

April 23, 1940.

P. A. WARD

2,197,845

PACKAGING STRIP MATERIAL

Filed July 18, 1938

Fig. 1

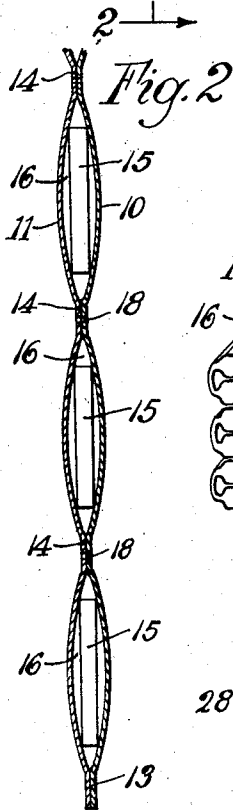
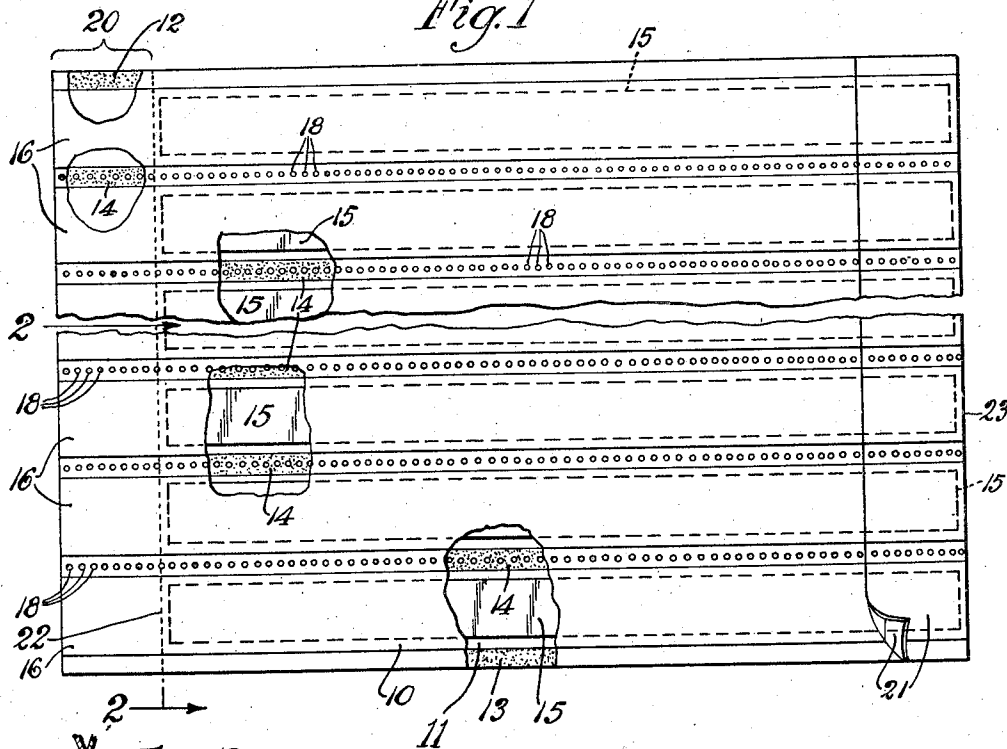


