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PACKAGING ELEMENT AND PACKAGING METHOD

The present invention relates to a packaging element for a glazed element, notably window or vehicle glazing. The invention also relates to the use of such a packaging element to package a glazed element and to a method of packaging a glazed
5 element. A protecting element for a glass sheet made from a blank made of pliable material is disclosed in document US 4238031A1.

It is known practice to package glazing, particularly automotive glazing such as windshields, using a crate of parallelepipedal overall shape in which at various points are positioned longitudinal packing pieces provided with transverse cutouts into which
10 certain parts of the edge faces of the glazing are inserted. Using this type of packaging it is a relatively lengthy and painstaking process to position the various elements in the crate, and this increases the cost of the packaging. In addition, the crate is very bulky because it needs to have enough interior volume to accommodate the packing pieces.

It is these disadvantages that the invention more particularly intends to overcome
15 by proposing a packaging element for a glazed element which is simple to implement, at lower cost, while at the same time not being very bulky and providing the glazed element with optimum protection notably for the transport and storage thereof.

To this end, one subject of the invention is a packaging element for a glazed element, characterized in that it comprises a blank made of pliable material comprising
20 a discontinuous main cutting line, in which, when the blank is in the planar configuration:

- two successive segments of the main cutting line are each separated from the next by a strip of material, and
- each strip is delimited by two transverse cutting lines, these being transverse with respect to the main cutting line, which intersect the main cutting line, and by two fold
25 lines situated one on each side of the main cutting line, which extend between the transverse cutting lines.

For preference, the two fold lines of each strip are substantially parallel to one another and to the main cutting line.

By virtue of this special structure, the blank of a packaging element according to
30 the invention can be folded around an edge of the glazed element, along the fold lines of the strips, such that a receiving surface of the strips comes to face the edge face of the edge of the glazed element while a first part of each lateral panel defined by the main cutting line comes to face a main surface of the glazed element near the edge of the glazed element and a second part of each lateral panel forming support tabs

protrudes beyond the strips away from the receiving surface. The edge of the glazed element is therefore housed inside the interior volume of the blank, the support tabs being suited to holding the glazed element off the ground or away from any other wall, thereby making it possible to limit knocks sustained by the edge of the glazed element and the risks of damage.

According to one aspect of the invention, on each side of the main cutting line, the fold lines of the strips are substantially aligned along one and the same alignment line. For preference, the two alignment lines formed on each side of the main cutting line are parallel to one another and to the main cutting line. That guarantees the creation of an even receiving surface for accepting the edge of the glazed element.

Advantageously, the main cutting line is substantially centered between the lines along which the fold lines of the strips are aligned. This arrangement makes it possible to have support tabs which are symmetric on each side of the main cutting line when the blank is in the folded configuration folded along the fold lines of the strips, thus guaranteeing the stability of the packaging when it is resting on the ground via the support tabs.

According to the invention, each strip defines a receiving surface for accepting the glazed element. The collection of strips thus forms a receiving end wall accepting the glazed element.

According to one aspect of the invention, each strip has a dimension, considered between the fold lines, that is tailored to the thickness of the glazed element. According to one advantageous feature, in the case of a glazed element of constant thickness, each strip has a dimension, considered between the fold lines, that is substantially equal to the thickness of the glazed element.

According to one aspect of the invention, on each side of the main cutting line, the support tabs of the blank are each delimited by an edge of the main cutting line and by adjacent edges of the transverse cutting lines.

According to one advantageous aspect of the invention, each strip has a dimension, considered between the transverse cutting lines, that is less than or equal to half the length of each segment of the main cutting line. That makes it possible to prioritize the size of the support tabs, in the direction of the main cutting line, by comparison with that of the strips, thus ensuring that the support tabs are suitably robust. The dimension of the support tabs in the direction of the main cutting line, which

corresponds to the distance between two successive strips, can be tailored to suit the weight of the glazed element that is to be packaged.

According to the invention, the main cutting line defines two lateral panels of the blank.

5 The blank is able to make the transition between a planar configuration in which the two lateral panels and the strips are in the one same plane, and a folded configuration folded along the fold lines of the strips in which the lateral panels are in two distinct planes, notably in two distinct planes which are substantially parallel to one another, and are oriented transversely with respect to the strips.

