



US011931985B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Talda et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 11,931,985 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Mar. 19, 2024**

(54) **PACKAGING MATERIAL WITH EXPANDING LAYER AND PACKAGING ENCLOSURE FORMED THEREWITH**

USPC 206/521, 814, 591, 594; 229/87.02
See application file for complete search history.

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **17/514,005**

(22) Filed: **Oct. 29, 2021**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2022/0143946 A1 May 12, 2022

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 63/153,918, filed on Feb. 25, 2021, provisional application No. 63/111,544, filed on Nov. 9, 2020.

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

B65B 23/00 (2006.01)
B31D 5/00 (2017.01)
B65D 81/02 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **B31D 5/0043** (2013.01); **B65D 81/02** (2013.01)

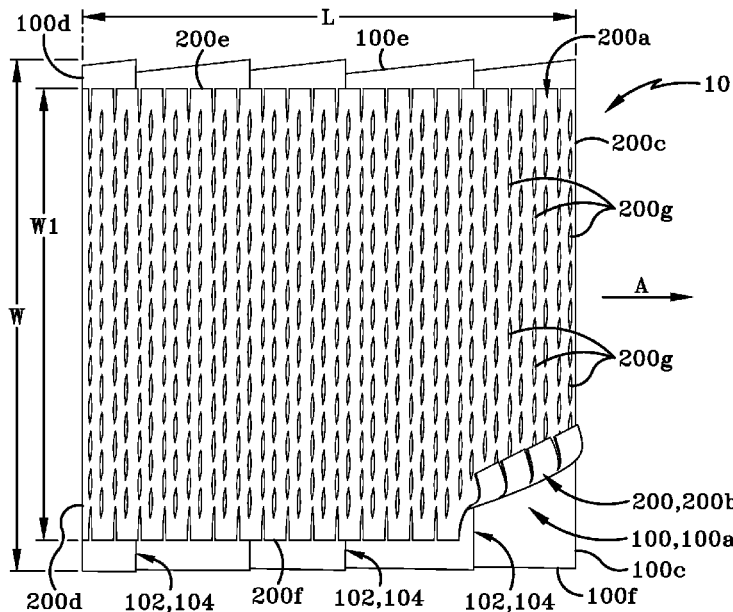
(58) **Field of Classification Search**

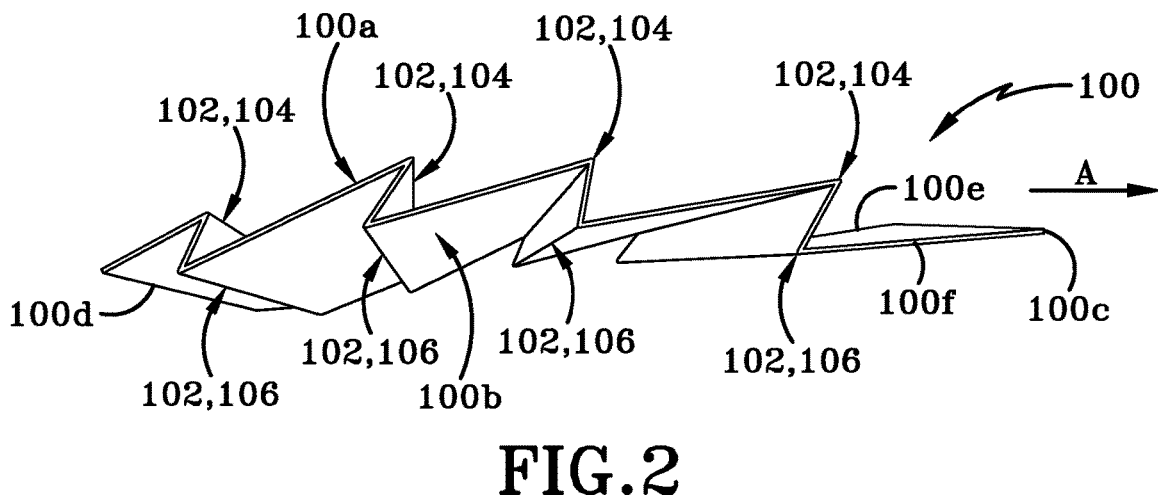
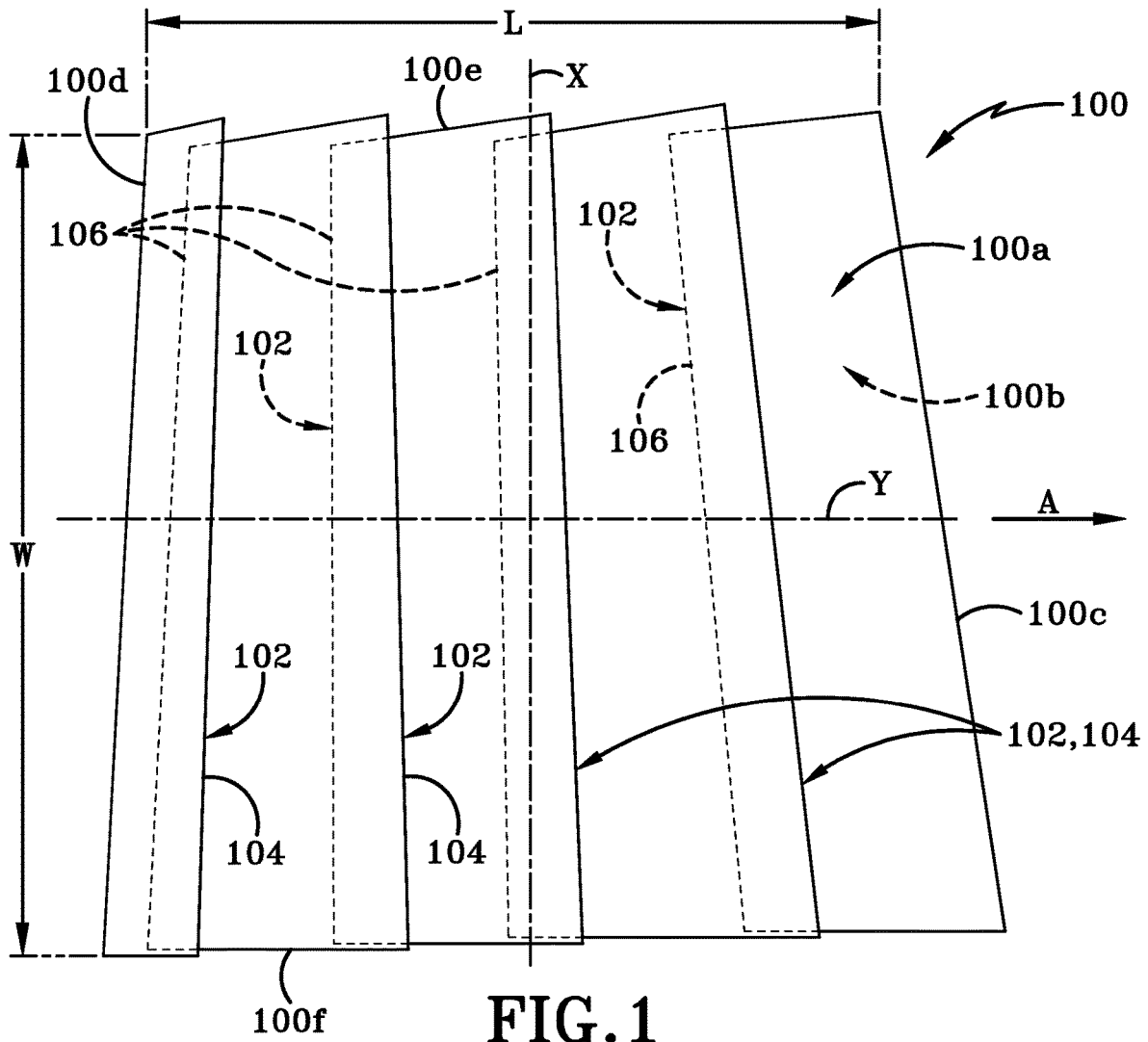
CPC B65D 81/02; B65D 81/03; B65D 81/1075; B65D 65/406; B31D 5/0043; B31D 5/0065; B31D 2205/0035

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A packaging material including one or more expandable layers that provide protection to contents of a packaging enclosure formed with the packaging material. The packaging material includes at least a first layer and a second layer bonded to one another. The first layer is pulled or extended in a first direction that is effective to cause the second layer to expand in a second direction. The second layer is a cut-patterned layer which creates structural strength in the packaging material when expanded.

