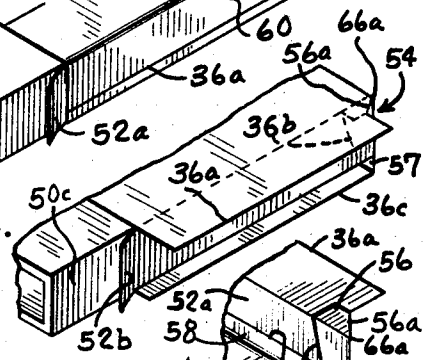


Fig. 4B.

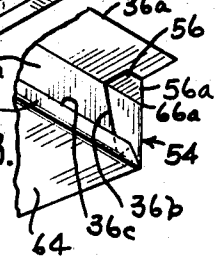


Fig. 6.

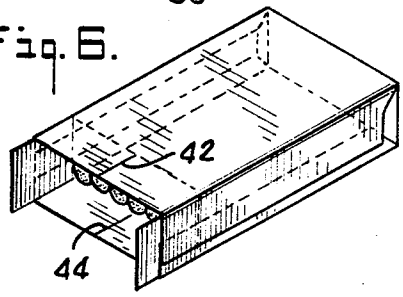


Fig. 7.

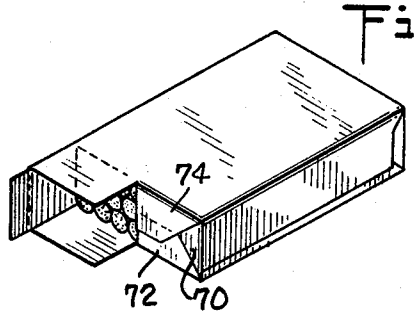
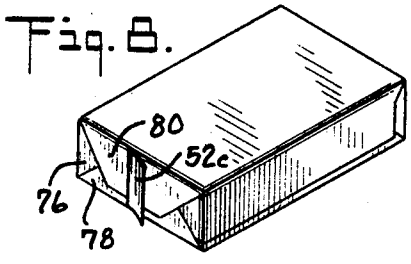


Fig. 8.



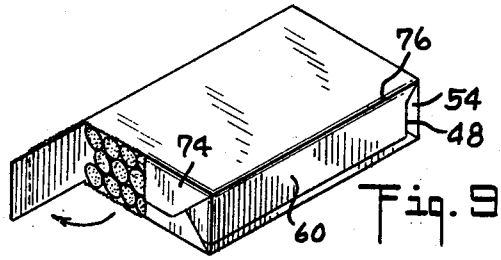


Fig. 9.

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Fig. 10.

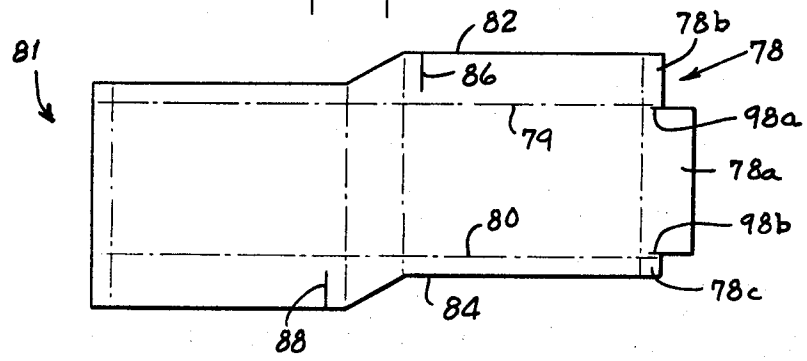
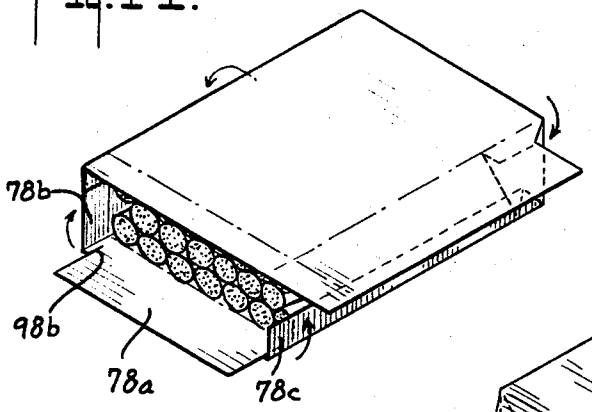


Fig. 11.



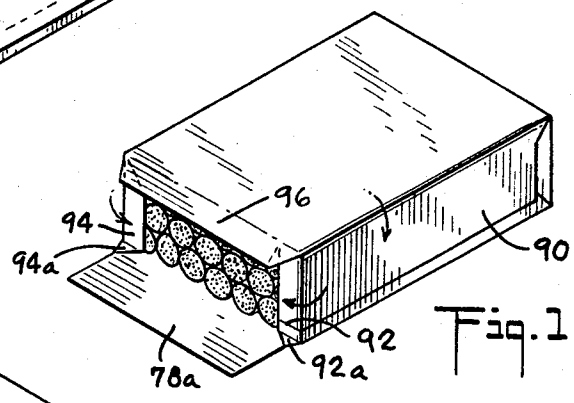


Fig. 12.

