No. 633,394. Patented Sept. 19, 1899.

H. E. SHEDD.

CIGAR POCKET.

(Application filed Jan. 6, 1899.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

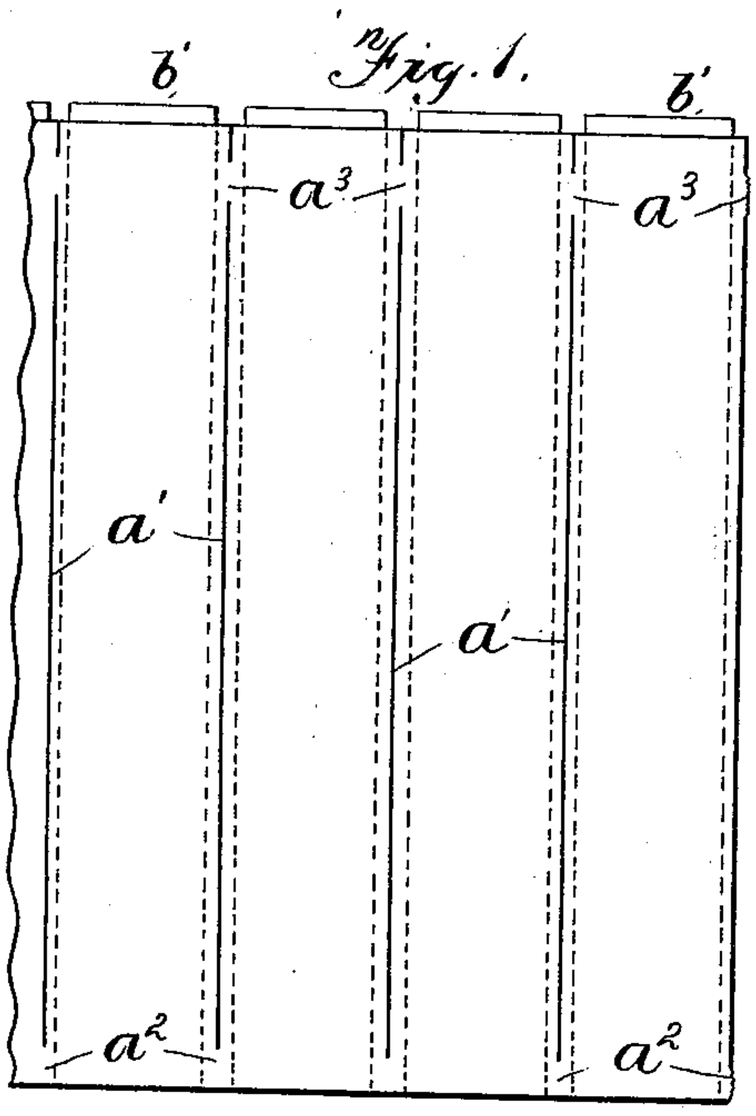


Fig. 2.

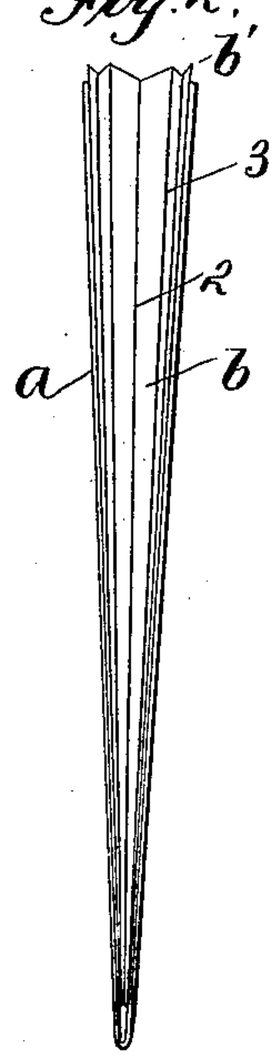


Fig. 4.

