

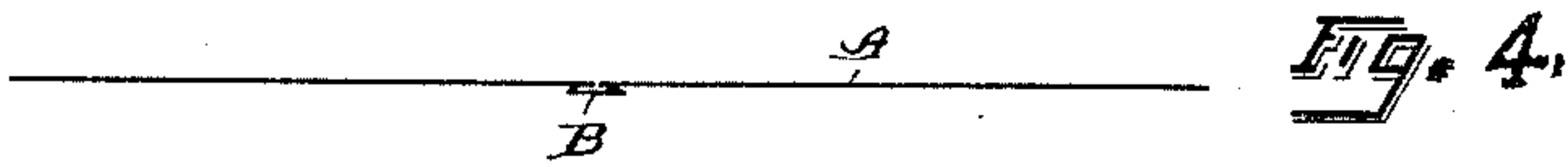
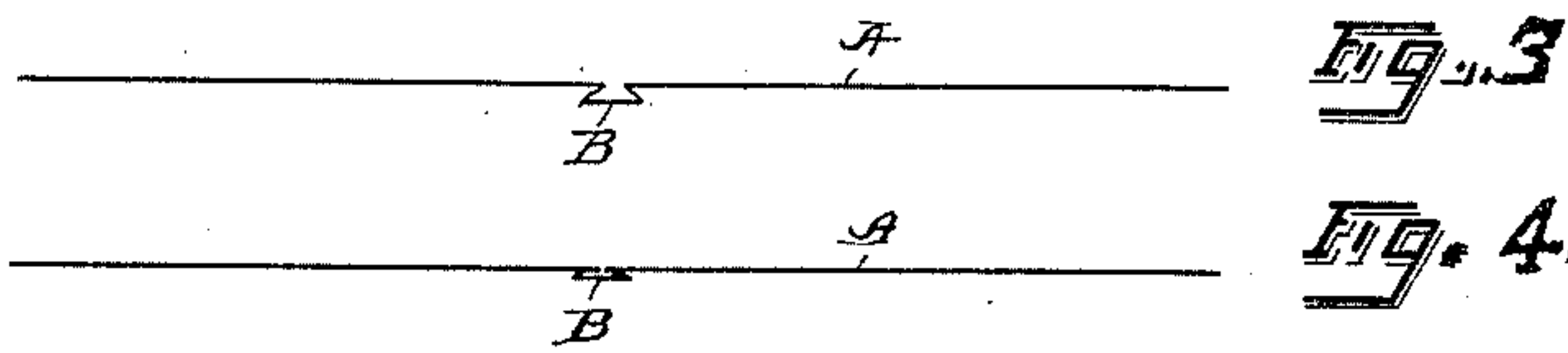
