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(54) **A PACKET OF SMOKING ARTICLES**

PACKUNG FÜR RAUCHARTIKEL

PAQUET D'ARTICLES À FUMER

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Description

Field of the invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a packet of smoking articles.

[0002] The present invention can be advantageous applied to a packet of cigarettes to which the following description will explicitly refer, without thereby losing generality.

[0003] It should be noted that, in the present text, reference will be made indiscriminately to the specific example of "cigarettes" rather than to the more generic expression "smoking articles", without however losing generality in relation to other types of articles (such as cigars, cigarettes or cigarillos, electronic cigarettes or ecigs; auxiliary products such as filters, refills for ecigs and other tobacco-based products, or with alternative or tobacco-replacement components).

[0004] With reference to the document WO2008/142540 owned by the same Applicant, a rigid packet of smoking articles of the hinged-lid type is known.

[0005] The packets of the type in question have: an outer cup-shaped container, having an open upper end and a lid, which is shaped like a cup and is hinged to the outer container to rotate, with respect to the outer container itself, between an open position and a closed position of the open upper end; an inner wrapper, which is housed inside the container, encloses the cigarettes and has an opening for extracting cigarettes, which is closed by a closing label.

[0006] The closing label is fixed to the cover so that by opening or closing the lid, the extraction opening is simultaneously opened and closed through the closing label. For this object, the label is at least partially coated, on the inner side, with a repositionable adhesive material (for example, a pressure-sensitive adhesive).

[0007] Packets of the type in question are increasingly being used as they allow the smoking articles contained therein to be preserved better and longer.

[0008] The closing label used in these packets is a label made of plastic materials, while the blank from which the outer container is formed is made of cardboard. To attach the closing label to the lid, a water-based glue is used as this type of glue allows, during the packet-manufacturing phase, adjustments of the relative position of the label and the folded blank.

[0009] In order to improve the packet from an aesthetic point of view and with the object of meeting market demands, "laminated" blanks should be used for producing packets of the type described above. In particular, these blanks comprise a coating of the cardboard layer with a layer of plastic or metal material: for example, this coating layer may be a film made of PET, metallized PET (MET PET), polypropylene, aluminum or a finishing layer transferred or sprayed onto the surface of the card (for example, vacuum metallization or transfer metallization). This coating allows aesthetic effects to be achieved that

are not obtainable with common cardboard.

[0010] However, since the label (which, as mentioned, is made of a plastic material) must be glued to the outer layer of the blank, the use of these "laminated" blanks involves the fact of having to glue together two materials that are not able to absorb the water-based glue: therefore, it is not possible to fasten the label to the "laminated" blank in a reasonable time.

[0011] This problem could be solved by using hot glue; however, hot glue is not suitable as, by instantaneously fixing the label to the blank, it does not allow adjustments of the lid with respect to the label during the packet-manufacturing step. This leads to undesirable aesthetic effects, which are not compatible with the required quality standards: for example, wrinkles in the label or inner wrapper, or a slightly raised lid that is misaligned with respect to the container.

[0012] WO2019/155200 and WO2019/145689 represent prior art of possible interest as technical background.

[0013] The present invention aims to provide a packet of articles that overcomes the aforesaid drawbacks. In particular, the object of the present invention is to provide a packet of smoking articles of the type described above (i.e. with the closing label fixed to the lid), and which is improved from an aesthetic point of view, in particular, that is more attractive in the eyes of the consumer.

[0014] At the same time, one objective of the present invention is that of producing a packet of high quality in terms of robustness and manufacturing precision.

[0015] The objectives indicated above are achieved by means of a packet solution having the characteristics referred to in claim 1. The present invention also relates to a method according to claim 12. The claims form an integral part of the disclosure provided here.

[0016] As will be seen in detail below, the packet solution described here allows the use of a sheet or blank formed of plastic or metal materials, for producing the outer casing of the packet, such as, for example, PET, metallized PET (MET PET), polypropylene, aluminum, etc., which allows aesthetic effects to be achieved that cannot be obtained with a common sheet of cardboard.

[0017] The indicated materials share the fact that they are non-absorbent, with reference to liquids or paste substances.

[0018] This aspect makes it unfeasible to replace common cardboard blanks with blanks made of the materials indicated, as these materials involve the formation of packets that do not meet the required quality standards; in other words, attaching the label to the packet lid does not meet the required specifications.

[0019] In fact, as previously mentioned, the presence of non-absorbent material creates problems in the gluing step of the adhesive label to the lid of the outer casing. This operation is commonly performed through the use of liquid-based cold glue, usually water-based glue: the gluing process is not immediate, but is only activated when its liquid component begins to decrease, for ex-

ample, due to absorption. In the application in question, this aspect is exploited to allow small adjustments in position to be made to the outer casing and the label even after being glued together.

[0020] However, on blanks with non-absorbent material, the liquid component of the glue is not absorbed, and the glue struggles to activate (or rather, to start the cross-linking process), requiring an extremely long time, which is incompatible with an industrial process.

[0021] To overcome the aforesaid drawback, it is theoretically possible to envisage the use of hot glue instead of cold glue. The Applicant, however, was able to verify that the use of hot glue totally eliminates the possibility of subjecting the label and the lid of the outer casing to adjustments in position, so that the packets obtained have greater inaccuracies, and the production quality is lower compared to the production of packets with cardboard blanks and gluing with a liquid-based glue, in particular, a water-based glue.

[0022] According to the present invention, to overcome the aforesaid drawback, the packet solution described here provides a layer of absorbent material on the label, or on the lid of the outer casing, which is designed to define the connection area of the label with the lid, or the connection area of the lid with the label, and on which glue is applied.

[0023] This layer of absorbent material is arranged in combination with the non-absorbent material of which the label or the outer casing of the packet is made, and, during formation of the packet, functions to absorb the liquid component of the glue, so that the glue can activate.

[0024] As will be seen in detail below, with respect to known solutions, the layer of absorbent material indicated may be an additional material that also composes the final structure of the label or of the outer casing. Alternatively, and with specific reference to the embodiment in which this layer of absorbent material is arranged on the outer casing, it can instead be obtained from the same cardboard material of which the outer casing is formed.

