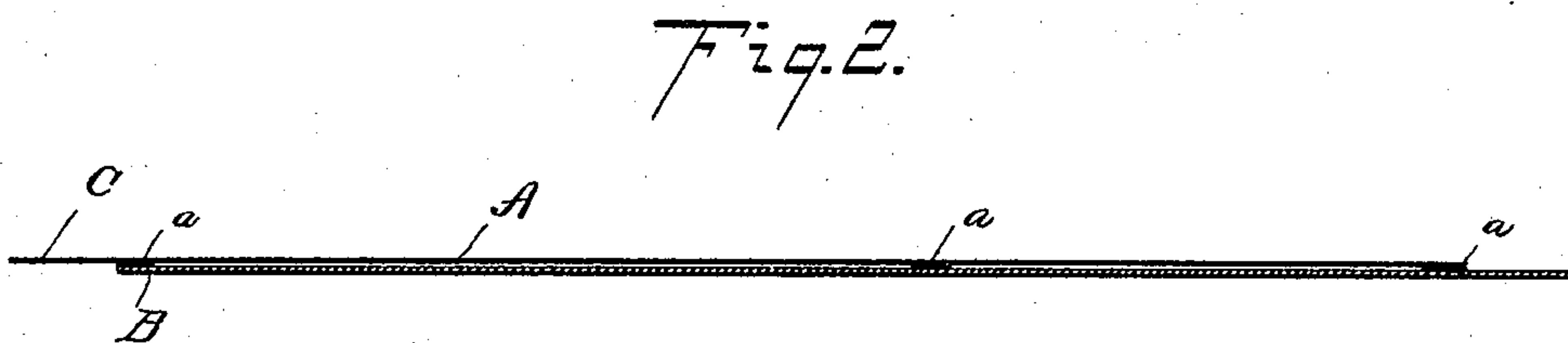
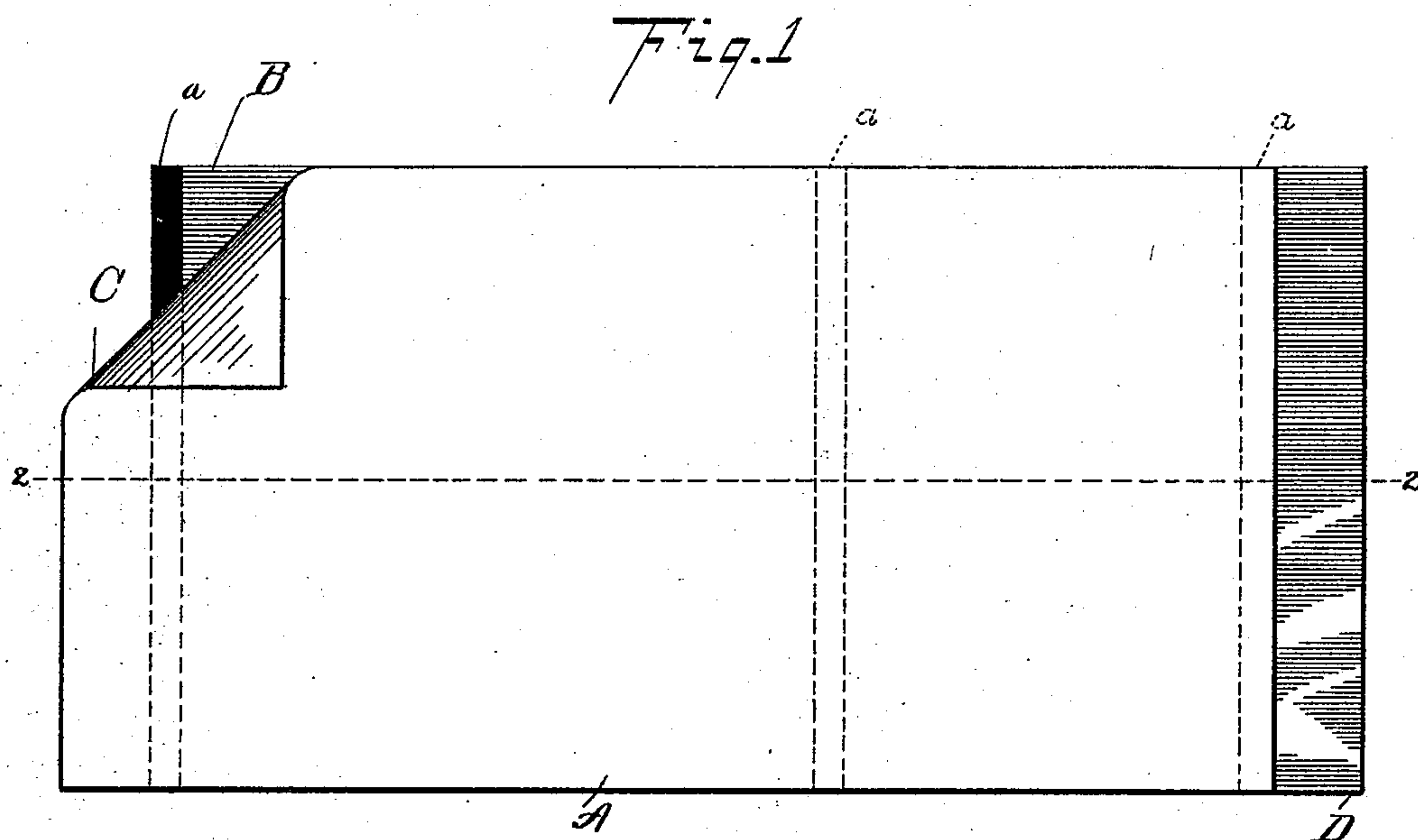


