July 30, 1935. G. C. NYDEGGER 2,009,511

CONTAINER

Filed March 29, 1934

Fig. 1.

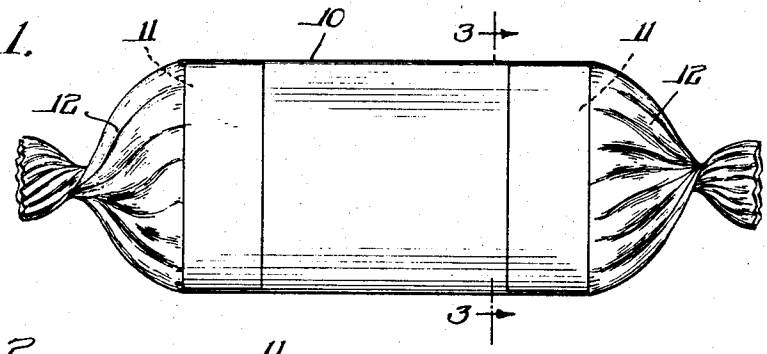


Fig. 2.

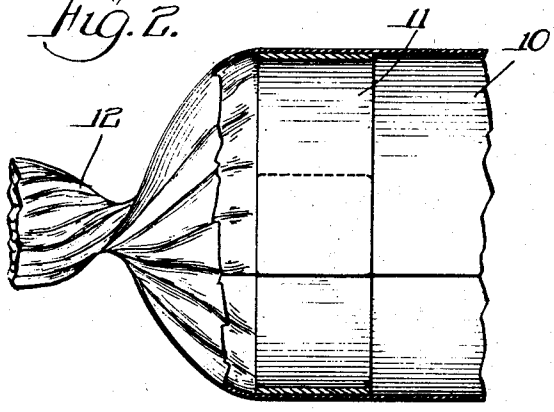


Fig. 3.

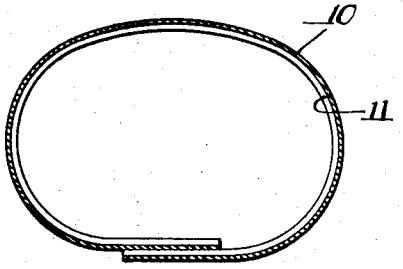


Fig. 4.

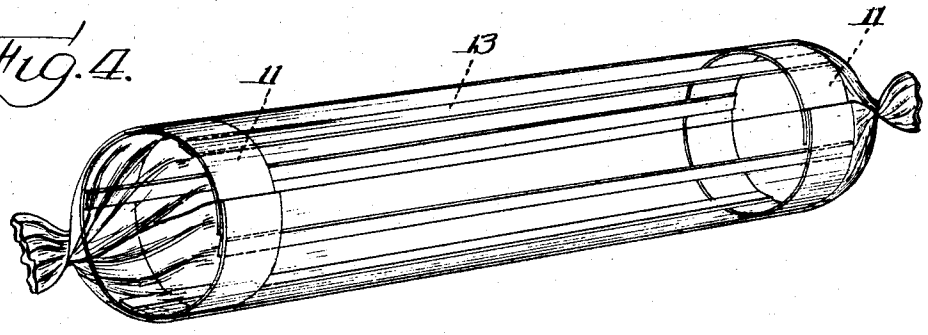
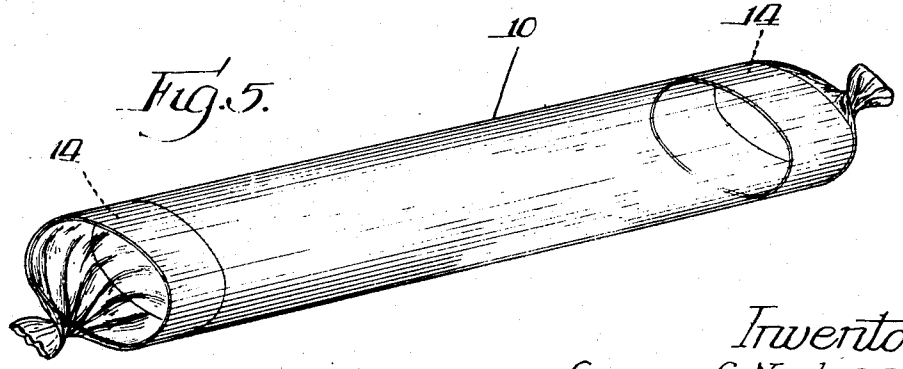


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,009,511

CONTAINER

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Application March 29, 1934, Serial No. 717,896

2 Claims. (Cl. 229—87)

The present invention relates to containers of the type constructed of transparent cellulose sheeting, and has particular reference to improvements in such containers whereby articles may be wrapped or packaged with transparent cellulose sheeting in such a manner that the package is more permanent and rigid and easily closed after insertion of articles to be packaged.

A principal object of the invention is to provide a package of the type described which will have a stable body shape or form.

An additional object is the provision of a package having an outer casing of transparent cellulose sheeting which may be easily closed by twisting the ends to form a container of standard size and shape.

