May 10, 1927. 1,628,429

E. H. RADFORD

WRAPPER

Filed March 7. 1925

Fig. 1.

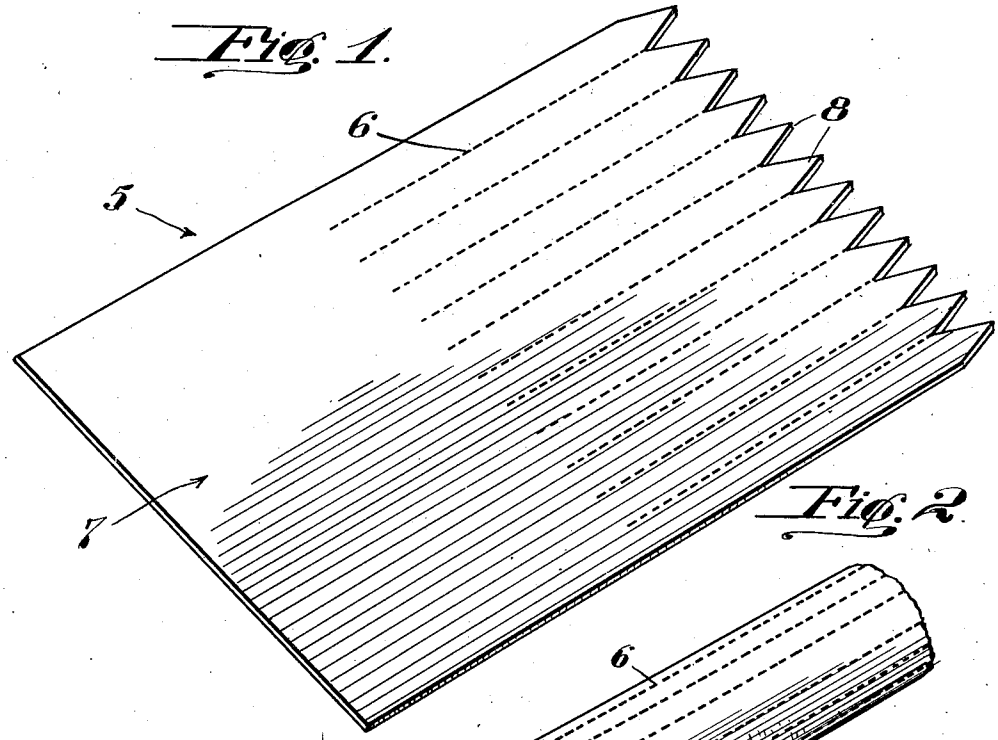


Fig. 2.

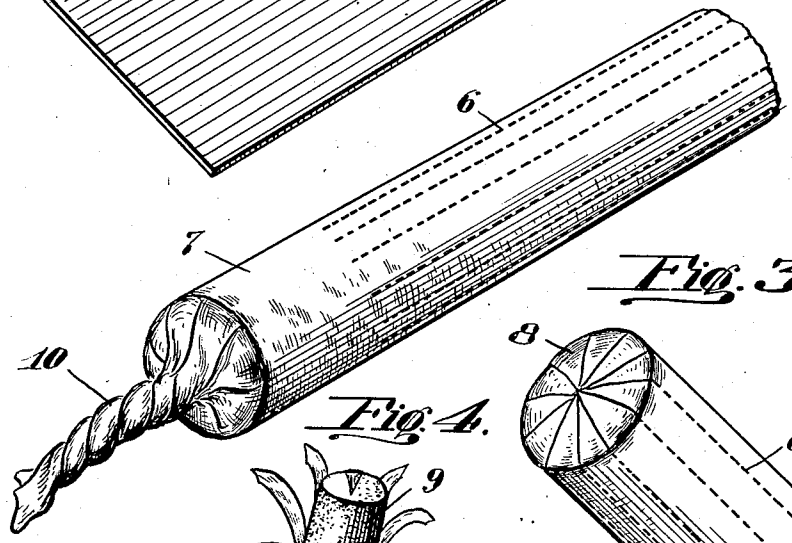
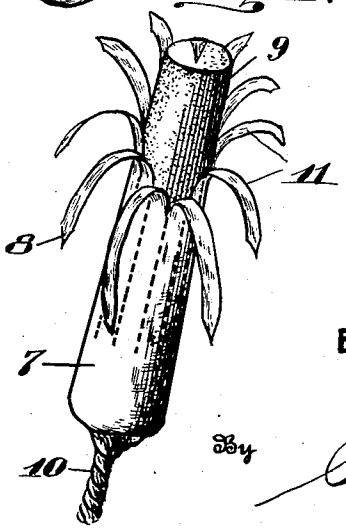


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



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WRAPPER.

