

June 18, 1935.

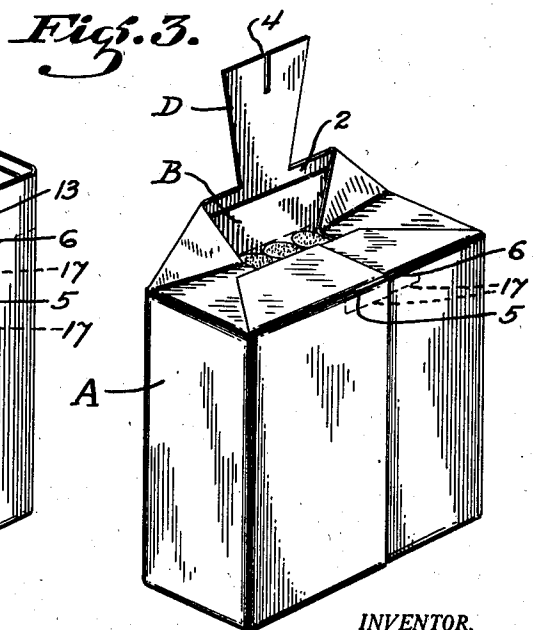
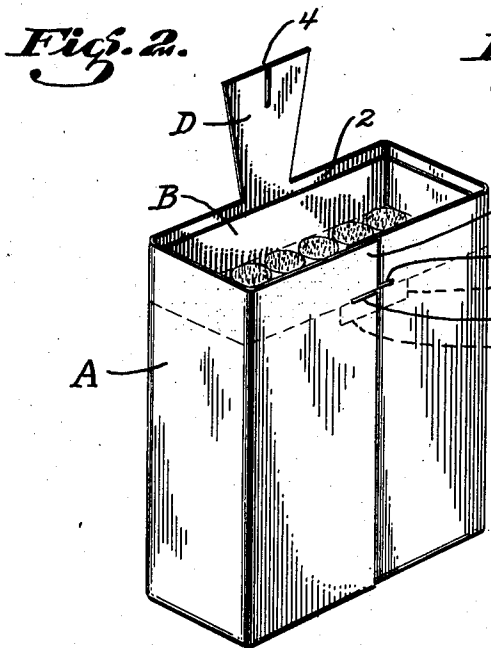
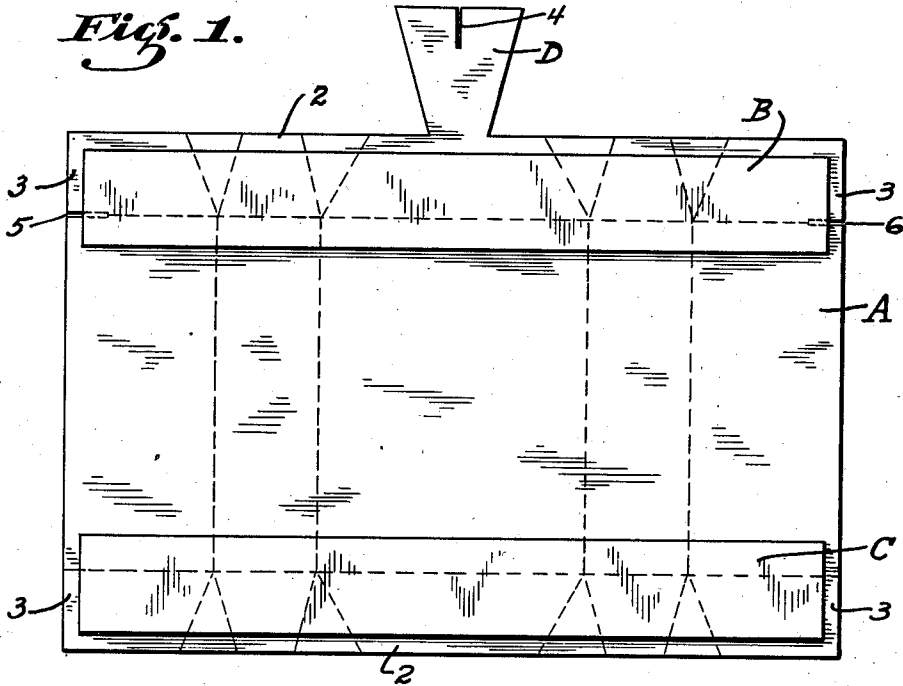
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2,005,351