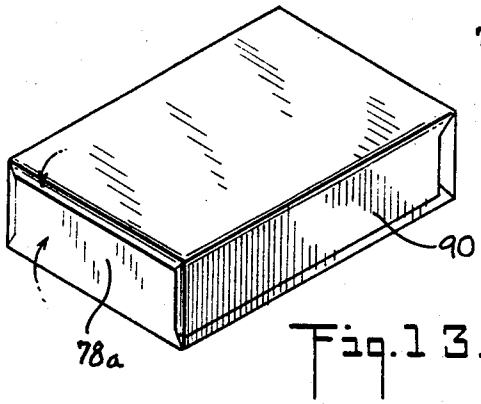


Fig. 13.

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Fig. 14.

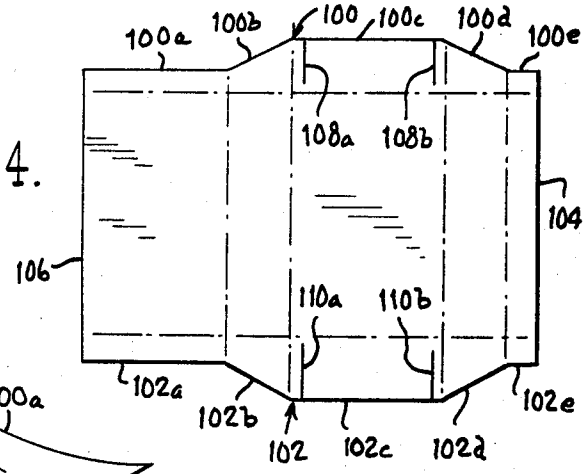


Fig. 15.

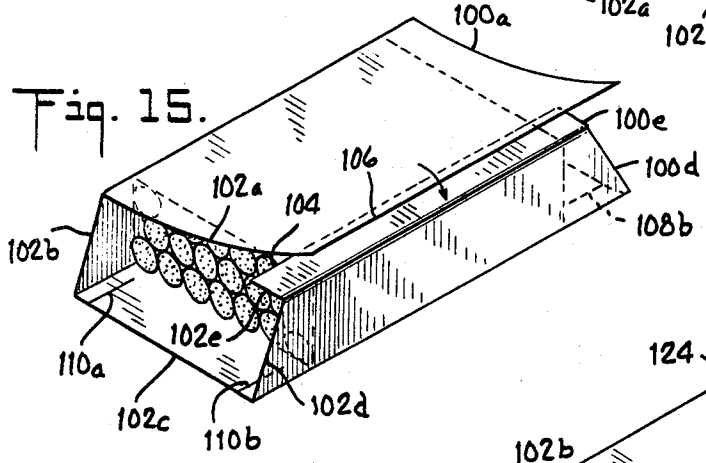
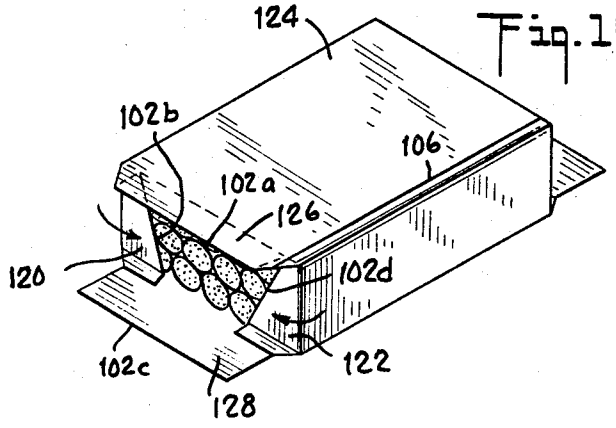


Fig. 16.



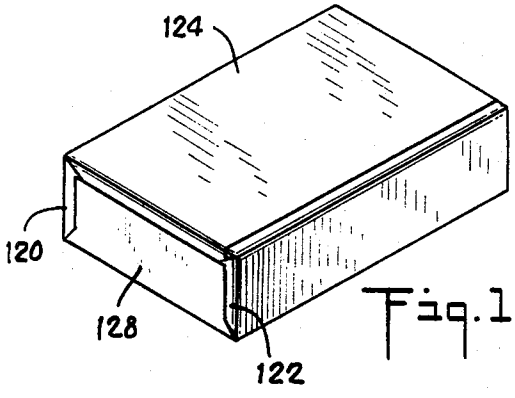


Fig. 17.

