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2,535,422

BOARD BUNDLE

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Fig. 1.

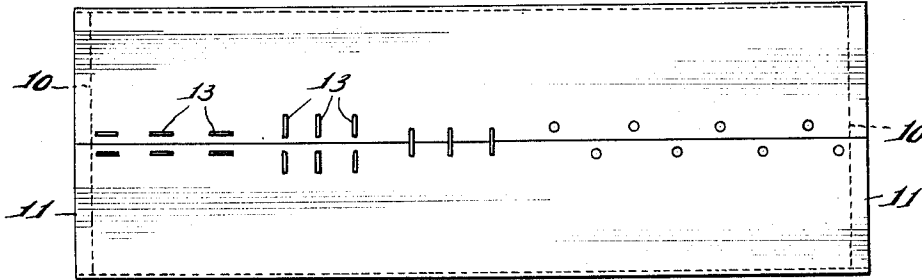


Fig. 2.

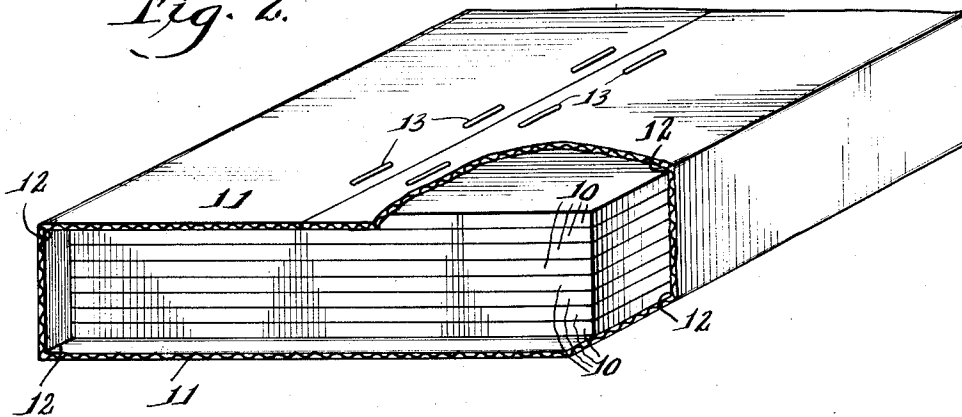
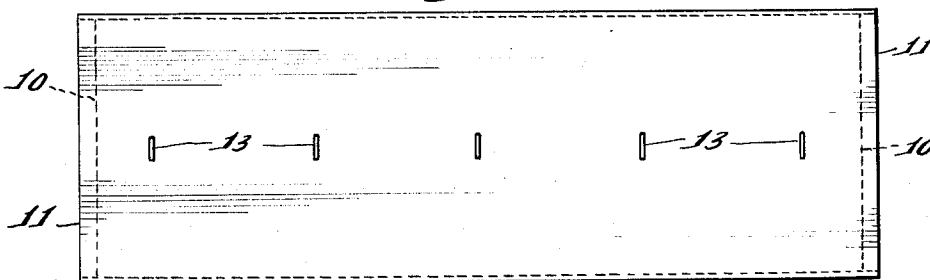


Fig. 3.



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BOARD BUNDLE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 206—60)

1

This invention relates in particular to the bundling of brick siding units and various other more or less similar products. The particular object of this invention is to provide an improved and convenient package in connection with the handling and shipping of various board or sheet form products.

A further object of this invention is to provide improved means for handling a number of pieces of board or sheet form products as a unit.

A still further object of this invention is to provide improved securing means for holding and protecting a number of the elements of board or sheet form products comprising a bundle or package thereof.

Further objects and advantages will appear and be brought out more fully in the following specification and drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of an embodiment of this invention;

Figure 2 is a fragmentary perspective illustration of the invention; and

Figure 3 is a bottom plan view.