Fig. 3

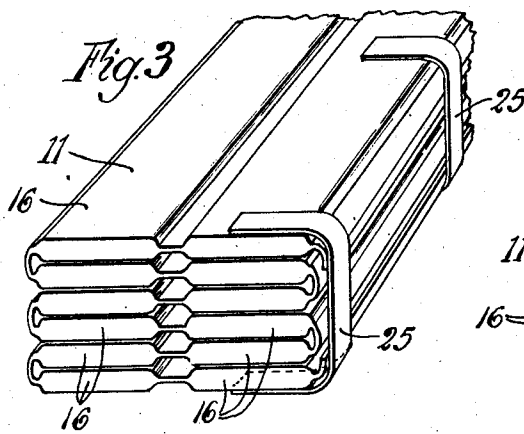


Fig. 4

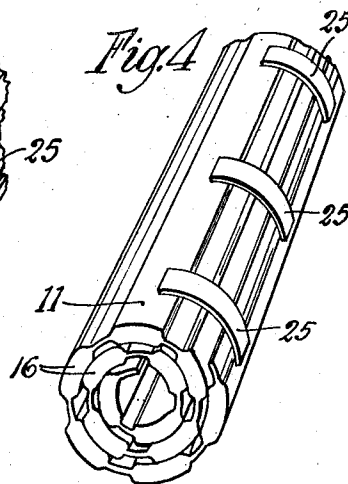
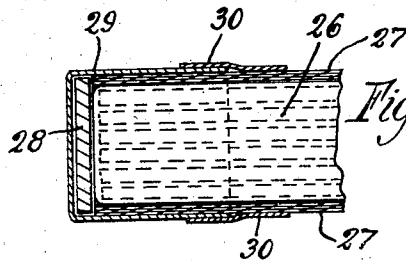


Fig. 5



Inventor
Paul A. Ward
by W. Bartlett Jones.
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,197,845

PACKAGING STRIP MATERIAL

Paul A. Ward, St. Paul, Minn., assignor to Wood Conversion Company, Cloquet, Minn., a corporation of Delaware

Application July 18, 1938, Serial No. 219,813

2 Claims. (Cl. 206—46)

The present invention relates to cellular envelopes for housing strips of material to protect them in handling and transporting, and to the resulting packaged material.

Present trends in house construction have led to the wholesale supplying of "trim" strip with paint, lacquer or other finishing material already applied in selected colors or styles. It is important that these be packed separately to protect each strip, and that the packing be effective and inexpensive. The usual practice in putting such strips into the hands of the consumer, is for the manufacturer to supply bundles of a dozen or more standard lengths to a lumber yard or like merchant. The latter stocks the material in the original container, which is the subject of this invention. As there is demand for one or more strips less than a bundle, the merchant severs the bundle into two or more portions, providing bundles with one or more cells containing the number of strips desired.

One object of the invention is to provide a cellular envelope for strip material which is inexpensive, for the purpose of protecting the material from damage to its surface.

Another object of the invention is to provide such a multicellular envelope which is readily severable into one or more cellular envelopes of one or more cells, without removal of the strip material housed in the envelope.

Another object of the invention is to provide simple and practical protection for these predecorated trim elements, not only in transit to the dealer in original packages but also from the dealer in split packages to the job in the field so that removal of a length from its protecting cell does not occur until the applicator is ready to fit and place it in its final position on the job.

Another object of the invention is the forming of a structure of considerable resistance to deformation by placing a number of lengths in a continuous multicellular envelope, then rolling or folding the filled cells together so as to secure the rigidity of a group of elements bound together, which would not be possible if the elements were discontinuously wrapped.

Another object of the invention is to provide a convenient means of placing and presenting the various lengths of the predecorated trim always in the same order and position so that no doubt exists as to what length each cell contains. If wrapped separately this would not be possible.

Another object of the invention is to provide an envelope which when tightly rolled or folded, maintains the elements making up the structure

in rigid relative position so that no slipping and sliding can take place in transit with consequent rubbing and marring. This would not be the case if the lengths were separately wrapped.

The foregoing objects and advantages are readily obtained by use of the form and structure shown in the accompanying drawing to illustrate the preferred form of the invention.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 represents a plan view of an envelope filled with strips, with one end folded over.

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the envelope of Fig. 1, taken on the folding line 2—2, and showing the ends of the strip material.

Figs. 3 and 4 respectively represent a folded and a rolled bundle of the filled envelope as prepared for shipment.

Fig. 5 is a cross-section of a wrapped bundle of Fig. 3 or Fig. 4 showing an end protection for the bundle and wrapper.

The envelope may be made inexpensively by running two webs of paper 10 and 11 from supplying rolls, over adhesive rolls to apply on one web spaced strips of adhesive, such as sodium silicate, glue, asphalt, etc. Then the second web is united to the first web to provide a duplex web of layer 10 and layer 11 united by edge strips of adhesive 12 and 13, and intermediate strips of adhesive 14. The spacing between the strips is varied according to the nature of the strip material 15 to be housed in the separate tubular cells 16. The width of the adhesive strips 12, 13 and 14 may vary as desired, but is such as to assure a holding union between the two webs 10 and 11. The intermediate adhesive strips 14 are preferably made sufficiently wide to permit suitable weakening of the duplex web, by scores or by perforations 18, so that each cell as a unit may be separated from the whole to provide a cellular or tubular envelope for one strip of material.