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PACKAGE AND BLANK FOR A PACKAGE

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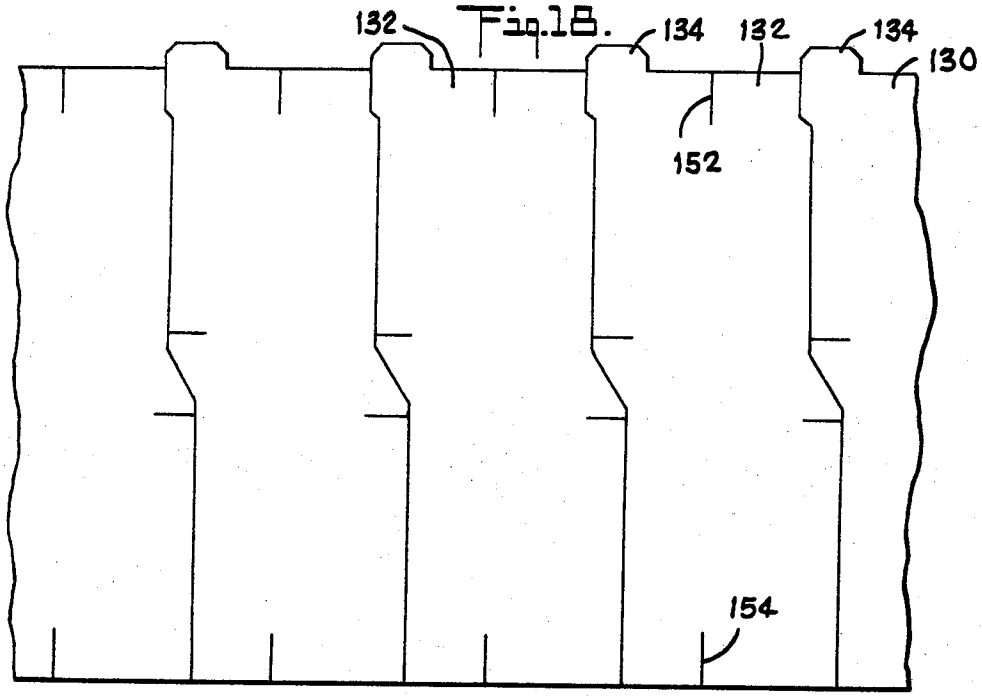


Fig. 18.

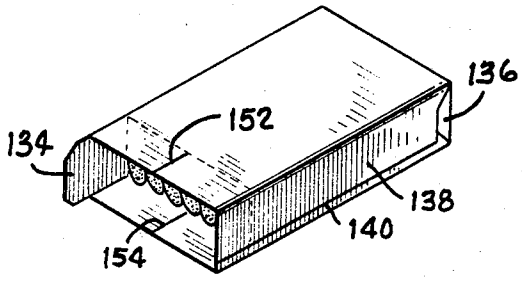


Fig. 19.

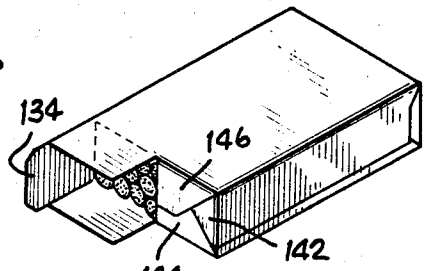


Fig. 20.

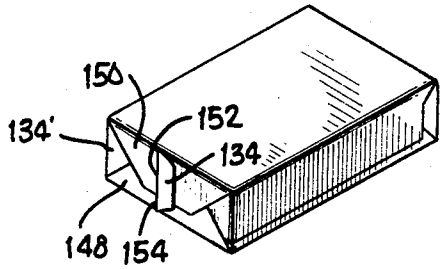


Fig. 21.

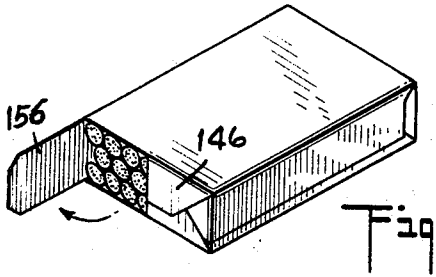


Fig. 22.

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United States Patent Office 3,402,877 Patented Sept. 24, 1968

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PACKAGE AND BLANK FOR A PACKAGE

Jesse R. Pinkham, Winston-Salem, N.C., assignor to R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N.C., a Corporation of New Jersey

Filed June 16, 1967, Ser. No. 646,577
20 Claims. (Cl. 229—87)

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A package and a blank for a package. The blank has a side edge including three successively connected segments, two of which are parallel and joined by the third segment. The edge segments define edges of panels in the package formed from the blank. The parallel edge segments permit wide and narrow flaps to be formed in the package, which together form a side of the package, with the wide flap overlying the narrow flap and extending over most of the side of the package. The blank is slit to rovide for a tuck and fold in the side of the package adjacent to an end of the package; the tuck is substantially fully covered by the wide flap.