[0025] Further characteristics and advantages of the invention will become evident from the description that follows with reference to the attached drawings, provided purely by way of non-limiting example, wherein:

- Figure 1 represents an example of a packet according to the present invention, according to an axonometric view;
- Figure 2 represents the inner wrapper of the packet of Figure 1, extracted from the outer casing;
- Figure 3 represents the blank of the outer casing of the packet of Figure 1;
- Figures 4A, 4B, and 4C represent different embodiment examples of the label of the packet of Figure 1;

- Figure 5 represents, in a cross-sectional view, a detail of the packet of Figure 1 according to the first embodiment of the present invention;
- 5 - Figure 6 represents the blank of the outer casing of the packet of Figure 1 according to a second embodiment not forming part of the present invention; - Figure 7 represents, according to an axonometric view, a detail of the packet of Figure 1 according to the second embodiment. In the following description various specific details are illustrated aimed at a thorough understanding of the embodiments. The embodiments may be implemented without one or more of the specific details, or with other methods, components, materials, etc. In other cases, known structures, materials or operations are not shown or described in detail to avoid obscuring various aspects of the embodiments.

[0026] The references used here are only for convenience and do not therefore define the field of protection or the scope of the embodiments.

[0027] With reference to Figures 1, 2 and 3, the packet described here, indicated - in its entirety - by the reference number 10, comprises an inner wrapper 2 that wraps a group of cigarettes P, and an outer casing 4 that contains the group of cigarettes P wrapped in the inner wrapper 2.

[0028] The outer casing 4 consists of a folded sheet (commonly referred to as a "blank") that defines:

- a cup-shaped container 4A, in particular having a bottom 40, a front wall 41, a rear wall 42 and two opposite side walls 43 (only one is visible in the Figure); and
- 35 - a cup-shaped lid 4B, in particular having an upper wall 44, a front wall 45, a rear wall 46 and two opposite side walls 47.

[0029] The lid 4B is hinged to the container 4A, around a folding line I, to be movable between a closed position, wherein the group of cigarettes P wrapped in the inner wrapper 2 is completely closed inside the casing formed by the container 4A and the lid 4B, and an open position, wherein the lid 4B is folded towards the rear side of the packet, exposing the inner wrapper 2 and the group of cigarettes P to the external environment. The cigarettes rise above the walls 41, 42 and 43 of the container 4A through the upper opening 4' defined by the upper edges of the same walls.

[0030] The inner wrapper 2 wraps the group of cigarettes P so as to completely enclose them therein, and has a cut-out portion 2A which is positioned on the upper end of the group of cigarettes P, and with which the opening 2' is obtained for extracting the cigarettes.

[0031] The packet 10 also comprises an adhesive label 8, which is applied onto the inner wrapper 2 in order to completely cover the portion 2A. For reasons that will

become evident, the adhesive that covers the label 8 on the side intended to be applied to the wrapper 2 is divided into permanent adhesive (which is positioned on the portion 2A) and repositionable adhesive (for example, a pressure adhesive) which is positioned, instead, on the surrounding part of the label. In addition, the part of the label 8 fixed to the rear face of the inner wrapper 2 may be provided with permanent glue or repositionable glue.

[0032] The label 8 has a substantially rectangular profile and is applied over the upper end of the inner wrapper 2 so as to partially extend on the front face and on the rear face of the wrapper 2. The label 8 is attached to the front wall 45 of the lid 4B, with its end portion positioned on the front side of the inner wrapper 2.

[0033] In this way, the displacement of the lid 4B from the closed position to the open position, and vice versa, causes, at the same time, the lifting and lowering of the label 8, respectively, and, consequently, also the opening and closing of the extraction opening 2'; the portion 2A in fact follows the label 8 in the same movements, being attached thereto by means of permanent adhesive.

[0034] On the other hand, the repositionable adhesive allows re-sealing of the wrapper 2 to be guaranteed.

[0035] The wrapper 2 may be composed of a sheet of heat-sealable material, for producing hermetically sealed wrappers, or of a multilayer sheet (i.e. a blank) with a base layer of paper or cardboard. In addition, it should be noted that the opening 2' of the inner wrapper 2 could be obtained by means of a through opening in the heat-sealable sheet or in the blank used to make the inner wrapper 2.

[0036] The lid 4B and the label 8 have respective areas A1 and A2 for their mutual connection, which are attached to each other through a layer of glue 7. Due to the advantages discussed above, the glue 7 used is a cold glue or a liquid-based glue (in particular water-based), which is activated by the absorption (i.e. removal) of the liquid component.

[0037] In a manner known per se, the label 8 is made of one or more layers of plastic material (for example, PET and/or polypropylene) to exhibit a mechanical behavior of a resilient type, which allows it to deform during the movements of the lid 4B but without undergoing permanent plastic deformations.

[0038] As anticipated above, in the packet described here, the outer casing 4 externally includes plastic or metal materials to provide a particular aesthetic appearance to the casing.

[0039] For example, the sheet or blank 100 (see Figure 3) that forms the outer shell may include PET, metallized PET (MET PET), polypropylene or aluminum.

[0040] In preferred embodiments, the blank 100 has a multilayer laminar structure consisting of a sheet of cardboard 101 and a sheet 103 of plastic or metal material coupled thereto.

[0041] In alternative embodiments, the blank 100 is, instead, constituted by a sheet of cardboard prepared with a coating of plastic or metal material made through a

printing process or an equivalent process for the transfer of a layer of material.

[0042] By way of example, the cardboard sheet may be of the SBS or FBB type, and may have a thickness between 300 microns and 400 microns, and a density between 200 g/m² and 270 g/m².

[0043] The sheet of plastic and metal material coupled to the cardboard sheet may have a thickness between 6 microns and 30 microns. In the case of a plastic or metal coating, this can have a thickness below 1 micron.

[0044] The blank 100 has two opposite faces, only one of which defines the outer surface of the casing 4, and this will be the face defined by the layer of plastic or metal material, i.e. the upper face 100A with reference to the example of Figure 3.

[0045] Still with reference to Figure 3, the blank 100 has a predetermined profile and a series of predefined folding lines to allow the casing 4 to be obtained through a predetermined sequence of folding operations performed on the blank.

[0046] With reference now to Figures 1 and 3, it will be noted that the front wall 45 of the lid 4B of the casing is formed by a portion 102 of the blank, which defines the outer surface of this wall, and by an end flap 104, which is folded against the inner side of the portion 102 to stiffen the structure of the lid, and to form its lower edge (with a folding line, rather than a cut line).

