April 15 , 1924. 1,490,529

J. J. DITTGEN

PACKING STRIP FOR CIGARS AND OTHER ARTICLES

Filed June 18 , 1923

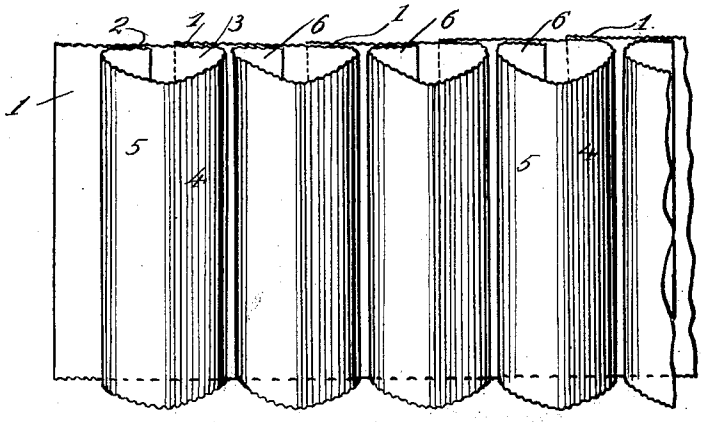


Fig. 1.

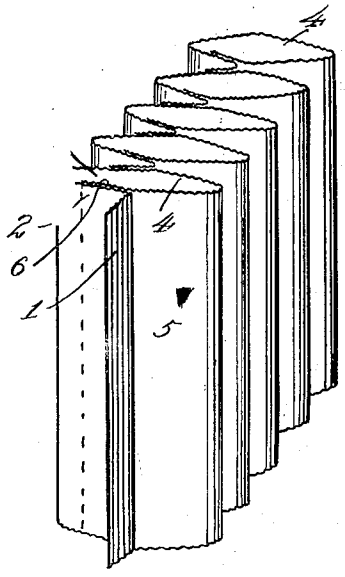


Fig. 2.

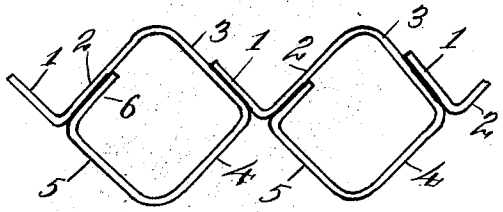


Fig. 4.

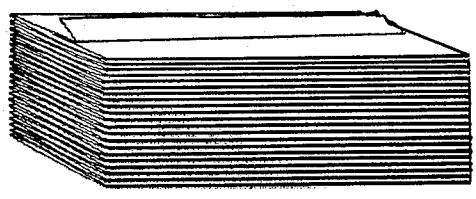


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. DITTGEN, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE DITTGEN PAPER GOODS COMPANY, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

PACKING STRIP FOR CIGARS AND OTHER ARTICLES.

Application filed June 18, 1923. Serial No. 646,190.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. DITTGEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Packing Strips for Cigars and Other Articles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to cigar pouches or pockets, that are connected in series and adapted to be wound up, when filled usually in circular or spiral form for packing in any suitable container.

For many years I have had on the market pocket strips for cigars made as shown in my Patent No. 1,209,816 of December 26, 1916, and such devices have become a well known article of commerce for such purposes.

In this construction, an elongated backing strip of paper has been employed with a series of collapsible paper pocket sections secured side by side along the length of the strip. This backing strip adds to the cost of the pockets and at the same time in manufacturing the strips, it is necessary to fold the pockets and the backing strip into bellows folds, so that the series of pockets will readily open up for the user. This folding takes extra time and labor. To avoid this extra labor and expense, it has been proposed to secure the individual pockets to each other, without a backing strip, but in such constructions when the user in packing his goods desires to sever the strips to obtain a less number of pockets in the strip than is put up by the manufacturer, usually 25 or 50, it is necessary to destroy one of the pockets to shorten the strip. Where the backing strip is employed, the strip can be severed between any two of the pockets without this waste but with individual pockets secured to each other as heretofore constructed this is not possible.

