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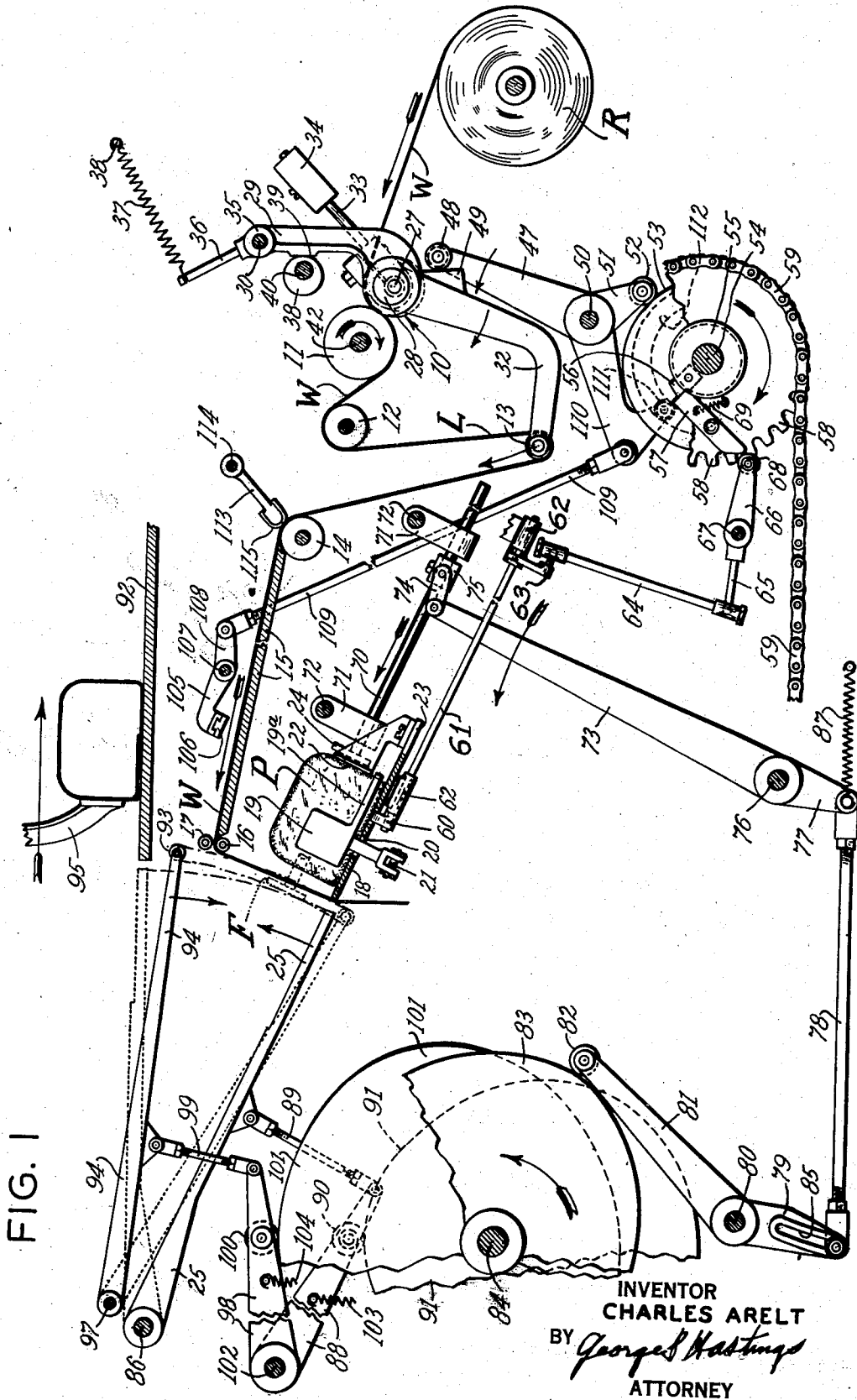
C. ARELT

2,356,644

BREAD WRAPPING MACHINE

Filed Nov. 27, 1941

4 Sheets-Sheet 1



Aug. 22, 1944.