[0047] Due to the flap 104, the plastic/metal material that defines the face 100A of the blank is, therefore, found in the casing 4 formed, also on the inner surface of the front wall 45 of its lid 4B, in particular, precisely at the area where the label 8 must be glued (i.e. in the connection area A1 of the lid 4B).

[0048] The plastic/metal materials indicated above are non-absorbent materials, unlike paper or cardboard, which can be considered absorbent materials. Incidentally, it should be noted that the term "absorbent" (and similarly the term "non-absorbent") used in this discussion is to be understood in a general way, as the ability of the material to absorb a liquid or a paste substance. For the application described here, single-layer materials, in particular paper, have been demonstrated to be particularly suitable. Preferably, the layer of absorbent paper material is uncoated. Preferably, the layer of absorbent material is a mono-layer of paper material with high inner resistance (in other words, the resistance to delamination of the paper layer must be greater than or equal to the bonding strength of the layer to the lid 4B and/or to the label 8).

[0049] In view of the above, it will be noted that, in the absence of additional measures, both the connection area A1 of the lid 4B with the label 8, and the area A2 connecting the label 8 with the lid 4B, would both be defined by non-absorbent material, which would generate the problems discussed at the beginning for the gluing of the two components.

[0050] To overcome this drawback, the packet solution described here includes a layer of absorbent material 50

specially designed to define, at least in part, one or the other of the two connection areas A1 and A2.

[0051] Preferably, the area of the layer of absorbent material 50 is equal to or greater than the area of one of the two connection areas A1, A2. In other words, the glue 7 is only arranged at the layer of absorbent material 50.

[0052] Alternatively, the area of the layer of absorbent material 50 could be smaller than the area of one of the two connection areas A1, A2. In this case, the glue 7 is arranged partly at the layer of absorbent material 50 and partly outside said layer of absorbent material 50.

[0053] Preferably, the layer of absorbent material 50 is capable of absorbing a liquid; in particular, it is capable of absorbing the liquid-based (in particular water-based) glue 7. Advantageously, the layer of absorbent material 50 favors the drying of the glue 7, while allowing adjustment of the position of the label 8 during the packet-manufacturing method.

[0054] In accordance with a preferred embodiment, the layer of absorbent material 50 is made of a paper material. Advantageously, it allows the absorption of the glue in order to favor its drying and is, at the same time, economical. In particular, the layer of absorbent material is a mono-layer of paper material with high inner resistance (in other words, the resistance to delamination of the paper layer must be greater than or equal to the bonding strength of the layer to the lid 4B or to the label 8). Preferably, the layer of absorbent paper material is uncoated.

[0055] According to a first embodiment of the present invention (see Figures 4A, 4B, 4C), the label 8 is arranged with a layer of absorbent material 50, which at least partially defines the connection area A2, and which is permanently coupled to the sheet of plastic material constituting the basic structure of the label (indicated in these Figures by reference 80). The layer 50 is arranged on the side of the sheet 80 facing the connection area A1 (Figure 5). Preferably, the absorbent layer 50 consists of a sheet of paper.

[0056] The absorbent layer 50 may cover the entire side of the sheet 80 (Figure 4A) or it may only cover one or more predefined regions (Figures 4B and 4C).

[0057] In this regard, Figure 4A illustrates an embodiment example of the label 8, wherein the layer 50 completely covers the sheet 80 of plastic material. Figure 4B, on the other hand, illustrates an example wherein the layer 50 has a limited extension to substantially define only the connection area A2, and is positioned in proximity to and along the end edge 81 of the sheet 80, where such an area is provided. Figure 4C illustrates yet another example, wherein the layer 50 used in the example of Figure 2 is combined with another layer 50' (preferably of the same material as the layer 50), which is positioned on the opposite edge 81' of the sheet 81, and has the function of causing, at this area, an overall thickness of the label identical to the thickness at the edge 81, where the first layer 50 is applied. This arrangement facilitates the manipulation of the labels 8 during production of the

packets, allowing, in particular, production of reels of labels having a regular cylindrical geometry like the common reels of material used in the sector of interest here. The same advantage is obtained with the label 8 of the embodiment example of Figure 4A, but through a greater use of material.

[0058] In any case, it can be noted that the layer 50, and/or the layer 50' of the embodiment example of Figures 4A-4C, may be coupled to the sheet 80 within the production cycle of the supplier of the sheet 80 or directly in the packet-forming machine.

[0059] In preferred embodiments, the label 8 has a multilayer laminar structure, formed by the sheet 80 of plastic material and the sheet of paper 50, which are coupled (by means of a permanent adhesive) due to the effect of a lamination process.

[0060] In alternative embodiments, the sheet of paper 50 is, instead, an adhesive sheet applied to the sheet of plastic material.

[0061] As discussed above, the layer 50 of absorbent material has the function of absorbing the liquid component of the glue in order to allow its activation, when this, during the process of forming the packets, is applied to the connection area A1 or A2, for mutual fastening of the lid 4B and the label 8. The structural characteristics (in particular thickness and density) of the layer 50 responsible for its absorption capacity, can, obviously, be selected according to the requirements of individual applications. By way of example, for some applications, a sheet of paper is used with a thickness between 30 microns and 80 microns, and a density between 25 g/m² and 70 g/m². Preferably, the paper sheet is an uncoated mono-layer with high inner resistance (in other words, the resistance to delamination of the paper layer must be greater than or equal to the bonding strength of the layer to the lid 4B and/or to the label 8).

[0062] Moreover, with reference to the embodiment example of Figure 4A, wherein the layer 50 completely covers the sheet of plastic material, the thickness of the layer 50 must, in any case, be limited (but in any case such as to ensure the absorption of the glue 7), in order not to alter the resilient behavior given to the label by the plastic sheet. Advantageously, the embodiment of Figure 4C is particularly advantageous since the central part of the label 8 does not provide the absorbent layer, so as to maintain the usual flexibility characteristics of traditional labels 8.

[0063] According to an alternative embodiment not illustrated, the label 8 comprises a sheet 80 of plastic material, which is totally (or almost totally) covered by the layer 50 of absorbent material (in particular, paper) in a manner similar to the label 8 illustrated in Figure 4A. However, this embodiment, not illustrated, envisages that the layer 50 is attached (by means of permanent glue) to the plastic sheet 80 only at the edges 81, 81'. Advantageously, in this embodiment, the resilient behavior of the label 8 does not change since the central part of the label 8 is not stiffened by the layer 50.