It is the object of my invention, therefore, to employ individual pockets secured together without backing strips and at the same time to provide a construction in which a severance can be made in the strip without destroying any pocket. This I accomplish by that certain novel method of constructing the individual pockets and in securing them together in the manner to be hereinafter particularly pointed out and claimed by which the above results are attained.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of one of the strips, showing the pockets opened up for receipt of the goods.

Figure 2 is a similar view showing the pocket strip partially collapsed.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of an entire strip collapsed for shipment, and

Figure 4 is an end view, much enlarged, of two of the pockets showing the method of securing them together.

The packing strip is formed of any desired number of similar tubes of paper, each tube provided with a longitudinal flap by means of which it is secured to its adjoining tube. The tubes are formed of strips of paper of a width adapted to surround the article to be inserted therein and to leave the securing flap.

In forming the individual tubes, the strip is folded in a bellows fold with sides 2, 3, 4, and 5, with the inner edge portion 6 inside, secured by adhesive material to the side 2 and with the other edge outside. Then the tube thus folded or flattened out is secured to the next tube by the flap 1, applied with adhesive material to the side 3.

As many tubes as desired are thus secured side by side to make up the full strip, usually 25 or 50. As the paper employed for the pockets is usually thin, when the tubes are collapsed, they form a very compact and small package for shipment.

When it is desired to use the strip for packing, the operator merely grasps the outside free flap, and gives a slight shake to the package and the entire series of pockets open up of their own accord, for the insertion of the cigars or other articles. Should a less number of pockets be required then the entire series, the pockets can be torn apart or severed along the free portion of any particular flap, between the pockets, leaving intact the pockets on each side of the severed flap.

Then, inasmuch as the pockets are secured together on one side of the median line, when stretched out, the portions 1, 2, and 3 of the pockets pull out flat, leaving a wide opening of the tube for insertion of the cigars. Also in rolling up the package of

cigars, the side attachment of the pockets to each other tends to give a natural curve to the series which materially assists in forming the bundle and there is no strain on the pockets tending to separate the glued flaps, as is the case where the pockets are secured together on the middle line as in prior constructions.

It is obvious therefore that with my novel construction, I have retained the advantages of the backing strip construction and of the prior individual pocket construction while at the same time avoiding the disadvantages and also I have provided a construction superior to either, in that the series of pockets naturally tend to conform to a rolled or spirally wound package.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. An expansible packing strip for cigars and other articles, composed of a chain of parallel collapsible individually complete cells, each cell having an outside lateral extension united to the cell wall of the adjacent cell at one side of the longitudinal central line.

2. An expansible packing strip for cigars and other articles, composed of a chain of parallel collapsible individually complete cells, each cell having an outside lateral integral extension united to the cell wall of the adjacent cell at one side of the longitudinal central line.

3. An expansible packing strip for cigars and other articles, composed of a series of similar, parallel collapsible open-end tubes each tube having an integral outside lateral extension united by adhesive to the corresponding side wall of the adjacent cell free from the longitudinal central portion thereof.

4. An expansible packing strip for cigars and other articles composed of a series of similar collapsible cells, each cell composed of a separate sheet folded on itself to form opposite bellows folds with a closing flap on the inside and an extension flap on the outside and the cells united together by securing the extension flap to the side wall of the adjacent cell.

5. An expansible packing strip for cigars and other articles composed of a series of similar collapsible cells, each cell composed of a separate sheet folded on itself to form opposite bellows folds with a closing flap on the inside and an extension flap on the outside and the cells united together by securing the extension flap to the side wall of the adjacent cell, with each cell attachment on the same side of the median line of the series of cells.

6. A pocket for packing cigars and like articles, comprising a rectangular sheet folded longitudinally into opposite bellows folds with longitudinal extension flaps for each side, the one flap secured to the adjacent side wall of one fold on the inside to form an open end tube, the other flap extending outside to serve as an attachment to a similar tube.

JOHN J. DITTGEN.