Aug. 2, 1932. M. REYMOND 1,869,584

METHOD OF INCLOSING CERTAIN ARTICLES IN WRAPPERS

Filed Sept. 16, 1929

Fig.1.

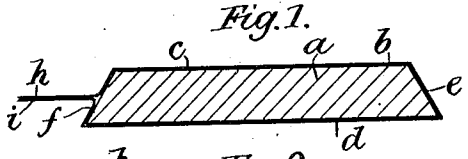


Fig.2.

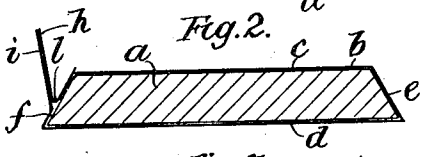


Fig.3.

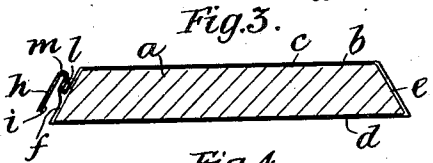


Fig.4.

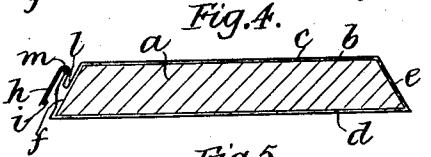


Fig.5.

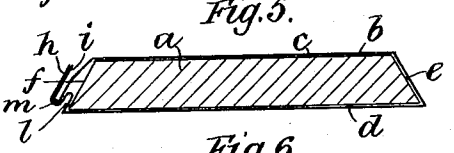


Fig.6.

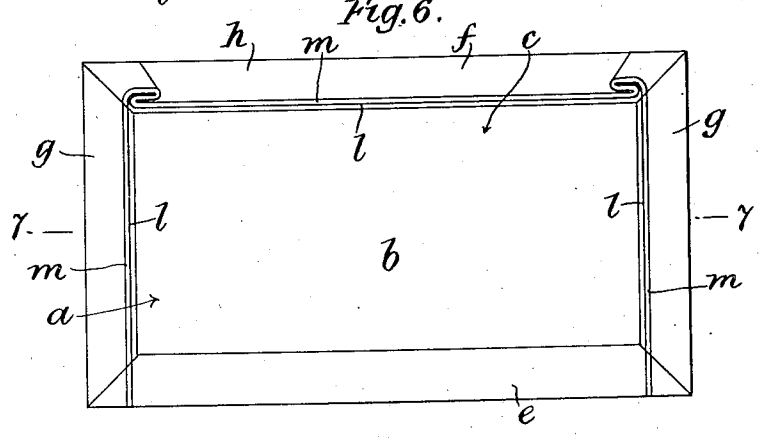
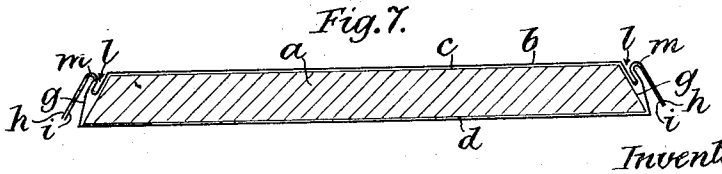


Fig.7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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METHOD OF INCLOSING CERTAIN ARTICLES IN WRAPPERS.

Application filed September 16, 1929, Serial No. 392,765, and in Switzerland September 28, 1928.

This invention relates to improved means applicable for use in wrapping or packing solid substances such as chocolate, cheese and the like.

In this connection many different modes are known for packing or wrapping substances or solid bodies, such as chocolate, cheese and the like, in tablet or other forms, in most instances comprising sheets whereof the edges are simply lapped so that the packing is not capable of affording security against the entry of extraneous bodies in the form of minute particles such as dust, insects, sand, or the like, which find ingress under the edges of the sheets and so come into contact with the object contained in the wrapping, resulting in considerable inconvenience. This is the case notably when the goods wrapped have to be transported over long distances or stored for long periods of time.

The present invention has for its object to obviate or minimize the above mentioned inconveniences and to this end it comprises a wrapping for solid bodies of the kind referred to, especially in tablet form, such as chocolate, and details as to the manner of making or applying the said wrapping.

The wrapping comprises at least one sheet of wrapping material, such as foil or opaque or transparent paper which is arranged about the object being wrapped in such a manner that the edges of the sheet lie in parallel or opposed relation to each other.

The characteristic feature of the wrapping is that the said edges, in addition to lying parallel with and in a flat condition against each other, are bent or folded so as to form one or more contiguous layers, such folding being adjacent to the object wrapped; the whole constituting a practically hermetical seal.

The accompanying drawing illustrates as an example two modes of wrapping according to the present invention and the stages incidental to the method of applying the same.

Figures 1, 2 and 3 are transverse sections of the object wrapped with one sheet and show the application of the wrapping in three stages.

Figure 4 is a transverse section of the object showing the finished wrapping.

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 4 showing an alternative method of folding and sealing the wrapping.

Figure 6 is a plan of the tablet wrapped.

Figure 7 is a longitudinal section taken on the line 7—7 in Figure 6.