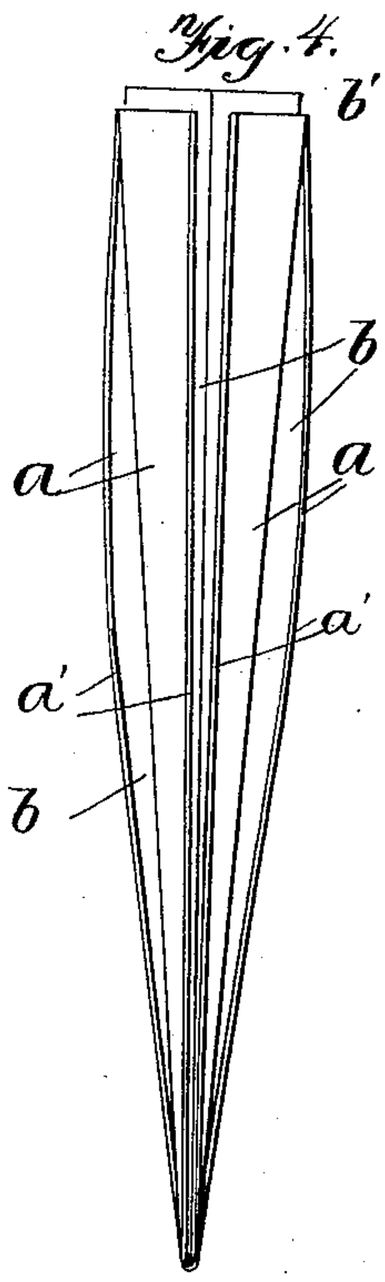


Fig. 3.

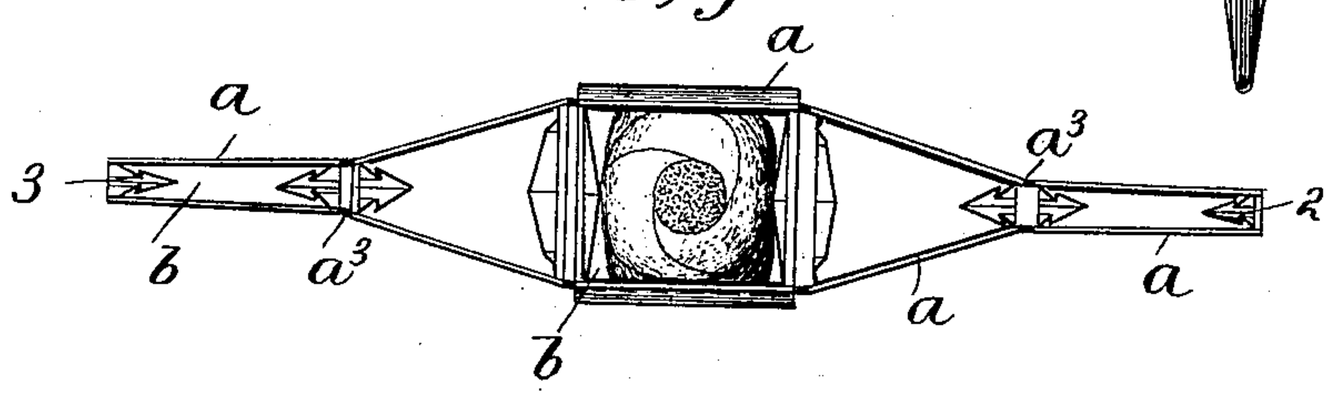
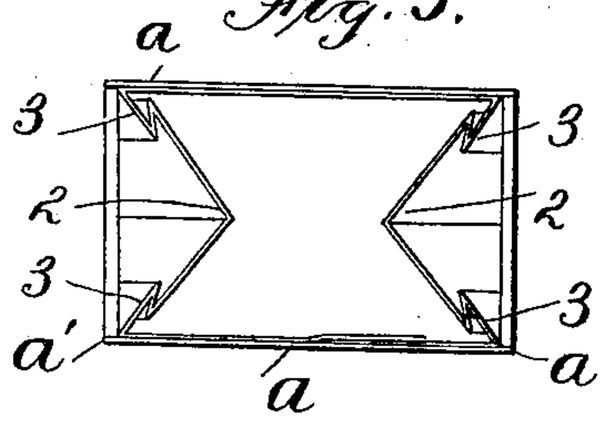


Fig. 5.



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No. 633,394. Patented Sept. 19, 1899.

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CIGAR POCKET.

(Application filed Jan. 6, 1899.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 6.