[0064] According to a further embodiment not forming part of the present invention (see Figures 6 and 7), which is alternative to the one described above, the outer casing 4 has the layer of absorbent material 50, which is designed to define the connection area A1. In this case, the label 8 can be made in a conventional manner and, therefore, be formed solely of plastic (non-absorbent) material.

[0065] On the blank 100, the layer 50 is arranged on the face 100A and, in particular, on the flap 104, to define, in the casing formed, at least one portion of the inner surface of the front wall 45 of the lid 4B.

[0066] According to this embodiment, it is preferable that the layer 50 is contained within the perimeter of the flap 104 in order not to be visible on the outer surface of the formed casing.

[0067] Similarly to what has been described above, the layer 50 is preferably a sheet of paper. It can consist of a sheet of paper applied to the flap 104 of the blank 100. This sheet of paper may be adhesive or be glued to the flap 104 of the blank 100.

[0068] Alternatively, the layer 50 can be made up of the same cardboard base layer that constitutes the blank 100, left uncovered on the face 100A only at the flap 104, to define the connection area A1.

[0069] For this embodiment it is preferable to use a blank consisting of a sheet of cardboard with a coating of plastic or metal material made by means of a printing process, due to the ease with which this type of process allows an empty area to be created in the coating in a predetermined position.

[0070] In view of the above, it can be noted that the packet 10 according to the embodiments described does not require, for its production, any particular modification of the packet-forming machine, but simply requires supplying the machine with new materials as described above. According to another embodiment (not illustrated) of the second embodiment of the present invention, the layer of absorbent material 50 arranged to define at least in part the connection area A1, is obtained on the casing 4 through an additional folded flap carried on the flap 104, which is arranged so as to face the cardboard layer of the blank 100 towards the connection area A2. Unlike the previous examples, this additional embodiment obviously requires an additional folding operation directly by the packet-forming machine as well as a different gluing pattern.

[0071] Of course, without prejudice to the principle of the invention, the details of construction and the embodiments may vary, even significantly, with respect to those illustrated here, purely by way of non-limiting example, without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the attached claims.

Claims

1. A packet (1) of smoking articles, of the type compris-

ing:

- a group of smoking articles (P);
- an inner wrapper (2) which is wrapped around said group of smoking articles (P) and comprises an opening (2') for extracting said smoking articles;
- an outer casing (4) containing said group of smoking articles (P) wrapped in said inner wrapper (2), wherein said outer casing (4) is made of a blank (100) that is folded so as to define:

- a container (4A) which is cup-shaped and has an upper opening (4'); - a lid (4B) which is cup-shaped and is hinged to said container (4A) so as to be movable between an open position and a closed position;
- a label (8), which is applied on said extraction opening (2') and is attached, by means of glue (7), to said lid (4B) in such a way that the movement of said lid (4B) from said closed position to said open position, and vice versa, causes - at the same time - opening and closing, respectively, of said extraction opening (2') by means of said label (8);

wherein said label (8) and said lid (4B) are reciprocally attached at relative connection areas (A1, A2), wherein said glue (7) is liquid-based glue, particularly water-based glue, said packet being **characterized in that** it has a layer (50) of absorbent material, which is provided on said label (8) so as to define at least partially the area (A2) connecting said label (8) to said lid (4B), and on which said glue is applied.

2. A packet according to claim 1, wherein said label (8) comprises a sheet (80) of plastic material and said layer (50) of absorbent material, which is permanently coupled to said sheet (80) of plastic material, said layer (50) of absorbent material defining at least partially said area (A2) connecting said label (8) to said lid (4B).
3. A packet according to claim 2, wherein said label (8) comprises a multilayer laminar structure, made by a lamination process, which is formed of a sheet (80) of plastic material and a paper sheet (50).
4. A packet according to claim 2, wherein said layer (50) of absorbent material (50) is formed of an adhesive paper sheet applied onto said sheet (80) of plastic material.

5. A packet according to any one of claims 2 to 4, wherein said layer (50) of absorbent material completely (or almost completely) covers one side of said sheet (80) of plastic material. 5
6. A packet according to claim 5, wherein said layer (50) of absorbent material is completely attached to the sheet (80) of plastic material or is attached to the sheet of plastic material (80) exclusively along a first end edge (81) of said sheet (80) and along a second end edge (81'), opposite the first end edge (81). 10
7. A packet according to claim 2, wherein said label (8) comprises the layer of absorbent material at, or adjacent to, and along a first end edge (81) of said sheet (80) of plastic material, defining at least partially the area (A2) connecting said label (8) to said lid (4B), and a further additional layer of material (50'), at, or adjacent to, and along a second end edge (81'), which is opposite to the first end edge (81), for defining the same thickness of said label (8) where said layer (50) and said further layer (50') are applied. 15 20
8. A packet according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said blank (100) includes a base layer (101) made of cardboard and a layer (103) of plastic or metallic material applied on said base layer (101). 25 30
9. A packet according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said label (8) and said blank (100) both comprise non-absorbent material. 35
10. A packet according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the layer (50) of absorbent material is able to absorb liquids, particularly said glue (7). 40
11. A packet according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the layer (50) of absorbent material is a paper material. 45
12. A method for packaging a packet (10) of smoking articles according to claims 1-11, including the steps: 50
- providing a group of smoking articles (P);
 - wrapping the group of smoking articles (P) with a wrapping sheet for forming a wrapper (2), which is wrapped around said group of smoking articles (P) and comprises an opening (2') for extracting said smoking articles (P);
 - folding a blank (100) around the group of smoking articles wrapped in said inner wrapper (2) for forming an outer casing (4), comprising a container (4A), which is cup-shaped and has an upper opening (4'), and a lid (4B), which is cup-shaped and is hinged to said container (4A) for being able to move between an open position

and a closed position;
 - providing a label (8) on the extraction opening (2') and attaching, by means of liquid-based glue, particularly water-based glue (7), said label (8) to the lid (4B) in such a way that the movement of said lid (4B) from said closed position to said open position, and vice versa, causes - at the same time - opening and closing, respectively, of said extraction opening (2') by means of said label (8);

said method being **characterized in that** it comprises the steps of: preparing a layer of absorbent material (50) on said label (8) to define - at least in part - an area (A2) connecting said label (8) to said lid (4B),

- applying glue (7) at least on the area (A2) connecting said label (8) to said lid (4B).