In the building industry there are various board or sheet form products which are fabricated in sizes of about 1 to 2 feet in width by 4 feet in length with the individual elements being of a thickness of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more or less. The packaging of such element has been more or less of a problem in that various packagings which have been employed have been more costly than warranted by the value of the product, or, on the other hand, the methods of packaging have not been entirely satisfactory as not providing adequate protection of the packaged products.

This invention provides for such products two things: First, it provides an economical package, and second, it provides a package which adequately protects the packaged products. In addition to the specific advantages just mentioned, the product has other advantages in that it provides a package which is in a form readily handled and yet it constitutes a package which is readily and conveniently opened so that the elements thereof are readily available for use.

While this invention relates in particular, or rather is particularly applicable to the packaging of brick siding units, it is to be understood that the packaging hereinafter described is applicable to many other forms of board form or sheet form products, and it is not limited to those products which have as a base fiber insulation board. The invention may be utilized in connection with board or sheet form products where the products are composed of wood or of wood as the base

2

material thereof, it may be applied to gypsum board products as, for example, gypsum board lath, and may also be utilized in the packaging of various types of so-called asphalt shingles or shingle units, and numerous other products which it is not believed to be necessary to enumerate in detail.

In connection with the bundling or packaging of products such as have been above referred to, there are involved, in particular, problems of, first, providing a package which is handleable, that is, a package which is convenient for handling, and, second, a package such as just mentioned which provides adequate protection of the packaged material. These necessary functions just referred to are admirably cared for by the manner of packaging, which will be hereinafter described in detail.

The packaging of the products will be particularly described with reference to the packaging of brick siding units, but those skilled in the art involved will, of course, readily understand that the same methods and procedure are widely applicable and will recognize the applicability of the teachings hereof to the general packaging of many more or less similar products.

The product which is manufactured and sold commercially and generally referred to as brick siding units, comprises basically, as the base thereof, a sheet of commercial fiber insulation board which is a fabricated product composed of felted fiber, which is generally produced in a thickness of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Brick siding units are generally made with a core of fiber insulation board approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and having dimensions of about 14 inches wide by about 48 inches long, which cores are coated with asphalt or an equivalent protective coating, and have applied to one face surfacing granules which are adhered to the coated core by an interposed layer of adhesive asphalt, or equivalent adhesive, which adheres and bonds the granules to one face of the coated core. This layer or facing of granules is then suitably impressed or provided with a mortar joint pattern, and such prepared units, with minor variations in their preparation, as for example, shiplapping of the edges of the cores, provision of nail-receiving openings through the units and the like, constitute the finished brick siding units or elements.

The following description of the packaging of these brick siding units is given as representative of the packaging of generally similar products, as has above been referred to, and it is to be understood that the principles of packaging such prod-

ucts, as set out and described hereinafter, are generally applicable.

For packaging the units and for the protection of the brick simulating surfaces, it is preferred that the units be arranged in pairs with the brick simulating surfaces contiguous, one to the other, so that the outer or exposed surfaces of each of such pairs constitutes those surfaces provided only with a protective coating, such as asphalt or the like, as above mentioned. A plurality of such pairs of units are then assembled in stacked, superposed relation to form the material to be packaged, and it is preferred that three such pairs, or possibly four, comprising respectively six or eight individual units, be stacked for individual packaging. The packaging of a lesser number than six sheets is generally not economical, but it is to be understood, of course, that the described method of packaging may be employed with a lesser or greater number of sheets which will, to a considerable extent, depend upon the thickness of the individual sheets to be packaged. If weight does not make such packaging prohibitive, it is ordinarily preferred that such number of sheets be packaged as will comprise a package of approximately 3 to 4 inch thickness, since a package of such thickness is readily handleable.

That is, it is readily grasped by the average adult hand and thus the package, if not unduly heavy, is readily handled. It will be understood, of course, that if a package of eight sheets is too heavy for convenient handling, that the packaging should be restricted to a stack of six, or possibly even four, or at least a lesser number of sheets so that the package is not unwieldy.