18 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets





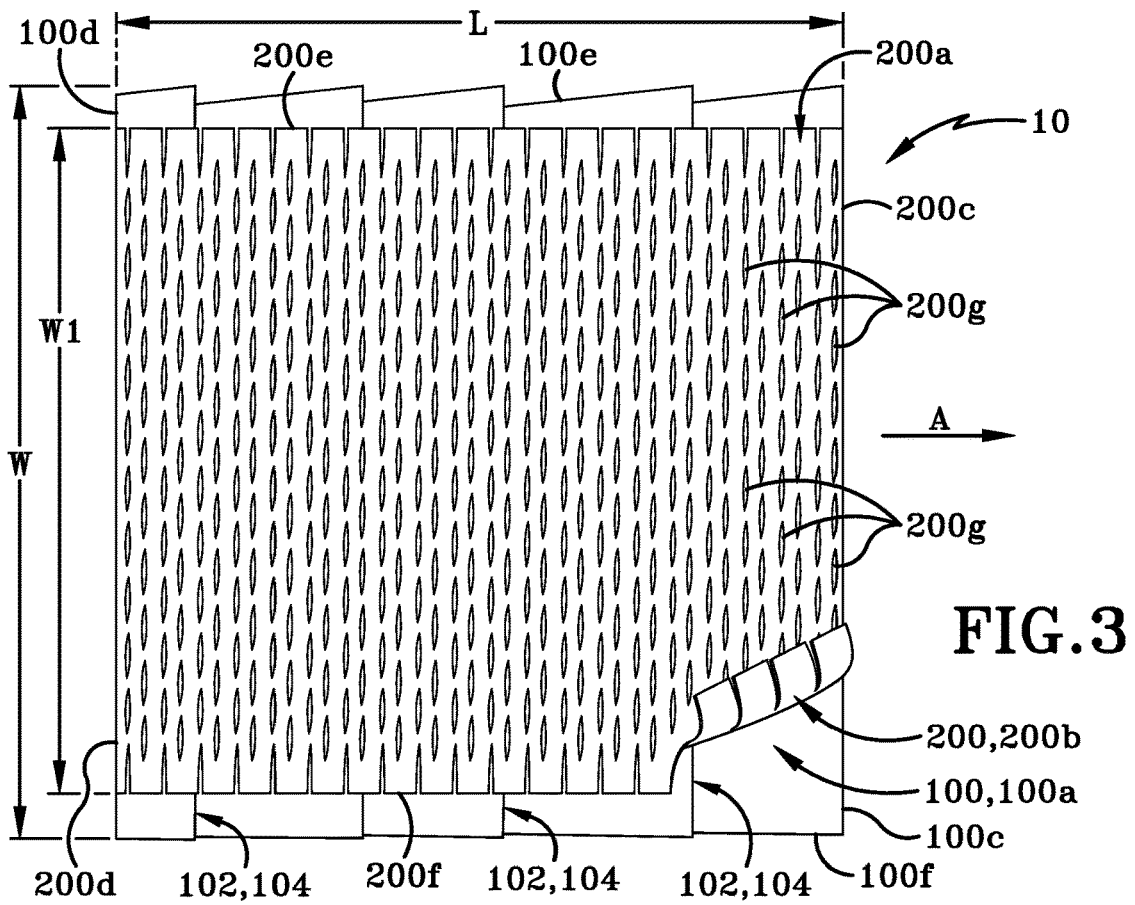


FIG. 3

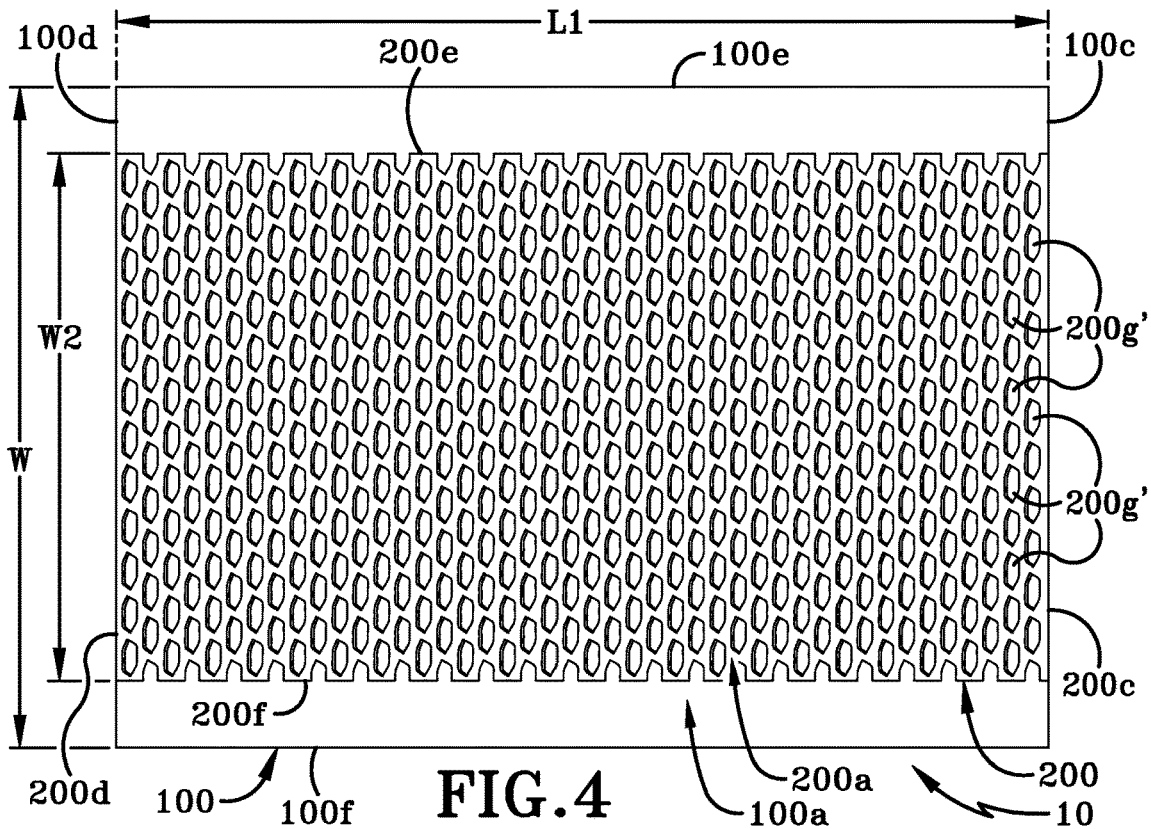
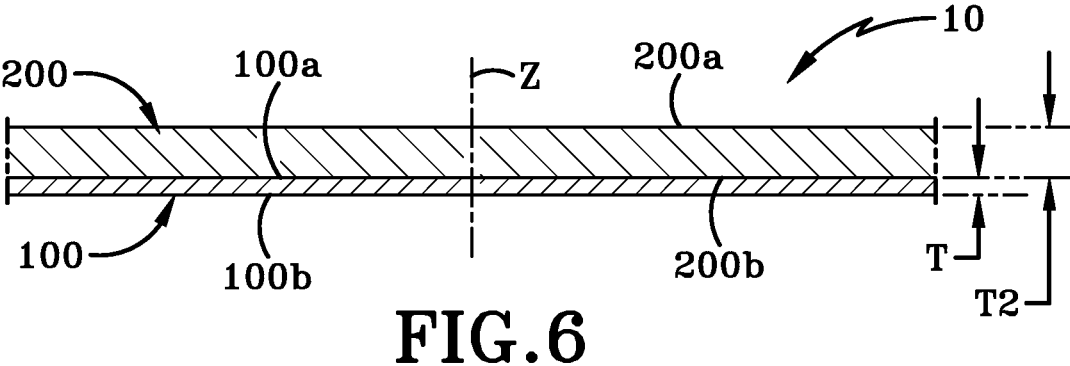
