Dec. 5, 1933. M. E. SCHWARTZ ET AL 1,937,986

CHEESE BANDAGE

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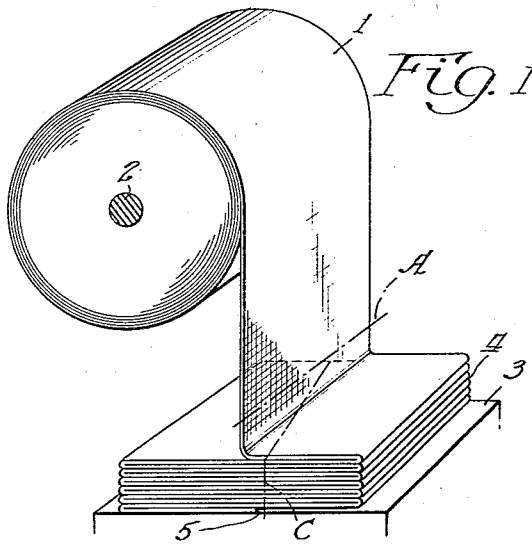


Fig. 1

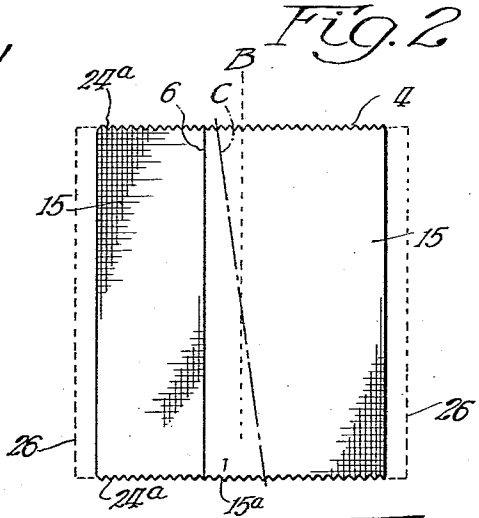


Fig. 2

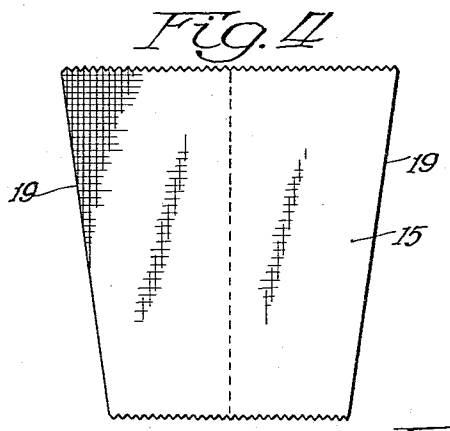


Fig. 4

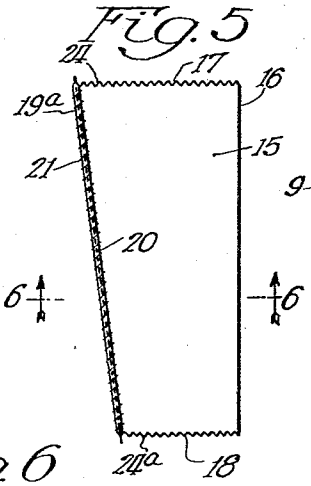


Fig. 5

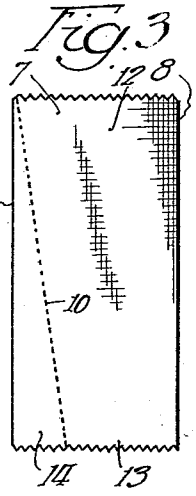


Fig. 3



Fig. 6

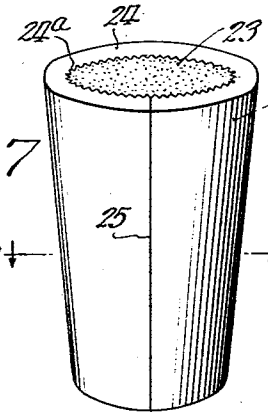


Fig. 7

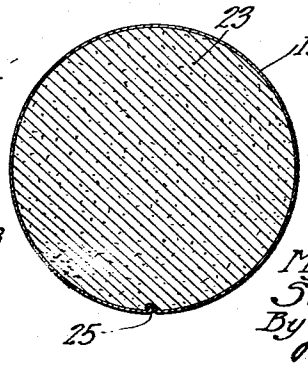


Fig. 8

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CHEESE BANDAGE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 2—243)