10 Each lateral panel of the blank advantageously comprises a first part intended to come to face a main surface of the glazed element and a second part which forms the support tabs, the first and second parts being situated one on each side of the strips when the blank is in the folded configuration folded along the fold lines of the strips. In particular, with the blank in this folded configuration, the support tabs protrude beyond
15 the strips away from the receiving surface, allowing them to perform their role of keeping the glazed element off the ground or away from any other wall.

In one embodiment, the first part of at least one lateral panel of the blank bears an encryption, such as a logo, on its surface intended to face toward the outside when the blank is in the folded configuration folded around an edge of the glazed element.

20 Advantageously, when the packaging element covers one edge of a glazed element, part of this edge is left visible, between the strips, in line with the support tabs, so that the condition and integrity of the glazed element can be checked while it is being transported or stored.

According to one advantageous aspect of the invention, the blank has a length,
25 considered in the direction of the main cutting line, that is strictly greater than the length of an edge of the glazed element to which it is intended to be attached. Thus, when folded around the edge of the glazed element, the blank protrudes laterally beyond the ends of this edge. Such lateral protrusion of the blank beyond the glazed element improves the protection afforded to the ends of the glazed element. In addition, those
30 parts of the blank that protrude beyond the ends of the edge of the glazed element to which the blank is attached advantageously form two hand grips for grasping the packaging, these each being situated at one end of the glazed element. Advantageously, each part of the blank that protrudes laterally beyond an end of the

edge of the glazed element protrudes laterally by the order of 8 cm to 20 cm, notably the order of 10 cm, beyond the end of the edge.

In one embodiment, the blank is made of corrugated cardboard. The flutes then advantageously run transversely with respect to the main cutting line, thereby ensuring that the strips have good resistance to tearing and the support tabs have good resistance to crushing.

According to one advantageous aspect, the blank is made of double-wall corrugated cardboard comprising two layers of flutes separated by a flat sheet of board. Such a double-wall corrugated cardboard blank has improved resistance to crushing and to perforation.

As an alternative, the blank may be made of a cellular plastics material.

Another subject of the invention is packaging for a glazed element, comprising two packaging elements as described hereinabove, which are intended to be attached to two opposite edges of the glazed element. The blank of each of the two packaging elements can be folded around the corresponding edge of the glazed element, along the fold lines of the strips, such that a receiving surface of the strips comes to face the edge face of the edge of the glazed element while a first part of each lateral panel defined by the main cutting line comes to face a main surface of the glazed element near the edge of the glazed element and a second part of each lateral panel forming support tabs protrudes beyond the strips away from the receiving surface.

Such packaging comprising two packaging elements affords effective protection to two opposite edges of the glazed element. Advantageously, such packaging also allows a central part of the glazed element and part of the edges of the glazed element which are covered by the packaging elements to be left visible in line with the support tabs, between the strips. It is thus possible to check the condition and integrity of the glazed element while it is being transported or stored.

In one advantageous embodiment, the blanks of the two packaging elements are identical.

According to one advantageous aspect, the blank of each of the two packaging elements has a length, considered in the direction of the main cutting line, that is strictly greater than the length of the edge of the glazed element to which it is intended to be attached. Thus, each blank is able to protrude laterally beyond the ends of the glazed element, thereby improving the protection afforded to these ends, while at the same time providing hand grips for grasping, which grips are formed by those parts of the

blanks that protrude beyond the ends of the glazed element. Advantageously, each part of a blank that protrudes laterally beyond an end of an edge of the glazed element protrudes laterally by the order of 8 cm to 20 cm, notably by the order of 10 cm, beyond the end of the edge.

5 According to one aspect of the invention, the packaging further comprises at least one strap configured to pass around or even clamp the blanks of the two packaging elements when they are in the configuration in which they are folded around the edges of the glazed element. This or these strap or straps allow(s) the two blanks to be immobilized both with respect to the glazed element and with respect to one another.

10 The or each strap may notably be a flat plastic-based or metallic strap.

Advantageously, the or each strap runs over an external surface of a strip of each packaging element, transversely with respect to the fold lines of this strip. The or each strap is thus accommodated in the intermediate space lying between the support tabs which project beyond the strip, away from the receiving surface, thereby contributing to positioning the strap and holding it in position. According to an
15 advantageous aspect, the width of the or each strap is substantially equal to the dimension of the strip between the transverse cutting lines.

In one advantageous embodiment, the packaging comprises two lateral straps, each one positioned near one end of the glazed element.

20 Another subject of the invention is an assembly comprising a glazed element and two packaging elements as described hereinabove, in which the blanks of the two packaging elements are folded, along the fold lines of the strips, around two opposite edges of the glazed element.