Patentansprüche

1. Schachtel (1) mit Rauchartikeln der Art, die Folgendes umfasst:

- eine Gruppe von Rauchartikeln (P),
- eine innere Schutzabdeckung (2), die um die Gruppe von Rauchartikeln (P) gewickelt ist und eine Öffnung (2') zum Herausnehmen der Rauchartikel umfasst,
- ein Außengehäuse (4), das die in die innere Schutzabdeckung (2) gewickelte Gruppe von Rauchartikeln (P) enthält, wobei das Außengehäuse (4) aus einem Zuschnitt (100) hergestellt ist, der so gefaltet ist, dass er Folgendes definiert:

- einen Behälter (4A), der becherförmig ist und eine obere Öffnung (4') hat,
- einen Deckel (4B), der becherförmig ist und über ein Scharnier mit dem Behälter (4A) verbunden ist, so dass er zwischen einer offenen Position und einer geschlossenen Position beweglich ist,
- ein Etikett (8), das auf der Herausnahmeöffnung (2') aufgebracht und mittels Leims (7) so an dem Deckel (4B) angebracht ist, dass durch die Bewegung des Deckels (4B) aus der geschlossenen Position in die offene Position und umgekehrt gleichzeitig das Öffnen bzw. Schließen der Herausnahmeöffnung (2') mittels des Etiketts (8) veranlasst wird,

wobei das Etikett (8) und der Deckel (4B) gegenseitig an jeweiligen Verbindungsbereichen (A1, A2) angebracht

sind,
wobei der Leim (7) ein Leim auf Flüssigkeitsbasis, insbesondere ein Leim auf Wasserbasis, ist,
wobei die Schachtel **dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, dass** sie eine Schicht (50) aus absorptionsfähigem Material hat, die auf dem Etikett (8) vorgesehen ist, um den Bereich (A2), der das Etikett (8) mit dem Deckel (4B) verbindet, mindestens teilweise zu definieren, und auf der der Leim aufgebracht ist.

2. Schachtel nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Etikett (8) eine Folie (80) aus Kunststoffmaterial und die Schicht (50) aus absorptionsfähigem Material umfasst, die permanent an die Folie (80) aus Kunststoffmaterial gekoppelt ist, wobei die Schicht (50) aus absorptionsfähigem Material den Bereich (A2), der das Etikett (8) mit dem Deckel (4B) verbindet, mindestens teilweise definiert.
3. Schachtel nach Anspruch 2, wobei das Etikett (8) eine mittels eines Laminierungsverfahrens hergestellte mehrschichtige laminierte Struktur umfasst, die aus einer Folie (80) aus Kunststoffmaterial und einem Blatt Papier (50) gebildet ist.
4. Schachtel nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Schicht (50) aus absorptionsfähigem Material (50) aus einem klebenden Blatt Papier gebildet ist, das auf die Folie (80) aus Kunststoffmaterial aufgebracht ist.
5. Schachtel nach einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 4, wobei die Schicht (50) aus absorptionsfähigem Material eine Seite der Folie (80) aus Kunststoffmaterial vollständig (oder fast vollständig) abdeckt.
6. Schachtel nach Anspruch 5, wobei die Schicht (50) aus absorptionsfähigem Material vollständig an der Folie (80) aus Kunststoffmaterial angebracht ist oder ausschließlich entlang eines ersten Endrands (81) der Folie (80) und entlang eines zweiten Endrands (81') gegenüber dem ersten Endrand (81) an der Folie aus Kunststoffmaterial (80) angebracht ist.
7. Schachtel nach Anspruch 2, wobei das Etikett (8) die Schicht aus absorptionsfähigem Material an einem ersten Endrand (81) der Folie (80) aus Kunststoffmaterial oder diesem benachbart und an diesem entlang umfasst, wodurch der das Etikett (8) mit dem Deckel (4B) verbindende Bereich (A2) mindestens teilweise definiert wird, sowie eine weitere zusätzliche Schicht (50') aus Material an einem dem ersten Endrand (81) gegenüberliegenden zweiten Endrand (81') oder diesem benachbart und an diesem entlang, um dieselbe Dicke des Etiketts (8) zu definieren, wo die Schicht (50) und die weitere

Schicht (50') aufgebracht sind.

8. Schachtel nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Zuschnitt (100) eine aus Pappe hergestellte Basisschicht (101) und eine auf der Basisschicht (101) aufgebraute Schicht (103) aus Kunststoff- oder metallischem Material aufweist.
9. Schachtel nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei sowohl das Etikett (8) als auch der Zuschnitt (100) nicht absorptionsfähiges Material umfassen.
10. Schachtel nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Schicht (50) aus absorptionsfähigem Material Flüssigkeiten, insbesondere den Leim (7), absorbieren kann.
11. Schachtel nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Schicht (50) aus absorptionsfähigem Material ein Papiermaterial ist.
12. Verfahren zum Packen einer Schachtel (10) mit Rauchartikeln nach Ansprüchen 1 - 11, aufweisend die folgenden Schritte:
 - Bereitstellen einer Gruppe von Rauchartikeln (P),
 - Umwickeln der Gruppe von Rauchartikeln (P) mit einem Umhüllungsbogen zum Bilden einer Schutzabdeckung (2), die um die Gruppe von Rauchartikeln (P) gewickelt wird und eine Öffnung (2') zum Herausnehmen der Rauchartikel (P) umfasst,
 - Falten eines Zuschnitts (100) um die in die innere Schutzabdeckung (2) gewickelte Gruppe aus Rauchartikeln herum, um ein Außengehäuse (4) zu bilden, das einen Behälter (4A), der becherförmig ist und eine obere Öffnung (4') hat, und einen Deckel (4B) umfasst, der becherförmig ist und über ein Scharnier mit dem Behälter (4A) verbunden ist, so dass er zwischen einer offenen Position und einer geschlossenen Position beweglich ist,
 - Bereitstellen eines Etiketts (8) auf der Herausnahmeöffnung (2') und Anbringen des Etiketts (8) mittels Leims auf Flüssigkeitsbasis, insbesondere Leims (7) auf Wasserbasis, an dem Deckel (4B), so dass durch die Bewegung des Deckels (4B) aus der geschlossenen Position in die offene Position und umgekehrt gleichzeitig das Öffnen bzw. Schließen der Herausnahmeöffnung (2') mittels des Etiketts (8) veranlasst wird,

wobei das Verfahren **dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, dass** es die Folgenden Schritte umfasst:
Vorsehen einer Schicht (50) aus absorptionsfähiger

gem Material auf dem Etikett (8), um einen Bereich (A2), der das Etikett (8) mit dem Deckel (4B) verbindet, mindestens teilweise zu definieren,

- Aufbringen von Leim (7) mindestens auf dem Bereich (A2), der das Etikett (8) mit dem Deckel (4B) verbindet.

