Sept. 12, 1933. R. A. ANTHONY 1,926,359

BREAD WRAPPER

Filed Oct. 10, 1932

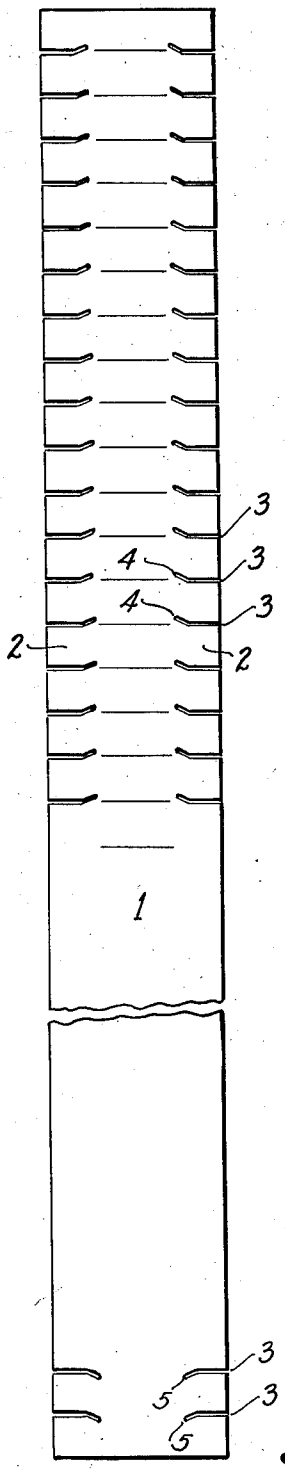


Fig. 1

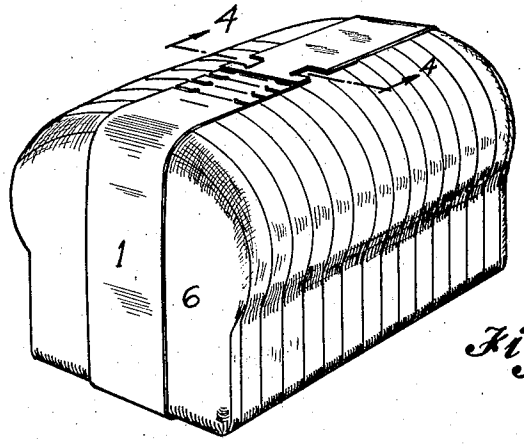


Fig. 3

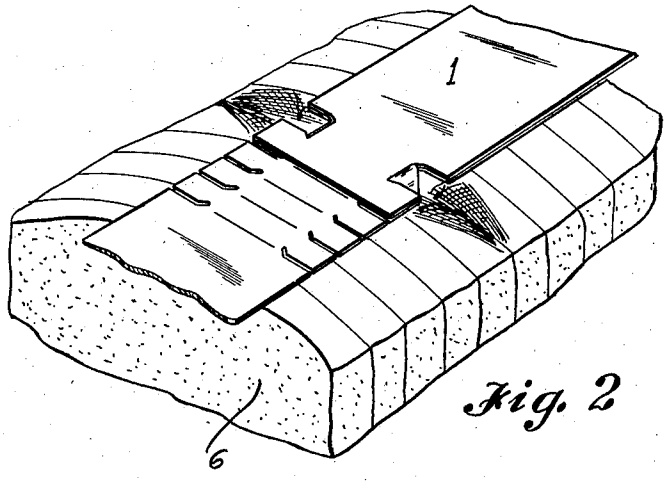


Fig. 2

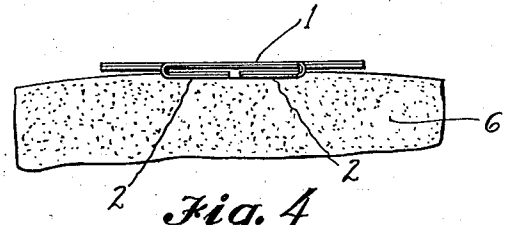


Fig. 4

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1,926,359

BREAD WRAPPER

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Application October 10, 1932. Serial No. 637,004

3 Claims. (Cl. 24—17

This invention relates to improvements in bread wrapping bands, and more particularly to such bands as are usable in the wrapping of a sliced loaf of bread. An object of this invention is to provide a device of this character which is simple and which can be manufactured at no greater cost than the paper bands, for this purpose, now known in the art.

Another object is that when my improved band is once placed around a sliced loaf and the ends of the band drawn together, and locked, with a resultant compression of the loaf, the lock will immediately and automatically become still more firmly locked, due to the tendency of the loaf to return to its original dimensions before it was compressed by the drawing up of the band, thus avoiding any slack in the band and consequent liability of the displacement of the slices of the loaf with respect to each other.

In bands of this general character already known in the art the ends are adapted to be glued or stuck together after the ends of the bands have been drawn together with a resultant compression of the loaf, but on the consequent expansion of the loaf, due to its resilient character, bands which are thus glued or stuck together will yield or slip more or less because of the fact that the glue has not yet had time to set. This will obviously result in a loose band after the glue has once set; and this is true whether the bands be applied to the loaves manually or mechanically.

