Nov. 13, 1962 T. P. KIEFFER 3,063,885

PACKING PAD

Filed Feb. 17, 1958

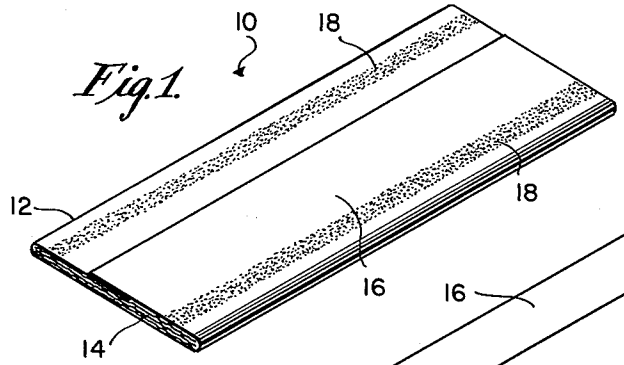


Fig. 1.

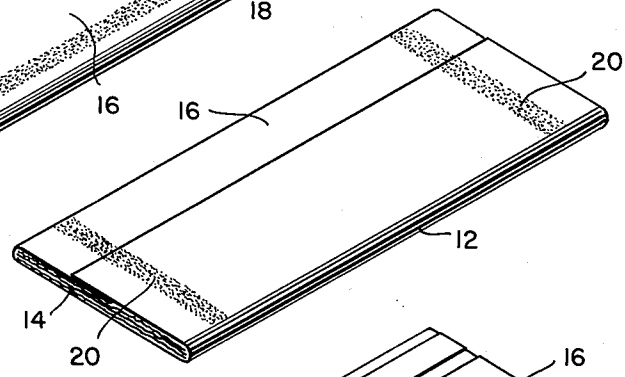


Fig. 2.

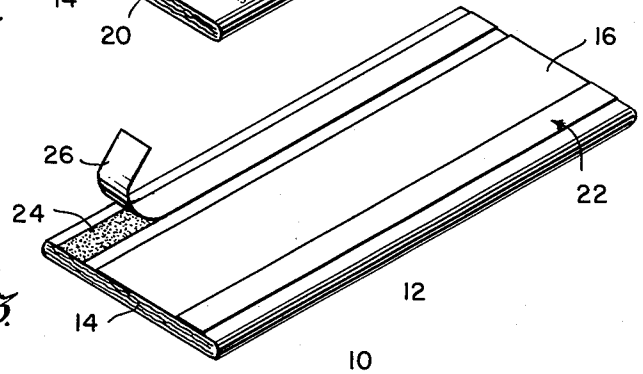


Fig. 3.

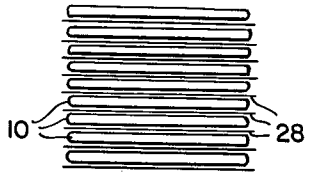


Fig. 4.

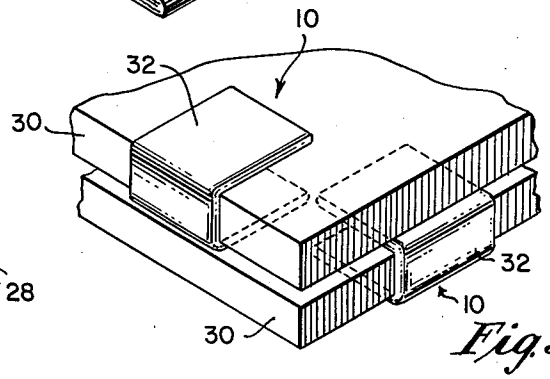


Fig. 5.

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# PACKING PAD

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1 Claim. (Cl. 154—53.5)

This invention relates to a packing pad and constitutes an improvement over the pad disclosed in Patent 2,284,663.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a packing pad with adhesive means thereon so that the same may easily be applied to the object to be protected without the necessity of holding the pad in place by strings, clips, strips of tape and similar items now in use.

Another object of the invention is to provide a protective packing pad which is not only inexpensive to manufacture but which also effects substantial savings of time and energy in the packing operation. This is so because the adhesive thereon permits the pad readily to be folded about the edges of objects and there held by the adhesive. The pad can be securely applied to flat objects with particular ease.