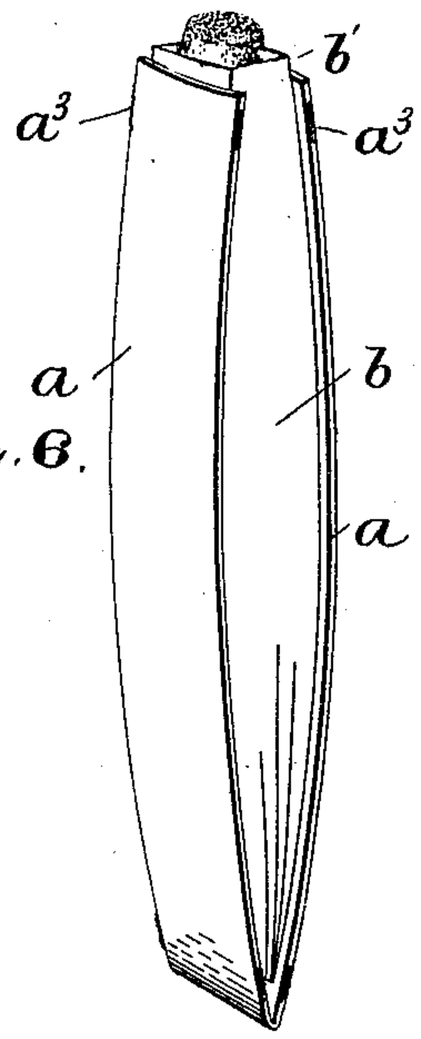


Fig. 7.

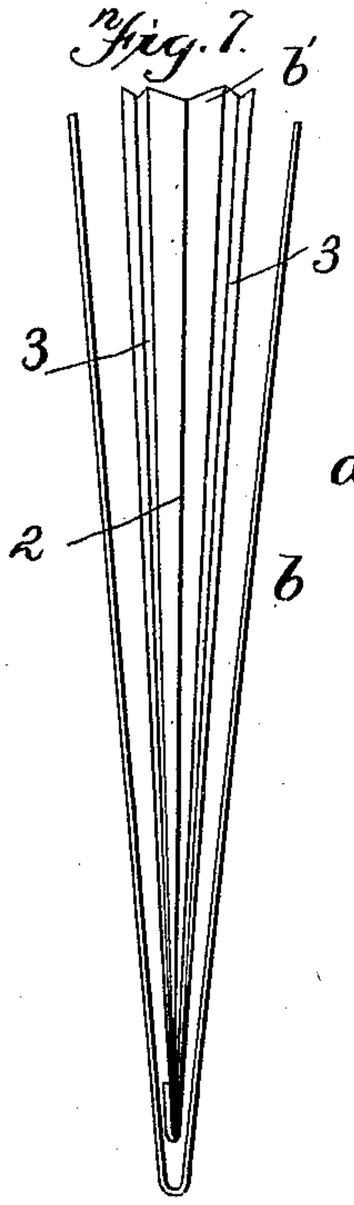
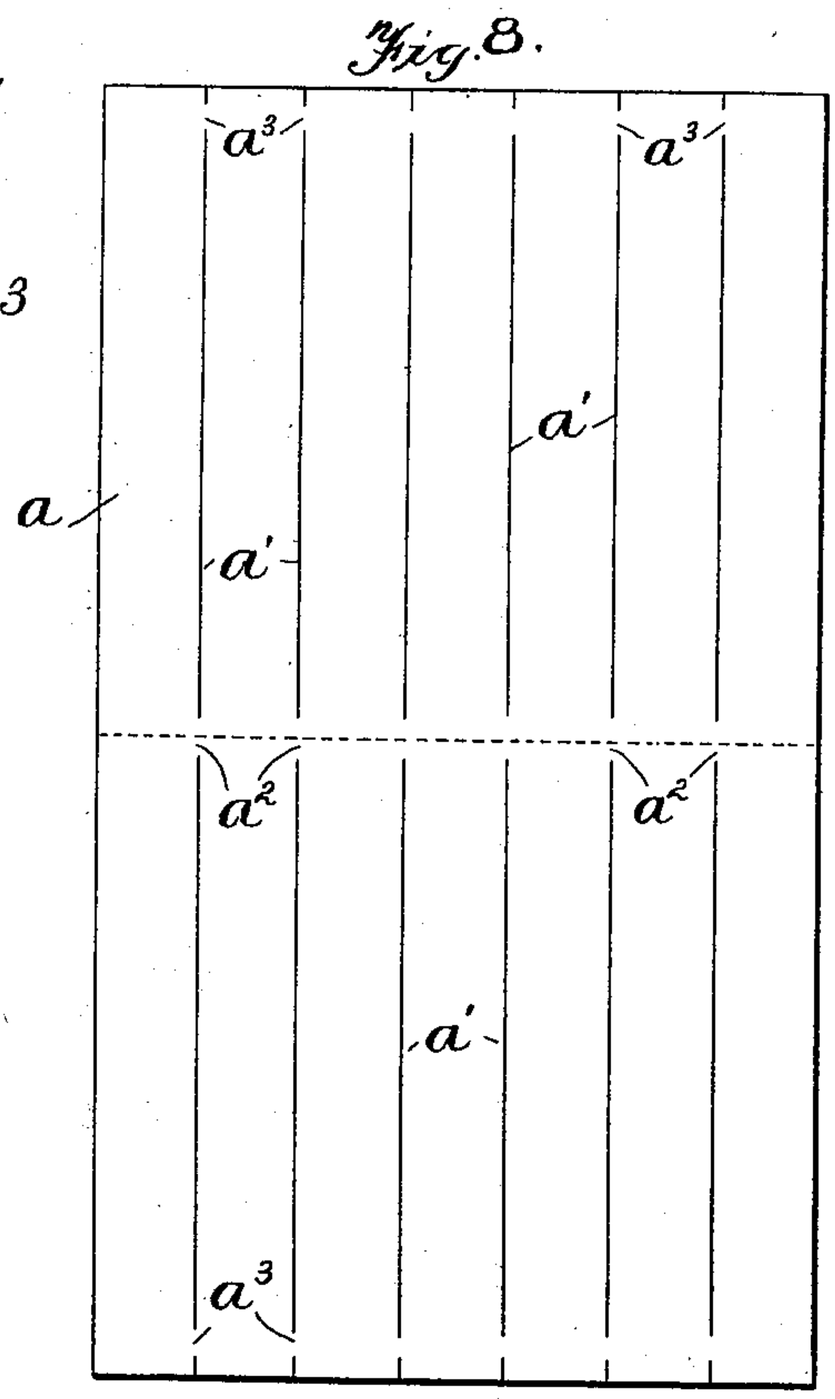