Referring to the drawing, the object *a* which may be a tablet of chocolate, nougat, cheese, or the like, is wrapped or inclosed in a single sheet *b* of foil, paper, or other material transparent or opaque used for this purpose. The sheet *b* is arranged to cover the upper and lower surfaces *c* and *d* respectively and the longitudinal side *e* of the object. The edges *h*, *i* of the sheet which lie in parallel or opposed relation are folded on to the longitudinal side *f* and against the sides *g* of the object *a* and are pressed together. The width of the folds is such that these cover exactly the edges *g* and *f* of the object *a*.

In the examples, Figures 4, 6 and 7, the edges of the sheets are folded twice and the second fold is turned downwards. In Figure 5, however, the second fold is shown turned upwards with a double folding of the edges of the sheet.

In constructing or arranging this wrapping or packing the following mode of procedure is applicable:—

The object *a* is inserted in the sheet *b* by folding the latter in such a manner as to inclose or cover the same by its two halves. The edges *h* and *i* of the sheet are thus in parallel or opposed relation to each other (see Figure 1) along the whole of the sides *g* and *f* of the object. The following stages in the process consist in folding these edges along the whole length as shown in Figure 2, that is to say, in making a first fold *l* and then making the fold *m* (Figure 3). At this point, the folded edges are pressed against the two lateral sides *g* and the longitudinal side *f* of the object by means of a pressure mechanism and the operation can be finished by brushing with a revolving brush in order that the shape of the edges of the object shall fit exactly in-

to the folds of the sheet. The Figures 4, 5 and 7 being diagrammatic and simply explanatory obviously do not exactly portray the wrapping or packing such as it really is, the thickness of the folds being very much less in the finished pressed and brushed article than is possible to clearly delineate in a drawing.

The closing of the packing or wrapping sheet by means of folds pressed against the edges *g* and *f* is effective in establishing a sealing of the object of a practically hermetical character and it is found very difficult for a small solid body, such as an insect, for example, to separate the edges *h* and *i* and the folds and obtain ingress between them, even if it were able to gain access between the said edges, it would certainly be unable to successfully negotiate the folds *m* and *l*. Moreover, owing to the compressed nature of the aforesaid folded edges they are not liable to open voluntarily or accidentally and, therefore, a sure protection is afforded to the object or product, keeping it safe from all exterior harm or contact.

In addition to the alternative wrapping indicated in Figure 5, others will readily suggest themselves to those acquainted with the art. For example, the number of folds, such as *m* and *l*, may be varied. Instead of a single sheet *b* there may be a plurality thereof, as is often the case in wrapping chocolate, in connection with which a sheet of transparent paper is used and a sheet of foil (tin or aluminium) next to each other in such a manner that the sheet of paper does not contact with the chocolate. The folds of the edges of the sheet, instead of being on the ends and one of the longitudinal sides of the object, may be made on the two longitudinal sides and one of the ends but it may be observed that this last mentioned manner of closing the wrapping is not so effective as that illustrated owing to the fact that the length of the sealing is increased. Other dispositions may be thought of, the folds not being necessarily arranged to come in contact with the side of the object, but may be on one of its surfaces.

The above described wrapping is eminently applicable for use as stated or it may be used with that described in the concurrently filed patent application No. 392,766. It could, if desired, form an outside wrapper with some other wrapping inserted between it and the object *a* and such other wrapping might be of the same or other style.

I claim:—

1. The method of wrapping or packing chocolate, nougat, cheese and similar solid substances which consists in placing the substance upon one half of a rectangular sheet of wrapping material, folding the other half of the sheet upon the substance, drawing together into contiguous parallel relation the edges of the sheet which project beyond the ends and one side of the substance and folding the same against the said ends and side of the substance, then folding the said previously folded edges reversely upon themselves and finally applying pressure and brushing to consolidate the aforesaid folds of the wrapping material.

2. The method of wrapping or packing chocolate, nougat, cheese and similar solid substances which consists in placing the substance upon a sheet of wrapping material, folding the said sheet about the said substance so as to cover the same and bring the edges of the sheet into projecting parallel and overlying relation, pressing the said edges together tightly, then folding the same against the covered substance, and then folding the said previously folded edges reversely upon themselves to constitute a practically hermetical seal.

3. The method of inclosing a rectangular article in a wrapper which consists in placing the article upon one half of a rectangular sheet of wrapping material, folding the other half of the sheet upon the article, drawing together into contiguous parallel relation the edge portions of the sheet which project beyond three sides of the article, folding the same against the said three sides of the article, and then folding the said previously folded edge portions reversely upon themselves.

4. The method of inclosing an article in a wrapper which consists in placing the article upon a sheet of wrapping material, folding the said sheet about the said article so as to cover the same and bring the edge portions of the sheet into projecting parallel relation, then pressing the said edge portions closely together, then folding the same against the covered article, then folding the said previously folded edge portions reversely upon themselves, and finally applying pressure to consolidate the said folds of the wrapping material.

5. The method of inclosing a rectangular article in a wrapper which consists in placing the article upon one half of a rectangular sheet of wrapping material, folding the other half of the sheet upon the article, drawing together into contiguous parallel relation the edge portions of the sheet which project beyond three sides of the article, folding the same against the said three sides of the article, folding the said previously folded edge portions reversely upon themselves, then folding over laterally the projecting corner portions of the wrapping material, and finally applying pressure to consolidate all of the said folds of the wrapping material.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my signature.

MAX REYMOND.