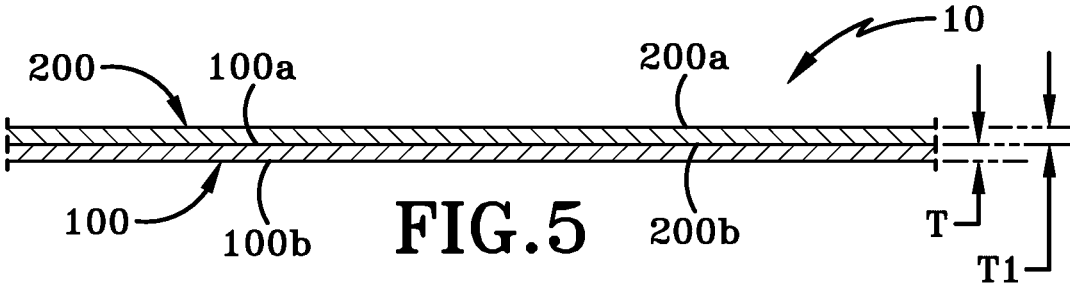
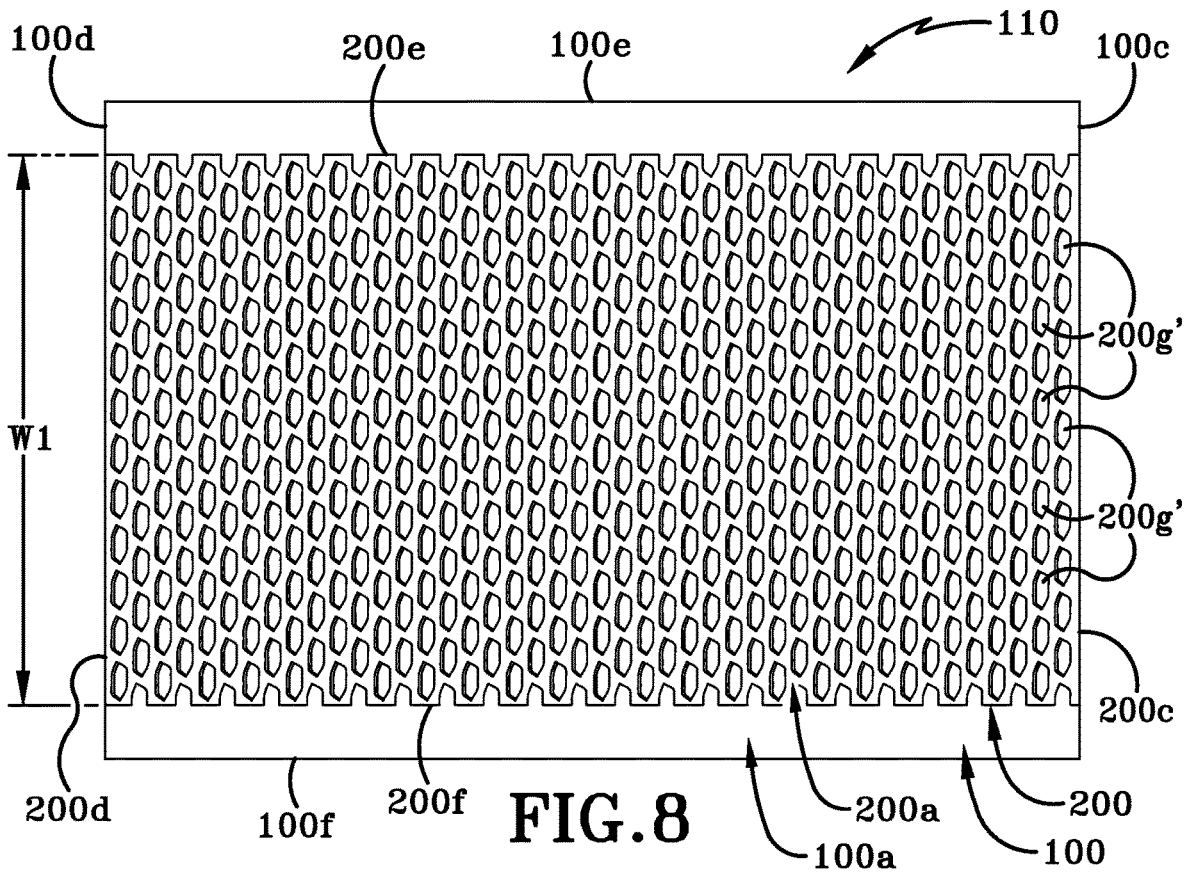
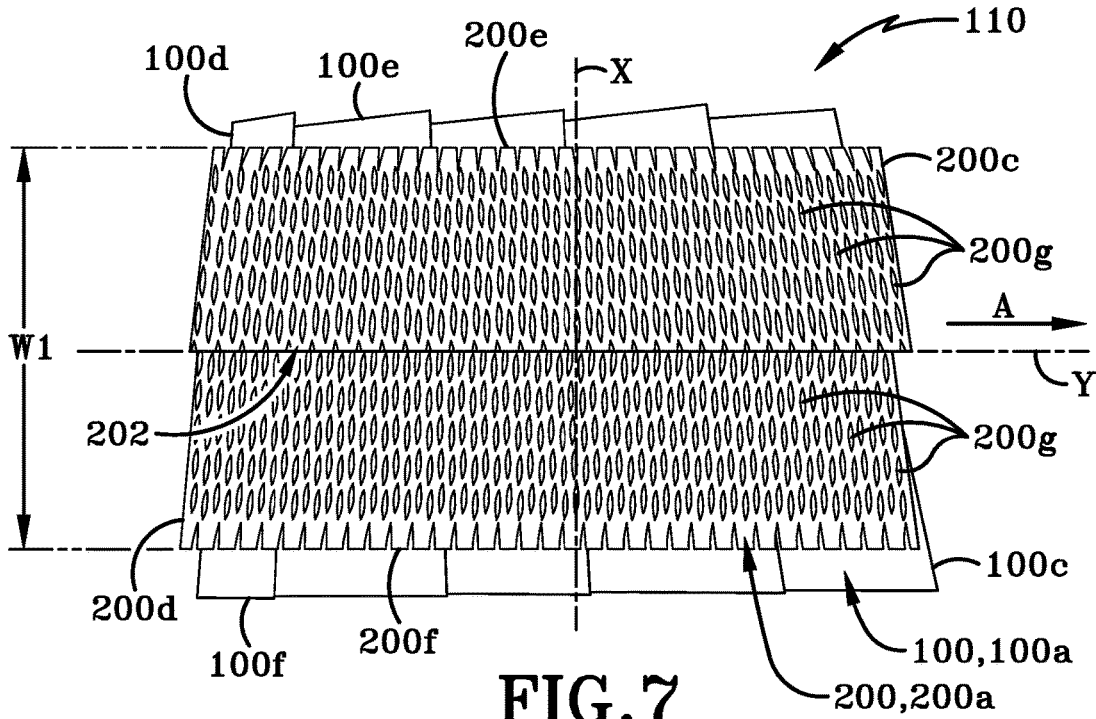
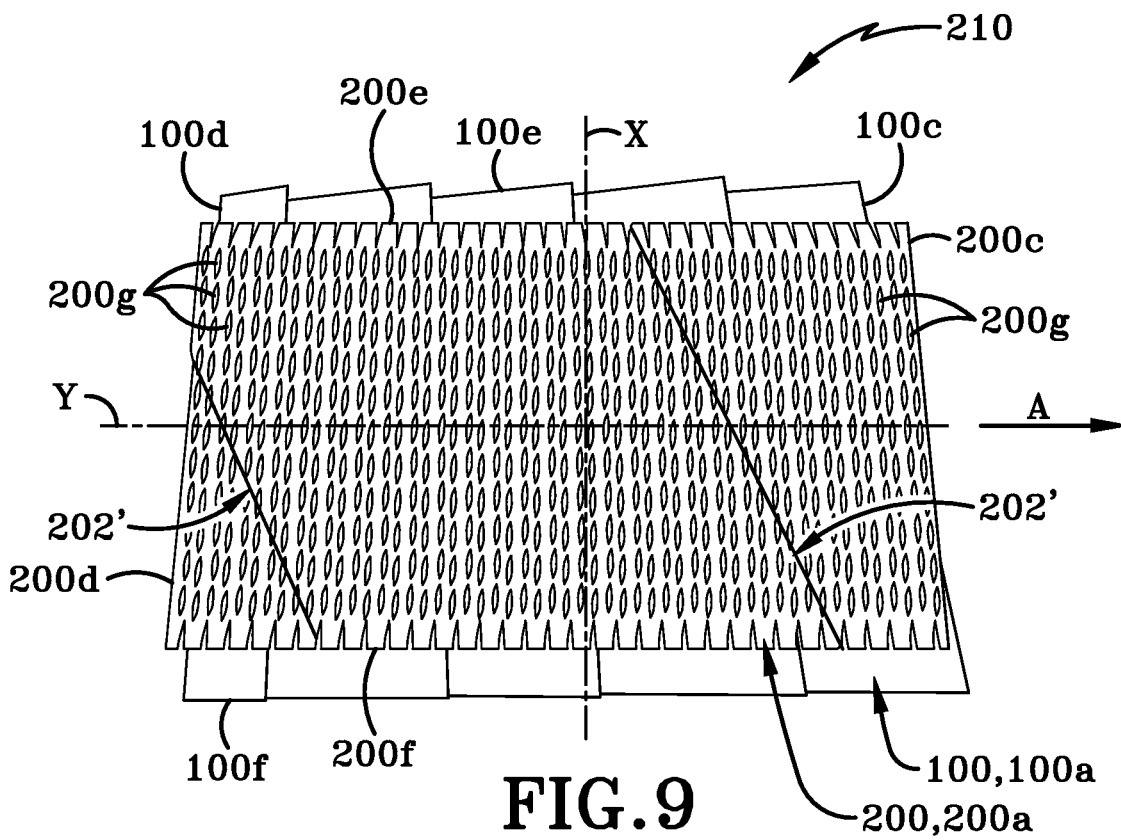


