Oct. 3, 1933. G. F. COFFIN ET AL 1,929,161

PACKAGE FOR SHEET MATERIAL

Filed May 9, 1931

FIG. 1.

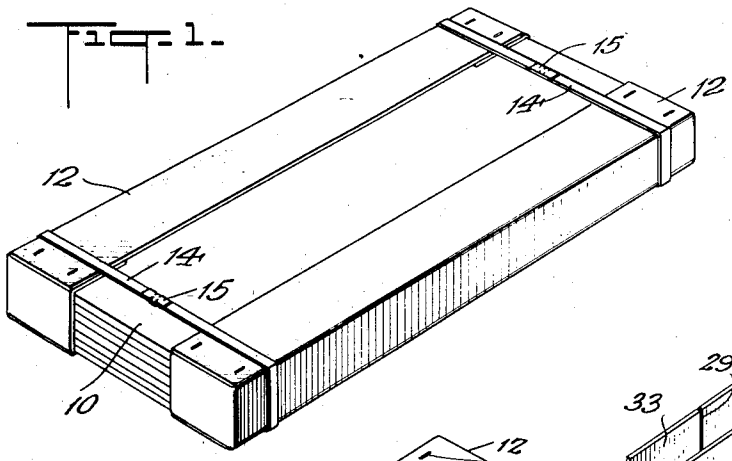


FIG. 2.

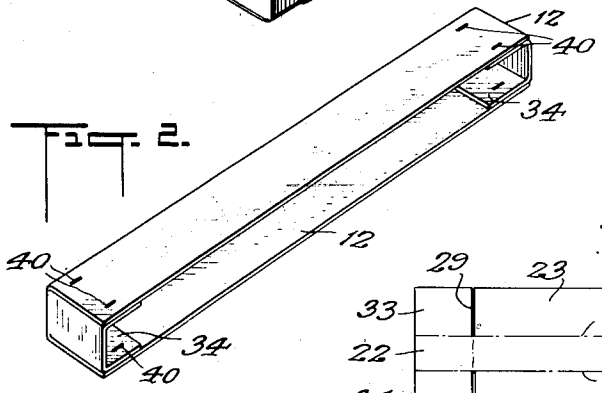


FIG. 3.

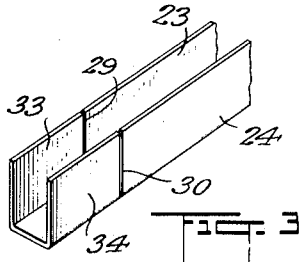


FIG. 4.

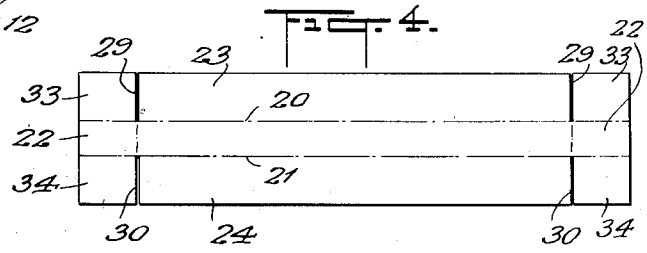


FIG. 5.

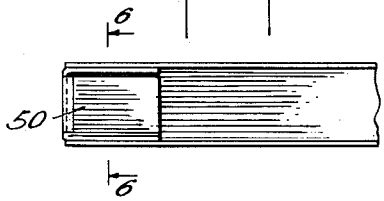


FIG. 6.

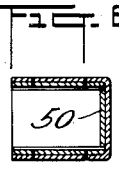
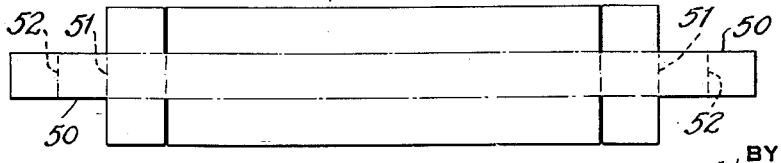


FIG. 7.



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1,929,161

PACKAGE FOR SHEET MATERIAL

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Application May 9, 1931. Serial No. 536,122

1 Claim. (Cl. 206—60)

The invention relates to improvements in packages for sheet material or material supplied in the form of slabs or other units having a flat rectangular shape.