Summary of the invention

This invention relates to packages and to blanks for packages. The invention finds particular application in the providing of a package that is rectangular in section, typically a cigarette package. The invention is directed toward the wrapping of the package so that a panel of the wrapper extends as much as possible over a side of the package to provide a large display area for the inclusion of printed matter. In the present state of the art, the blank for a cigarette package is typically rectangular. With such a blank shape, the package is formed by tucking and folding the blank along the sides of the package to produce overlapping flaps of equal size, extending from front and rear package faces. Typically, one flap slightly overlaps the other flap; the overlapping flap usually covers little more than half of the area of the package side. At the tuck, a substantial part of the tuck is normally exposed.

In the present invention, a package blank is provided that is not rectangular. At least one of its side edges, and preferably both of its side edges, includes three segments, two of which are noncollinear (preferably parallel to each other), joined by a third segment transverse to the noncollinear edge segments. These edge segments define edges of panels in the package. The noncollinearity of the two side edge segments provides for the forming of narrow and wide flaps which are extensions of front and rear face panels in the package. The wide flap overlies the narrow flap and covers almost all of a side of the package. Additionally, the wide flap is slit to enable the tuck in the package side adjacent to an end of the package to be almost completely overlapped by the wide flap. In this fashion the wide flap covers almost the entire area of the side of the package.

The forming of the side edge or edges of the blank with noncollinear segments to provide wide and narrow package flaps permits the almost complete covering of one or more sides of the package by the wide flap(s) without requiring additional blank material, as would be the case in the event that a conventional rectangular blank were employed with underlying and overlying flaps of equal size, each covering the full side of the package.

Brief description of the drawings

FIG. 1 is a plan view of a series of blanks for packages in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of one of the blanks of FIG. 1 and a forming mandrel.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the blank and mandrel of FIG. 2 and a strip of material employed in conjunction with the blank to form a package.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of the blank, strip and mandrel of FIG. 3, showing one of the initial steps in forming a package.

FIG. 4A is a perspective view of the blank, strip and mandrel as in FIG. 4, with a side tuck taken in the package wrapper.

FIG. 4B is a perspective view showing the tuck in FIG. 4 following the completion of a side fold in the wrapper.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view showing the remaining side fold completed.

FIGS. 6, 7 and 8 are perspective views showing the completion of a package following the withdrawal of the forming mandrel initially employed in the formation of the package.

FIG. 9 is a perspective view showing the opening of the completed package shown in FIG. 8.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of another form of package blank in accordance with the invention.

FIGS. 11, 12 and 13 are perspective views showing the formation of a package from the blank of FIG. 10.

FIG. 14 is a plan view of another package blank in accordance with the invention.

FIGS. 15, 16 and 17 are perspective views showing the formation of a package from the blank of FIG. 14.

FIG. 18 is a plan view of a series of other package blanks in accordance with the invention.

FIGS. 19, 20 and 21 are perspective views showing the formation of a package from one of the blanks of FIG. 18.

FIG. 22 is a perspective view showing the opening of the completed package of FIG. 21.

Detailed description

Referring to FIG. 1, a web **30** of a wrapping material is shown containing a series of blanks **32** therein. The wrapping material may be any suitable material such as a laminated wrapper of foil and paper, for example. The individual blanks **32** are cut from the web **30** to produce the blank shown in FIG. 2. The blank includes side edges **34** and **36** and end edges **38** and **40**. The side edge **34** is formed from three successively connected segments, **34***a*, **34***b* and **34***c*. The end segments **34***a* and **34***c* are noncollinear with respect to each other; in the embodiment shown they are parallel to each other. The intermediate edge segment **34***b* is transverse to the two segments **34***a* and **34***c* and connects adjacent ends of the segments.

Similarly, the side edge **36** of the blank is formed from three successively connected segments **36***a*, **36***b* and **36***c*. The segments **36***a* and **36***c* are noncollinear and parallel with respect to each other and are connected at adjacent ends by the edge segment **36***b*. Opposite edge segments are parallel to each other; that is, segments **34***a* and **36***a* are parallel to each other, as are **34***b* and **36***b*, as well as **34***c* and **36***c*.

The end edges **38** and **40** of the blank **32** in the embodiment shown are perpendicular to side edge segments **34***a*, **36***a* and **34***c*, **36***c*. A slit **42** extends inwardly from the end edge **38** of the blank, and a slit **44** extends inwardly from the end edge **40**. A slit **46** extends inwardly from the side edge segment **34***c* from a point adjacent to the intermediate edge segment **34***b*. Similarly, a slit **48** extends inwardly from the side edge segment **36***a* from a point adjacent to the intermediate edge segment **36***b*. In the embodiment shown, the slits **42** and **44** are collinear with respect to each other, whereas the slits **46** and **48** are noncollinear and parallel with respect to each other.