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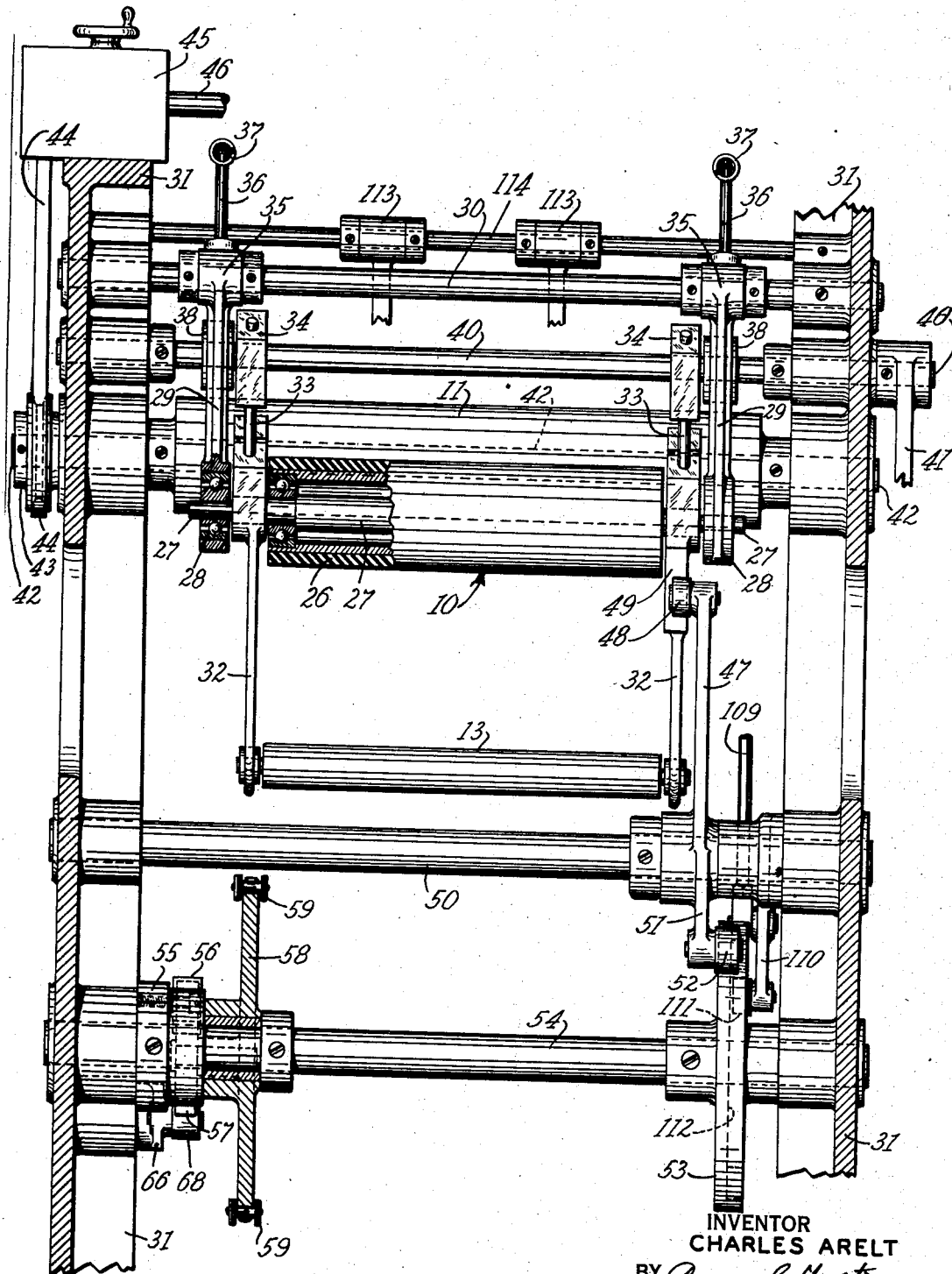
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BREAD WRAPPING MACHINE

