No. 718,523. PATENTED JAN. 13, 1903.

E. RIGGS.

WRAPPER FOR LENSES.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 5, 1902.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

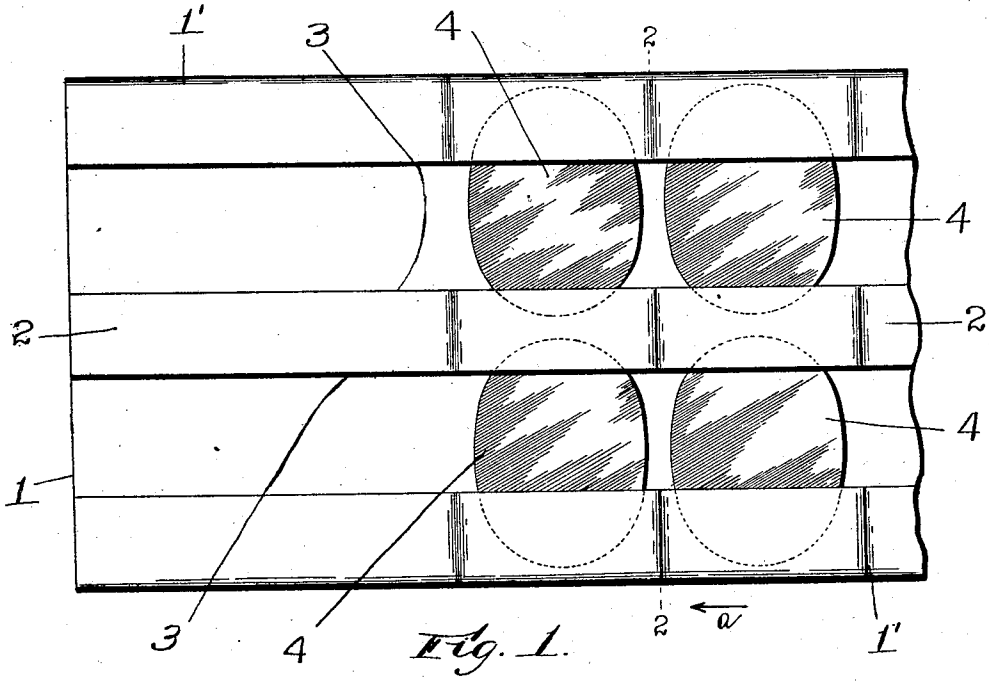


Fig. 1.

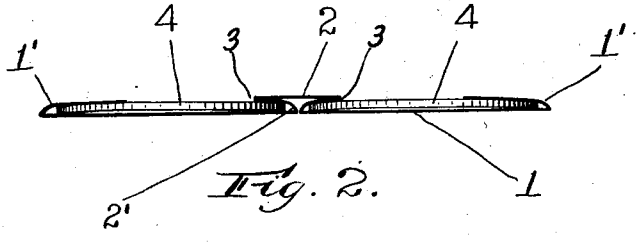


Fig. 2.

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NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