This invention relates to a method of producing cheese bandages and the like, and among other objects, aims to provide an improved cheese bandage and an efficient and economical method of producing the same.

The bandages now on the market are wastefully produced and are unsightly and otherwise unsatisfactory. A special object, therefore, of this invention is to provide a cheese bandage which may be manufactured at low cost without waste of material and which will have a clean finished seam, which, while strong, is desirably inconspicuous and occupies a minimum of space in the finished cheese package.

The invention will be understood by reference to the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a conventional first step in the production of the illustrative bandage blanks;

Figure 2 is a plan view showing the blanks illustrated in Figure 1 severed from the roll and ready to be treated in accordance with this invention;

Figure 3 is a view of a completed bandage of the prior art;

Figure 4 is a view of one of the improved bandage blanks opened out into the flat before being stitched;

Figure 5 is a view of the completed bandage made in accordance with this invention;

Figure 6 is an enlarged section taken on the line 6—6 of Figure 5;

Figure 7 is a perspective view showing the improved bandage applied to the cheese to produce the finished cheese package; and

Figure 8 is an enlarged section taken on the line 8—8 of Figure 7.

Referring to the drawing, there is shown a conventional roll of bandage cloth 1 which is generally a soft, loose-textured fabric. The cloth 1 is customarily rolled upon a spindle 2 which may be rotatably supported in any convenient manner (not shown) to permit the roll to be turned and the cloth readily drawn therefrom.

In accordance with conventional practice, the cloth 1 is drawn off the spindle 2 and folded back and forth upon itself, for example upon a table 3, to form a stack of folds 4, the free end of the cloth 5 having been started at an intermediate position beneath the stack and the cloth 1 being at this time continuous from this end 5 to the spindle 2. Next the stack 4 may be severed from the cloth on the spindle by being cut along the broken line A, (Fig. 1) and leaving a free end as indicated at 6 (Figure 2), which to save material, also desirably terminates in an intermediate position on the stack and proximate a median line B.

In conventional prior art practice, the stack of folded cloth 4 is usually severed along the median line B to produce a plurality of bandage blanks such as the blank 7, each of which is comprised of two layers of cloth folded at the edge 8 and which is to be sewn at the edge 9 to produce the conventional tubular bandage. Since the cheeses to be covered by the bandage are usually formed tapered to facilitate removal from the cheese matrices, the bandage for the cheese must likewise be tapered to conform thereto. This taper is conventionally produced by running a stitch 10 on the bias in the region of the edge 9 and through both layers of the blank 7. This produces a tapered bandage which has one open end 12 wider than the other open end 13. In this practice, a double flap of excess material is left, as indicated at 14, which is prohibitively expensive to remove since the bandages are sold at a very low price and another step would be required for its removal. If this excess material is left on the outside of the package it is obviously unsightly and to avoid this the bandage is customarily turned inside out, which lodges the excess material between the cheese itself and the bandage proper. This is only slightly less unsightly than leaving the excess material on the outside, since it causes a bulge in the bandage at this point and can usually be seen through the loose texture of the bandage and is further objectionable since it creates a breeding place for bacteria causing mold upon the cheese.

In accordance with the present invention, the stack 4 is cut originally obliquely along the line C instead of along the line B, the cut C being begun and being ended at equally spaced distances on each side of the now imaginary median line B and thus the cut C is substantially bisected by the median line B. It will be understood that this cut is made through all of the layers of cloth 1 composing the stack 4, as indicated in Figures 1 and 2, and this produces a plurality of folded blanks 15 upon each side of the cut C. The two relatively small pieces of excess material, such as the piece 15a between the cut C and its free edges 5, 6 at each end of the stack 4 are the only waste and this is therefore reduced to a minimum.