The invention has for its objects the provision of such a package which is inexpensive, easy to handle and readily adaptable to packaging units of various sizes.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a package which will sufficiently protect the contents during shipment without adding greatly to the weight or bulk.

The invention may be understood from the following specification taken in connection with the drawing in which is described an embodiment of the invention.

In the drawing, Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a stack of flat material, packed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective of one of the caps used in forming the package. Fig. 3 illustrates a step in forming the end of said cap, and Fig. 4 is a plan view of the blank from which the cap is made. Figs. 5, 6 and 7 illustrate a modification of the construction of the cap, Fig. 5 showing one end of the modified cap, looking down into the interior thereof, Fig. 6 a section on the plane indicated by the lines 6—6 of Fig. 5, and Fig. 7 showing the blank from which the modified cap may be made.

In Fig. 1, is shown a stack of material 10, as for example, slabs of roofing slate, sheets of cardboard or ply-wood. Opposite sides of the stack, formed by the longitudinal edges of the flat rectangular bodies, are enclosed in the caps 12 which are adapted to fit snugly on the stack and are constructed as hereinafter described. Surrounding the caps and the stack are suitable binding elements 14, as for example, steel straps, which are applied in the usual manner and secured by the fastenings 15.

The caps 12 are made from blanks of cardboard or other suitable material which are cut and scored as illustrated in Fig. 4. A blank of suitable size is first folded longitudinally along the lines 20 and 21, which forms a bottom 22 and sides 23 and 24. The sides are then cut as shown at 29 and 30, which form the tabs 33 and 34. Similar cuts are made at both ends. The sides 23 and 24 are folded perpendicularly to the bottom 22 as illustrated in Fig. 3, the tabs 33 and 34 are folded into the position illustrated in Fig. 2 and secured by suitable means such as the staples 40. It will be noted that the tabs 33 and 34 are preferably of a size to cover a considerable area of the sides 23 and 24, which gives the cap 12 a double thickness near its ends which serves the useful purpose hereinafter pointed out.

The caps 12 so formed are placed on the edges of a stack of the material to be packaged and the binding straps are placed around the caps so as to be above the areas of the combined thickness of the sides and the end tabs. If the caps are made of fairly heavy fibrous material, for example, cardboard of a thickness from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch, or more, the two layers of material will serve as a cushion between the contents of the package and the binding strap, which will at the same time protect the contents and provide a yielding surface into which the binding strap can sink slightly as it is tightened, which will prevent its slipping. At the same time the stack of material is protected from injury by the binding straps.

Figs. 5, 6 and 7 show a modification of the end construction of the caps wherein an extra wing 50 is provided at each end of the blank. These wings are folded along the lines 51 and 52 so as to cover the bottom of the cap at its ends when the blank is folded in the manner described in connection with Fig. 4, and a double thickness is therefore provided at the bottom and the two sides of the cap, increasing the benefits derived from the structure shown in Fig. 2 by the additional cushioning and protection given by the wings 50.

It is apparent that various modifications may be made in the construction illustrated without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:

A package for flat rectangular bodies of substantially rigid sheet material, comprising a plurality of such bodies superimposed upon one another to form a stack having opposite side surfaces formed by the longitudinal edges of the superimposed bodies and opposite end surfaces formed by the end edges of the superimposed bodies, and means for retaining said superimposed bodies in such alined relation to form such package, said means comprising two protecting caps snugly fitted over said opposite side surfaces respectively, each of said caps being formed from a single sheet of substantially heavy fibrous packaging material having a central rectangular portion covering such a side surface of said stack, folded side portions covering adjacent longitudinal marginal portions of the upper and lower surfaces of said stack, and folded end portions covering adjacent portions of said opposite end surfaces of said stack, said folded end portions having folded side margins of appreciable area engaging with the end portions of said folded side portions and folded end margins of appreciable area engaging with the end portions of said central portion, and binding elements surrounding said stack and caps applied with such tension over the double layer of fibrous material formed by said engaging folded side margins and folded side portions and said folded end margins and central portion as to sink into the outer layer whereby their slippage is prevented.

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