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGH E. SHEDD, OF RED WING, MINNESOTA, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO LUCIUS J. ELLIOTT, RICHARD T. ROBINSON, ORVILLE L. PARMENTER, AND ALBERT C. MICKELSON, OF RACINE, WISCONSIN.

CIGAR-POCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 633,394, dated September 19, 1899.

Application filed January 6, 1899. Serial No. 701,372. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGH E. SHEDD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Red Wing, in the county of Goodhue and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cigar-Pockets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to certain improvements in pockets or cells for cigars or other small articles; and the objects and nature of the invention will be obvious from the following description.

The invention consists in certain novel features in construction, in combinations of parts, and in arrangement and details, as more particularly set forth and specified hereinafter.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, which illustrate an example out of several constructions within the scope of my invention, Figure 1 is an elevation of a series of connected detachable individual cigar pockets, cells, or pouches. Fig. 2 is an edge view thereof. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of a series of the said pockets, showing a cigar in one of the intermediate pockets. Fig. 4 is an edge view of series of pockets shown in Fig. 3, with an intermediate pocket expanded by a cigar. Fig. 5 is an enlarged end view of one of the pockets, showing the peculiar formation of the side folds. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of one of the pockets detached with its contained cigar. Fig. 7 is a detail edge view showing the tube forming the pocket separated from the backing-sheet and illustrating a means for seating the lower end of the independently-formed tube or pocket. Fig. 8 is a plan view or pattern of a backing-sheet for seven pouches or cells, showing the cuts whereby the cells are connected at the top and bottom only.

This invention embodies certain improvements on the "Parmenter" paper cigar cells or pockets wherein series of individually or independently formed cells are detachably connected by a backing-sheet.