Revendications

1. Paquet (1) d'articles à fumer, du type comprenant :

- un groupe d'articles à fumer (P) ;
- une enveloppe intérieure (2) qui enveloppe ledit groupe d'articles à fumer (P) et comprend une ouverture (2') pour l'extraction desdits articles à fumer ;
- un étui extérieur (4) contenant ledit groupe d'articles à fumer (P) enveloppés dans ladite enveloppe intérieure (2), ledit étui extérieur (4) étant constitué d'une découpe (100) qui est pliée de façon à définir :
- un réceptacle (4A) de forme creuse, comportant une ouverture supérieure (4') ;
- un couvercle (4B) de forme creuse, articulé sur ledit réceptacle (4A) de façon à être déplaçable entre une position ouverte et une position fermée ;
- une pellicule (8), qui est appliquée sur ladite ouverture d'extraction (2') et est attachée, à l'aide de colle (7), audit couvercle (4B) de telle sorte que le déplacement dudit couvercle (4B) de ladite position fermée à ladite position ouverte, et inversement, provoque - simultanément - l'ouverture et la fermeture, respectivement, de ladite ouverture d'extraction (2') au moyen de ladite pellicule (8) ;

ladite pellicule (8) et ledit couvercle (4B) étant réciproquement attachés au niveau de régions de raccordement respectives (A1, A2),

ladite colle (7) étant une colle à base liquide, en particulier une colle à base aqueuse, ledit paquet étant **caractérisé en ce qu'il** comporte une couche (50) de matériau absorbant, qui est placée sur ladite pellicule (8) de façon à définir au moins partiellement la région (A2) raccordant ladite pellicule (8) audit couvercle (4B), et sur laquelle ladite colle est appliquée.

2. Paquet selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite pellicule (8) comprend une feuille (80) de matière plastique et ladite couche (50) de matériau absorbant, qui est accouplée de manière permanente à ladite feuille (80) de matière plastique, ladite couche

(50) de matériau absorbant définissant au moins partiellement ladite région (A2) raccordant ladite pellicule (8) audit couvercle (4B).

3. Paquet selon la revendication 2, dans lequel ladite pellicule (8) comprend une structure stratifiée multicouche, formée par un procédé de stratification, qui est constituée d'une feuille (80) de matière plastique et d'une feuille de papier (50).

4. Paquet selon la revendication 2, dans lequel ladite couche (50) de matériau absorbant est constituée d'une feuille de papier adhésive appliquée sur ladite feuille (80) de matière plastique.

5. Paquet selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 à 4, dans lequel ladite couche (50) de matériau absorbant recouvre complètement (ou presque complètement) un côté de ladite feuille (80) de matière plastique.

6. Paquet selon la revendication 5, dans lequel ladite couche (50) de matériau absorbant est entièrement attachée à la feuille (80) de matière plastique ou est attachée à la feuille (80) de matière plastique uniquement le long d'un premier bord d'extrémité (81) de ladite feuille (80) et le long d'un second bord d'extrémité (81'), opposé au premier bord d'extrémité (81) .

7. Paquet selon la revendication 2, dans lequel ladite pellicule (8) comprend la couche de matériau absorbant au niveau, ou près, et le long d'un premier bord d'extrémité (81) de ladite feuille (80) de matière plastique, définissant au moins partiellement la région (A2) raccordant ladite pellicule (8) audit couvercle (4B), et une autre couche supplémentaire de matériau (50') au niveau, ou près, et le long d'un second bord d'extrémité (81'), qui est opposé au premier bord d'extrémité (81), de façon à définir la même épaisseur de ladite pellicule (8) à l'endroit où ladite couche (50) et ladite autre couche (50') sont appliquées.

8. Paquet selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel ladite découpe (100) comprend une couche de base (101) composée de carton et une couche (103) de matière plastique ou de matériau métallique appliquée sur ladite couche de base (101).

9. Paquet selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel ladite pellicule (8) et ladite découpe (100) comprennent toutes les deux un matériau non absorbant.

10. Paquet selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la couche (50) de matériau

absorbant est apte à absorber les liquides, en particulier ladite colle (7).

11. Paquet selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la couche (50) de matériau absorbant est un matériau de papier. 5

12. Procédé de formation d'un emballage d'un paquet (10) d'articles à fumer selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11, comprenant les étapes suivantes : 10

- préparer un groupe d'articles à fumer (P) ;
- envelopper le groupe d'articles à fumer (P) avec une feuille d'enveloppement de façon à former une enveloppe (2), qui enveloppe ledit groupe d'articles à fumer (P) et comprend une ouverture (2') pour l'extraction desdits articles à fumer (P) ; 15
- plier une découpe (100) autour du groupe d'articles à fumer enveloppés dans ladite enveloppe intérieure (2) de façon à former un étui extérieur (4), comprenant un réceptacle (4A) de forme creuse, comportant une ouverture supérieure (4'), et un couvercle (4B) de forme creuse, articulé sur ledit réceptacle (4A) de façon à être déplaçable entre une position ouverte et une position fermée ; 20
- placer une pellicule (8) sur l'ouverture d'extraction (2') et attacher, à l'aide de colle à base liquide, en particulier de colle à base aqueuse (7), ladite pellicule (8) au couvercle (4B) de telle sorte que le déplacement dudit couvercle (4B) de ladite position fermée à ladite position ouverte, et inversement, provoque - simultanément - l'ouverture et la fermeture, respectivement, de ladite ouverture d'extraction (2') au moyen de ladite pellicule (8) ; 25

ledit procédé étant **caractérisé en ce qu'il** comprend les étapes suivantes : 30