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4 Sheets-Sheet 2

FIG. 2



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FIG. 3

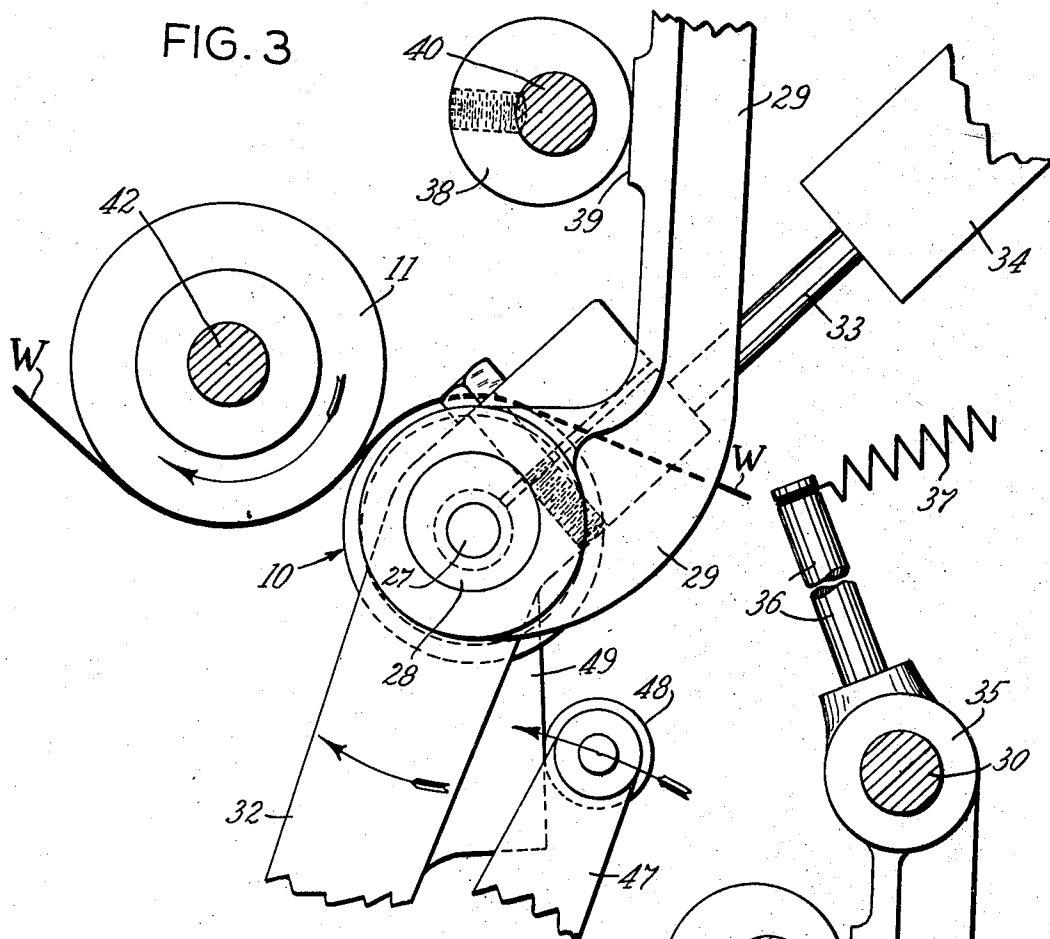
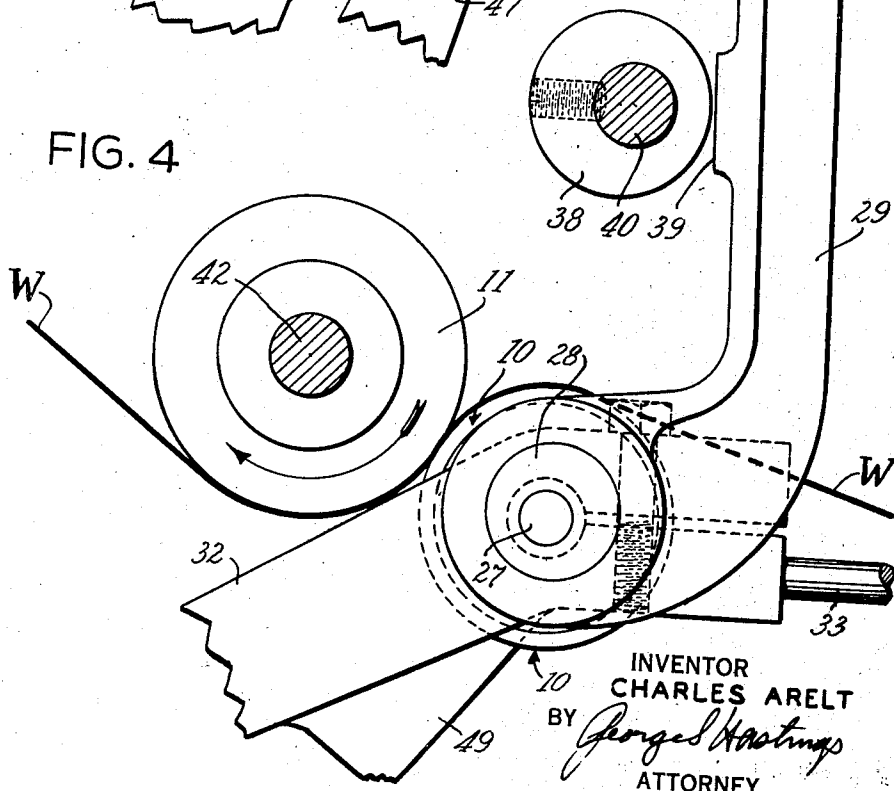


FIG. 4



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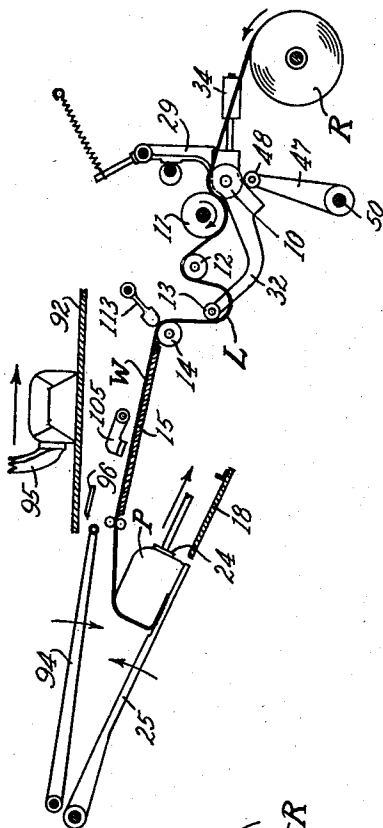
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BREAD WRAPPING MACHINE