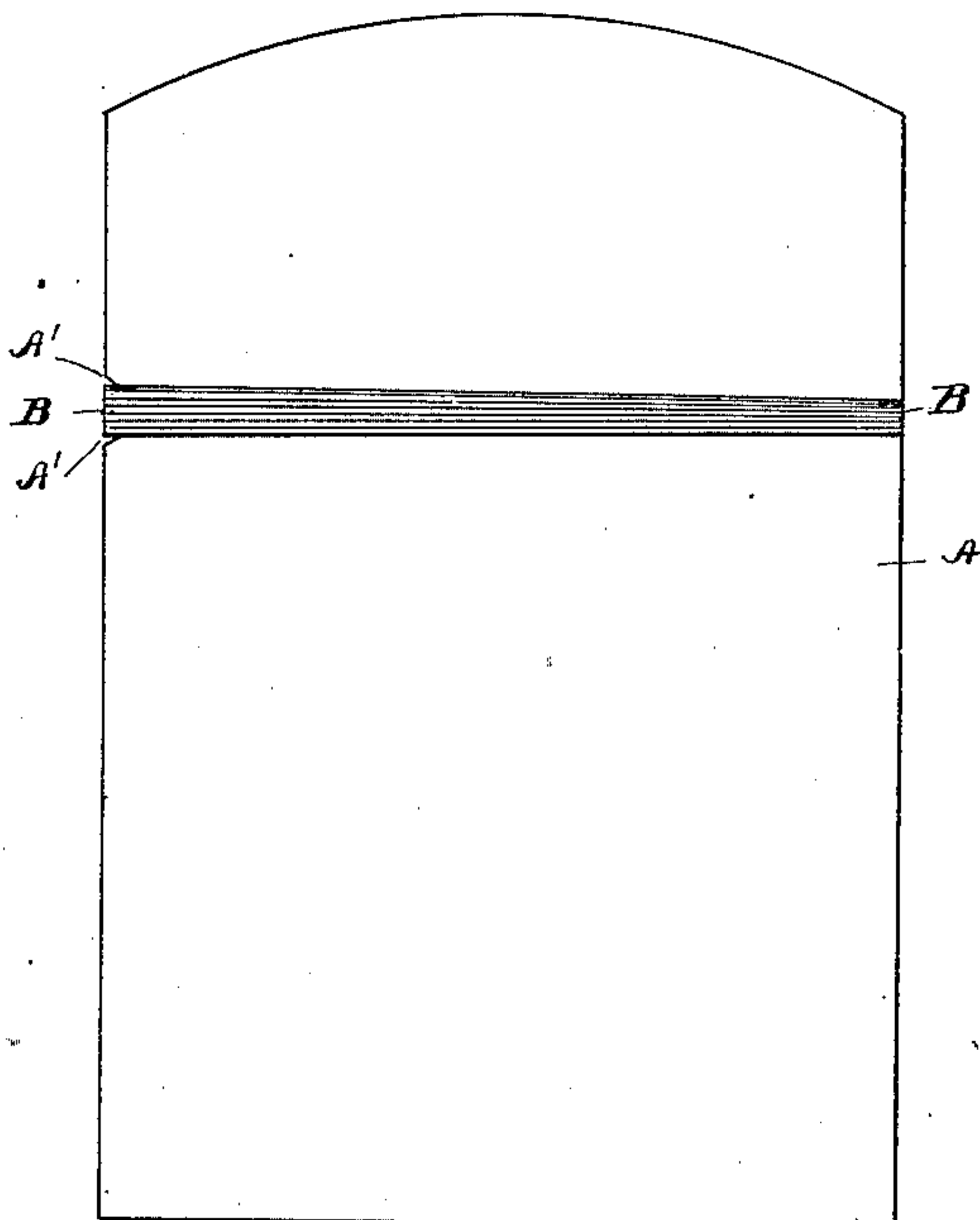
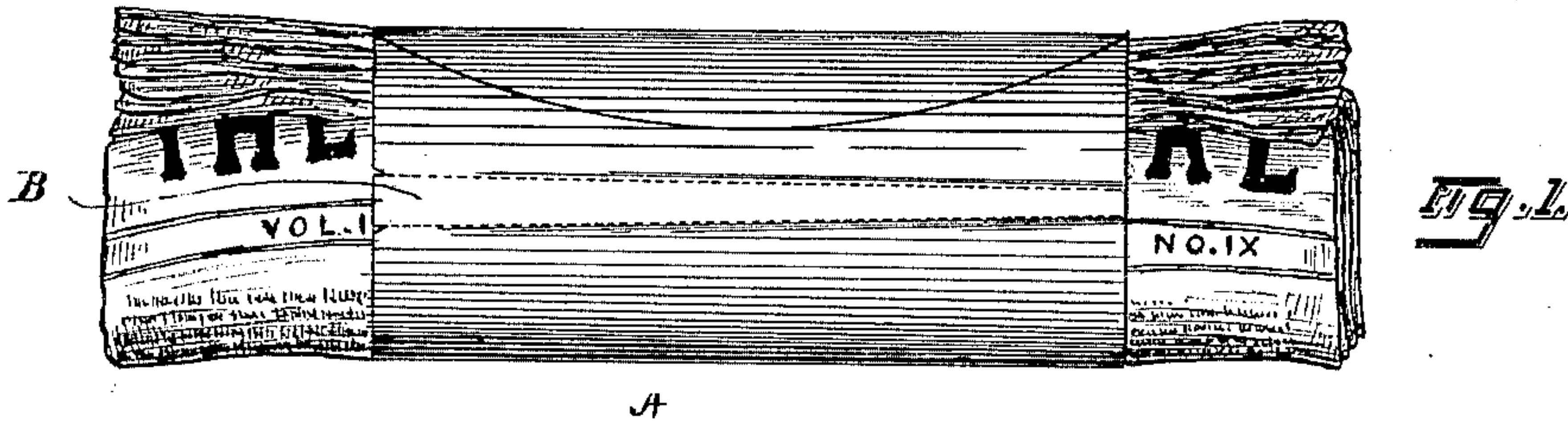
No. 652,370.