Another subject of the invention is the use of a packaging element as described
25 hereinabove for packaging a glazed element by folding the blank of the packaging element around an edge of the glazed element along the fold lines of the strips, such that a receiving surface of the strips comes to face the edge face of the edge of the glazed element while a first part of each lateral panel defined by the main cutting line comes to face a main surface of the glazed element near the edge of the glazed
30 element and a second part of each lateral panel forming support tabs protrudes beyond the strips away from the receiving surface.

Finally, one subject of the invention is a method of packaging a glazed element by means of two packaging elements as described hereinabove, in which the blanks of the two packaging elements are positioned on two opposite edges of the glazed

element, by folding each blank around the corresponding edge of the glazed element along the fold lines of the strips, such that a receiving surface of the strips comes to face the edge face of the edge of the glazed element while a first part of each lateral panel defined by the main cutting line comes to face a main surface of the glazed element near the edge of the glazed element and a second part of each lateral panel forming support tabs protrudes beyond the strips away from the receiving surface.

According to one advantageous aspect, the blanks of the two packaging elements, once positioned in the folded configuration around the two opposite edges of the glazed element, are surrounded by at least one strap, with each strap being passed over an external surface of a strip of each packaging element, transversely with respect to the fold lines of the strip.

The features and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following description of one embodiment of a packaging element, of packaging and of an assembly according to the invention, which description is given solely by way of example and is made with reference to the attached drawings in which:

- figure 1 is a perspective view of packaging used to package a glazed element, which comprises two packaging elements according to the invention which are positioned on two opposite edges of the glazed element;

- figure 2 is a section on II-II of figure 1;

- figure 3 is a partial view from above of the blank of a packaging element of figure 1 in the planar configuration; and

- figure 4 is a perspective view of the blank of a packaging element of figure 1 in the folded configuration, folded along the fold lines of the strips.

The packaging 30 depicted in figure 1 comprises two packaging elements 10 which are attached to two opposite longitudinal edges 51 and 53 of a glazing 50, and two straps 9 passed tightly around the packaging elements 10 so as to immobilize them, both with respect to the glazing 50 and with respect to one another. The glazing 50 here is a rectangular sheet of toughened glass, for example window glazing.

Each of the packaging elements 10 comprises a corrugated cardboard blank 1 having two opposite main surfaces 1A and 1B. The corrugated cardboard generally comprises two liners, between which one or more layers of flutes are arranged. In this embodiment, the corrugated cardboard of the blank 1 is a double-wall board, which means to say has two layers of flutes separated by a planar sheet of board. The flutes

of each layer are oriented in the direction indicated schematically in figure 3 by the lines contained in the circle C.

In this embodiment, the blanks 1 of the two packaging elements 10 are identical. As can be seen clearly in figure 3, each blank 1 comprises a main cutting line 2 which extends in a central part of the blank and which is discontinuous. Two successive segments $2_1, 2_2, \dots, 2_n$ of the main cutting line 2 are each separated from the next by a strip 3 of cardboard. Each strip 3 is delimited by two cutting lines 4, 4' which are parallel to one another and perpendicular to the main cutting line 2 and which intersect the main cutting line 2, and by two fold lines 6, 6' which are parallel to one another and to the main cutting line 2 and which connect the transverse cutting lines 4, 4' on each side of the main cutting line 2.

The main cutting line 2 and the transverse cutting lines 4, 4' are cut through the entire thickness of the blank 1. Each fold line 6, 6' may itself correspond to a scoring, namely a marking produced on the surface of the blank 1 which assists with the folding thereof. A score may be obtained by crushing the material along a line that forms the fold line or alternatively, particularly in the case of corrugated cardboard, by cutting one of the liners along this line.

On each side of the main cutting line 2, the fold lines 6 or 6' are substantially aligned along the one same alignment line L or L'. The two alignment lines L and L', situated one on each side of the main cutting line 2, are parallel to one another and to the main cutting line 2. In addition, the main cutting line 2 is substantially centered between the alignment lines L and L'.