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This invention particularly pertains to a confection wrapper and has as its primary object the provision of a sanitary wrapper which is especially adapted for use in wrapping frozen confections.

Another object is to provide a wrapper for edible articles which is adapted to serve as a handle for facilitating holding in the hand the article during eating thereof and which is particularly serviceable in holding such confections as melt or soften when exposed to normal temperature, such, for example, as ice-cream, sherbet, ices and the like.

Another object is to provide a wrapper which is adapted to be peeled in strips from the material contained therein so as to uncover the material and expose only a portion thereof at a time.

The mode of carrying out the foregoing objects, as well as such objects, features and advantages of the invention as may subsequently appear, is hereinafter described and is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings, in which the several views depict constructions and arrangement of elements and parts whereby the invention may be carried into effect.

Referring to the drawings the several views are as follows:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the wrapper;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the wrapper as applied;

Figure 3 is a detail in perspective of the upper end portion of an article as enclosed in the wrapper;

Figure 4 is a perspective view illustrating the manner of removing the wrapper.

Referring to the drawing more specifically, 5 indicates generally the wrapper which is formed of flexible sheet material, such as paper which has been treated to render it impervious to moisture; it being of such character as to remain strong and tough when wet. In carrying out the invention the sheet is formed with a series of rows of tear lines 6, along which the sheet is weakened so that it may be readily torn or separated at certain places and which tear lines are here shown as comprising parallel rows of perforations or indentations. The tear lines extend from one edge of the sheet to a point spaced from the opposite edge thereof so as to form the sheet with an imperforate or unweakened area 7 between the tear lines and the lower margin of the sheet. The margin of the sheet from which lead the tear lines is serrated to provide tapered flaps 8 extending in continuation of the portions of the sheet between adjacent tear lines.

The sheet is formed of greater length than the article to be wrapped therein, which article is preferably elongated and in the form of a bar that may be any desired shape in cross section.

In the application of the invention, the sheet 5 is wrapped around the article, indicated at 9, in such manner that the tear lines will extend longitudinally thereof with the ends of the article positioned so that the upper end will be disposed adjacent the basis of the flaps 8 and the other end will be positioned at a point intermediate the inner ends of the tear lines and the inner margin of the sheet; whereupon the flaps 8 are folded inwardly over the upper end of the article as shown in Figure 3, and the unweakened end portion of the sheet is twisted at the lower end of the article to form a handle 10 as particularly shown in Figure 2. The article will then be completely encased within the wrapper.

When it is desired to expose the article preparatory to eating thereof, the flaps are lifted and pulled downwardly so as to tear the wrapper into strips 11 whereby the wrapper may be peeled from the upper end portion of the article, as shown in Figure 4; the sheet being readily separated along the tear lines 6. By forming the tear lines so that they will terminate at points spaced above the lower end of the wrapped article the portion of the wrapper encompassing the lower end portion of the article will be unweakened and will resist tearing so as to limit the extent of the separation of the sheet along the tear lines and determine the length of the strips 11, and whereby the portion of the wrapper surrounding the lower end portion of the article will form a cup which will serve to hold the lower end of the article in the wrapper after the upper portion of the wrapper has been torn into strips and will thereby lessen the possibility of the wrapper being prematurely removed from the article. The cup thus formed also serves to collect and contain the liquid formed by melting of the article and minimizes dripping of the liquid.

As many changes could be made in the

construction, and many apparently widely different embodiments of this invention could be made without departing from the scope thereof, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

I claim:—

1. A wrapper of the class described constructed of moisture impervious and flexible sheet material of substantially rectangular oblong shape and of a length greater than the article to be wrapped therein, one of the shorter margins of the sheet having throughout its length a continuous series of tapered projections for forming a substantially flat covering for one end of the article, the opposite end of the wrapper projecting beyond the article having a length sufficient to be twisted to form a handle for the wrapped article and there being tearing lines formed lengthwise of the sheet starting from said projections to facilitate the freeing of the article as supported by the handle.

2. A wrapper of the class described constructed of sheet material, and of a length greater than the article to be wrapped therein, one of the margins thereof having a series of projections to form a covering for one end of the article, the opposite end of the wrapper projecting beyond the article having a length sufficient to form a handle for the wrapped article and there being tearing lines formed in the wrapper starting from the margin having said projections and continuing lengthwise thereof to points approximating the handle forming portion.

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