These and other objects will be apparent upon a consideration of the following description of a preferred embodiment of my invention and by reference to the accompanying drawing in which

Fig. 1 is a front view of a package or container constructed in accordance with my invention.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary longitudinal section of the package shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view of the package shown in Fig. 1, taken along line 3—3 thereof;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a modified embodiment of the invention; and

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of another modification of a package shown in Fig. 1.

It is customary in wrapping various articles, such as candy bars, nuts and the like in a transparent cellulose sheeting, to close the package by sealing or folding the edge portions or by twisting the ends of the package together about the packaged material. In this manner there is formed a package which conforms to the shape of the article contained therein. As the transparent cellulose sheeting is of a somewhat fragile nature, wrappers in packages of this type have a tendency to tear or be broken, largely due to their close contact with the articles packaged. Also the wrappers are of no standard shape, thereby detracting from the beneficial effect of the cellulose sheeting by a lack of uniformity.

In accordance with my invention I have provided a package which is constructed of the usual thin flexible transparent cellulose sheeting such as the product sold under the trade-mark "Cellophane" and with this transparent flexible wrapper is combined a skeleton structure of substantially the same material but of a heavier and less deformable nature.

As shown in the drawing, the package is formed by combining a transparent flexible wrapper 10 with an inner and heavier band of similar material, indicated at 11. This band of heavier material may be constructed of regenerated cellulose or similar materials. Celluloid has been employed for the purpose to considerable advantage. The member 11 is of ring-like formation and defines the end structures of the package. In a preferred embodiment of my invention the ring structures 11 are adhesively secured to the transparent cellulose wrapper, whereby to prevent relative movement between the ring 11 and the wrapper. In this manner a package of permanent and standard form is provided.

A particular advantage of the use of the rings 11 is that the ends 12 of the package may be twisted to form a closure of the wrapper subsequent to the insertion of the articles to be packaged, the rings 11 forming the base beyond which the twist does not pass, thereby insuring a neat package of standard configuration. In production of the package a web of the transparent cellulose is fabricated with two strips of the heavier sheeting 11, and wrappers of the proper length are chopped from the end of the fabricated sheet in the usual manner forming wrappers of this type. Ordinarily the wrapper will be printed with one or more colors before or after fabrication. The package is formed by overlapping the edges of the wrapper and sealing the same together by suitable glue, as shown in Fig. 3.

In order to provide the package with longitudinal rigidity, the bands 11 may be connected together by means of longitudinally extending strips composed of the same material as the bands 11. The strips 13 may be formed integrally with the bands 11, but, as shown in Fig. 4, it is preferred to secure a plurality of the separate strips to the bands 11. The strips 13 are secured to the bands 11 by means of a suitable adhesive or by heat or solvents as will be understood. The strips 13 are applied during the fabrication of the wrapper and the package is formed in the manner described with respect to the embodiment shown in Fig. 1.

The package shown in Fig. 4 has considerable rigidity but, at the same time, the relatively heavy framework composed of the strips 13 and rings or bands 11 is sufficiently flexible to allow the package to be deformed temporarily. The natural springiness of strips 13 and bands 11 cause the package to return to its normal shape when pressure against it is released.

In Fig. 5 the end-defining rings 14 composed of relatively heavy cellulose material are formed as a continuous band. These rings are not se-

cured to the cellulose sheeting except by friction of the latter about the rings. An advantage of this type of structure is that upon removal of portions of the contents of the package through an untwisted end closure, the ring may be pressed inwardly of the package and the cellulose sheeting twisted to a greater extent, thereby shortening the package without destroying its general shape or rigidity. With this type of package the wrapper may be sealed longitudinally about the rings 14 and the package loaded through the untwisted ends of the wrapper, the latter being twisted into closed position subsequent to the loading of the package.

It will be noted that by employing transparent material as the skeleton or framework for the package, the package is made considerably more rigid than has been possible heretofore without impairing its transparency or display characteristics. Unique printing designs may be combined in the package by suitably printing the skeleton in a distinguishing manner from the remainder of the wrapper. Also it is often desirable to print the twisted ends of the wrapper in a distinguishing manner, so that when the ends are twisted to close the package they may form a striking contrast with the body portion thereof.

It will be recognized that changes may be made in the structure described heretofore without departing from the spirit of my invention, and all such changes and modifications are intended to be included in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A package of the type described, comprising opposed continuous bands of relatively heavy cellulose sheeting forming end frame members, and a relatively thin wrapper of transparent cellulose sheeting folded about said bands to form a body enclosure for the package, the ends of said cellulose sheeting extending beyond said bands and being formed into closed condition from said bands.

2. A package of the type described, comprising a frame structure composed of opposed continuous bands of relatively heavy transparent cellulose sheeting forming end frame members, longitudinally extending strips of relatively heavy cellulose sheeting joining said continuous bands, and a wrapper of transparent cellulose sheeting folded about said frame structure and having its end portions twisted into closed position about the outer edges of said continuous bands.

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