The blank **32** may be formed into a package of rectangular section. To this end a hollow forming mandrel **50** is positioned adjacent the middle portion of the blank **32**. As shown in FIG. 3, a strip **52** of bendable material,

such as cardboard or heavy paper, is positioned between the blank **32** and the adjacent end of the mandrel **50**. The width of the strip **52** is the same as the width of the completed package, and the strip is typically slightly longer than the girth of the package, i.e., the periphery of the package about the two ends and the two narrow sides. The strip **52** advantageously includes a pressure-thermal sealing coating, e.g., polyethylene or wax, on an outside surface **52***a* thereof, i.e., the surface of the strip adjacent to the blank **32**.

Referring to FIG. 4, the mandrel **50** is shown moved into contact with the strip **52** so that the midportion of the strip bears against the midportion of the wrapper **32**. At this time, the midportions of the strip and the wrapper may be adhesively secured to each other, e.g., by applying heat to these portions of the strip and the wrapper to activate the sealing coating on the surface **52***a* of the strip. The two ends of the wrapper **32** are bent or folded into contact with the mandrel as shown in FIG. 4. In particular, the end of the wrapper containing slit **42** is folded so as to lie against face **50***a* of the mandrel, while the end of the blank containing the slit **44** is folded so as to lie against mandrel face **50***b*.

Referring now to FIG. 4A, end **52***b* of the strip **52** is bent or folded against side **50***c* of the mandrel. A side tuck **54** is then taken in the wrapper. The side tuck is shown in somewhat more detail in FIG. 4B, which is a perspective view of the partially completed wrapper of FIG. 4A, looking upwardly from beneath the mandrel **50** and after completion of a side fold **58**. The tuck **54** is taken so that the midsection of the blank bounded by the edge segment **36***b* is positioned against the strip **52** that in turn bears against side **50***c* of the forming mandrel. This edge segment thus forms an edge of a panel in the completed package, i.e., an edge of tuck panel **54**. A partial fold **56** is taken in the blank material bounded by the edge segment **36***a*, as permitted by the slit **48** in the wrapper, and another partial fold **57** (FIG. 4A) is taken in the blank material bounded by the edge segment **36***c*. The partial fold **56** is taken about a line **56***a* joining the inside end of slit **48** with adjacent corner **66***a* of the package. Following these partial folds, a first complete side fold **58** is taken in the wrapper against the forming mandrel and overlying part of the tuck **54**. This side fold is formed from that part of the wrapper blank adjacent to the edge segment **36***c*. This edge segment thus forms an edge of a side panel in the completed package, i.e., an edge of said panel **58**. Following this fold, an overlying side fold **60** (FIG. 5) is taken which overlies the side fold **58** as well as the tuck **54**. This side fold is completed from the portion of the wrapper blank adjacent to the edge segment **36***a*. This edge segment thus forms an edge of another side panel in the package, i.e., an edge of side panel **60**. The side tuck and folding procedure is completed for both sides of the package, as shown in FIG. 5.

It should be noted that the side fold **60** constitutes a wide flap that is an extension of the blank material that forms front face panel **62** of the package. Similarly, the side fold **58** constitutes a narrow flap that is an extension of the blank material that forms rear face panel **64** (FIG. 4B) of the wrapper. The narrow flap **58** covers substantially less than one-half the side of the package, while the wide flap **60** covers almost the entire side of the package and covers almost all of tuck **54**. For the purpose of illustration, the slit **48** (FIG. 4A) has been shown positioned an appreciable distance away from end **66** of the package. In practice, it is desirable to position the slit **48** as close to the end of the package as possible, so that the side flap **60** covers as much of the package side as possible and so that little, if any, of the tuck **54** is exposed.

Those portions of the side tuck **54** and folds **58** and **60** bearing against the outside surface **52***a* of the strip **52** are adhesively secured thereto, typically by the application of heat. The portions of the wrapper overlapping each other, e.g., the portion of the side fold **60** overlapping the side fold **58**, may be secured to each other by a suitable adhesive material applied to these portions of the wrapper.

The partially completed package and mandrel as shown in FIG. 5 are ready for the application of a product thereto. Although in the following description cigarettes are described as the packaged product, the product is only representative. Typically, cigarettes are applied through the hollow mandrel by any suitable means. Thereafter, the mandrel and package are disengaged from each other. For example, a ram (not shown) may be employed to push the cigarettes entirely through the mandrel, so that the lower ends of the cigarettes bear against the closed end **66** of the package. The ram continues to push the cigarettes against the closed end of the package, so as to cause the package containing the cigarettes therein to be ejected from the mandrel. Such a partially completed package ejected from the mandrel and containing cigarettes therein is shown in FIG. 6. The package is ready to be completed, as shown in FIGS. 7 and 8.