In the drawings there is illustrated a package made in accordance with the inventions hereof, which package is or may be a package of brick siding units, as has been heretofore described. The individual brick siding units are designated in the drawing by the numerals 10 which have been arranged as above described, that is, arranged in pairs with their patterned faces in contact and with a plurality of such pairs stacked one upon another to make the desired pile or stack of sheets to be bundled.

The wrapper which is to be wrapped around the stack of individual sheets may be substantially any usual sheet form wrapping material, but there is preferably used a so called corrugated wrapper which comprises a central or core portion which is corrugated, and which is faced on each side with smooth sheets of paper. Such type of wrapping or packaging material, that is the corrugated wrapper as just described being a very common type of material, and well known to everyone, the elements thereof in the drawing have not been specifically designated by numerals as such is not deemed to be required for a full disclosure of the invention.

The wrapper sheet, designated by the numeral 11, is cut to a length which is such that when the pile of elements to be packaged is centered lengthwise on wrapper 11, the wrapper sheet extends somewhat beyond the ends of the pile of elements by an amount which, for a package of a length of about 4 feet, is preferably approximately one inch at each end. The width of the wrapper sheet is preferably about twice the width of the individual elements of the stack plus approximately twice the height of the material in the stack to be enclosed by the wrapper. While it has just been stated that the width of the wrapper 11 is substantially the perimeter of the stack of elements to be packaged, it is to be

understood that the wrapper sheet 11 need not necessarily be of such width. That is, it may be of a width just slightly in excess of the width of an individual element 10 plus twice the height of the stack of elements to be packaged. This slight excess in width, which has just been referred to, will constitute the edges of the wrapper which are turned down on one face of the uppermost unit of the stack when the stack is enclosed in the wrapper, and for the units, that is brick siding, which have been particularly described, such overlap should be about two inches along its edge, but this overlap may be almost anything desired, from that just barely overlapping the edges of the topmost sheet to such width as will extend substantially to the center of the topmost sheet of the stack.

In the illustration the wrapper sheet 11 is of such width that it wraps entirely around the width of the stack of units 10 to substantially meet centrally over the top sheet of the stack of sheets. In the actual packaging of the pile of units 10, the such pile of units is positioned substantially centrally of the wrapper sheet 11. Wrapper sheet 11 is one which is preferably precreased lengthwise along lines such that when the wrapper 11 is wrapped around the stack, such creases will come at the corners of the stack, as designated by the numeral 12. With the stack of sheets 10 arranged substantially centrally on wrapper sheet 11, the sheet is wrapped around the stack widthwise, the wrapper 11, of course, preferably being tautly applied so that the individual sheets 10 of the stack will be pressed into firm, face-to-face, engagement and retained thus by the pressure applied by the taut wrapping.

It is to be noted that nothing has been said about folding the ends of the wrapper, and this omission is deliberate in that the inch, more or less, of overhang, as has been described, is not folded down or in any way secured but is merely allowed to remain as a projection of the wrapper beyond the ends of the stack of elements which have been wrapped.

Now with the wrapper tautly applied about the stack of sheets 10, staples 13, alternately securing means are applied along the contiguous edges of the wrapper sheet 11, which staples may be applied in various manners, that is, they may be applied in lines closely adjacent to the continuous edges of the wrapper sheet 11, with the individual staples, of course, appropriately spaced apart, or, if the edges of the wrapper sheet 11 are close together, as in the drawings, a single line of staples may be applied, positioned transversely to the length of the package so that staple straddles the space between the closely positioned edges of the wrapper 11, and has one leg penetrating each of the edges of the wrapper sheet. If desired or advisable, the staples may be applied transversely of the width of the package along each edge of the wrapper sheet with one leg of the staple close to an edge of the wrapper sheet, and with the staples appropriately spaced lengthwise of the package. In lieu of using staples for securing the edges of the wrapper sheet 11, it will be readily understood that tacks or other headed fasteners having a penetrating force may be used alternately, or, in some instances, adhesive can be applied to the under side of the top fold of the wrapper sheet 11 along the edges, and thus the wrapper sheet may be secured to the pile of individual sheets by setting of the adhesive.