In the Parmenter pocket commonly found on the market the pockets are connected along one edge so that the opposite side of each pocket is flexible and free to expand independently on the insertion of a cigar.

Among other features of novelty my invention embodies a series of cigar-pockets, each formed of an independent blank or sheet, wherein the cells or pockets are connected at the upper and lower ends only and free to expand at both front and back between said points of connection on the insertion of cigars.

In the drawings, a is the single backing sheet or cover, which in length is equal to the length of the series of pockets to be formed therefrom and in width is approximately twice the length of each pocket, or, more accurately speaking, slightly less, usually, than twice the length of each pocket. This backing-sheet is preferably although not necessarily composed of a stiff paper or thin "board" paper. The backing-sheet is cut completely through on the parallel lines a' from one side edge to the other, leaving only the narrow uncut bridge or connecting portions a^2 along the center or folding-line of the sheet a and a^3 at or a slight distance inwardly from both side edges of the sheet. These cuts can be formed by any approved methods, but are usually formed while the sheet is in the press and the advertising matter is being printed on the face between the cuts. These cuts are on lines between the pockets and are spaced according to the width of each pocket, so as to divide the closely-arranged pockets in the completed series.

Each pocket, cell, pouch, or tube b is formed from a single blank or sheet, preferably although not necessarily composed of a thin and flexible or soft paper. This sheet is folded to form the front and the two collapsible or extensible and normally-compressed sides, and the ends of the paper are brought together and overlapped to form the back. Said ends are pasted or otherwise cemented together and are pasted on the blank space of the backing between two parallel cuts therein, preferably so that the longitudinal side edges of the tube lie slight distances inwardly from the

cuts, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, indicating a tube placed thereon in the process of manufacture. The tube-blank is longer than the backing-sheet of the completed pocket, so that the tube of flexible paper projects at the mouth or open end of the pocket beyond the upper edges of the stiff backing-sheet to form the projecting cushioning mouth or edge b'. This projecting soft mouth or edge extends beyond the backing-sheet, and hence cushions and protects and keeps the cigar-wrapper from contact therewith as it is inserted in the pocket, as otherwise the cigar-wrapper would be in danger of injury from the sharp and possibly stiff edges of the backing-sheet at both the front and rear faces of the pocket.

If it is desired to form the lower end of each pocket tightly closed or possibly air-tight, the flexible paper tube is formed of a length to project slightly beyond the central folding or doubling line of the backing-sheet and on its under side pasted thereto.

In this connection it should be noted that in making a series of these connected pockets I usually paste a series of tubes on the backing-sheet while opened flat, as shown in Fig. 8, with the tubes pasted at their rear faces to the sheet on one side of the doubling-line thereof. I then apply paste to the upper faces of the tubes and fold the sheet over on its central folding-line and press the same down onto the upper faces of the tubes. Where the inner ends of the tubes pass beyond the folding-line of said sheet, as previously described, the tubes are folded back on themselves at said folding-line and pasted down, and hence most tightly sealed with a reinforced and strong closed lower end. If an opening into each tube is desired at the lower otherwise closed end, the tube can be formed to end a slight distance from the folding-line of the sheet and not extend over and beyond said line, (see Fig. 2,) and a small opening will be left in the end of each pocket between the doubled end of the backing-sheet and the lower side edges of the tubes. When one half the backing-sheet has been folded back and pasted down on the series of tubes on the other half of the same, the complete series of pockets is formed, with the single stiff backing-sheet forming the front and rear faces of the pockets and extending up at the front and rear approximately the full length of each pocket. When the backing-sheet is thus folded over to complete the series, it will be observed that the pockets are connected at the lower ends by the narrow uncut portions a^2 and at or near and on both sides of their upper ends by the narrow uncut portions a^3 a^3 of the front and back faces of the backing-sheet. The backing-sheet thus preferably forms the only connection between the pockets, and the pockets are only connected at their upper and lower ends, leaving each pocket free to expand at all sides and faces throughout its length between said top and bottom points of connection. This is a feature of material advantage in that each pocket can be filled to its utmost capacity and can expand independently to accommodate the intermediate fullness of the cigar without drawing and contracting the remaining pockets and wedging cigars therein or preventing other or adjacent pockets in the series expanding to their full capacity. By this means the advantages of employing a heavy backing on both faces of the pocket is retained, while the disadvantages incident to compartment-bags are entirely obviated. Furthermore, by employing the narrow top connections at both faces of the series of pockets the insertion of a cigar in one pocket partially opens the upper ends of adjacent pockets, as shown in the drawings, so that the cigars can be readily inserted therein, and it does not become necessary to first open the same with the fingers. In this connection it might be noted that if either the front or back faces of the pockets are connected together at the ends only, without the backing-sheet extending up both faces and the opposite faces connected differently or throughout, the construction would still be within the scope of my invention. It will also be noted that the backing-sheet is uncut around the lower ends of the pockets, so as to afford sufficient strength at that point in detachably locking the series together, and also that usually the top connections are located a slight distance below the upper edges of the backing, so that the pockets can be readily and easily separated along the proper lines.