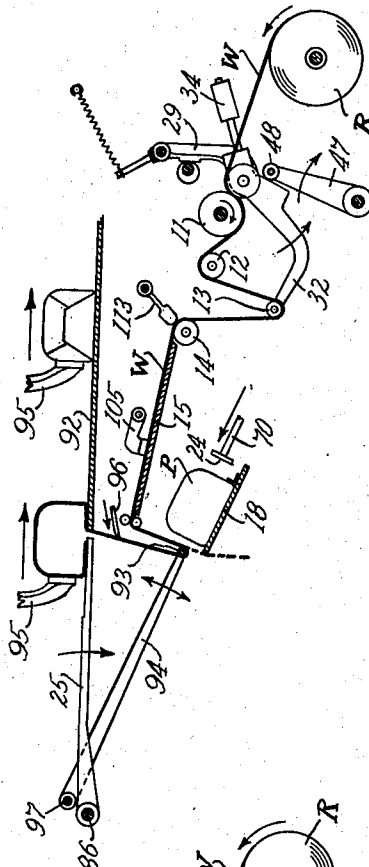
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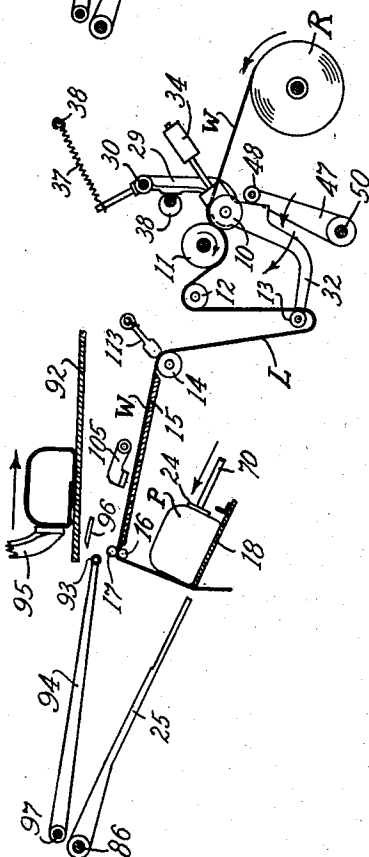
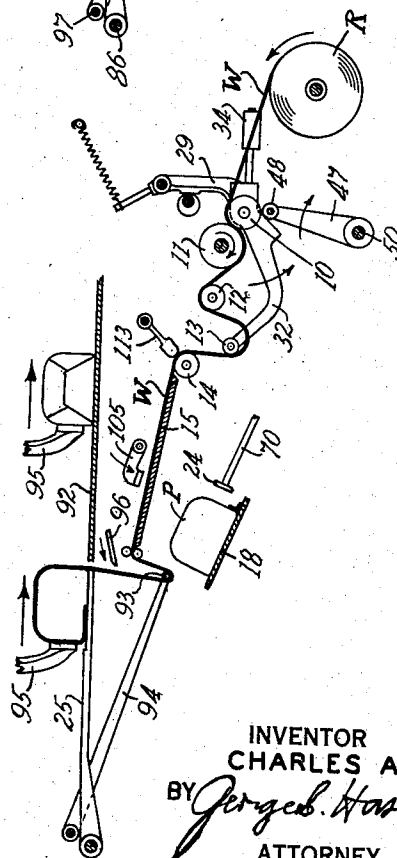


FIG. 7



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,356,644

BREAD WRAPPING MACHINE

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Application November 27, 1941, Serial No. 420,636

15 Claims. (Cl. 93—2)

This invention relates to wrapping machines, more particularly to improvements in the feeding of wrapping material from a roll, and improved means for preventing the wrapping material from slipping back in a machine where the material is intermittently fed.

One of the difficulties in wrapping such articles as bread loaves has been the fact that the loaf is frequently distorted when the paper is being placed about the loaf due to the fact that the paper offers too much resistance to being set in motion. This is particularly true where very soft bread and easily deformable articles are being wrapped and the bread loaf is used for drawing off a quantity of paper sufficient to form a wrapper.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved feed which will cause a minimum of stress to be placed upon a loaf which is being used to draw off a quantity of wrapping material sufficient to form a wrapper.

It is also an object to provide an improved clamp for the wrapping material which will prevent the paper from slipping back in the machine during predetermined stoppages in the wrapper feeding cycle, and which will not have any tendency to jam or to present any resistance to the paper being set into motion again.

It is also an object to provide an improved mechanism for drawing off free paper from a roll in a quantity which will be sufficient to wrap an article and which will not have any mechanism in contact with, or load on, the free paper when it is being drawn off by the article to be wrapped.

A further object is to provide a feed which will keep the reel at a substantially constant and uniform speed of rotation.

Another object is to provide an improved positive means for drawing off paper from the roll of wrapping material.

An additional object is to provide means whereby a length of paper will be fed, varying automatically in accordance with the quantity of wrapping material needed.

A further object is to provide a feed which will commence feeding paper immediately and positively into the free web of paper as soon as the article to be wrapped begins to take its supply therefrom.

Another object is to provide a feed which will feed positively all of the paper necessary for the article being wrapped regardless of a variation over and under the standard length for which the feed is set, and which will compensate in

each cycle for any such variation so as to enable each wrapping cycle to start with a free web of paper.

Other objects and features of the invention will appear as the description of the particular physical embodiments selected to illustrate the invention progresses.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, like characters of reference have been applied to corresponding parts throughout the several views which make up the drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the web feeding mechanism of the bread wrapping machine.

Fig. 2 is a sectional end elevation of the same.

Figs. 3 and 4 are detailed side elevations illustrating the action of the pressure roller of the feeding mechanism.

Figs. 5 to 8 are schematic side elevations illustrating the successive steps of the web feeding operations.

The features of the present wrapping machine, shown in the above figures and described in the following specification, constitute an improvement over the type structure shown in U. S. Patents Nos. 1,964,070 and 1,851,295, to which reference is made for details not herein shown or described.

The wrapping material in the form of a web W (Fig. 1) is fed from a reel R between a pressure roller 10 and a constantly driven feed roller 11, and then led over a guide roller 12 around a loop roller 13 and over another guide roller 14 onto a guide plate 15. The feed roller 11 is preferably driven by means of a conventional variable speed drive (not shown). From the guide plate 15 said web passes in between another pair of guide rollers 16 and 17 (Figures 1, 5-8), and the end of said web hangs vertically over the edge of an inclined runway 18, over which the loaves P are fed into the wrapping machine by means of pusher plates 19 protruding through a slot 20 of runway 18 and attached to an intermittently moving conveyor chain 21. While the bottom of the loaf is supported by said inclined runway 18, one side of the loaf slides along a guide plate 22 adjustably mounted to lugs 23 of runway 18. Guide plate 22 is provided with a suitable cut-out (not shown), through which a reciprocating pusher plate 24 pushes the loaf from the runway 18 onto an oscillating lifter table 25 in the direction of the arrow indicated in Fig. 1, thus starting the wrapping process.