As can be seen in figure 3, each strip 3 has a rectangular shape of length L_3 , considered between the fold lines 6, 6', and of width l_3 , considered between the transverse cutting lines 4, 4'. The length L_3 of each strip 3 is substantially equal to the thickness e_{50} of the glazing 50. Each strip 3 thus defines a receiving surface 35 for accepting the edge face 56 or 58 of the corresponding edge of the glazing 50 and which is of a dimension tailored to suit the thickness e_{50} of the glazing, and the collection of strips 3 forms an end wall for accepting the glazing 50. In this embodiment, the width l_3 of each strip 3 is of the order of $2/5$ of the length l_2 of each segment $2_1, 2_2, \dots, 2_n$ of the main cutting line 2. Thus, the parts 5, 5' defined between the strips 3 are relatively large and may be robust enough to act as supports.

The blank 1 of each packaging element 10 can be folded, along the fold lines 6, 6' of the strips 3, by detaching the edges 20, 20' from the main cutting line 2, so as to

define two lateral panels 8, 8'. The blank 1 can thus make the transition between a planar configuration, shown in figure 3, in which the two lateral panels 8, 8' and the strips 3 are in the one same plane P_0 , and a folded configuration, shown in figure 4, in which the lateral panels 8, 8' are in two distinct planes P_8 , $P_{8'}$ which are substantially parallel to one another and oriented transversely with respect to the plane P_3 of the strips 3.

Each lateral panel 8, 8' comprises a first part 81, 81', which forms a protective flap intended to come to face a main surface 52 or 54 of the glazing 50 near the edge 51 or 53 of the glazing, and a second part 5, 5' which forms support tabs. The flap 81 or 81' of at least one lateral panel 8, 8' of the blank may bear an encryption 83, notably a logo, on its surface intended to face towards the outside when the blank is in the folded configuration folded around an edge of the glazing 50. The support tabs 5, 5' of the blank are each delimited by an edge 20, 20' of the main cutting line 2 and by adjacent edges 40, 40' of the transverse cutting lines 4, 4'. When the blank 1 is in the folded configuration folded along the fold lines 6, 6', the parts 81, 81' on the one hand, and the tabs 5, 5' on the other, are situated one on each side of the strips 3.

When the blank 1 is in the folded configuration folded around the edge 51 or 53 of the glazing 50, as visible in figure 1, the receiving surface 35 of the strips faces the edge face 56 or 58 of the edge of the glazing. In addition, the part 81, 81' of each lateral panel 8, 8' faces the main surface 52 or 54 of the glazing near the edge 51, 53 while the support tabs 5, 5' protrude beyond the strips 3 away from the receiving surface 35. The edge 51, 53 of the glazing is thus housed in the interior volume of the blank 1, with the support tabs 5, 5' protruding outwards relative to the edge 51, 53 of the glazing over the entire length of this edge, thereby keeping the glazing off the ground or away from any other wall.

Advantageously, as visible in figure 1, each blank 1 has a length L_1 , considered in the direction of the main cutting line 2, that is strictly greater than the length L_{51} , L_{53} of the corresponding edge 51, 53 of the glazing 50. Thus, each blank 1 protrudes laterally beyond the ends 55 and 57 of the glazing, thereby improving the protection afforded these ends. In addition, those parts 7, 7' of the blanks that protrude beyond the ends 55 and 57 of the glazing form handgrips for grasping the glazing 50 when it is packaged by means of the packaging 30. The packaged glazing 50 can thus be carried by one or two individuals who hold the packaging at the parts 7, 7'. In this embodiment, each part 7, 7'

protruding beyond one end 55, 57 of the glazing protrudes laterally by the order of 10 cm with respect to this end.

A method of packaging the glazing 50 using the packaging 30, which comprises two packaging elements 10 and two straps 9, comprises steps as described hereinafter.

5 First of all, the blanks 1 of the two packaging elements 10 are positioned on the opposite two edges 51 and 53 of the glazing 50, folding each blank 1 around the corresponding edge 51 or 53 of the glazing along the fold lines 6, 6' of the strips 3. More specifically, each blank 1 is folded around the edge 51 or 53 in such a way that the receiving surface 35 of the strips 3 comes to face the edge face 56 or 58 of the edge 51
10 or 53 and the part 81, 81' of each lateral panel 8, 8' of the blank comes to face a main surface 52, 54 of the glazing, near the edge 51, 53. The support tabs 5, 5' of each lateral panel 8, 8' then project with respect to the strips 3 away from the receiving surface 35.

Once the two blanks 1 have been positioned in the folded configuration folded
15 around the two opposite edges 51 and 53 of the glazing 50, the two blanks 1 are bound with the two straps 9, passing each strap 9 over an external surface 37 of a strip 3 of each blank 1 transversely with respect to the fold lines 6, 6' of the strip.