Patented June 26, 1900.

W. P. MURPHY.  
NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.

(Application filed May 31, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM P. MURPHY, OF SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA.

## NEWSPAPER-WRAPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 652,370, dated June 26, 1900.

Application filed May 31, 1899. Serial No. 718,893. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM P. MURPHY, a citizen of the United States, residing at San José, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Newspaper - Wrappers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of said invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it most nearly appertains to make, use, and practice the same.

This invention relates to improvements in newspaper-wrappers; and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter fully set forth, whereby the wrapper may be opened readily and easily.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a package shown as wrapped by a wrapper constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the wrapper spread out and looking at the inner side thereof. Fig. 3 is an edge view of the wrapper, illustrating the manner of folding the same to produce in itself the tearing-strip, the fold being shown in its opened condition. Fig. 4 is an edge view of the construction shown in Fig. 3, the folds having been sealed.

To facilitate the description of the invention with reference to the drawings, I will use the letter A to designate the wrapper. In this is formed the separating or tearing strip B. As shown in the drawings, this strip is of sufficient length to extend across the length of the wrapper and is preferably tapered. This has been so constructed from the fact that it has been discovered that paper in tearing has a natural tendency to converge to a point. This construction, however, is optional, as any suitable form may be used. The wrapper A is by preference provided with small cuts or serrations A' A' to either side of the strip B, so as to aid in starting the tear across the face of the wrapper.

The tearing-strip B is formed integral with the body portion A of the wrapper and is produced by a flattened box-plait formed in the wrapper, as shown more particularly in Figs. 3 and 4, the said plait lying on the inner side of the wrapper—that is, the side adapted to lie against the inclosed matter. The folds of this plait are preferably sealed to the wrapper, and the plait forms a member which can

be grasped by the operator and will produce a tear entirely across the wrapper. By "box-plait" is meant that type of plait in which there is a substantially-flat member which lies substantially parallel with the body of the fabric, said flat member extending on each side of the opening in the fabric proper and being connected to the fabric proper by portions which extend from the edges of the said flat portion to the edges of the fabric proper at the opening. This type of plait is clearly illustrated in Fig. 3. The box-plait produces edges on each side, which edges act as tearing members, and a tearing edge being provided at each side of the line of tear the tear is necessarily along predetermined lines. This prevents any possibility of the wrapper tearing at random, and therefore avoids the danger of accidentally tearing the newspaper, which would result in many instances were the line of tear not clearly determined. The tearing-strip is formed in the wrapper across the width thereof in the preferred form. This is constructed thus in recognition of the fact that the lower edge of a wrapper is usually inserted between the folds of the paper to be wrapped, so that if the tearing-strip B were bent around the package with the wrapper it would extend between the folds of the paper and possibly tear the same in separating the wrapper.

I am aware that heretofore newspaper-wrappers have been perforated so as to provide a strip which can be readily separated from the body along defined and predetermined edges. I am also aware that a string or thread has been used by securing it under the wrapper. Both these constructions, however, have proved objectionable, for the reason in the instance of the first-mentioned construction the wrapper has been weakened and in the last-mentioned construction it has proved difficult and expensive to attach the thread to the wrapper. By the present invention both of these objections have been overcome.

While I have described this invention with reference to newspaper-wrappers, it will be understood the same may be applied to envelopes equally well. When so applied, the strip B is formed in the flap of the envelop just above the line of the fold in the same manner as shown in Fig. 2. It will therefore

be understood that the word "wrapper" as used in the claim hereto annexed is used to denote envelop as well as paper-wrapper.

Having thus described the invention, what  
5 is claimed is—

A wrapper of the nature indicated provided with a flattened box-plait to produce a tearing-strip, the folds of said plait lying

upon the inner side of the wrapper; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set  
my hand this 6th day of May, 1899.

WILLIAM P. MURPHY.

Witnesses:

H. A. BLANCHARD,  
BALDWIN VALE.