In FIG. 7, a first end tuck **70** and end folds **72** and **74** are taken in the wrapper. The end folds **72** and **74** may be completed by virtue of the slits **42** and **44** in the wrapper (FIG. 6). Referring to FIG. 8, a final end tuck **76** and final end folds **78** and **80** are taken in the wrapper, completing the package.

It will be noted from FIG. 8 that typically a small portion of end **52***c* of the strip **52** extends from inside the wrapper to a position outside the wrapper through the wrapper slits **42** and **44**. The end tucks and folds are typically adhesively secured to the strip **52** and to each other by the application of heat and pressure. The strip end **52***c* constitutes an accessible pull for the purpose of opening the package. The end **52***c* is pulled away from the end of the package as shown in FIG. 9 to tear the wrapper to render accessible the cigarettes therein. An adhesive may be employed on the outside surface of the fold **74**, for example, to adhesively secure the torn wrapper in a closed position, if desired, in order to reclose the package.

The wide flap **60**, shown in FIG. 9, which extends over almost the entire side of the package, provides a large area surface for the addition of printed material. By making slit **48** close to the end of the package, little of the tuck will show and more flap material will be available for printing. If a conventional rectangular blank were employed instead of the blank having the shape shown in FIG. 2, more blank material would have to be utilized to create a wide overlying side flap, since in conventional packages the overlying and underlying side flaps are of equal width. It is an unnecessary use of blank material to employ a wide underlying flap, since that flap is covered by the overlying flap. The use of wide and narrow side flaps as in the present invention is believed to provide approximately 7½% saving of blank material. The slit **48**, which permits the flap **60** to cover the tuck **54**, does not extend fully to edge **76** of the package. By the folding and sealing procedure that is followed (utilizing the partial fold **56** of FIG. 4A), the package may be completely sealed and the slit does not provide an opening by which air may enter the package.

Thus a unique package corner is formed in the wrapper. The face panel **62** and the side **60** and end **66** of the package are all substantially at right angles to each other. The tuck **54** is taken about the edge of the package joining the side **60** and end **66**. The partial fold **56** taken about the line **56***a* (from the inside end of slit **48** to the intersection of the face **62** and side **60** and end **66**) overlies the tuck, and the fold creating the flap **60** (about the edge of the package joining face **62** and side **60**) overlies the partial fold and tuck. This corner structure provides an effective seal while permitting maximum display area in the flap **60**.

FIG. 10 shows a modified package blank in accord-

ance with the invention. The blank is the same as one of the blanks **32** shown in FIG. 1, except for the end **78**, which includes a midflap **78***a* and two adjoining flaps **78***b* and **78***c*. Broken lines **79** and **80** represent fold lines in the blank and extend from end **78** (from points adjacent to the side edges of the flap **78***a*) to opposite end **81** of the blank. Side edges **82** and **84** of the blank are formed in the same fashion as are the side edges **34** and **36** of the blanks in FIG. 1. Slits **86** and **88** are included, corresponding to slits **46** and **48** in FIG. 1.

The blank in FIG. 10 is adapted to be formed into a package, as shown in FIGS. 11 to 13. Side face **90** is formed in the same fashion as the side face **60** of the package previously described in FIGS. 1 to 9. The end closure, however, is formed differently. Tucks **92** and **94** are first taken, as shown in FIG. 12, against the cigarettes in the package. Next, a fold **96** is completed downwardly against the ends of the cigarettes and overlying the tucks **92** and **94**. Finally, the flap **78***a* is folded downwardly against the ends of the cigarettes overlying the tucks **92** and **94** and fold **96** at this end of the package, so as to complete the package, as shown in FIG. 13. The flap **78***a* covers almost the entire end of the package and provides a closure which constitutes a large area surface for containing printed matter. Additionally, the side face **90** constitutes a wide flap, as described above.

In the embodiment of FIGS. 10–13, no strip of bendable material, such as strip **52** in FIG. 3, is employed. Typically, the wrapping material is of sufficient rigidity to retain the package shape as the cigarettes are withdrawn from the package. The tucks and folds in the package wrapper are adhesively secured to each other in forming the finished package. The flap **78***a* is slightly smaller than the end of the package to ensure that edges of the flap do not extend past edges of the package. The blank is cut slightly in line with the edges of the flap (cuts **98***a* and **98***b* in FIG. 10) to ensure the covering of folded parts **92***a* and **94***a* (FIG. 12) by the flap.