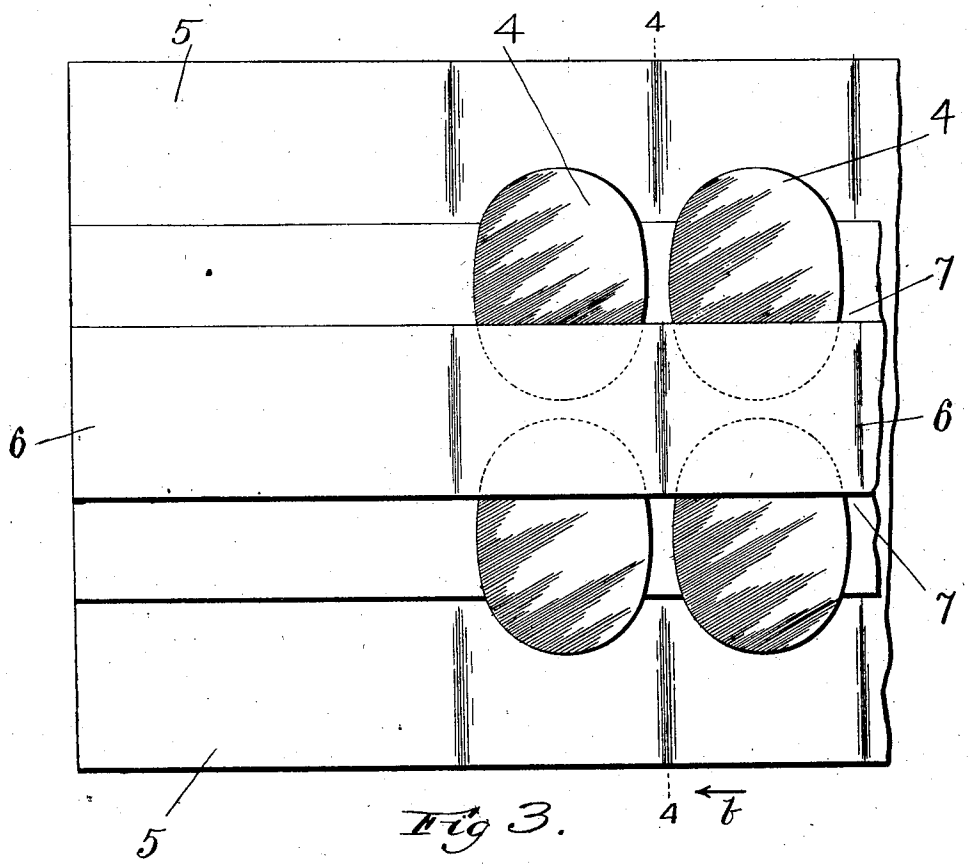


Fig 3.

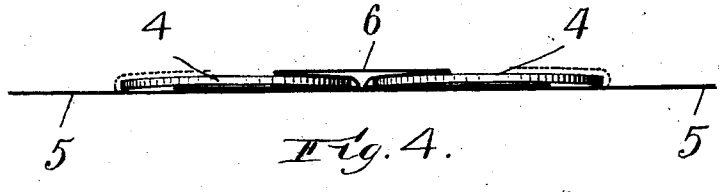


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELWOOD RIGGS, OF SOUTHBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY, OF SOUTHBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WRAPPER FOR LENSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 718,523, dated January 13, 1903.

Application filed July 5, 1902. Serial No. 114,353. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELWOOD RIGGS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Southbridge, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wrappers for Lenses, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a wrapper ordinarily made of paper for holding a number of articles and making a package of compact form, and particularly to a wrapper designed to be used to hold a number of lenses for eyeglasses or spectacles and folded into a package of compact form for transportation, &c.

In the ordinary form of wrapper used for holding lenses for eyeglasses or spectacles which is folded into a package for transportation, &c., the lenses are placed in two parallel rows upon the wrapper in the direction of its length, with a strip of paper extending between the two rows of lenses at their inner ends in order to prevent the ends from rubbing against each other and becoming chipped or abraded; but it is found in practice that this strip of paper extending between the inner ends of the lenses will get out of place, and thus allow the inner ends of the lenses to come in contact with each other.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved wrapper particularly intended to be used for wrapping in packages lenses for eyeglasses or spectacles which is so made that the lenses cannot come in contact with each other at their contiguous inner ends to cause any chipping or abrasion of the lenses, but are permanently separated and held apart and in their proper place in the wrapper, which is folded upon itself transversely or in the direction of its length in the ordinary way to form a compact package for transportation, &c.

My invention consists in certain novel features of construction of my improved wrapper for lenses, &c., as will be hereinafter fully described.

I have only shown in the drawings one end of a wrapper embodying my improvements sufficient to illustrate the nature thereof.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of one end of a wrapper embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a cross-section taken at a point indicated by line 2 2, Fig. 1, looking in the direction of arrow *a*, same figure. Fig. 3 corresponds to Fig. 2, but shows a modified construction of my wrapper; and Fig. 4 is a cross-section on line 4 4, Fig. 3, looking in the direction of arrow *b*, same figure. The broken lines show the edges of the wrapper turned over.