(No Model.)

J. CONLEY.  
WRAPPER.

No. 536,604.

Patented Apr. 2, 1895.



WITNESSES:

*Edmund A. Francis.*  
*Geo. C. Meade.*

INVENTOR

*John Conley,*  
BY *Biesen Knauth*  
his ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN CONLEY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## WRAPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 536,604, dated April 2, 1895.

Application filed November 28, 1894. Serial No. 530,241. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN CONLEY, a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful  
5 Improvements in Wrappers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to wrappers, and has particular reference to that class of wrappers known as foil wrappers which are extensively  
10 used in packing tobacco and other articles.

My invention has for its object to produce a wrapper which will, as far as possible, preserve the original qualities of the article which it envelops.

15 To this end my invention consists in the article of manufacture hereinafter set forth and claimed.

My invention will be understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

20 Figure 1 is a plan view of a wrapper made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a section on line 2—2 thereof.

The value of foil as a wrapper lies chiefly in its preserving, as nearly as possible, the  
25 original qualities of the contents of the package which it envelops by preventing the escape of moisture from within and by excluding therefrom external air and water.

Many forms of wrapper as heretofore constructed do not fully meet the requirements of a first-class wrapper by reason of the fact that the meeting points at each end of the wrapper are of different material, that is to say, one of the lapped ends is foil and the bottom side of the other lapped end is paper. A leaky joint will usually result from such a union, as I find from experience that when the two meeting surfaces of a wrapper are of such different materials as foil and paper, not  
30 nearly so good a joint is obtained as when both the meeting surfaces are of a soft flexible foil which will give an air-tight and waterproof joint as nearly as can be obtained through an agency of two free meeting surfaces. With these objects and difficulties in  
45 contemplation, I have constructed the wrapper of my invention in such a fashion as to

produce a structure in which the joint will be formed by the contact of foil upon foil.

To this end I take a sheet of foil A and a  
50 sheet of paper B and secure them together face to face in any suitable manner, as, for instance, by means of thin zones of adhesive material *a*, leaving at one end of the wrapper a tongue or strip C of foil projecting from the  
55 edge of the paper and a tongue or strip of paper D projecting from the edge of the foil.

It will be observed that when the wrapper is used to envelop a package, the projecting tongue or strip of foil C may be brought  
60 against a foil surface so as to form an air-tight joint.

It will be quite obvious that the arrangement of the paper and foil may be modified in various particulars. For instance, I may  
65 dispense with the paper strip or tongue D and have only a foil strip or tongue C.

It will be observed that by my invention I obtain a wrapper which will securely seal the package and keep its contents in their original condition.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture a wrapper consisting of separate pieces of foil and  
75 paper united together by means of an adhesive substance applied to their meeting surfaces and having the edge of the foil projecting beyond the edge of the paper in order to form a free surface of foil for the formation of  
80 an air-tight joint, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture a wrapper consisting of separate pieces of foil and paper united together by means of an adhesive substance applied to portions only of  
85 their meeting surfaces and having the edge of the foil projecting beyond the edge of the paper in order to form a free surface of foil for the formation of an air-tight joint, substantially as described.

JOHN CONLEY.

Witnesses:

HARRY M. TURK,  
GEO. E. MORSE.