PACKAGE WRAPPER

Filed Aug. 30, 1932

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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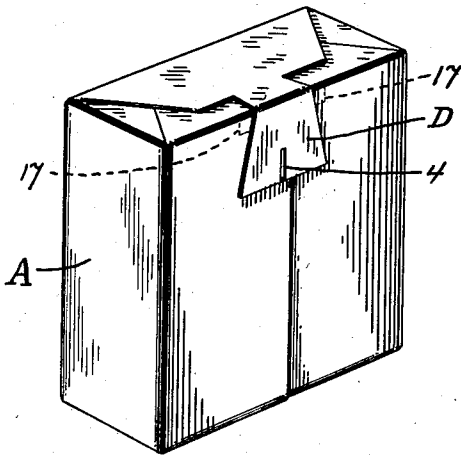
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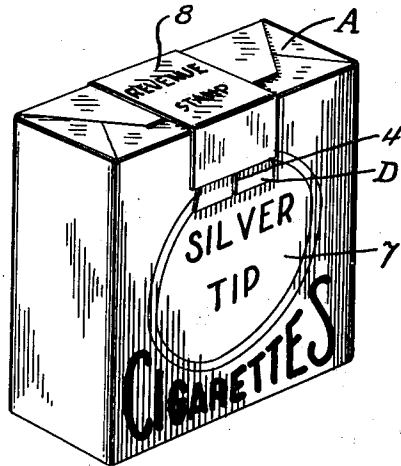
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

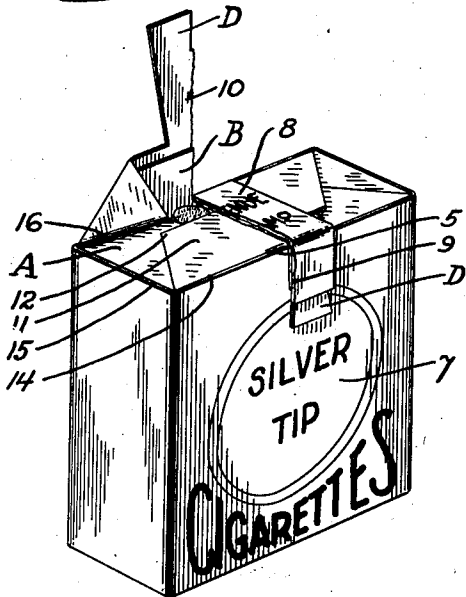
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,005,351

## PACKAGE WRAPPER

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Application August 30, 1932, Serial No. 631,036

2 Claims (Cl. 229—51)

This invention relates to package wrappers and especially to a wrapper for cigarette packages and the like.

The object of the present invention is to generally improve wrappers such as are employed in wrapping or packaging cigarettes and the like; to provide a wrapper which will reduce the number of wrappers applied to each package to a minimum when comparison is made with present methods of wrapping; to provide a wrapper which will reduce the amount of tinfoil employed to a minimum; to provide a wrapper which is reinforced to strengthen the corners and ends of the package; to provide a wrapper which will ornament the ends of a package and at the same time exclude light; to provide a wrapper which may be sealed to render the package moisture-proof; to provide a wrapper which may be quickly and readily applied; and further, to provide a wrapper which is scored to permit ready tearing and opening of one corner or one end of a package when cigarettes are to be removed.

The wrapper and the manner of employing the same is shown by way of illustration in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the wrapper.

Fig. 2 shows the wrapper applied to a package of cigarettes, said view showing the upper end of the wrapper open.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the upper end of the wrapper partially folded.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the upper end of the wrapper completely folded.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the label wrapper and the revenue stamp applied.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing the manner of tearing the wrapper when the package is to be opened.

Referring to the drawings in detail, and particularly Fig. 1, A indicates a substantially rectangular-shaped sheet of wrapping material. The wrapping material employed in the present instance is cellophane and, as this is a transparent material, it is more or less essential to cover the ends of the wrapper with an additional material. In the present instance strips of tinfoil, aluminum foil, or the like, are employed. These strips are indicated at B and C and they are applied and secured to the wrapper at each end thereof by means of an adhesive or the like. A marginal space is provided at the ends, as indicated at 2—2, and at the sides as indicated at 3—3 to provide space for the application of adhesive when the wrapper is applied to pack-

age the cigarettes. The strips B and C form three functions: first, that of reinforcing and strengthening the corners and ends of the package; secondly, that of an ornamentation; and third, that of excluding light.

Cellophane is a rather tough material to tear but if a score line or cut is made therein the material may be readily torn. In opening cigarette packages, it is usual to tear one corner or end of the package and in the present instance a tab, such as indicated at D, is provided for this purpose. The point of the tab is scored or cut, as indicated at 4, to start the tear, and score lines or cuts are also made in each side of the wrapper, as indicated at 5 and 6. The function of the score lines 5 and 6 will hereinafter appear.