In the accompanying drawings, Figs. 1 and 2, 1 is a wrapper, which is preferably made of paper, and in its completed condition and ready for use, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, is ordinarily about four inches wide and from fifteen to eighteen inches long.

The wrapper 1 (shown in Figs. 1 and 2) has a central box-plait fold 2 made through the central longitudinal portion of the wrapper in the direction of its length. This fold is preferably made integral with the body part of the wrapper 1 by creasing the wrapper through its central longitudinal portion and pressing down the creased portion to form a pocket or recess 3 on each side of the central longitudinal line of the wrapper 1 to receive the contiguous inner ends of the lenses 4, as shown in Fig. 2. The closed ends of the pockets (shown at 2′, Fig. 2) form a division between the pockets and a permanent division extending through the central portion of the wrapper for its full length and prevent the contiguous inner ends of the lenses coming in contact with each other.

The outer longitudinal edges of the wrapper 1 are folded over upon the body of the wrapper, as shown at 1′, upon the same side as the central box-plait fold 2 and form pockets along the outer edges of the wrapper to receive the outer ends of the lenses 4, as shown in Fig. 2.

After the lenses have been placed in the wrapper 1 in the manner shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the wrapper 1 is folded transversely or in the direction of its length upon itself between each pair of lenses at a point indicated by shaded lines in Fig. 1, or, in other words, on lines of pressure demarking the side boundaries of the pockets therein, to form a wrapped package having tiers of pockets of

the length of the width of the wrapper and of a width a little greater than the width of the lenses and of varying thickness, according to the number of lenses contained in the wrapper.

Instead of folding over the edges of the wrapper as above described the wrapper can be folded in the direction of its length after the lenses are placed thereon and then the edges or ends of the wrapped package be folded or bent over, if desired.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I have shown a modified construction of the wrapper shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In said Figs. 3 and 4 the main or outside wrapper 5 is a plain piece of paper or other suitable material, and extending through the central portion in the direction of the length of the said outer wrapper 5 is a separate strip 6. Said strip 6 is folded through its central portion in the direction of its length, corresponding to the central folded portion 2 of the wrapper 1, (shown in Figs. 1 and 2,) to form pockets 7 to receive the inner ends of the lenses 4, as shown in Fig. 4. After the lenses have been placed upon the inner strip 6, as shown in Fig. 3, the outer edges of the strip 5 are folded over, as shown by broken lines in Fig. 4, to form pockets to receive and hold the outer ends of the lenses 4. The outer strip 5 and inner strip 6 are then folded upon themselves between each pair of lenses in the same manner as the wrapper 1 (shown in Figs. 1 and 2) to form a package containing the lenses.

The advantages of my improved wrapper will be readily appreciated by those skilled in the art. It is of simple construction, and by means of the central folded part a permanent division is formed between the inner ends of the lenses, which will prevent their coming in contact with each other to chip or abrade each other.

It will be understood that the details of construction of my wrapper may be varied, if desired, and any suitable material may be used for the wrapper.

I have shown in the drawings and described my wrapper in connection with lenses for eyeglasses or spectacles; but it may be used for any other lenses and for other purpose—for example, in packing saucers or plates, &c.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A wrapper for eyeglasses or spectacle lenses, &c., comprising a strip of material adapted to be folded upon itself on lines of pressure demarking the side boundaries of the pockets therein and having a box-plait fold through its central portion extending lengthwise thereof, the edges of the fold being pressed down to form pockets to receive inner ends of the lenses, the closed ends of the pockets forming a permanent division between the tiers of pockets in the direction of the length of the wrapper to prevent contact of the adjacent edges of the eyeglasses or lenses and consequent chipping thereof, and the outer edges of the wrapper on either side of the central fold being folded and pressed down to form pockets for the outer ends of the lenses, the walls of all pockets being formed by pressed folds merely and without additional securing means, substantially as shown and described.

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