H. A. SÉVIGNÉ.

PACKAGE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 24, 1913.

1,104,739.

Patented July 21, 1914.

Fig. 1.

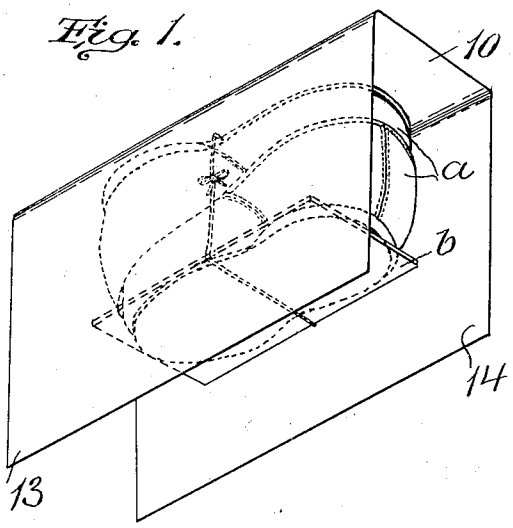


Fig. 2.

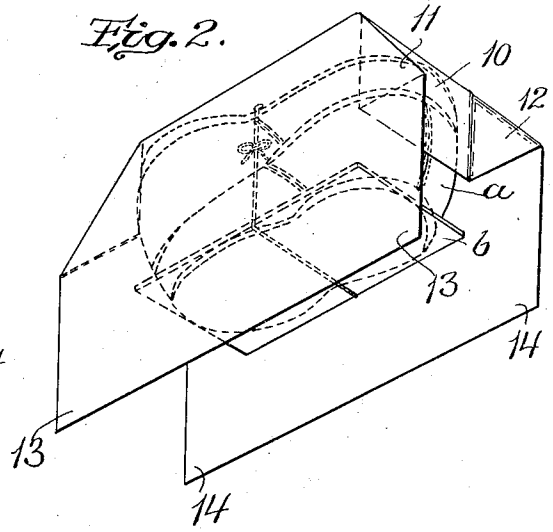


Fig. 3.

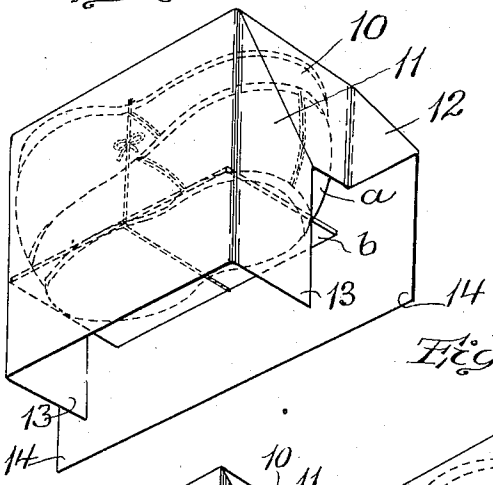


Fig. 4.

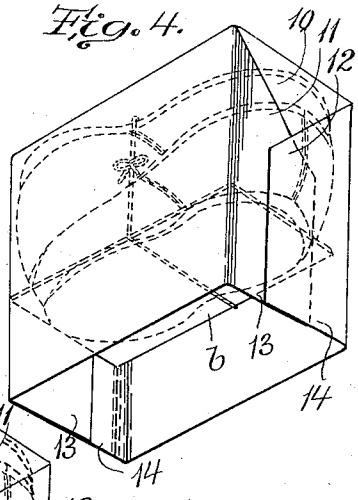


Fig. 6

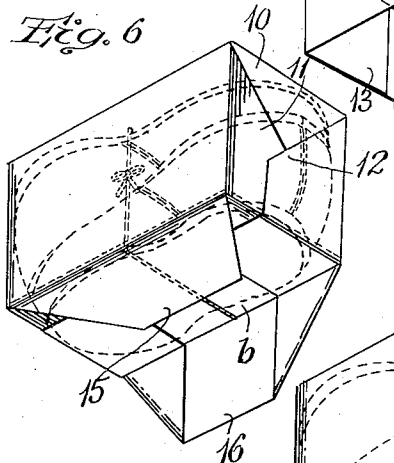


Fig. 5.