FIG. 4







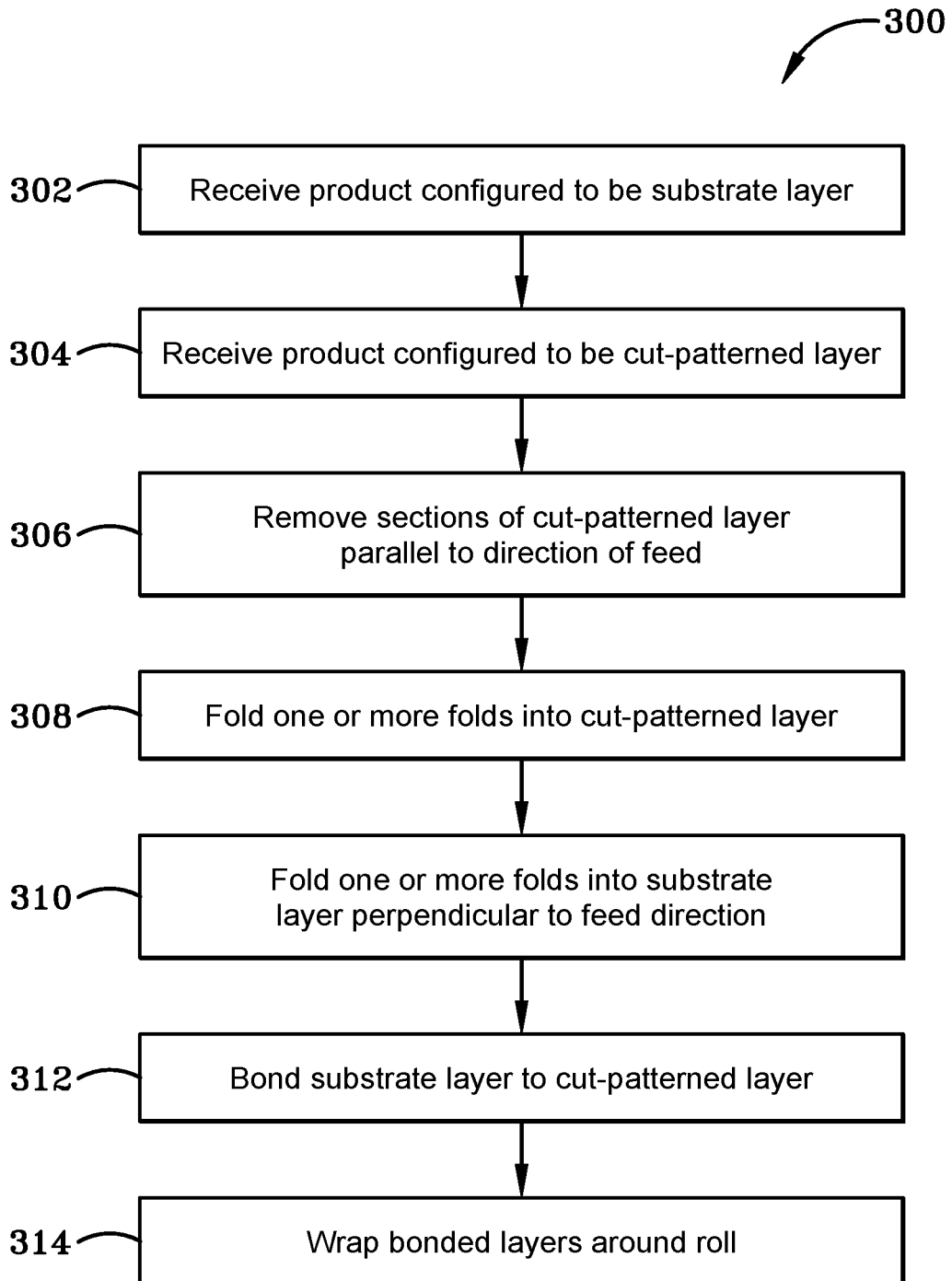


FIG. 10

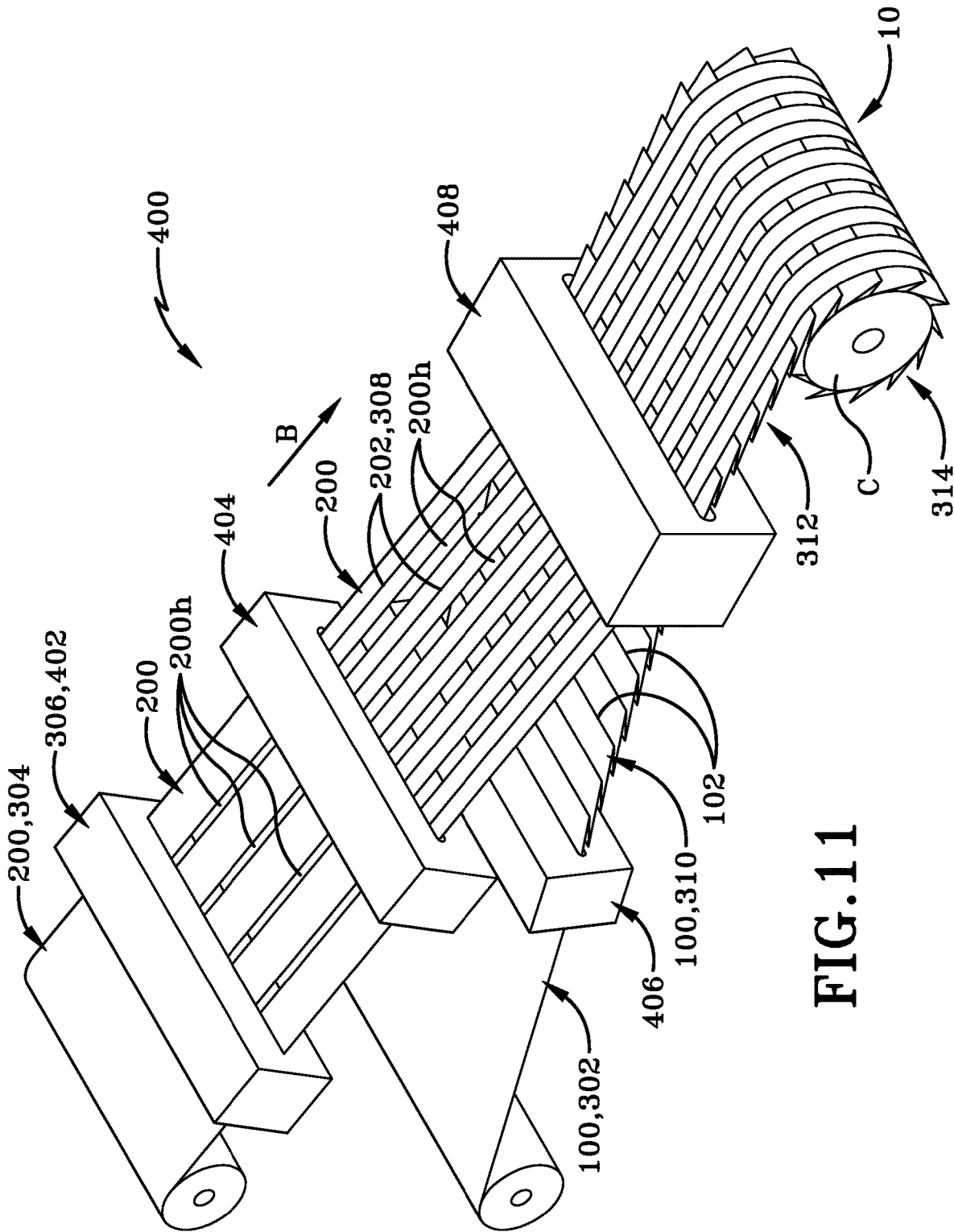


FIG. 11

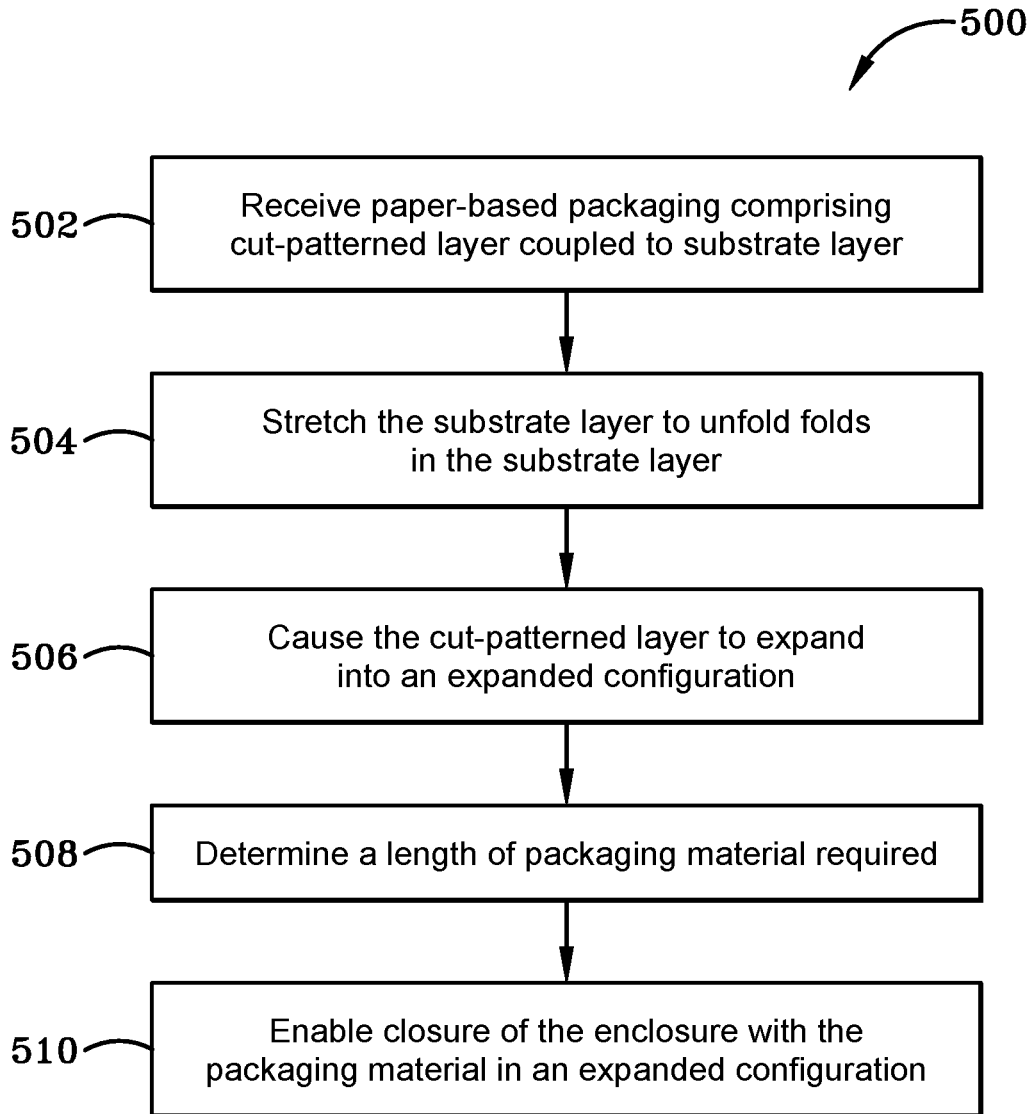


FIG. 12

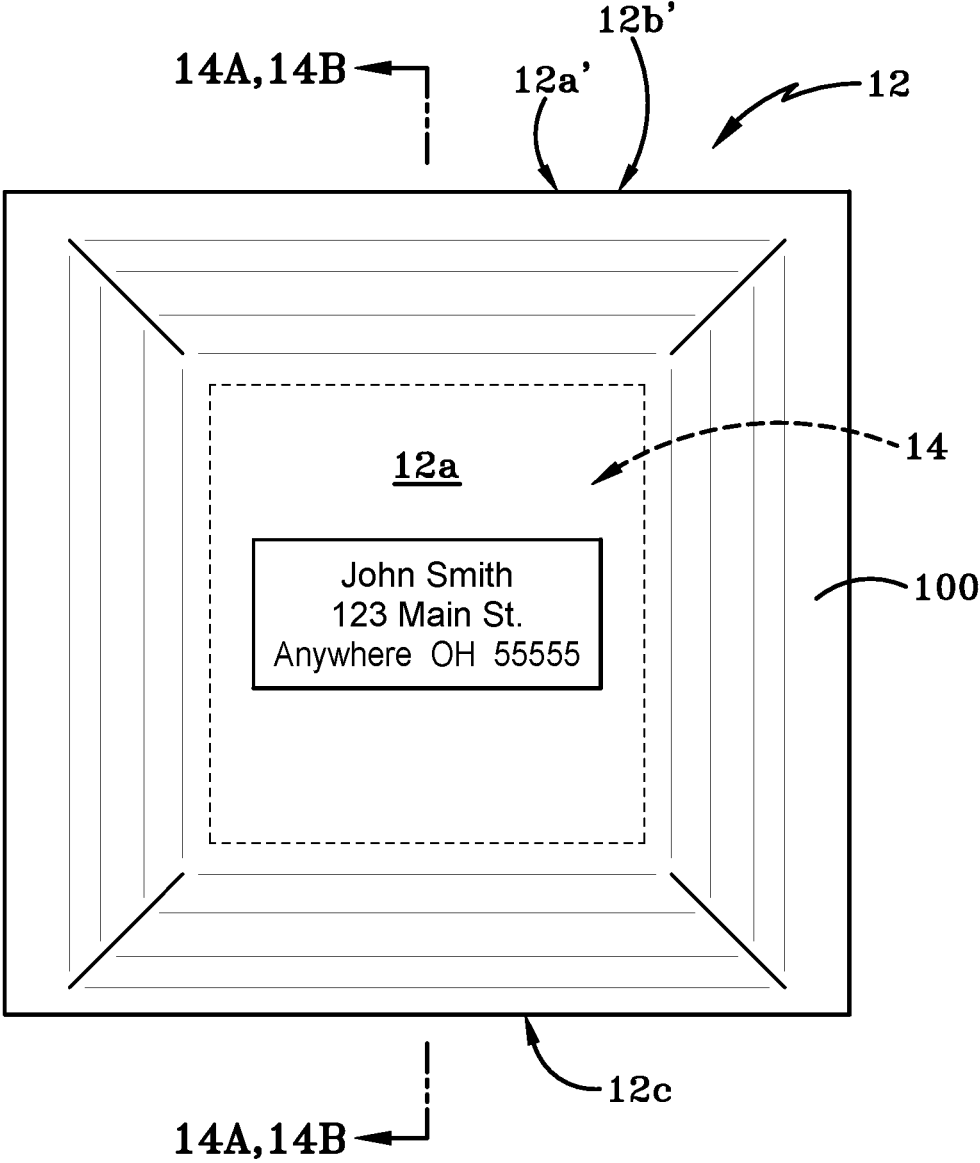


FIG. 13

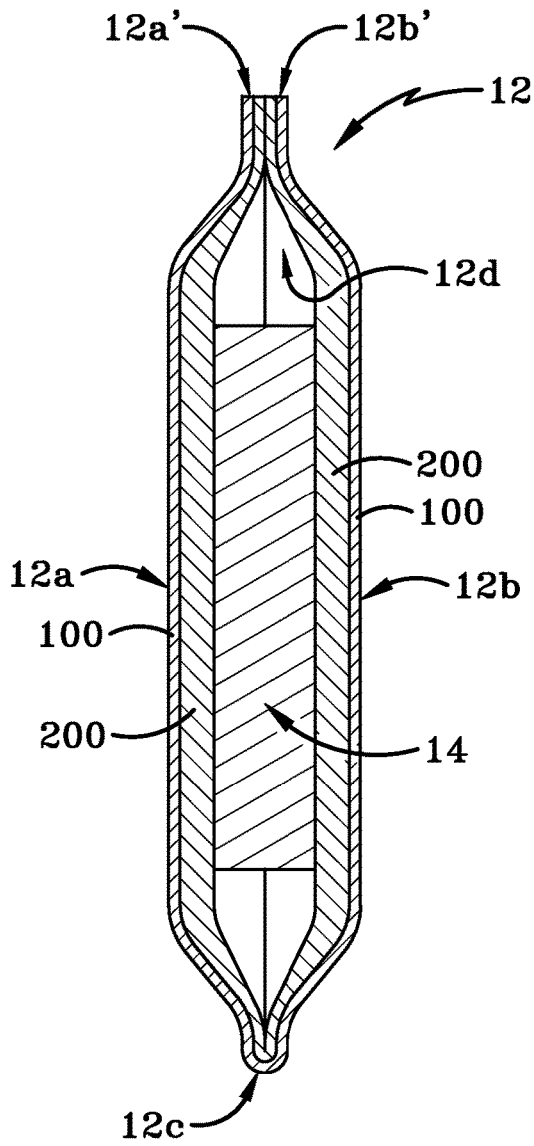


FIG. 14A

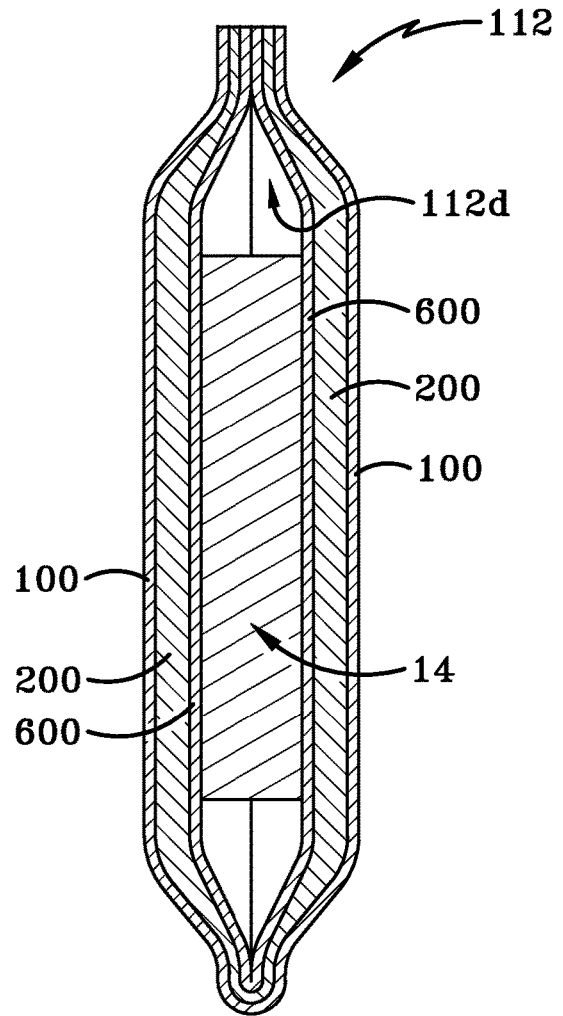


FIG. 14B

**PACKAGING MATERIAL WITH EXPANDING
LAYER AND PACKAGING ENCLOSURE
FORMED THEREWITH**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 63/111,544 filed on Nov. 9, 2020.

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 63/153,918 filed on Feb. 25, 2021.

The disclosures of the above-referenced provisional patent applications are entirely incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

This disclosure is generally directed to packaging materials. More particularly this disclosure is directed to a fully-recyclable packaging material comprising at least a first layer and a second layer operatively engaged with one another. In the packaging material expansion of the first layer in a first direction will cause expansion in the second layer in the first direction and in a second direction that is normal to the first direction. When the second layer is expanded in the second direction, the second layer increases in thickness and a plurality of air pockets open up in the layer, thereby providing the packaging material with increased structural strength. The disclosure is further directed to a packaging enclosure made with the expandable packaging material and to a method of customizing a packaging enclosure based on dimensions of an item to be shipped within the packaging enclosure.

BACKGROUND

Background Information

Online shopping has greatly increased the need for packaging products and services that enable safe transit and delivery of items and other goods to the consumer. However, many packaging materials are not recyclable, may be bulky, and tend to get discarded in a landfill after use.

Paper-based packaging products, such as rigid corrugate paperboard (e.g. cardboard), may be recyclable and more environmentally responsible than other types of packaging. However, such cardboard packaging has a limited ability to protect a packaged item if the cardboard is folded because the strength of the cardboard is compromised by such folding and previous package assembly processes. Furthermore, cardboard typically requires an item to be placed in preformed boxed packaging that does not conform to a shape or size of the item to be shipped. While the most appropriately shaped and sized cardboard packaging will typically be selected, it is usually necessary to include additional packaging material (e.g. foam pellets or plastic air pouches) in the packaging to provide adequate protection to the item retained therein. Many of these