Yet another object is to provide a packing pad which possesses great versatility. It can readily be applied to a wide variety of items in the automotive, furniture, glass, marble and allied industries.

These and other objects of the invention will become more apparent as the following description proceeds in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of one type of pad;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a second type of pad;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a third type of pad;

FIG. 4 is an elevational view of a stack of pads ready for shipment or storage; and

FIG. 5 is a perspective view illustrating the manner in which the pads are applied around the edges of objects.

Specific reference is now made to the drawing in which similar reference characters are used for corresponding elements throughout.

The pad 10 may be of any desired length, width or thickness depending on its application and essentially comprises a sheath 12 open at its ends and filler material 14 therein coextensive with the length of the sheath.

While the present invention is applicable to any protective packing pad comprising a sheath and a filler therein, it is most suitable for the pad disclosed in Patent 2,284,663, in which case the sheath is preferably fabricated of a strong cellulosic material such as kraft paper and the filler consists of a plurality of superposed layers of indented, non-nesting shock absorbing and cushioning paper.

The sheath is generally flat and on one outer surface 16 thereof there is applied a pressure sensitive adhesive. In the pad of FIG. 1 the adhesive extends in transversely spaced longitudinal strips 18 which are preferably adjacent the longitudinal edges of the pad.

In the pad of FIG. 2 the adhesive extends in longitudinally spaced transverse strips 20 which are preferably adjacent the transverse edges of the pad.

In the pad of FIG. 3 the adhesive is not directly applied to the surface 16 but rather a tape 22 is applied thereto either in longitudinal or transverse strips. The tape has pressure sensitive adhesive on opposite sides thereof so that it can be readily applied to the sheath via one of its sides, leaving the other side 24 available as an adhesive surface by which to apply the pad to an



object. The surface 24 may be covered by a strippable layer of material 26. Adhesives other than the pressure-sensitive type may be used to secure one side of the tape to the sheath.

The pressure sensitive adhesives employed with the present pads are commercially available. They are semi-solid materials which form adhesive bonds under low pressure. Many pressure sensitive adhesives contain the phthalic and maleic acid esters of polyalcohols, such as ethlyene glycol and glycerol. Rubbers are also used in many pressure sensitive adhesives. Applicant presently employs a latex base adhesive sold by Paisley Products, Inc., of Chicago, Illinois, under the name Pressure Sensitive Adhesive #A 503.

While pressure sensitive adhesives are preferred, cohesive type glues may also be used on the pads. These are conventional glues which adhere only to a surface coated with a similar glue. Applicant presently employs a latex and resin based cohesive cement sold by Paisley Products, Inc., under the name Paisley's No. E–718.

The present pads are easily manufactured by adding to conventional machinery which forms the pads in a continuously moving process a relatively simple glue applicator and drying lamps. As they are made, the pads are stacked on top of each other as shown in FIG. 4. To prevent the pads from sticking together, dividers or release papers 28 will be applied to the side of each pad opposite the glue lines. The release paper is preferably silicone coated and is coextensive with the pad. However, release paper as wide and as long as the glue lines only may also be used as well as release paper as large as the pad but coated with silicone in proper position to register with the glue lines.

The application of the present protective pads to objects will be obvious to those skilled in the art. The pad is applied to the object by placing the surface containing the glue lines against the object and running the hand over the pad to apply pressure thereto. FIG. 5 illustrates how the pads are easily applied to objects, such as glass plates, sheet metal, and so forth. The pads are simply folded around the edges 30 of the objects and pressure is applied to the surface 32 of the pad which contains no glue until such time as the adhesive 18, 20 or 24 on the opposite surface 16 bonds with the object.

The present pads not only simplify the protection and packaging of a wide variety of objects but also simplify the unpacking operation.

While preferred embodiments of the invention have been shown and described herein, it will be understood that minor variations may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention and the scope of the appended claim.

I claim:

A protective packing pad comprising a generally flat, rectangular pad of substantially uniform thickness, said pad consisting essentially of a sheet of cellulosic material wrappingly enclosing a series of superimposed layers of indented, non-nesting, shock absorbing, cushioning paper to form substantially flat contact surfaces on opposite sides of said pad, and a pair of continuous narrow bands of cohesive adhesive arranged adjacent opposite edges of said pad on a common contact surface, said bands of adhesive occupying only a minor portion of said common contact surface, and the opposite contact surface being free of adhesive.

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