The cellophane wrapper is applied in the usual manner, that is, the main body of the wrapper is folded around the cigarettes, as shown in Fig. 2, the bottom end is folded to cover the bottom end of the package and the upper end is then folded, as shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4, to close the upper end of the package. A label wrapper, such as indicated at 7 in Fig. 5, is then applied and thereafter a revenue stamp, such as indicated at 8; the revenue stamp substantially covering the tab D and securing it in snug engagement with the front face of the package.

In actual operation when a package wrapped in the manner described is to be opened, one corner of the tab is grasped, and as it is scored or cut, a tear such as indicated at 9, see Fig. 6, is readily started. The tear is continued across the package until the flap 10, assumes the position shown in Fig. 6. The flap 11 is thus exposed and may be grasped by the corner 12, and as this flap is merely pasted to the adjoining flap as at 13, see Fig. 2, flap 11 is readily opened and when it reaches the score line 5 the flap 11 may be torn along the line indicated at 14, then around the corner or end 15, and finally around the rear side along the line 16. One corner of the package is thus opened and the cigarettes may be readily removed. If it is desired to open the entire end of the package, the remaining portion of the tab D is grasped and that end of the package is opened in the manner just described, as a second score line 6 is provided whereby the wrapper may be torn along the upper edge.

During application of the wrapper, such as shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4, paste is applied to the marginal edge 3 only. The wrapper is then folded around the package and the overlapping edges 3—3 are brought together. Paste is then

applied to the exterior lower edges and they are folded upon one another to form the bottom of the package. Paste may simultaneously be applied to the outer upper edges shown in Fig. 2 and these may then be folded one on top of the other, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Due to the fact that score lines 5 and 6 are employed, it is preferable to carry the paste line down below the score marks, as indicated by dotted lines 17-17, so that when the flap D is folded over it will cover and seal the score marks. This is important as cellophane in itself is a moisture-proof material, and if the package is thoroughly sealed, a moisture-proof package will be obtained. The reinforcing strips B and C will at the same time reinforce the ends and corners of the package; they will ornament the ends, and what is more important, will function to exclude light, this being desirable as packaged cigarettes are very often placed on a shelf for long periods of time and if they are exposed to light the tobacco at the ends of the cigarettes would become faded. This is, however, prevented by employing light excluding strips as illustrated. Furthermore, by employing strips a large quantity of foil is saved and the amount employed is reduced to the very minimum. By cutting the tab D in the shape shown, the revenue stamp will overlap the same at the sides and the adhesive on the stamp will thus take hold of the label wrapper 7 and exclude the tearing flap D until ready for use, and by carrying the paste downwardly over the score marks 5 and 6 sealing thereof is insured.

Present methods of packaging cigarettes usually require four separate wrappers. First, a paper wrapper; secondly, a tin or aluminum foil wrapper; third, a label wrapper; and fourth, a cellophane wrapper. In the present instance only two wrappers are employed. The cellophane wrapper, indicated at A, and the label wrapper, indicated at 7. The quantity of wrapping material is thus materially reduced; the quantity of tin or aluminum foil is very materially reduced, as comparatively narrow strips are employed, the package is accordingly economical as far as the manufacture is concerned. It is just as ornamental and useful as any other wrapped package, and besides that, it has the

advantage of permitting more ready removal of the cigarettes. Where the inner wrapper usually employed is paper, the inner wrapper in this instance becomes the cellophane. Cigarettes are usually tightly packed within the package and the frictional resistance between the paper covering of the cigarettes and the paper wrapper is so great as to make it rather difficult to remove the first cigarette. This objection is overcome by applying the cellophane wrapper directly to the cigarettes. It presents a highly polished smooth surface which does not grip the cigarettes and, as before stated, there is practically no frictional resistance. The first cigarette may be removed comparatively easily.

Tearing or opening of the wrapper is also materially facilitated due to the score lines employed and either one corner or the entire end may be opened as desired.

While certain features of the present invention are more or less specifically described, I wish it understood that various changes may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claims. Similarly, that the materials and finish of the several parts employed may be such as the manufacturer may decide, or varying conditions or uses may demand.

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

1. A wrapper of the character described comprising a substantially rectangular-shaped sheet of wrapping material, and a tab projecting from one end of the sheet, said tab being centrally scored at its end to start a tear centrally through the tab and one end of the wrapper, said wrapper also having a score line formed in each side edge at a point adjacent the tab end of the wrapper to permit tearing of the wrapper along one end of a package wrapped by the wrapper.

2. A package wrapper comprising a sheet of wrapping material and a tab extending from one edge of said sheet, said tab having a score line centrally of its outer end for tearing and being wider at its outer end than at its line of attachment with the sheet.

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