As shown in Figures 4 and 5 each of the blanks 15 is at this stage already in tapered form, each

of the blanks if unfolded disclosing the shape shown in Figure 4. It will be understood, however, that it is not necessary to unfold the blanks as shown in Figure 4, but that in accordance with this invention they are originally cut to and folded in the shape shown in Figure 5 having the folded edge 16, the open ends 17 and 18 and the open edge formed by the bias cut edges 19.

In accordance with this invention, the bias cut edges 19 of the improved blanks 15 are next stitched together relatively close to these edges so as to leave no excess material and desirably by an over-edge stitch 19*a* which as is well known in the art includes a thread 20 closely paralleling the edges 19 and another thread 21 which encircles the edge and is interthreaded with the thread 20. There may be a third thread comprised in the stitch, but not here shown. This over-edge stitch causes the edges 19 to slightly overlap the body of the material of the blank 15 as at 22, thus considerably strengthening the seam thus formed.

Each of the bandages 15 is now in final tapered form and may be placed tubularly about the frusto-conically shaped cheese 23 to produce the completed cheese package shown in Figure 7. As is well known in the art and need not be here described in detail, the bandage may be placed about the inner lining of a matrix and the cheese pressed thereinto, so that the cheese is compressed within the bandage and an intimate association is established between the exterior bandage 15 and the interior cheese 23. It has been found satisfactory to cause portions of each end 17 and 18 of the bandage 15 to overlap the end of the cheese as indicated at 24 (Figure 7). The open ends 17 and 18 have their edges desirably serrated as indicated at 24*a* to minimize unraveling of the cloth. This serrated edge may be formed on the cloth 1 by any suitable means before it is placed on the spindle 2.

Since there is no excess material outside of the stitch 19*a* the seam 25 can either be left upon the outside of the package or the blank turned inside out to have the seam upon the inside as best shown in Figure 8. In this instance the placing of the seam upon the inside is unobjectionable, since it occupies a minimum of space and is thus not only relatively inconspicuous, but eliminates the breeding place for bacteria which is afforded by the prior art seam first described above. In fact, my improved bandage as shown in Figure 8 produces a continuous exterior upon the cheese body with the interior rib 25 received within the body of the contained cheese without overlapping any portion of the fabric.

It will be obvious that, in addition to producing an improved bandage, the invention effects a substantial saving of cloth since to cut a plurality of the prior art blanks 7 from a stack of cloth, such as the stack 4, the stack would have to be wider than the stack 4 as indicated by the dotted lines 26 (Figure 2) to produce in accordance with the conventional method a plurality of blanks similar to the blanks 7 and of equal effective size as the blanks 15.

Obviously, the invention is not limited to the precise detail of construction and sequence of steps described and shown herein for purposes of exemplification and such changes may be made as fall within the scope of the following claims without departing from the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. An improved article of manufacture comprising, in cimbination, a tapered cheese and a correspondingly tapered bandage arranged to encase said cheese, said bandage comprising a smooth body portion of loose ply cloth material and a rib-like seam extending in the direction of taper of the bandage and embedded within the body of said cheese, said seam being free of surplus material whereby overlapping of the cloth forming the body of the bandage is prohibited and the formation of mold decay along such seam is inhibited.

2. An improved article of manufacture comprising, in combination, a tapered cheese and a correspondingly tapered bandage arranged to encase said cheese, said bandage comprising a quadrilateral body portion of soft textile material having two of its side edges extending parallel to one another, the remaining two edges being arranged to converge in the direction of taper of the bandage, and a rib-like seam embedded within the body of said cheese for joining together the converging edges in such a manner that the material forming said edges is confined within the walls of said seam, whereby the seam is rendered free of overlapping or surplus material and the formation of mold decay along such seam is inhibited.

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