The paper web W in this invention is not pulled off the reel by means of the loaf, but by the novel

action of feed roller 11 and pressure roller 10. The latter has a soft rubber covering 26 (Fig. 2) and is loosely mounted on a horizontal shaft 27, each end of which is mounted in an eccentric bearing 28 of an arm 29. Arms 29 are loosely and swingably mounted on a horizontal shaft 30 supported by the main frame 31 of the wrapping machine. Near each end of the shaft 27, between the ends of roller 10 and bearings 28 is clamped an arm 32, the two of which on their lower ends support loop roller 13, while from the upper end of each arm 32 projects a rod 33 carrying an adjustably mounted counterweight 34 provided for the purpose of balancing the weight of the loop roller 13 supported by arms 32. The hub 35, by means of which each bearing arm 29 is fulcrumed to shaft 30, is provided with a projecting stud 36 to which is attached a tension spring 37 anchored to a conveniently located stationary stud or rod 38 of the machine (Fig. 1). Tension springs 37 are provided for the purpose of keeping the pressure roller 10 in the desired position with relation to the feed roller 11 and at the same time assuring a free and floating support of the former. In order to check the forward-most position, as well as to provide means for moving the pressure roller 10 away from the feed roller 11 for the purpose of threading the paper web W, an eccentric disk 39 engages with a contact surface 39 of each arm 29. The two disks 39 are mounted on a shaft 40 which is supported by bearings of the main frame 31 and carries a hand lever 41 (Fig. 2) by means of which shaft 40 and disks 39 can be operated.

The feed roller 11 is mounted on a shaft 42 which is constantly driven by a pulley 43 (Fig. 2), which through a belt 44 is connected to a variable speed drive 45, which in turn, by means of a shaft 46, is driven from the main drive of the wrapping machine.

In order to achieve the main object of this invention, that is, to assure a "free" paper feed and to release the loaf from the strain of pulling the paper off the reel during the wrapping process, a "free" web of paper is created from which the demand for paper is drawn by the loaf to be wrapped by means of lifting the loop roller 13 upward and away from the paper loop L (Fig. 1), which in turn, due to the eccentric bearings 28, causes pressure roller 10 to come in contact gradually with feed roller 11 and thereby start feeding paper from the reel R. As a result, when the machine is started a certain amount of initial slippage takes place which tends to set the reel or roll of wrapping material R rotating, first slowly and then more rapidly, until the pressure roller 10 and feeding roller 11 are in close feeding position. The web W will then be fed at a constant rate of speed from the roll R.

This structure is somewhat similar to that shown in my former Patent No. 2,208,504, but differs in operation in that in the present machine the paper is pulled off intermittently and not continuously as in a cigarette machine. The present structure also differs in purpose and result from the aforementioned patent. In the prior patent, the problem is one of alignment and registry; while in the present case, it is the providing of a feed which will form intermittently free loops of paper to avoid placing undesirable strains upon soft loaves of bread used to measure and pull off the desired quantity of wrapping material.

The lifting of loop roller 13 and arms 32 is done by an operating lever 47, carrying on its free end

a roller 48, which contacts an operating lug 49 on one of the arms 32. Operating lever 47 is loosely mounted on a shaft 50 and is provided with a cam lever 51 which, by means of a roller 52, is actuated by a cam 53 secured to a shaft 54 supported by bearings of the main frame 31. Shaft 54 is driven by means of a hub 55 carrying a lug 56 which engages with a pawl 57 pivoted to a sprocket 58 loosely mounted on shaft 54. Sprocket 58 is constantly driven by means of a chain 59 from the main drive of the machine (not shown). The paper feed of course is intermittent and in relation with the intermittent arrival of the loaves P to be wrapped. In order to prevent any waste of paper or clogging of the machine in case of a missing loaf, the runway 18 is provided with a no-bread-no-paper device. The latter consists of a feeler finger 60 (Fig. 1) protruding through a slot in runway 18 and mounted on a shaft 61 supported by a pair of bearing brackets 62. To shaft 61 is secured a lever 63 which, through a rod 64, is connected with a stud 65 of a throw-out arm 66 pivoted to a stud 67 held by the main frame 31. To the end of arm 66 is pivoted a roller 68 which, when feeler finger 60 is not held down by a loaf in runway 18, projects in the path of the projecting free end of pawl 57 rotating with sprocket 58. When pawl 57 contacts the roller 68, the former of course is knocked out of engagement with lug 56, thus stopping the rotation of shaft 54 and arms 32 are not lifted and therefore pressure roller 10 is not brought in contact with feed roller 11 and no paper is fed. A tension spring 69 (Fig. 1) assures a reengagement of pawl 57 and lug 56, provided a loaf has arrived in the meantime and feeler finger 60 is pressed down and roller 68 moved out of the path of the projecting end of pawl 57. As heretofore mentioned, the loaves P are pushed from the runway 18 onto the lifter table by means of a pusher plate 24 (Fig. 1), which is mounted on a pair of pusher rods 70, loosely supported by a pair of bearing lugs 71, secured to a pair of shafts 72, held by the main frame 31 of the wrapping machine. Rods 70 and plate 24 are reciprocated by means of an oscillating pusher arm 73, connected to rods 70 by a link 74, pivoted to an operating lug 75, adjustably attached to said rods 70. Pusher arm 73 is pivoted on a shaft or stud 76 and is provided with an operating lever 77 which, through an adjustable rod 78, is connected to an arm 79 mounted on a shaft 80. The latter is actuated by a cam lever 81 carrying a cam roller 82 engaging with a cam 83 mounted on the main cam shaft 84 driven from the main drive of the machine.