After the wrapper 11 has been secured about the stack of individual sheets 10, as just above

5

described, the package is then preferably turned over and several staples, or other fasteners, as above referred to, are applied to the other face of the package as indicated in Figure 3 of the drawing, and wherein there are indicated but a few, actually five, of such driven fasteners, which number, or even less, are usually sufficient.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that the bundle of individual sheets 10 when wrapped, as above described, results in a package in which the individual sheets 10 are firmly held in engagement by the tautly applied wrapper 11 which is held and retained in place by the fastening means 13, which has been described. It is understood, of course, that the legs or penetrating portion of the fastening means 13 pass through the wrapper sheet and penetrate the material of the topmost sheet or sheets of the individual sheets comprising the stack, the amount of penetration, of course, depending on the length of the legs or penetrating portion of the fastening means 13. The several staples or fastening means 13 which are driven through the bottom face of the package, of course, penetrate through the wrapper sheet and engage in the lowermost sheet or portion of the stack in the same manner as has been described with reference to the wrapper edge-securing fastening means. From the foregoing it will be understood that the top and bottom sheets of the stack of sheets are definitely positioned and secured with relation to the wrapper sheet, and since all of the sheets of the stack are firmly pressed together by the applied wrapper sheet, as has been described, it will be readily understood that sheets intermediate the top and bottom of the stack of wrapped sheets are secured in place by friction, and thus the entire stack of sheets is firmly secured by the application and fastening of the wrapper as has been described.

It is believed that from the foregoing it will be readily understood that by the utilization of the inventions hereof a firm, secure package may be made of brick siding units, or the like, which package will be readily handleable, and wherein there is employed but the minimum of wrapping which, nevertheless, provides ample protection for the product, since not only is the package protected with respect to its faces and the two edges which are covered by the wrapper sheet, but in addition the other two edges, that is as shown and described, the end edges, are protected by the overhanging edges of the wrapper sheet. A particular advantage of the manner of wrapping, as has been described, is in the saving of labor, since, as should be readily understood, the application of the simple wrapper sheet, as has been described, requires considerably less labor than is required for other forms of wrapping, and in particular very appreciably less labor

6

than for packaging such materials in cartons. A still further saving is involved by the use of the wrapper, as has been described, in that a lower grade of wrapping is used than would be required were the sheets packaged in cartons, which requires test corrugated board for common carrier shipment, whereas, with the packaging as above described, the lower grade board is acceptable.

The invention hereof having been described in full, what I claim is:

1. A package of rectangular substantially flat sheets of building material of greater length than width comprising in combination, a plurality of such sheets each comprising a fiberboard core having an adhered surfacing of grit on one face and an asphaltic coating on the opposite face and in pairs with the gritted faces together substantially superposed and forming a stack, a rectangular sheet form fibrous wrapper folded about the stack of sheets and substantially enclosing opposite faces and two opposite long edges of the stack and securing means positioned along the contiguous edges of the wrapper and securing the wrapper to the outer face of a surface sheet of the stack together with securing means securing the wrapper to the outer surface of the other surface sheet of the stack.

2. A package of rectangular substantially flat sheets of fiber board of greater length than width, the fiber board surfaced at one face with an adhered layer of gritty surfacing and the opposite face coated with asphaltic material, such sheets arranged in pairs with gritted faces together and pairs superposed in a stack, in combination with a wrapper sheet of box board of a width to substantially perimetricaly encompass the stack and of a length to extend beyond and overhanging each edge of the stack lengthwise, the wrapper creased and tightly folded about the stack and secured adjacent the contiguous edges thereof to the stack, the securing means comprising penetrating portions thereof passing through the wrapper and frictionally secured in the surface sheet of the stack.

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