additional packaging materials are not recyclable. Consequently, to sufficiently protect items during distribution and shipping there is an increased shipping cost and an increased environmental cost. The need for these additional materials also introduces a level of complexity into the packaging of items. As such, current packaging products, systems, and methods leave much to be desired with respect to recyclability, environmental impact, flexibility, and costs.

SUMMARY

The present disclosure is directed to apparatuses of, methods for, and various implementations of a packaging material with one or more expandable layers and to a packaging enclosure formed therewith. In various aspects, a packaging material in accordance with the present disclosure includes at least two layers. A first layer, also referred to herein as a substrate layer, and a second layer, also referred to herein as a cut-patterned layer. The first layer is pulled or extended in at least a first direction that is effective to cause the second layer of the packaging material to expand. Once expanded, the second layer has the benefit of creating structural strength in the packaging material. After operatively engaging the first layer and second layer to one another, the packaging material may be formed into a roll, a sheet, a sleeve, or the like. As such, the disclosed packaging material with expanding layers is suitable for various levels of packaging automation, customer site packaging operations, or preforming into a variety of customized sizes or shapes of packaging enclosure.

In one aspect, a packaging enclosure formed from the disclosed packaging material closely conforms to a size of the item to be packaged therein and because of the inherent structural strength of the packaging material, no additional packaging fillers are required to protect the product being shipped in the enclosure. In this way, the customized packaging requires the consumption of less packaging material than was the case with previously known packaging materials. As a consequence, the customized packaging in accordance with the present disclosure is less expensive to use and more environmentally friendly than previously known packaging materials as there is less packaging to recycle or dispose of after a customer has retrieved the shipped item from the packaging envelope. Furthermore, because the disclosed packaging material is manufactured from fully recyclable materials, the packaging enclosure is able to be recycled instead of being disposed of in a landfill.

In one aspect, an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure may provide a packaging material comprising a first layer; a second layer operatively engaged with the first layer; wherein the first layer is selectively expandable in at least a first direction; wherein the second layer is expandable in at least the first direction in response to the expansion of the first layer; and wherein the second layer is further expandable in a second direction that is normal to the first direction.