FIG. 14 shows another embodiment of the invention, employing still another form of blank shape. The blank of FIG. 14 is similar to one of the blanks **32** of FIG. 1, except that it is intended for a long side-to-long side wrap of a package, whereas the blank of FIG. 1 is intended as a short side-to-short side wrap. In this regard, a package is considered to have four sides, i.e., two long sides and two short sides. The short sides are conventionally termed "ends" of the package. The blanks of FIGS. 1 and 14 are similar to the extent that each includes a side edge having three successively connected segments, two of which are noncollinear and parallel, joined by a third, transverse segment. In FIG. 14, side edge **100** includes three such segments **100***a*, **100***b* and **100***c*. In addition, two other successively connected segments **100***d* and **100***e* are included. The segment **100***e* is collinear with the segment **100***a*, and the segment **100***d* joins together the adjacent ends of the edge segments **100***c* and **100***e*. In similar fashion, the other side edge **102** of the blank includes three successively connected segments **102***a*, **102***b* and **102***c*, as well as two additional segments **102***d* and **102***e*. End edges **104** and **106** of the blank are perpendicular to the side edge segments which they intersect. Slits **108***a* and **108***b* extend inwardly from the side edge segment **100***c*, while slits **110***a* and **110***b* extend inwardly from the side edge segment **102***c*. The slits **108***a* and **110***a* are collinear with respect to each other, as are the slits **108***b* and **110***b*.

The blank of FIG. 14 is formed into a package, as shown in FIG. 15. The wrapping procedure is long side-to-long side rather than short side-to-short side (end-to-end) as in FIGS. 2–9. The end of the blank adjacent to the end **106** overlaps the end of the blank adjacent to the edge **104**, as shown in FIGS. 15 and 16. These overlapping portions of the blank may be adhesively secured to each other in any suitable fashion. The ends of the package (short sides) are completed by employing a tuck and fold procedure similar to that employed in the long sides of the package shown in FIGS. 5–9. In particular, the sides of the package wrapper adjacent to the slits **110***a* and **110***b* are tucked inwardly against the ends of the cigarettes, as shown in FIG. 16, to form tucks **120** and **122**. These tucks constitute panels of the finished package (tuck panels) bounded by edge segments **102***b* and **102***d*. Next, the portion of the blank adjacent to the edge **102***a* is folded downwardly, as shown in FIG. 16, to form a narrow flap **126** which constitutes an extension of front face panel **124** of the package. Finally, the portion **128** of the blank adjacent to the edge **102***c* and constituting a wide flap extension of the other face panel of the package is folded against the ends of the cigarettes to overlie the tucks **120** and **122** and the narrow flap **126**. The tucks and flaps are adhesively secured to each other.

The finished package is shown in FIG. 17, and it will be noted that the wide flap **128** covers almost all of the end face of the package. The other end of the package is similarly closed. The wide flap **128** constitutes a large area surface suitable for containing printed matter. By making the slits **110***a* and **110***b*, shown in FIG. 15, closer to the long sides of the package, very little of the tucks **120** and **122** will be exposed, and the area of the wide flap **128** will be increased. The slits **110***a* and **110***b* may be located as close to the long sides of the package as desired.

FIG. 18 shows a web **130** of material, including individual blanks **132** similar to the blanks **32** of FIG. 1. Each blank **132** is the same as blank **32**, with the exception of a tab **134** formed in one end thereof. The tab **134** is employed as an opening device similar to the end **52***c* of the strip **52** shown in FIGS. 8 and 9. The formation of a package from one of the blanks of FIG. 18 is shown in FIGS. 19–21. It will be noted that the package does not include a strip **52** as does the package of FIGS. 5–9. The completion of the wrapper in FIG. 19 about the cigarettes, specifically, the completion of side tuck **136** and side folds **138** and **140** on each side of the package, is the same as the side tuck and side fold completion shown in FIGS. 5–9. The end of the package is closed in much the same fashion. In particular, a first end tuck **142** is completed, followed by end folds **144** and **146**, to close off one-half of the open end of the package. Next, a corresponding end tuck is taken in the wrapper at the tab **134**, forming end tuck **134'**, shown in FIG. 21. Following this, end folds **148** and **150** are completed over the end tuck to complete the package, as shown in FIG. 21. It will be noted that the tab **134** extends outside the wrapper through slits **152** and **154** in the wrapper. Thus, in order to open the package, the tab **134** is pulled away from the end of the package, thereby tearing the wrapper, as shown in FIG. 22. An adhesive may be employed on the outside surface of the fold **146**, for example, to adhesively secure the torn flap **156** in a closed position against the ends of the cigarettes, if desired, in order to reclose the package following the initial tearing of the wrapper.

A number of embodiments of the invention have been disclosed. It is apparent that the embodiments are susceptible of modification. Hence, the invention should not be taken to be limited specifically to the embodiments shown, but should be taken to be defined by the following claims.

I claim:

1. In a blank for a package having a first side edge comprising first, second and third successively connected segments, the first and third segments being noncollinear with respect to each other, the second segment joining together adjacent ends of the first and third segments, the improvement comprising a slit in the blank extending inwardly from said third segment from a point adjacent to said second segment to aid in the formation of a tuck and fold at a corner in the package formed from the blank.