The sides of each tube of thin paper forming the pocket are formed collapsible or extensible in any suitable manner, so that the pockets are normally compressed and are yet capable of expansion on filling.

One specific feature of my invention comprises forming each such side with the single longitudinal inward angular fold 2, extending the length of the tube. In order to increase the capacity of the pocket and the expansibility of each side and yet prevent the location of the sharp angles of the folds 2 along the longitudinal center of each pocket and in order to leave a clear or unobstructed longitudinal central space in the pocket, the straight or flat portion of each side fold is formed with a small supplemental tuck, lap, or **N** fold 3, about as shown. Each side fold usually has two such tucks extending longitudinally thereof the full length of the pocket and arranged in the flat portions of the fold on opposite sides of the inner angular bend. The tucks are usually formed near the outer edges of the sides. The tuck is formed by what might be termed a small "return-fold" in the walls of the long angular fold. Thus when the pocket is compressed it does not have the multiplicity of thicknesses of paper at its sides which is incident to pockets formed with the plurality of short equal in-and-out folds.

It is evident that other means can be em-

ployed to secure the pockets together and that sewing might be employed.

It is evident that various changes might be made in the forms, constructions, and arrangements of the parts described without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention. Hence I do not wish to limit myself to the specific devices illustrated, nor is my invention limited to the employment in one pocket of all the various features of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A series of paper cigar pockets or pouches formed of a series of independently-formed paper tubes, and a single backing-sheet, the tubes secured side by side on the sheet and the sheet then doubled over and secured down on the tubes, so that the sheet faces both the front and rear of the tubes and closes their lower ends, both plies of the sheet cut completely through on lines between the pockets by the long parallel slits, substantially as described.

2. A backing-sheet having the parallel straight cuts completely therethrough and from one edge to the other of the sheet except for the narrow uncut portions at the folding-line and at the end edges, in combination with the individually-formed paper tubes secured between the opposite plies of the backing and between the cuts, substantially as described.

3. A series of cigar pockets or pouches, each formed of an independent paper tube, the pockets detachably connected at their upper and lower ends only, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. A series of paper pockets or pouches each formed independently and having collapsible sides, said pockets detachably connected at their lower ends and detachably connected at the front and back faces of their upper ends, the front faces of the pockets disconnected between said upper and lower ends, whereby the sides and front faces of the pockets expand independently between said points of connection, substantially as described.

5. A series of paper pouches or pockets having closed lower ends and open upper ends, said tubes being disconnected between their upper and lower ends and detachably connected at the front and rear faces of their upper ends, substantially as described.

6. An elongated pouch or pocket comprising a backing-sheet passing up at the front and rear of the pocket and a paper tube pasted to and between the plies of the backing-sheet and closed thereby at its lower end and at its upper open end projecting a distance above the upper edges of said backing-sheet and thereby cushioning the wrapper of the cigar from injurious contact with said backing-sheet, substantially as described.

7. A pouch or pocket formed of a tube having collapsible sides and an open upper end, the lower end of said tube compressed and doubled upon itself and the backing-sheet secured to said tube and folded around and secured to said lower doubled end of the tube, substantially as described.

8. The pocket formed of a paper tube having the inward angular side folds extending longitudinally thereof, the sides of each fold having longitudinal short supplemental tucks 3, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HUGH E. SHEDD.

Witnesses:
F. M. WILSON,
A. J. SCHUNK.