In order to prevent any lost motion and assure the shortest possible stroke when wrapping loaves of different sizes, arm 79 is provided with a slot 85 in which the corresponding end of connecting rod 78 can be set to lengthen or shorten the stroke of pusher plate 24 and rods 70. This adjustment is furthermore so arranged and designed that no matter how short or long the stroke is, the pusher plate on its forward stroke will always stop in the same position (indicated by F in the dotted position shown in Fig. 1). Thus, no matter how wide the loaf is, the edge of the same after being pushed onto the lifter table 25 will always be even with the edge of the lifter table (Fig. 6). To assure constant contact of cam roller 82 with cam 83, a tension spring 87 is provided. The lifter table 25 (Fig. 1) is loosely supported by a horizontal shaft 88 held by the main frame 31. Said table is oscillated by a cam lever 89 connected to the for-

mer by means of an adjustable rod 89. Cam lever 88 carries a cam roller 90 engaging with a cam 91 mounted on the main cam shaft 84.

The wrapping process illustrated in Figs. 5 to 8 is as follows:

The pusher plate 24 advances toward the loaf on the runway 18 in the direction of the arrow from its back-most position, shown in Fig. 1. As soon as the pusher plate 24 starts to move forward, the loop roller 13, by the action of arm 47 and roller 48, is lifted off the bottom of the loop L of the paper web which is formed between guide rollers 12 and 14. As soon as the loop roller is lifted by means of arms 32, the latter, due to the eccentric bearings 28, turn the shaft 27 and thereby bring the pressure roller 10 in contact with the constantly rotating feed roller 11, gripping the web W between them and causing the feeding of the paper from the reel R.

It will be noted that if the loop roller is improperly timed and is not lifted quickly enough, the paper will engage with the roller and lift it, thereby setting the feeding rollers into operation at once to feed additional paper positively without waiting for the action of roller 48 against cam 49. This feature has the advantage that it decreases the tendency to tear the paper by a quick tug or deform the loaf because additional paper is fed out before the loaf commences pulling paper directly from the roll R, as was previously the case.

As pusher plate 24 continues to push the loaf against the paper web and onto the lifter table 25, said loaf draws its paper from the created "free" web and it continues to do so while being lifted by the lifter table 25 to a position horizontal and in line with a delivery table 92. Of course, loop roller 13 and arms 32 are then in their uppermost position, and the pressure roller bearing now tightly against the constantly driven feed roller causes the web material to be accurately and positively fed from the roll R so that there will always be "free" paper or web material available from which the loaf can draw. In other words, the loaf does not have to pull paper directly from the roll R, the resistance of which would tend to distort the article being wrapped. This is particularly true where a soft loaf of bread is being wrapped.

As the lifter table 25 starts to lift the loaf to be wrapped, a lap roller 93 mounted on a pair of arms 94 starts to move downwardly and finally brings down and covers the remaining open side of the loaf with a portion of the paper web W. After the loaf is lifted to the horizontal position heretofore mentioned (Fig. 7), a pair of intermittently moving pusher fingers 95 push the now wrapped loaf from the lifter table 25 onto the delivery table 92 (Fig. 8), and an advancing knife 96 cuts the vertical portion of the web W at a predetermined point and the lap roller 93 moves down a little further to assure that the cut end of the web is brought down over the edge of the runway 18 (shown in dotted lines, Fig. 8) ready to engage with the next loaf to be wrapped. The lifter table 25 then moves downwardly and the lap roller 93 moves upwardly again to their original or starting positions. Arms 94 carrying lap roller 93 are mounted on a shaft 97 which is supported by bearing of main frame 31. The centers of said shaft 97 and shaft 86, to which table 25 is fulcrumed, are so arranged that roller 93 and table 25 are able to pass each other when they move upward or downward, respectively, in opposite directions. The arc of the table as well as the

one described of the roller are indicated in dot-and-dash lines in Fig. 1. This unique arrangement eliminates a gap closer which was heretofore necessary when the same point of fulcrum was used for both the lifter table and the lap roller. Arms 94 are also actuated by a cam lever 98 which is connected to the former by means of an adjustable connecting rod 99. Cam lever 98 carries a roller 100 engaging with a cam 101 mounted on the main cam shaft 84. Said cam lever 98, as well as the cam lever 88 operating the lifter table, is pivoted to a shaft 102 held by the main frame 31. Both cam levers 88 and 98 are of course provided with tension springs 103 and 104 respectively.

In order to prevent shifting of the paper web W during the cutting operation of knife 96, a clamping arm 105 carrying a rubber bar 106 is provided and clamps said web onto guide plate 15 during cutting action. Arm 105 is mounted to a shaft 107 (Fig. 1) which is actuated by a lever 108 connected by means of an adjustable rod 109 to a cam lever 110 loosely supported by shaft 50 (Figs. 1 and 2). Cam lever 110 carries a cam roller 111 which engages in a cam track 112 of cam 53.