In one embodiment, the first layer is a recyclable material. In one embodiment, the recyclable material is a paper-based material that is paper recyclable. In one embodiment, the second layer is a recyclable material. In one embodiment, the recyclable material is a paper-based material that is paper recyclable. In one embodiment, the first layer is movable between a contracted condition and an expanded condition; wherein the first layer includes one or more folds when in the contracted condition; and wherein when the first layer is moved in the first direction and into the expanded condition, the first layer is free of the one or more folds. In one embodiment, the second layer is movable between a contracted condition and an expanded condition; wherein the second layer includes one or more folds when in the contracted condition; and wherein when the second layer is moved in the first direction and into the expanded condition, the second layer is free of the one or more folds.

In one embodiment, the second layer includes a plurality of slits that extend between an upper surface and a lower surface of the second layer. In one embodiment, the plurality

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of slits in the second layer is arranged in a pattern. In one embodiment, the pattern of the plurality of slits is uniform across a length and a width of the second layer. In one embodiment, the plurality of slits open up to form air pockets when the second layer is expanded in the first direction. In one embodiment, the second layer increases in thickness when the second layer is expanded in the second direction, wherein the thickness is measured between an upper surface and a lower surface of the second layer.

In one embodiment, the first layer and the second layer expand in an X or Y plane when expanded in the first direction, and the second layer expands in a Z-direction when expanded in the second direction. In one embodiment, the first layer and second layer are bonded to one another in such a way as to allow the first layer and the second layer to expand in the first direction, and to allow the second layer to expand in the second direction. In one embodiment, the packaging material further comprises a third layer that is expandable in the first direction, and wherein the second layer is interposed between the first layer and the third layer. In one embodiment, the third layer is substantially identical to the first layer. In one embodiment, the third layer is substantially identical to the second layer.