In other bands heretofore known in the art, locking devices are employed, such as notches upon one side of the band, at one end, and a tongue upon the other end, adapted to slip into the notches. While such bands are quickly enough applied to the loaf, still such locking means, being upon only one side of the strip causes the stress to occur only on the side on which the said notches and tongues occur, which results in a canting or cocking of the band upon one side. Besides this, this tongue and groove method of locking is still further objectionable because such a lock is unstable and liable to tear the paper and destroy the locking effect entirely.

In my improved lock a mere tongue and groove action is not depended upon, but on the contrary the lock involves a folding over of flaps upon the central longitudinal portion of the band and towards the loaf, a set of locks being upon each edge of the band instead of upon one edge only, and the flaps, when once so folded over, are firmly locked in their folded positions due to the expansion of the loaf.

In this invention the inventor has recognized the resilient qualities of a loaf, and particularly the resiliency of a sliced loaf, and has foreseen that the said resiliency will allow the fingers of the operator to fold the flap inwardly. That is to say towards the loaf itself, with a resultant instant and firm clamping of the flaps due to the expansion of the loaf.

I accomplish the above enumerated objects and other objects as will be further more fully explained in the following specification, shown in the accompanying drawing, and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawing, Fig. 1 is a plan view of the band.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary view of a sliced loaf with a fragment of the band applied thereto in locked position.

Fig. 3 is a similar view of a complete loaf and the entire band in locked position thereon.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view of the band in locked position upon a fragment of the loaf.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing, reference numeral 1 indicates the band, upon each edge of which are flaps 2 formed by cutting the band as at 3. I recommend that these cuts be in the form as shown. That is to say, that the inner ends of the cuts which occur on one end of the band slant upwardly as at 4 and the corresponding ends of the cuts upon the other end of the band slant in the opposite direction, as at 5, which has the effect of causing a somewhat more firm interlocking. However, experimental proof has shown me that these cuts may run straight, or at right angles to the band instead of being slanted upwardly at their ends. Therefore the slant of the inner ends of these cuts is merely a preferential element and not an essential element. 6 indicates the loaf, sliced as shown. I prefer that a relatively large number of the flaps 2 occur on one end of the band and a fewer number of them on the opposite end so that the band will accommodate itself readily to varying sizes of loaves.

The operation of the device is that the loaf, having been first sliced, is encircled by the band, as clearly seen in Fig. 3. The operator now grasps each end of the band and draws the ends together rather snugly. He then folds a pair of the flaps 2 inwardly towards the loaf, and finally up against the undermost surface of the body of the band, as plainly seen in Fig. 4. The inherent resiliency of the loaf permits this down-

ward folding of the flaps because, as the finger of the operator presses the flaps downwardly and inwardly the loaf will yield and when the fingers of the operator are removed the loaf will spring back to its original dimensions and force the flaps, which have been folded over, tightly up against the central longitudinal body of the band, which firmly locks the ends of the band together. From this it will be seen that when the lock has once been operated, as just described, no slipping of the band will occur and that the band will tightly hug the outer surface of the loaf, with a resultant firmly binding together of the slices so that the sliced loaf will readily withstand the usual handling and still retain its original appearance and contour.

While I have shown and described a particular form of embodiment of my invention, I am aware that many minor changes will readily suggest themselves to those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention. I, therefore, desire to avoid being limited to the particular form of embodiment which I have hereinabove shown and described. Having described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to protect by Letters Patent is:

1. In an article of the class described the combination of a band adapted to embrace a resilient body, a number of pairs of aligned flaps formed along opposite edges of one end of the band and a smaller number of flaps formed along the opposite end of the band, one of the smaller number of flaps being adapted to be brought into register with one of the larger number of flaps after the band has been placed around the resilient body and the ends of the band drawn together, a selected pair of the larger number of flaps being then adapted to be brought into registry with a pair of the smaller number of flaps and both the flaps then folded toward the resilient body and finally up against the undermost surface of the longitudinal center of the band, thus causing an interlocking and a resultant tightening of the band due to the expansion of the resilient body.

2. In an article of the class described the combination of a band adapted to embrace a resilient body, aligned slits cut into the opposite edges of each end of the band whereby pairs of oppositely disposed flaps are formed, a pair of flaps upon one end of the band being adapted to be brought into registry with a pair of flaps upon the opposite end of the band after the resilient body has been compressed and the band passed around the body, which permits the aligned pairs of flaps to be folded downwardly and between the resilient body and the longitudinal center of the band whereby the expansion of the resilient body presses both the pairs of flaps firmly together.

3. The combination with a bread loaf of a band adapted to embrace the loaf, aligned slots cut into the opposite edges of each end of the band whereby pairs of oppositely disposed flaps are formed, a pair of flaps upon one end of the band being adapted to be brought into registry with a pair of flaps upon the opposite end of the band after the loaf has been compressed and the band passed around the loaf permitting the pairs of aligned flaps to be folded downwardly between the loaf and the longitudinal center of the band, whereby the resultant expansion of the loaf presses the aligned flaps firmly together.

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