The duplex web, made as above described may be stocked in a roll if desired, and be severed into lengths according to the length of material to be housed therein. Preferably the severed length is longer than the strip material to provide free ends 20 and 21 to be folded in as end flaps on the folding lines 22 and 23, which lie approximately at the ends of the strips 16. When the flaps 20 and 21 are so folded in, they are pulled taut to bind the contents end-to-end. The flaps are preferably glued down, so that when a severed section of a filled envelope, for example one cell, is handled, there is no opening-up of the end flaps, with consequent slippage of envelope and contents. Thus the surface is protected to the

very time of taking it from its envelope by destroying the same.

The filled flat envelope may be consolidated as in Fig. 3 to a substantially rectangular form, or rolled as in Fig. 4. Adhesive paper strips 25 may be used to seal the bundle and are preferred to tying with rope or cord, which may possibly mar corners of strips 16 by local pressure. However, any well known means of securing the bundle may be used. The form of Fig. 3 is preferred, because in severing the bundle into sections, it is not necessary to move or disturb the entire bundle, as can be readily seen by inspection of the drawing.

Ordinary kraft paper is suitable for the envelope, but one or both of the webs 10 and 11 may be creped paper, to give pliability and toughness, or may be waterproofed paper for protection against water, or a duplex paper, or any combination desired. A machine-glazed paper is preferred with the glaze side disposed to the inside of the cells. This is more important where glazed material is used in the pockets.

The uniting strips 12, 13 and 14 need not be adhesive but may represent stitching or any other material or structure uniting the two webs to define a tubular cell.

Additional protection is desired when bundles may be shipped long distances, or may be handled considerably. It is important to give the bundle greater rigidity than a single wrapped strip of equal length. This is accomplished by securely binding the consolidated bundle into a rigid unit, as shown in Fig. 5. A consolidated filled envelope as in Figs. 3 and 4 is shown at 26. This is wrapped round and round in an ordinary manner with strong paper or fabric 27, which forms at least a tubular envelope. Over the end of the bundle is placed a solid protective plate, such as a piece of wood or artificial board 28. Over this plate, and over the tubular wrapping is slipped a boot or cap 29 designed for a snug fit, with a lap joint if desired to secure the snug fit. Sealing tape 30 is placed over the end of the boot 29 and on the wrapper 27 beyond the boot. Thus, if the bundle

is slipped along, a smooth surface is presented, minimizing tearing the boot off the end of the bundle.

The present invention provides a bundle of individually packaged finished strips which are sealed from factory to consumer, with permissible division of the bundle without exposure of any length. By placing a plurality of lengths so that ends terminate at the folding line of the flaps, a neat bundle is formed. Preferably the lengths are as long as the bundle, but smaller lengths may be placed end to end in one cell. By the simple expedient of inserting all strips in the same order of facing and direction, the user may take lengths successively, as needed, and is not required to twist and turn them, as would be the case if each was individually wrapped, and the items handled as miscellaneous items, and not as a single unit.

Various modifications are contemplated as falling within the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A bundle of elongated strip material comprising an envelope having a plurality of parallel tubular cells; elongated strips of material to be protected mounted in said cells; said envelope being capable of being laid out flat, but in the bundle with its cells filled, being consolidated by superimposing one portion on another; a wrapper binding said consolidated filled envelope into a rigid package; a plate over each end of the bundle; and a cap over each end plate extending over and including within it the wrapper.

2. A bundle of elongated strip material comprising an envelope having a plurality of parallel tubular cells; elongated strips of material to be protected mounted in said cells; said envelope being capable of being laid out flat, but in the bundle with its cells filled, being consolidated by superimposing one portion on another; a plate over each end of the consolidated bundle, and means holding the plates and consolidated bundle as a rigid unit.

PAUL A. WARD.