2. A blank for a package having a first side edge comprising first, second and third successively connected segments, the first and third segments being noncollinear with respect to each other, the second segment joining together

adjacent ends of the first and third segments, wherein the blank has a second side edge comprising three successively connected segments that are opposite to and parallel to the three successively connected segments of the first side edge.

3. A blank for a package as defined in claim 2, wherein said blank has first and second end edges at the ends of the blank joining together the first and second side edges.

4. A blank for a package as defined in claim 3 wherein said first and second end edges are substantially perpendicular to said first and second side edges.

5. A blank for a package as defined in claim 4, including a slit in each end of the blank extending inwardly from the end edge of the blank.

6. A blank for a package as defined in claim 5, wherein the slits formed in the ends of the blank are collinear with respect to each other.

7. A blank for a package as defined in claim 6, including a slit in the blank extending inwardly from said second side edge toward said first side edge.

8. A blank for a package as defined in claim 2, wherein one of the ends of the blank includes a tab extending away from the main body of the blank.

9. A blank for a package having a first side edge comprising first, second and third successively connected segments, the first and third segments being noncollinear with respect to each other, the second segment joining together adjacent ends of the first and third segments, wherein the first side edge of the blank includes fourth and fifth segments successively connected to the third segment, the first and fifth segments being collinear with respect to each other and the fourth segment joining together the third and fifth segments.

10. A blank for a package as defined in claim 9, including two slits in the blank extending inwardly from said third segment from points adjacent to said second and fourth segments.

11. A blank for a package as defined in claim 9, wherein the blank has a second side edge comprising five successively connected segments that are opposite to the five successively connected segments of the first side edge, all of the opposed edge segments of the blank being parallel with respect to each other except the fourth segments in the side edges.

12. A blank for a package as defined in claim 11, including two slits in the blank extending inwardly from said third segment of said first side edge from points adjacent to said second and fourth segments, and two other slits extending inwardly from said second side edge that are collinear with respect to the two slits from the first side edge.

13. A package formed from the blank of claim 2 and having two opposing faces and a side joining the opposed faces, comprising a wrapper covering a first face of the package and having a wide flap extending from the first face along the side of the package so as to cover substantially more than half of the package side, the second face having a narrow flap extending from the second face along said side and being overlapped, at least in part, by said wide flap and covering substantially less than half of said package side.

14. A package having two opposing faces and a side joining the opposed faces, comprising a wrapper covering a first face of the package and having a wide flap extending from the first face along the side of the package so as to cover substantially more than half of the package side, the second face having a narrow flap extending from the second face along said side and being overlapped, at least in part, by said wide flap and covering substantially less than half of said package side, wherein said wide flap is slit inwardly from the outer edge thereof adjacent an end of the package, said slit extending inwardly toward but not to the edge of the package joining the side and first face, permitting a tuck and fold to be formed adjacent the end of the package sealing the package while providing a substantially full covering of the side of the package by the wide flap as well as a substantially full covering of the tuck so formed.

15. A package as defined in claim 14, wherein said tuck is taken against said side of said package and adjoins a partial fold formed from a part of said wide flap, said partial fold underlying said wide flap and overlying said tuck, said partial fold being about a line from the inner end of said slit and to an adjacent corner of the package.

16. A package for cigarettes as defined in claim 15, wherein said package is rectangular in section and includes two sides covered by wide and narrow flaps.

17. A package as defined in claim 16, wherein one of said sides of said package constitutes the portion of the package which may be opened to gain access to the cigarettes within the package.

18. A package having two opposing faces and a side joining the opposed faces, comprising a wrapper covering a first face of the package and having a wide flap extending from the first face along the side of the package so as to cover substantially more than half of the package side, the second face having a narrow flap extending from the second face along said side and being overlapped, at least inpart, by said wide flap and covering substantially less than half of said package side, wherein an end of said package is covered by a second wide flap constituting an extension of one of the faces of the wrapper, said second wide flap covering substantially the entire surface of said package end.

19. A corner section of a package, said package having two intersecting sides substantially at right angles to each other and an intersecting face substantially perpendicular to the sides, comprising a wrapper extending from the face along one of the sides, a tuck in said wrapper taken against the other side of the package about the edge of the package joining said sides, said wrapper being slit inwardly from an outer edge thereof adjacent to said edge joining said sides, said slit extending inwardly toward but not to the edge of the package joining said face and said other side, and a partial fold formed from a part of said wrapper, said partial fold being about a line from the inner end of said slit to the corner of the package defined by the intersection of said sides and face.

20. A corner section of a package as defined in claim 19, wherein said wrapper is folded about the edge of the package joining said face and said other side, said fold being against said other package side and overlying said partial fold which in turn overlies said tuck.

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