To prevent any back sliding of the paper web W, the machine is furthermore equipped with a unique pair of floating paper stops which consist of a pair of arms 113 loosely mounted on a shaft 114 held by the main frame 31. Said arms 113 at their free ends are provided with rounded rubber cushions 115 which freely rest on the paper web W over the guide roller 14 and contact said web and roller at an angle which permits the web to pass freely in its forward movement, but the slightest backward movement of the same will cause a wedging action between the rounded cushions 115 and roller 14. When the paper is again pulled forward by the loaf P, the paper is immediately free and no additional force is required to overcome the stopping force applied by the stop 113.

Heretofore, a clamp was used in connection with a fixed support to stop paper from having a retrograde movement. This always caused the paper to be jammed between the clamp and the fixed support, thereby requiring a strong starting pull which frequently caused the loaf to be deformed in releasing the paper from the clamp. In the present clamp, no additional tug is required to restart the paper moving and deformation of a soft loaf on this account is thereby avoided. This desirable result is believed due to the fact that applicant has substituted a movable support (such as roller 14) for the fixed support heretofore used.

When the paper is pulled in the right direction, the clamp arm 113 will be lifted away from the paper and the roller 14 will rotate in the direction the paper is traveling, thereby immediately releasing the paper. Other movable surfaces beside the roller, such as a second clamp arm coacting with arm 113, could also be used with like results to effect a toggle like clamping action on the paper.

In conclusion it should be said that after the demand has been satisfied and as soon as the knife 96 cuts the paper web W, the loop roller 13 descends to its lowermost position and in so doing pulls off a predetermined quantity of "free" paper for the next cycle of operation. It will be noted that by alternating the positive feeding of paper from roll R by the rollers 10 and 11, and the loop forming roller 13, it is possible to

keep the roll of material R in a substantially uniform rate of rotation.

While Fig. 3 illustrates the lowermost position of arms 32 when no contact exists between pressure roller 10 and feed roller 11, Fig. 4 shows arms 32 in its uppermost position and the close contact of pressure roller 10 and feed roller 11 during the height of their feeding action. In order to be able to wrap loaves of different widths, the pusher plates 19 are provided with narrow extensions 19^a (Fig. 1) which are so arranged that guide plate 22 can be set to suit any loaf without interference or re-setting of said pusher plates.

The invention above described may be varied in construction within the scope of the claims, for the particular device selected to illustrate the invention is but one of many possible concrete embodiments of the same. The invention therefore is not to be restricted to the precise details of the structure shown and described.

What is claimed is:

1. In a wrapping machine of the type which uses a continuous roll of wrapping material, a feed which comprises a continuously driven feeding roller, an opposed roller constructed and arranged to engage with said continuously driven roller to feed paper therebetween, a movable mounting for said opposed roller for moving said opposed roller toward and away from said continuously driven roller, a loop former for forming a loop in said paper, positively actuated means for actuating said loop former at predetermined intervals to place it in and out of engagement with said loop, and connections between said loop former and said mounting to intermittently impart actuating movement to said mounting from said loop former to move said rollers toward each other during each feeding cycle to effect the feed of paper therebetween and to move said rollers apart when paper is being drawn off into a loop by said loop former.

2. In a wrapping machine using continuous sheet material taken from a roll for wrapping individual articles, a feeding device comprising spaced opposed rotating movable feeding rollers for feeding said sheet material between said rollers, a continuous drive for one of said rollers, a movable support for the other of said rollers, a loop forming roller for engaging and forming a loop in said paper, a support for said loop forming roller, means for actuating said loop forming roller support cyclically to place said roller in and out of engagement with said sheet material, and means intermittently actuated by the support for said loop forming roller for bringing said feeding rollers together to feed said sheet material.

3. In a wrapping machine using continuous sheet material taken from a roll, a feeding mechanism comprising a pair of relatively movable feed rollers, a loop former for drawing an excess amount of sheet material from said roll to form a loop, means mounting said former to engage sheet material advancing from said rollers, means for drawing off said loop in wrapping an article, means for raising said loop former out of contact with said loop as said loop is drawn off, and means for actuating said feed rollers while said loop former is positioned out of contact with said loop for positively feeding additional sheet material as the excess material making up said loop is drawn off in the process of wrapping an article.

4. In a wrapping machine using continuous sheet material taken from a roll for wrapping articles individually in each machine cycle, a feeding device through which the sheet material passes comprising a pair of pivoted lever arms, a roller mounted for rotation in an eccentric connected to one end of each of said arms, a continuously driven roller positioned opposite to said eccentrically mounted roller, and operating means for bringing said eccentrically mounted roller into engagement with said driving roller at predetermined intervals in each machine cycle to positively feed paper from said roll.

5. In a wrapping machine using continuous sheet material taken from a roll, a feeding device through which the sheet material passes comprising a pair of pivoted lever arms, a roller mounted for rotation in an eccentric connected to one end of each of said arms, a continuously driven roller positioned opposite to said eccentrically mounted roller, a loop forming device coacting with said rollers for drawing off a predetermined quantity of free sheet material from said roll, and positively actuated means for moving said device out of engagement with said sheet material at intervals in the machine cycle when the material making up said loop is drawn off in wrapping an article.