The two blanks 1 are therefore immobilized with respect to the glazing 50 and with respect to one another and effectively protect the glazing 50 against any knocks.

20 As is evident from the embodiment described hereinabove, a packaging element 10 and packaging 30 according to the invention are simple to implement, with low volume and low cost and afford the glazing 50 optimum protection while at the same time leaving parts of the glazing visible so that the condition of the glazing can be checked, notably while it is being transported or stored.

25 The invention is not restricted to the exemplary embodiments described and depicted. In particular, a packaging element and packaging according to the invention may be used and adapted for packaging glazed elements of shapes other than rectangular. It is, for example, conceivable to package a glazed element of trapezoidal shape, it being possible then for the two blanks 1 to have two different lengths.
30 Furthermore, the strips 3 may have lengths L_3 that vary along the main cutting line 2, for example decreasing lengths L_3 , thereby making it possible notably to adapt the width of the receiving end wall of each packaging element to suit the packaging of a glazed element of variable thickness. In addition, the blank of a packaging element according

to the invention may be produced from a pliable semirigid material other than cardboard, for example a cellular plastics material.

EMBALLAGEELEMENT OG EMBALLERINGSMETODE

PATENTKRAV

1. Emballageelement (10) til et rudeelement (50), der omfatter et matricepap i foldbart materiale, kendetegnet ved, at matricepappet omfatter en brudt hovedskærelinje (2), hvor to successive segmenter ($2_1, 2_2, \dots, 2_n$) af hovedskærelinjen (2) hver gang er adskilt af en materialeflap (3), og hver flap (3) er afgrænset af to tværskærelinjer (4, 4') i forhold til hovedskærelinjen (2), og som krydser hovedskærelinjen (2), og af to foldelinjer (6, 6') på begge sider af hovedskærelinjen (2), der strækker sig mellem tværskærelinjerne (4, 4').
2. Emballageelement ifølge krav 1, kendetegnet ved, at på hver side af hovedskærelinjen (2) er foldelinjerne (6, 6') for flapperne (3) i det væsentlige på den samme justeringslinje (L, L').
3. Emballageelement ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, kendetegnet ved, at hovedskærelinjen (2) i det væsentlige er centreret mellem flapperne (3) foldelinjer (6, 6').
4. Emballageelement ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, kendetegnet ved, at hver flap (3) definerer en modtagelsesoverflade (35) for rudeelementet.
5. Emballageelement ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, kendetegnet ved, at hver flap (3) har en længde (L_3), der ligger mellem foldelinjerne (6, 6') og er tilpasset rudeelementets (50) tykkelse (e_{50}).
6. Emballageelement ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, kendetegnet ved, at matricepappet (1) på hver side af hovedskærelinjen (2) omfatter støtteanordninger (5, 5'), der hver er afgrænset af hovedskærelinjens (2) kant (20, 20') og af tværskærelinjernes (4, 4') tilstødende kanter (40, 40').
7. Emballageelement ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, kendetegnet ved, at hver flap (3) har en længde (l_3), der ligger mellem tværskærelinjerne (4, 4'), som er mindre end eller lig med halvdelen af hvert segments ($2_1, 2_2, \dots, 2_n$) længde (l_2) i hovedskærelinjen (2).
8. Emballageelement ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, kendetegnet ved, at hovedskærelinjen (2) definerer to sidepaneler (8, 8') i matricepappet (1), hvor matricepappet (1) er egnet til at stikke ind imellem en plan konfiguration, hvori de to sidepaneler (8, 8') og flapperne (3) er i samme plan, og en foldet konfiguration, hvori sidepanelerne (8, 8') er i to adskilte planer og går på tværs af flapperne (3).
9. Emballageelement ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav,

kendetegnet ved, at hovedskærelinjen (2) definerer to sidepaneler (8, 8') i matricepappet (1), hvor hvert sidepanel (8, 8') omfatter en første del (81, 81') og en anden del (5, 5'), hvor første dele og anden del er anbragt på begge sider af flapperne (3) i foldet konfiguration af matricepappet (1) ifølge flapperne foldelinjer (6, 6').

5 10. Emballageelement ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, kendetegnet ved, at matricepappet (1) har en længde (L_1), der er målt i hovedskærelinjens (2) retning, strengt større end længden (L_{51} , L_{53}) af en kant (51, 53) i rudeelementet (50), hvor det er beregnet til at blive påsat.