- préparer une couche (50) de matériau absorbant sur ladite pellicule (8) de façon à définir - au moins partiellement - une région (A2) raccordant ladite pellicule (8) audit couvercle (4B), 35
- appliquer de la colle (7) au moins sur la région (A2) raccordant ladite pellicule (8) audit couvercle (4B) . 40

50

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FIG. 3

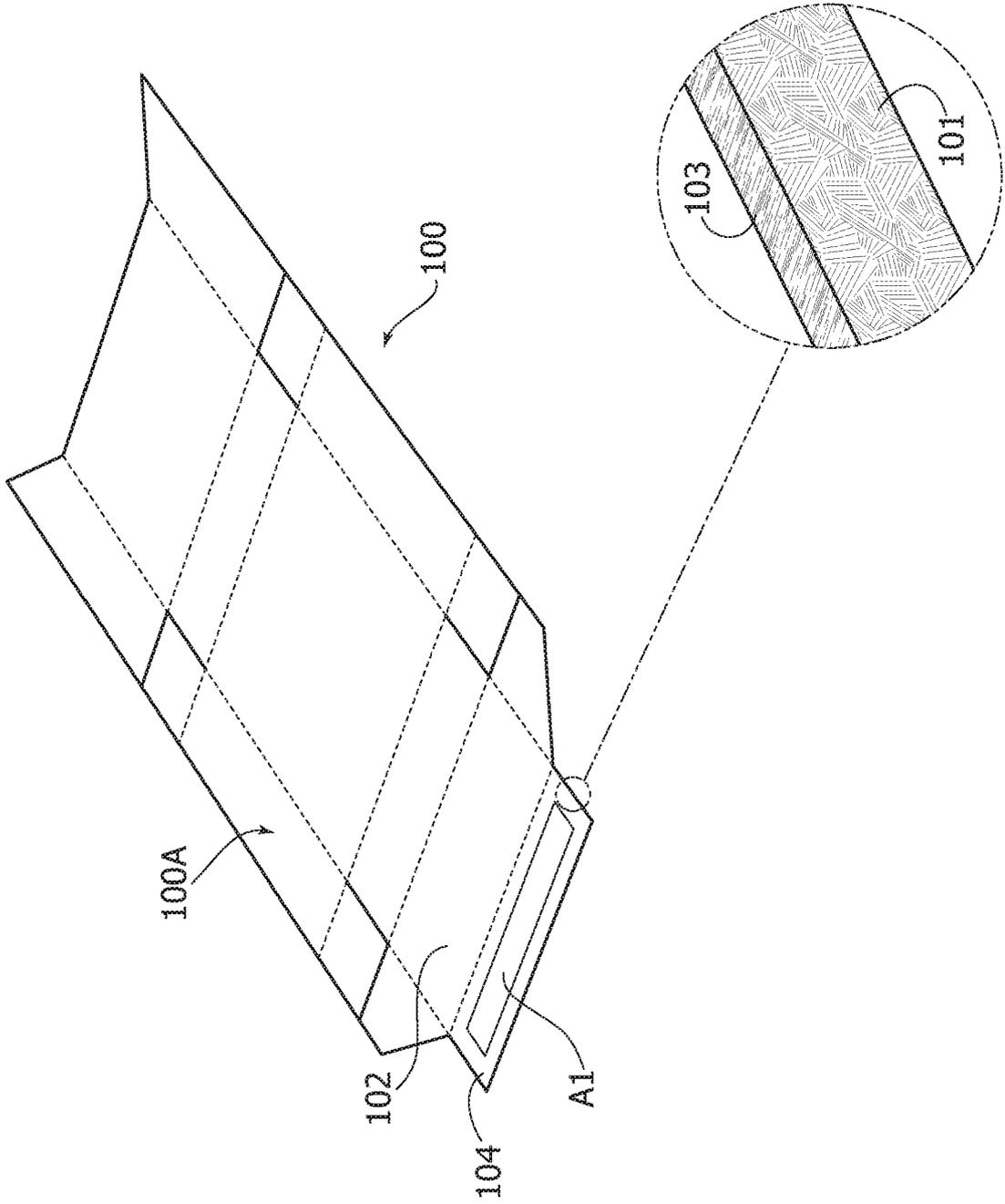