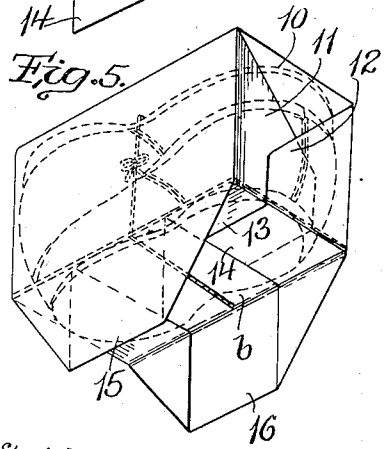
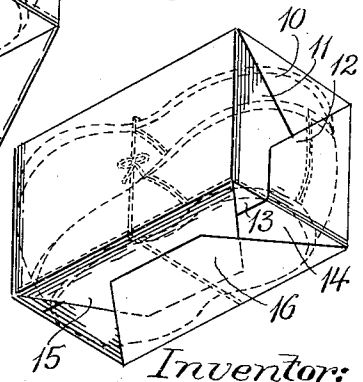


Fig. 7.



Witnesses:
P. W. Pezzetti
H. A. Kahn

Inventor:
H. A. Sévigné
by Wright Brown Quinby & May
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRI A. SÉVIGNÉ, OF WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS.

PACKAGE.

1,104,739. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 21, 1914.

Application filed March 24, 1913. Serial No. 756,338.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRI A. SÉVIGNÉ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Winthrop, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Packages, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the packaging of articles of merchandise, and has particular reference to such articles as require that they shall be wrapped air-tight, so as to exclude moisture or prevent the articles from drying, although my invention is not limited to the furnishing of packages wrapped in moisture-proof material.

It is customary to inclose many articles of merchandise in boxes and then wrap the boxes, and it is also customary to inclose the articles in wrappers without employing boxes. When boxes are employed, a surface or the surfaces thereof will provide a convenient area for the overlapping of the flaps of the flexible wrapper such as paper, but the expense of the box has to be considered, as well as the double operation of first placing the articles in the box, and then wrapping the box. If the merchandise is irregular in form, or if there are a number of the articles to be wrapped, it is difficult to dispense with the box and apply the wrapper smoothly and tightly, and so that it will not open in places, especially at the ends.

The object of my invention is to save the material and space which is wasted when articles of merchandise are inclosed in boxes and wrapped, and still to provide a package which is securely wrapped and having all of the folds of the wrapper smoothly laid and secured by the final fold.

To these ends the invention consists in the package which I shall now proceed to describe and claim.

Figures 1 to 7 of the accompanying drawings illustrate in perspective, and successively, the several steps which may be employed, although I do not limit myself to the specific order illustrated and described hereinafter of the steps of the wrapping operation.

For the purpose of illustrating articles of merchandise, I have chosen a pair of shoes, indicated at *a*, but the articles may be of any substance or material, as for instance, food products, as biscuit or sausages, or even a single article which is so irregular in shape or contour as to afford no such flat surface as will enable the final folds of the wrapper to be held thereagainst.

In carrying out my invention, I first assemble with the articles of merchandise a stiffener sheet or board *b*, which may be of pasteboard, or any other suitable material. Preferably, the stiffener is rectangular in form and has an area equal to, or slightly greater than the lateral area of the article or articles placed or piled thereon.

The wrapper of flexible material such as paper, preferably rendered moisture proof, as by being treated with paraffin, is rectangular, and the operation of folding is such that all of the corners of the wrapper are turned in underneath the stiffener so as to be held by overlying folds. While the wrapping may be performed by hand, I prefer to use such a machine as is illustrated in my application filed January 11, 1911, Serial No. 602,062, in which the successive operation of the folders is such as to cause the end folds to be so tucked inside other portions of the wrapper that said end folds will be held by the final flap, which is usually sealed, as by means of melted paraffin.

The first operation consists of bringing the middle portion of the wrapper in contact with the top of the merchandise resting upon the stiffener and folding the wrapper across the top and against the two sides thereof, as shown in Fig. 1. Then middle end portions 10 of the wrapper are folded against the ends of the article or articles, as shown in Fig. 2, while still leaving the corners and portions of the side edges of the wrapper unfolded and projecting beyond the ends of the stiffener *b*. The next operations are to turn the folds or doubled portions 11, 12, of the wrapper toward each other and overlap them, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Next, the overlapped corner portions 13, 14, are folded in against the bottom or stiffener *b*, as shown in Fig. 5, the two pairs of corners at opposite ends being turned toward each other. Then the flaps or side edge portions 15, 16, are overlapped upon each other and against the bottom of the stiffener, the final flap 16 extending in the same direction as the outermost folds 12, at the ends of the package. It will thus be seen that any sealing operation of the final flap 16 confines all of the corners and underlying flaps and edge portions between it and the bottom or outer surface of the stiffener *b*. The edges of the corner portions 13, 14,

of the wrapper are located against the bottom, or outer surface of the stiffener so that they will be held by the sealing of the final flap.