In another aspect, an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure may provide a packaging enclosure for an item; said packaging enclosure comprising a length of a packaging material configured to form a front and a back of the packaging enclosure; an interior cavity bounded and defined by the front and the back, said interior cavity being adapted to receive the item therein; and wherein the packaging material comprises a first layer; a second layer operatively engaged with the first layer; wherein the first layer is expanded in a first direction; wherein the second layer is expanded in the first direction in response to the expansion of the first layer; wherein the second layer is expanded in a second direction that is normal to the first direction; and wherein side edges of the front and back of the length of packaging material are bonded to one another to prevent access to the interior cavity.

In one embodiment, the packaging material includes a third layer that is expanded in the first direction, and wherein the second layer is interposed between the first layer and the third layer, and wherein the third layer comprises a liner that bounds and defines the interior cavity. In one embodiment, the second layer includes a plurality of slits formed therein, and wherein the plurality of slits open up and form air pockets in the second layer when the second layer is expanded in the second direction. In one embodiment, the second layer increases in thickness when expanded in the second direction. In one embodiment, one or both of the first layer and the second layer include one or more folds therein that unfold when one or both of the first layer and the second layer are expanded.

In another aspect, and exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure may provide a method comprising receiving a sheet of packaging material having at least an expandable cut-patterned layer therein; applying a force to the sheet of packaging material; and expanding the cut-patterned layer in a direction substantially normal to a direction of the force.

In one embodiment, the method further comprises selecting a length of the packaging material based on dimensions of an item to be shipped; and forming a packaging enclosure with the length of the packaging material after the cut-patterned layer has been expanded.

The details of one or more implementations of the presently disclosed packaging material and the packaging enclosure formed therewith are set forth in the accompanying

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drawings and the following description. Other feature and advantages will be apparent from the description and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

Sample embodiments of the present disclosure are set forth in the following description, are shown in the drawings and are particularly and distinctly pointed out and set forth in the appended claims.

FIG. 1 is a top plan view of an expandable first layer of a section of packaging material in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure, wherein the first layer is illustrated as including one or more folds and being in an unexpanded condition;

FIG. 2 is a side perspective view of the first layer of the section of packaging material of FIG. 1 showing how the first layer of the packaging material is capable of expanding in length as the one or more folds are unfolded;

FIG. 3 is a top plan view of a first embodiment of the section of the packaging material showing both the expandable first layer and an expandable second layer, and wherein both the first layer and second layer are in the unexpanded condition;

FIG. 4 is a top plan view of the section of the packaging material of FIG. 3 shown in an expanded condition and illustrating that the expanded second layer shrinks slightly in width when the first layer is expanded;

FIG. 5 is a diagrammatic side elevation view of the section of packaging material of FIG. 3 shown in the unexpanded condition;

FIG. 6 is a diagrammatic side elevation view of the section of packaging material of FIG. 4 shown in the expanded condition and showing how the second layer has expanded in the Z-direction;

FIG. 7 is a top plan view of a second embodiment of the section of packaging material similar to FIG. 3, wherein both the expandable first layer and the expandable second layer are illustrated in an unexpanded condition, and wherein the second packaging layer includes one or more folds;

FIG. 8 is a top plan view of the section of packaging material of FIG. 7 shown in the expanded condition, and illustrating that the width of the expanded second layer is substantially unchanged when the first layer is expanded;

FIG. 9 is a top plan view of a third embodiment of the section of packaging material similar to FIG. 3, wherein both the expandable first layer and the expandable second layer include one or more folds therein, wherein the one or more folds in the second layer are oblique relative to the side edges of the first layer;

FIG. 10 depicts an exemplary method for implementing the manufacture of the packaging material in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure;

FIG. 11 illustrates an exemplary manufacturing apparatus for the packaging material in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure;

FIG. 12 depicts an exemplary method for creating a packaging enclosure with the packaging material in accordance with the present disclosure;

FIG. 13 is a diagrammatic front elevation view of the packaging enclosure made with the packaging material in accordance with the present disclosure;

FIG. 14A is a vertical cross-section through the packaging enclosure taken along line 14A-14A of FIG. 13, wherein the packaging material is fabricated from two expandable layers; and

FIG. 14B is a vertical cross-section through the packaging enclosure taken along line 14B-14B of FIG. 13, wherein the packaging material is fabricated from three expandable layers.

Similar numbers refer to similar parts throughout the drawings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring to FIGS. 1 through 14B, there is shown a packaging material in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure, generally indicated at 10 (FIG. 3) and a packaging enclosure 12, 112 (FIGS. 14A and 14B) formed therewith and useful for retaining and protecting an item 14 to be shipped to a remote location.

Packaging material 10 includes one or more layers which are expandable in order to provide protection to the contents of any packaging enclosure 12, 112 made with packaging material 10. As illustrated in FIG. 3, packaging material 10 includes at least two layers that are operatively engaged with one another. The at least two layers are operatively engaged by being adhered to or otherwise bonded to one another. As illustrated in FIGS. 1 through 14A, the packaging material 10, 110, 210 includes at least an expandable first layer 100 and an expandable second layer 200. Each of these two layers 100, 200 will be discussed in detail hereafter.

FIGS. 1 and 2 show an exemplary piece of first layer 100 used in packaging material 10, 110, 210. First layer 100 is also referred to herein as “substrate layer 100” or “carrier layer 100” and these terms may be used interchangeably herein. First layer 100 is formed of paper products and is substantially solid across its width, length, and thickness. In other words, first layer 100 is free of apertures or slits. Because first layer 100 is comprised of paper-based products, the first layer is able to be paper-recycled after use. As will be discussed hereafter first layer 100 is initially solid and flat/smooth but is folded in an initial step in the production of packaging material 10, 110, 210. FIG. 1 shows first layer 100 after the formation of a plurality of folds 102 therein. When first layer 100 is incorporated into packaging material 10, 110, 210, the first layer 100 will be extended in order to activate second layer 200. FIG. 2 shows first layer 100 being stretched or extended and shows the folds 102 beginning to unfold. When packaging enclosure 14 is formed (as will be described later herein), the first layer 100 returns to its original state, i.e., extended, smooth and free of folds 102. As such, first layer 100 is suitable for forming an exterior layer of a packaging enclosure 12 (FIG. 13) that is fabricated with packaging material 10.

Referring to FIGS. 1 through 6, first layer 100 will now be described in greater detail. First layer 100 includes an upper surface 100a, a lower surface 100b, a first end 100c, a second end 100d, a first side 100e, and a second side 100f. A longitudinal axis “Y” (FIG. 1) of first layer 100 extends between first end 100c and second end 100d and defines a longitudinal direction. A lateral axis “X” of first layer 100 extends between first side 100e and second side 100f and defines a lateral direction that is oriented at right angles to the longitudinal direction. A vertical axis “Z” (FIGS. 5 and 6) of first layer 100 extends between upper surface 100a and lower surface 100b and defines a vertical direction that is oriented at right angles to each of the longitudinal direction and lateral direction. The vertical direction (or Z-direction)

is normal, i.e., oriented at right angles, to the longitudinal direction and the lateral direction.

As discussed earlier herein, first layer 100 is initially smooth and free of folds but prior to forming packaging material 10, a series of folds are formed in first layer 100 in order to reduce the overall length of the layer. In one embodiment, illustrated in FIG. 1, one or more Z-shaped folds 102 are formed in first layer 100 by creating a series of oppositely-oriented creases 104, 106 therein. FIG. 1 shows an exemplary arrangement of first layer 100 in which each crease 104, 106 is oriented generally parallel to lateral axis “X” and thereby at right angles to longitudinal axis “Y”. Creases 104 are visible when first layer 100 is viewed from above but creases 106 are hidden from view when first layer 100 is viewed from above. When first layer 100 is in this folded or contracted condition, first layer 100 is of a length “L” measured between first end 100c and second end 100d thereof. First layer 100 is also of a width “W” measured between first side 100e and second side 100f. As shown in FIG. 5, first layer 100 is also of a thickness “T” as measured between upper surface 100a and lower surface 100b. As indicated earlier herein, first layer 100 is ultimately returned to an unfolded or expanded condition by stretching or extending (or expanding) first layer 100 and thereby unfolding the various folds 102. Because of the arrangement of the folds 102 illustrated in FIG. 1, when unfolded, first layer 100 is able to stretch, extend, or expand in a first direction oriented parallel to longitudinal axis “Y” and return to its original smooth state and original unfolded length.