FIG. 4C

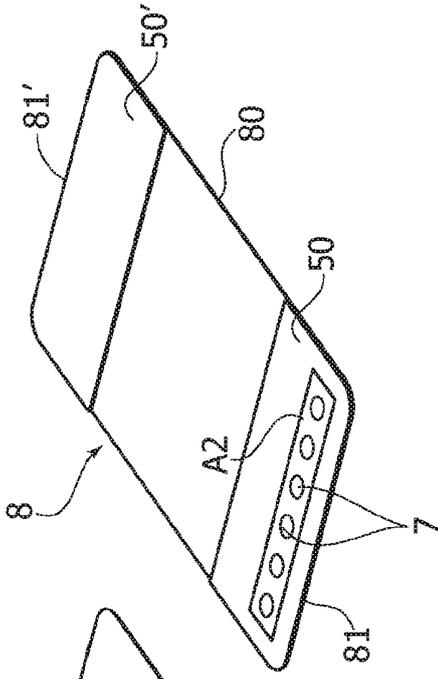


FIG. 4B

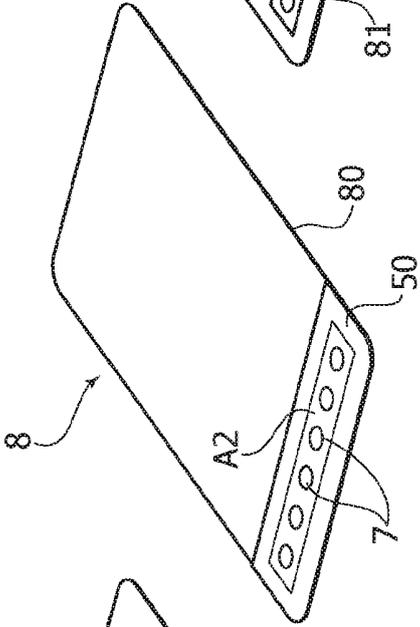


FIG. 4A

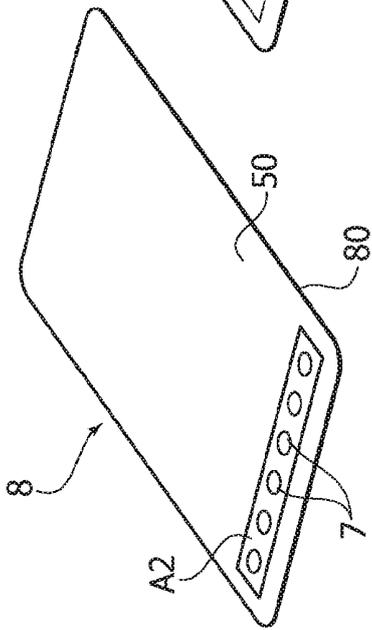


FIG. 5

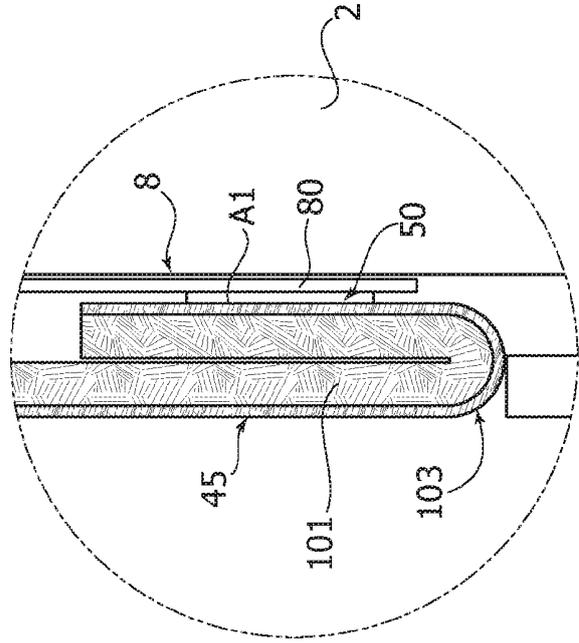


FIG. 6

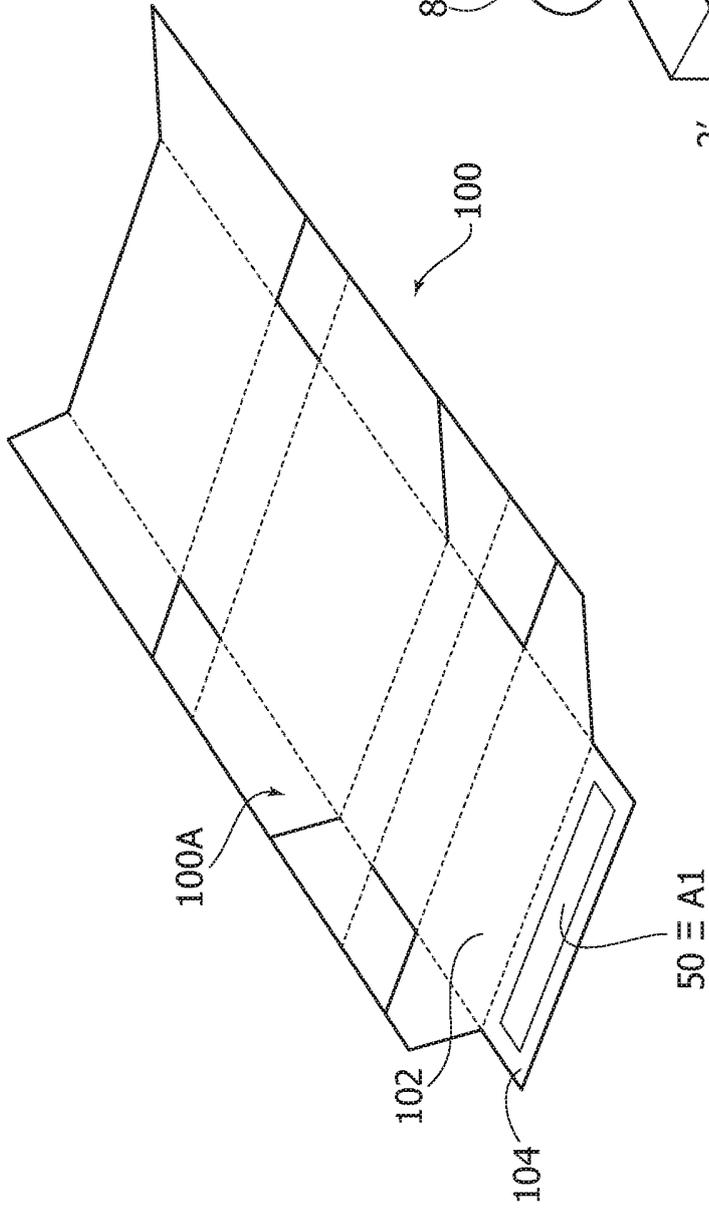
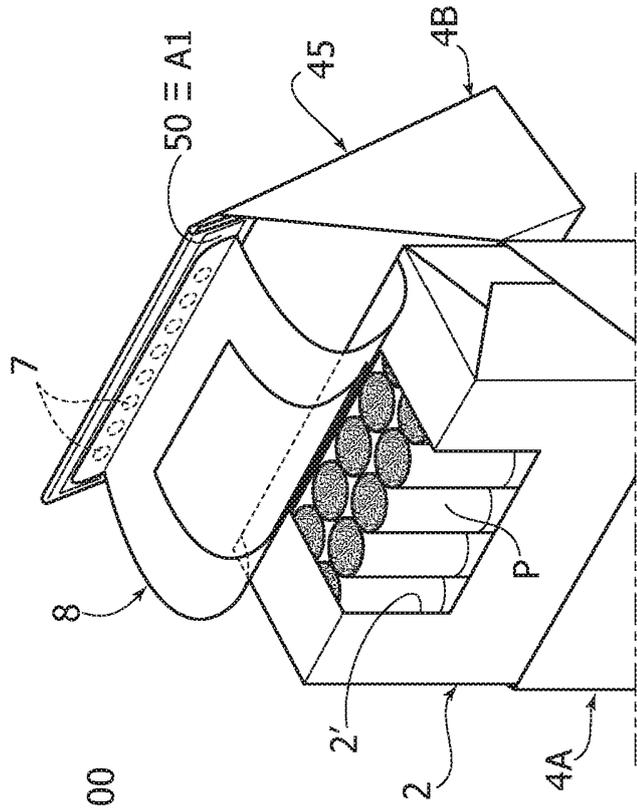


FIG. 7



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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