I do not limit myself to the exact order of the folding as illustrated by the sequence of Figs. 4, 5, and 6, as substantially the same advantages may be obtained by folding the portion 15 to the position of Fig. 6, as the next step after the Fig. 4 illustration, and then folding in the corners 13. The only difference is that by this last-mentioned order of folding, the corners 13, 14, will be confined between the flaps 15, 16, instead of between the flap 15 and the bottom or stiffener *b*. In either case, the final flap 16, which, in practice, is preferably sealed, confines and holds the opposite flap 15 and also all corners.

The stiffener gives form to the side of the package against which the final flap of the wrapper is laid and sealed, and it also enables the final flap 16 to bind or hold between it and said stiffener the extreme end portions of the wrapper. When the final flap is sealed, this insures permanence of the closure, so that the contents of the package cannot become exposed, nor acquire moisture, nor exude it. This is because all of the flaps are retained in closely overlapped condition, and this is done without the employment of a box interposed between the wrapper and the articles.

It will be observed that the package when complete, has its top and two sides and portions of its ends, covered by only a single thickness of the wrapper material, and consequently, there can be no bunching of the wrapper material at these points. The ends of the package, of course, have some overlapped portions of double thickness, comprising the upper portions of the end folds 11, 12, but portions of these same folds 11, 12, including the corners 13, 14, are laid against the bottom of the package and confined there. The method of folding is such that the portions 11, 12, at the ends of the packages are very smooth, and are held flat and do not project so as to be caught upon or by other objects, in such manner as to permit end portions to be pulled out so as to open or partially open the package. In other words, the middle portions 10 of the end folds are overlapped by doubled portions 11, 12, and the latter are held securely, due to the fact that the portions 13, 14, are drawn down and carried in under the bottom and held there, so that there is no bunching of the wrapper material at the ends of the package, such as would be liable to be pulled out. Without the stiffener *b*, or some flat surface, it would be impossible to so fold the wrapper as to enable a final fold to be sealed and perform the function of retaining all other or preceding folds.

The package is easy to produce, and is economical, both as to the time spent in wrapping, and the cost of the material employed. It practically dispenses with all but the bottom of the box usually employed, the wrapper taking the place of all but the bottom of said box.

The terms designating certain portions of the merchandise or complete package, such as "top", "ends", "sides", and "bottom" are employed in a relative sense for purposes of description, and without intent to limit myself thereby. It has been more convenient to explain the invention by the employment of terms such as quoted, but it will be obvious that if the merchandise were of other form, such terms might not so clearly apply as when the merchandise is elongated in form. So far as the term "bottom" is concerned, it is to be understood that I mean that portion of the package which supports or includes the final folds which are, in practice, preferably sealed.

The figures of the drawing illustrate the steps in their sequence, as in the application Ser. No. 602,062, but obviously, the packaging, when done by a machine, might proceed while the merchandise and the wrapper are being moved in other than an upward direction.

It is to be understood that the invention relates especially to the packaging of articles of merchandise which are not only irregular in form, but of a yielding nature. Hard and uniform articles are easily wrapped in other ways so that the flaps will not unfold or pull away.

I claim:

1. A package comprising a flat stiffener, a plurality of irregular-shaped articles in contact with one surface of said stiffener, and a flexible wrapper in contact with the articles and having its edge portions turned in and folded against the other surface of said stiffener, a single final edge portion overlying all the other edge portions.

2. A package comprising a flat stiffener, merchandise supported by said stiffener, and a flexible wrapper completely inclosing the stiffener and merchandise and holding them together, said wrapper having its edge portions turned in and overlapped and folded against the bottom of the stiffener, a single final flap or edge portion overlying all other turned in edge portions.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

HENRI A. SÉVIGNÉ.

Witnesses:
A. W. HARRISON,
P. W. PEZZETTI.