10 11. Emballageelement ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, kendetegnet ved, at matricepappet (1) er af bølgepap, hvor bølgerne går på tværs af hovedskærelinjen (2).

12. Emballageelement ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, kendetegnet ved, at matricepappet (1) er af bølgepap med to lag bølger.

15 13. Emballage (30) til et rudeelement (50), der omfatter to emballageelementer (10) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, og som er beregnet til at blive sat på rudeelementets (50) to modstående kanter (51, 53).

20 14. Emballage ifølge krav 13, kendetegnet ved, at hver af de to emballageelementers (10) matricepap (1) er egnet til at blive foldet omkring rudeelementets (50) tilsvarende kant (51, 53) ifølge flapperne (3) foldelinjer (6, 6') således, at en modtagelsesoverflade (35) for flapperne (3) kommer over for smalle side (56, 58) af rudeelementets kant (51, 53), mens en første del (81, 81') af hvert sidepanel (8, 8'), defineret af hovedskærelinjen (2), kommer over for en hovedflade (52, 54) på rudeelementet tæt på rudeelementets kant (51, 53), og mens en anden del af hvert sidepanel (8, 8'), som danner støtteanordninger (5, 5'), stikker frem i forhold til flapperne (3) modsat modtagelsesoverfladen (35).

25 15. Emballage ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 13 eller 14, kendetegnet ved, at matricepappet (1) til hvert af de to emballageelementer (10) har en længde (L_1), der er målt i hovedskærelinjens (2) retning, strengt større end længden (L_{51} , L_{53}) af rudeelementets (50) kant (51, 53), hvor det beregnet til at blive påsat.

30 16. Emballage ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 13 til 15, kendetegnet ved, at den desuden omfatter mindst ét spændebånd (9), konfigureret til at omvikle de to emballageelementer (10), mens de er i foldet konfiguration omkring rudeelementets (50) kanter (51, 53), idet de strækker sig langs en ydre flade (37) for en flap (3) fra hvert emballageelement (10), der går på tværs af flappens foldelinjer (6, 6').

35 17. Sæt, der omfatter et rudeelement (50) og to emballageelementer (10) ifølge et

hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 12, hvor de to emballageelementers (10) matricepap (1) er foldet omkring rudeelementets (50) to modstående kanter (51, 53).

18. Anvendelse af et emballageelement (10) ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 12 til emballering af et rudeelement (50) ved at folde matricepappet (1) omkring en kant (51, 53) af rudeelementet (50) ifølge flapperne (3) foldelinjer (6, 6') således, at en modtagelsesoverflade (35) for flapperne (3) kommer over for den smalle side (56, 58) af rudeelementets kant (51, 53), mens en første del (81, 81') af hvert sidepanel (8, 8'), defineret af hovedskærelinjen (2), kommer over for en hovedflade (52, 54) på rudeelementet tæt på rudeelementets kant (51, 53), og mens en anden del af hvert sidepanel (8, 8'), som danner støtteanordninger (5, 5'), stikker frem i forhold til flapperne (3) modsat modtagelsesoverfladen (35).

19. Emballeringsmetode til et rudeelement (50) ved hjælp af to emballageelementer (10) ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 12, hvor de to emballageelementers (10) matricepap (1) placeres på rudeelementets (50) to modstående kanter (51, 53) ved at folde hvert matricepap (1) omkring rudeelementets tilsvarende kant (51, 53) ifølge flapperne (3) foldelinjer (6, 6') således, at en modtagelsesoverflade (35) for flapperne (3) kommer over for den smalle side (56, 58) af rudeelementets kant (51, 53), mens en første del (81, 81') af hvert sidepanel (8, 8'), defineret af hovedskærelinjen (2), kommer over for en hovedflade (52, 54) på rudeelementet tæt på rudeelementets kant (51, 53), og mens en anden del af hvert sidepanel (8, 8'), som danner støtteanordninger (5, 5'), stikker frem i forhold til flapperne (3) modsat modtagelsesoverfladen (35).

20. Emballeringsmetode ifølge krav 19, hvor de to emballageelementer (10) omvikles, så snart de er placeret i foldet konfiguration omkring rudeelementets (50) to modstående kanter (51, 53) ved hjælp af mindst ét spændebånd (9) ved at lade hvert spændebånd strække sig over en ydre flade (37) på en flap (3) fra hvert emballageelement (10) på tværs af flappens foldelinjer (6, 6').

Fig.1