6. In a wrapping machine using continuous sheet material taken from a roll, a feeding device for removing paper from said roll comprising a driven shaft, a driving roller mounted on said shaft, a second shaft positioned opposite to said driving roller, spaced apart rotatable members for supporting said shaft at each end, said second shaft being eccentrically mounted in said members, a pair of loop arms fixedly connected at one end to each of said rotatable members, a loop roller carried by the other end of each of said arms for forming a loop in the wrapping material, and means for actuating said loop forming arms in each feeding cycle to lift the loop roller free from the loop in the wrapping material and to rotate said rotatable members to bring said rollers closer together to feed sheet material therebetween.

7. In a wrapping machine for wrapping individual articles separately in each machine cycle, a feeding device comprising a pair of oppositely disposed relatively movable feeding rollers, means for bringing said rollers into engagement with one another to feed paper positively therebetween from a continuous roll, a device for drawing off a loop of free paper, positively actuated means mounting said device for drawing off said loop of paper at predetermined intervals when said rollers are separated, and means determining the period in each machine cycle which said device operates.

8. In a wrapping machine, a feeding device comprising a pair of oppositely disposed relatively movable paper feeding rollers, a gravity operated loop former, means mounting said former to form a loop in paper fed by said rollers, positively actuated means for raising said loop former out of contact with said paper each time paper is drawn off in wrapping an article, and means for allowing said loop former to engage with said paper to form a loop therein during the wrapping cycle when paper is not being drawn off.

9. In a wrapping machine, a feeding mechanism comprising a pair of relatively movable oppositely disposed feeding rollers for drawing wrapping material from a roll, a clamp device co-

operating with an oppositely disposed movable

member for allowing wrapping material passing between said rolls to move in one direction only, a loop former disposed between said feed rollers and said clamp device for forming a loop in said wrapping material when paper is not called for by the wrapping machine, and positively actuated means for lifting said loop former out of contact with said loop when paper is called for by the wrapping machine.

10. In a wrapping machine, a feeding mechanism comprising a pair of relatively movable oppositely disposed feeding rollers for drawing wrapping material from a roll, a clamp device cooperating with an oppositely disposed movable member for allowing wrapping material passing between said rolls to move only in one direction, a loop former disposed between said feed rollers and said clamp device for forming a loop in said wrapping material each time paper is not being called for by the machine, positively actuated means coacting with said feeding rollers for lifting said loop former out of contact with said loop when paper is called for by the wrapping machine, and connections between said loop former and said feeding rollers for causing said feeding rollers to positively feed paper at predetermined intervals.

11. In a wrapping machine, a feeding mechanism comprising a pair of relatively movable oppositely disposed feeding rollers for drawing wrapping material from a roll, a clamp device cooperating with an oppositely disposed movable member for allowing wrapping material passing between said rolls to move only in one direction, a loop former disposed between said feed rollers and said clamp device for forming a loop in said wrapping material each time paper is not being called for by the machine, positively actuated means coacting with said feeding rollers for lifting said loop former out of contact with said loop when paper is called for by the wrapping machine, and connections between said loop former and said feeding rollers for bringing said rollers into positive feeding relationship each time paper is being called for and said loop former is raised out of contact with said paper.

12. A wrapping machine as claimed in claim 11, wherein at least one of said feeding rollers is covered with a covering which does not accumulate wax such as rubber.

13. In a wrapping machine for wrapping individual articles wherein the article to be wrapped is used for measuring and drawing off a length of wrapper material to be applied to the article to be wrapped, a web feeding mechanism for feeding a free length of web sufficient to provide a wrapper into the path of an article to be wrapped, comprising a loop former for forming a free loop of paper, means for raising said loop former out

of contact with said loop when paper is being used by the machine in wrapping an article, a conveyor for moving the article to be wrapped against said length of wrapper to partially encircle said article with said wrapper, and means for supporting said free length of wrapper for free movement with said article during the operation of said conveyor.

14. In a machine of the type using an article for measuring the length of wrapper to be applied to the article, said machine having a support for a roll of continuous wrapping material, an article infeed conveyor, an article lifter table, and conveying means for moving articles from said conveyor onto said table; a feed for feeding from said roll a free quantity of material sufficient to form a wrapper, means for draping the free end of said quantity of material in the path of movement of an article from said conveyor to said table for free movement when engaged by said article, means for operating said conveying means for propelling said article from said conveyor against said draped end of said material to partially wrap said article while maintaining said article free from distortion by said material, and means for encircling said article in said material prior to cutting the measured length of wrapper material from said roll of continuous wrapping material.

15. In a wrapping machine of the type wherein the article being wrapped measures the length of wrapper to be applied thereto having a support for a roll of continuous wrapping material, an article infeed conveyor, an article lifter table, and a second conveyor for moving articles from said infeed conveyor onto said lifter table; a feed for feeding from said roll a free quantity of material sufficient to enclose said article, said feed including an intermittently operated feed roller couple, and a loop roller engaging a portion of the material fed by said feed roller couple, means for draping the free end of said quantity of said material in the path of movement of said article from said conveyor to said table for free movement with said article when engaged thereby, means for operating said second conveyor for propelling said article from said infeed conveyor against said draped end of said material to partially wrap said article while maintaining said article free from distortion by said material, means for releasing said loop roller from engagement with said material during the movement of said article and said material, and means for completing the encirclement of said article in said material prior to cutting the measured length of material from said roll of continuous wrapping material.

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