C. L. BURDICK.

PACKET AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 25, 1911.

1,093,605. Patented Apr. 21, 1914.

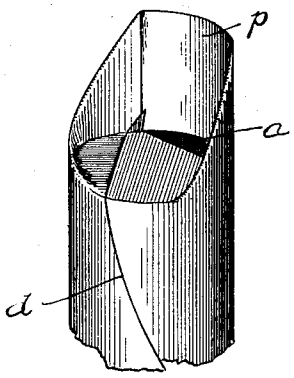


Fig: 3.

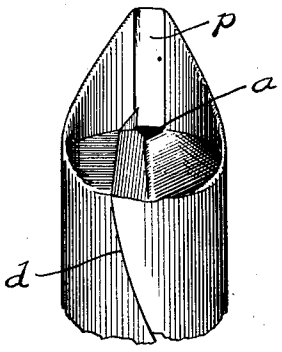


Fig: 4.

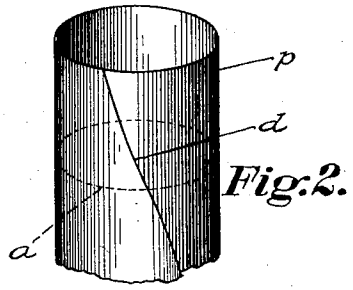


Fig: 2.

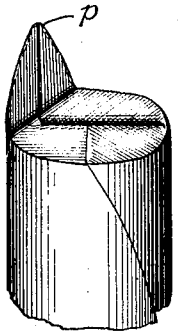


Fig: 5.

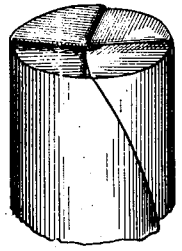


Fig: 6.

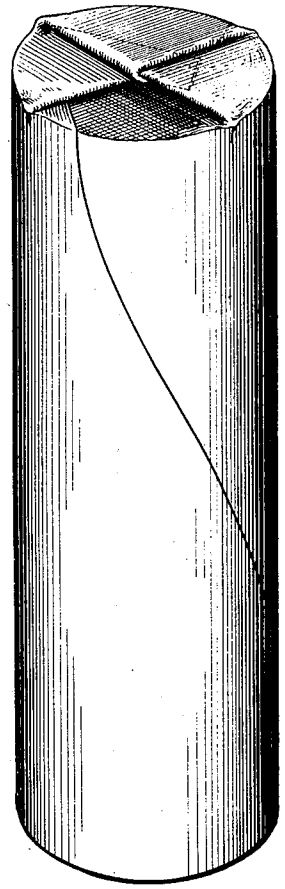


Fig: 7.

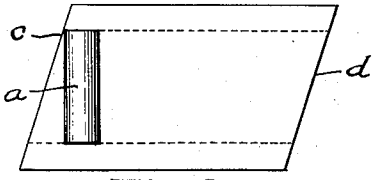


Fig: 1.

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PACKET AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME.

1,093,605. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 21, 1914.

Application filed October 25, 1911. Serial No. 656,734.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. BURDICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at London, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Packets and Processes of Making Same, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to packets and is concerned with the wrapping of cylindrical bodies, such as the stacks of coins which are made up in considerable quantities in banks and other industrial establishments.

It is the object of my invention to provide a packet which is simple and efficient, and to provide a method by which they may be made readily and conveniently.

The primary purpose, of course, is to provide a packet which will retain its form and which will not become unfolded, and it is an important feature of my invention that I secure these results without the use of any auxiliary parts. In other words, the folding of the packet is such that it will retain itself in proper form in such a way that no ordinary handling will disarrange it.

The packet and process of my invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 shows the blank used for the wrapper; Fig. 2 illustrates the first step in the process; Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6 show succeeding steps; and Fig. 7 shows the finished packet.

The article to be wrapped is cylindrical and is indicated in dotted lines at *a* in Fig. 2 and in full lines at *a* in Fig. 1. The dotted lines in Fig. 1 bound the central zones of the paper blanks, which zones are to be wrapped tightly about the cylindrical surface of the body *a*. It will be noted in Fig. 1 that the "finishing" edge *d* is oblique to the center line; the idea is to provide an oblique finishing edge, since such an edge lies closer to the cylindrical surface than an edge parallel to the axis of the cylinder would. The starting edge *c* may be straight but preferably is cut at an angle which will make it parallel with the finishing edge, the advantage being that the wrappers may be cut from a continuous strip or roll of paper with the least trouble and the greatest economy of paper.

The first step is to inclose the coins or articles in the blank. This may be done by rolling it on a table in a quite ordinary manner or by dropping the coins in the paper after it has been made in cylindrical form. The body is disposed approximately midway between the top and bottom of the blank, as illustrated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1 and the top and bottom will have the appearance of the arrangement shown in Fig. 2. The next step in the process, taking either one end or both at a time, is to fold the projecting end *p* of the paper by pressing it down at one side on the top of the cylindrical body *a*. The result of this step is shown in Fig. 3. It will be noted that the blanks are of such width that the projecting end of the tube thus formed will be of sufficient length to admit of complete folding but should not much exceed in length the diameter of the cylindrical body. The next step in the process is to fold the projecting paper *p* over substantially at right angles to the first fold. This will result in the arrangement shown in Fig. 4. The next step in the process is to fold the projecting paper *p* over on the same line that the first fold was made but in the opposite direction, and the result is the arrangement shown in Fig. 5. The next step is to fold the remaining portion of *p* in such a manner that the excess of paper at the extremity of *p* may be turned in and folded or tucked under the last preceding fold; this is easiest of accomplishment if the last fold is made by pressing the paper *p* at an angle of about 50° from the direction of the last preceding fold. This is shown in Fig. 6. The third operation may be carried out by pressing down the paper in an opposite direction from that of the second fold, the essence of the invention consists in the turning of the last remaining end of *p* under the edge of the last preceding fold, whereby I secure that the packet does not come undone in handling, and a neat appearance is obtained. Additional security may be obtained by gumming one or more of the folds of *p* as they are pressed into position.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. A packet comprising a cylindrical tube folded in at the ends by a series of folds successively one over the other, each of said folds being at approximately right angles to the preceding fold, the last fold having

its end folded back upon itself and tucked under the next preceding fold.

2. A packet comprising a tubular roll of a sheet of paper with an oblique longitudinal edge, said tubular roll being folded in at the ends by a series of folds successively one over the other, each of said folds being at approximately right-angles to the preceding fold, the last fold having its end folded back upon itself and tucked under the next preceding fold.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name this 11th day of October A. D., 1911.

CHARLES LAURENCE BURDICK.

Witnesses:
HERBERT D. JAMESON,
R. WILLIAMS.