It will be understood that in other embodiments (not illustrated herein), the one or more Z-shaped folds may be arranged parallel to longitudinal axis “Y” and in that instance, the first layer 100 is then able to be expanded in a second direction parallel to the lateral axis “X”. In yet other embodiments, the first layer may include one or more Z-shaped folds that are oriented oblique to the “Y” axis and/or oblique to the “X” axis and therefore the first layer will be expandable in a direction oblique to one or the other or both of the “Y” axis or “X” axis. In yet other embodiments, multiple differently oriented folds may be formed in the first layer so that first layer is able to expand in one or more directions parallel to longitudinal axis “Y” and/or parallel to lateral axis “X” and or parallel to an axis oblique to the “Y” or “X” axis. It will be understood that the number, orientation, and arrangement of the folds will be selected to suit the particular type of packaging enclosure to be fabricated with the packaging material and the particular packaging equipment that is to be utilized to form the packaging enclosure with the packaging material.

It will further be understood that in other embodiments (not illustrated herein) a different folding pattern other than the illustrated Z-shaped folding pattern may be utilized to initially reduce the overall length and/or width of the first layer. Any suitable folding pattern and orientation of the differently configured folds may be utilized to reduce the overall length and/or width of the first layer 10. It will further be understood that in other embodiments, not illustrated herein, first layer will be configured in such a way as to be expandable without the provision of one or more folds therein.

Referring now to FIGS. 3 and 4, second layer 200 is illustrated in conjunction with the unexpanded first layer 100. Second layer 200 may also be referred to herein as “cut-patterned layer 200” or “core layer 200”. These terms may be used interchangeably herein. Similar to first layer 100, second layer 200 is comprised of a paper-based product and as such is paper-recyclable.

In some aspects, as described above, the packaging material is paper-based. However, in other aspects, materials other than paper are contemplated for use in packaging material 10. For example, materials such as poly film, polymer film, resin-based film, plastic, TYVEK®, metal fiber composites, fiberglass, etc. (TYVEK is a registered trademark of DUPONT SAFETY & CONSTRUCTION, INC. of Wilmington, Delaware, US), which are used in combination with paper-based materials and/or each other to achieve packaging material 10 with desired features or meeting particular specifications (e.g. for manufacture or assembly). In these other embodiments, one or both of first layer 100 and second layer 200 may be formed from a paper-based product or from a material other than paper. In order to ensure that packaging material 10, 110, 210 and thereby the packaging enclosure formed therewith is fully recyclable, it is preferable that paper-based materials are used for all of the at least two layers of the packaging material in accordance with the present disclosure.

Second layer 200 has an upper surface 200a, a lower surface 200b (FIGS. 5 and 6), a first end 200c, a second end 200d, a first side 200e, and a second side 200f. FIG. 3 illustrates an arrangement where first end 100c of first layer 100 is aligned with first end 200c of second layer 200. Similarly, second end 100d of first layer 100 is aligned with second end 200d of second layer 200. FIG. 3 further illustrates an arrangement where first side 100e of first layer 100 is located a distance outwardly beyond first side 200e of second layer 200f and second side 100f of first layer 100 is located a distance outwardly beyond second side 200f of second layer 200. It will be understood that this arrangement is exemplary only and that both ends 100c, 100d and sides 100e, 100f of first layer 100 may be aligned with both ends 200c, 200d and sides 200e, 200f of second layer 200. In yet other embodiments, not shown herein, one or more of the ends 200c, 200d, and/or sides 200e, 200f of second layer 200 may extend outwardly beyond the associated end and/or side of first layer 100. In other words, the length and width of the first layer 100 and second layer 200 will be selected based upon the particular application in which packaging material 10 is to be utilized and how the packaging material 10 needs to be fabricated in order to fabricate the desired packaging enclosure.

Referring still to FIGS. 3 and 4, a plurality of slits 200g is cut into second layer 200. Each slit 200g extends between upper surface 200a and lower surface 200b. The plurality of slits 200g is arranged to form a pattern on second layer 200. The pattern is a regular pattern that distributes the slits 200g uniformly over the length and width of second layer 200b. In other embodiments, the pattern of slits is not regular or uniform over the length of width of the second layer but may be located in particular regions where structural strength ultimately is desired. Any suitable pattern of slits 200g may be utilized in second layer 200 based on the end application of the packaging enclosure that is to be fabricated from packaging material 10, 110, 210. The pattern of slits 200g illustrated in FIGS. 3 and 4 is exemplary of one possible pattern of slits 200g suitable for use in packaging material 10 but other suitable patterns of slits or apertures may be adopted instead.

FIGS. 3 and 7 show second layer 200 in an initial unexpanded condition. In this unexpanded condition, second layer 200 is of a length "L" that is substantially identical to the length "L" of first layer 100. Second layer 200 also is of a width "W1". In some embodiments, as illustrated in FIG. 3, the width "W1" is less than the width "W" of first layer 100 such that a border region (unnumbered) of first layer 100

extends laterally outwardly beyond first and second side edges 200e, 200f of second layer 200. In other embodiments, not illustrated herein, the width "W1" of second layer 200 is equal to the width "W" of first layer 100 or is greater than the width "W" of first layer 100.

FIG. 5 shows that the thickness (i.e., height) of first layer 100 is indicated as the thickness "T". The thickness of the unexpanded second layer 200 is indicated as the thickness "T1". In some embodiments, as illustrated in FIG. 5, the thicknesses "T" and "T1" are substantially equal in size but in other embodiments, not illustrated herein, the thickness "T1" of second layer 200 may be less than or more than the thickness "T" of first layer 100.

Second layer 200 is bonded or adhered to first layer 100 in any suitable manner that will allow first layer 100 to activate second layer 200 and thereby allow both first layer 100 and second layer 200 to move from an unstretched or unexpanded condition to an expanded condition. In particular, when a force in the direction "A" (FIGS. 1 and 2) is applied to at least the first layer 100, then first layer 100 will expand, stretch or extend longitudinally from length "L" to length "L1" in the direction "A". It will be understood that the first layer 100 stretches or expands in a plane (from first side 100e to second side 100f) in the direction "A". Expansion of first layer 100 activates second layer 200 and the second layer 200 will similarly be caused to expand longitudinally in a plane from length "L" to length "L1" in the direction "A".

First layer 100 is therefore a substrate layer or carrier layer to which one or more other expanding layers (such as second layer 200) are bonded or adhered, and this substrate layer or carrier layer has the ability to activate the one or more other expanding layers, causing them to expand.

When second layer 200 expands in response to the force and extends in the direction "A", the plurality of slits 200g (FIG. 3) will elongate longitudinally and open up, causing air pockets 200g' (FIG. 4) to be created in second layer 200 where the slits 200g were previously located. Second layer 200 not only expands in the Y-direction with first layer 100 but will also expand in the Z-direction (FIG. 6). Each air pocket 200g' adopts a three-dimensional geometric shape as the second layer 200 expands in the Z-direction. Stated differently, when second layer 200 expands longitudinally, the second layer 200 also increases in height and the thickness thereof increases from a thickness "T" to a thickness "T2" (FIGS. 5 and 6). First layer 100 remains of an unchanged thickness "T" upon longitudinal expansion of first layer 100. It will be understood that the geometric shape of the air pockets 200g' is determined by the original shape of the slits 200g cut into second layer 200. For example, each air pocket 200g' may be hexagonal in shape when viewed from above, or ovoid, elliptical, diamond-shaped, octagonal, rectangular cuboid, or of any other desired configuration.

The second layer 200, i.e., the cut-patterned layer 200 is suitable for forming an inside layer of a packaging enclosure 12 (FIG. 14A) fabricated with packaging material 10. Second layer 200 provides protection for the contents of the packaging enclosure inasmuch as the expanded second layer 200 provides compressive strength to the packaging enclosure and exhibits flexibility or cushioning to torsion. The expanded second layer 200 also conforms around objects retained within the packaging enclosure 12, as will be later described herein.

Referring still to FIGS. 1 and 4, and as discussed above, first layer 100 is configured to be pulled or extended in at least a first direction (e.g., in two planes such as X, Y, or X

and Y) when a pulling force is applied thereto. When a pulling force in the direction “A” is applied to at least first layer 100, first layer 100 will expand longitudinally in the direction “A”, parallel to the longitudinal axis “Y”. The Z-shaped folds 102 in first layer 100 will unfold and the creases 104, 106 will flatten out. Substantially simultaneously, second layer 200 will be activated and will expand longitudinally in the direction “A”, and will further expand vertically in the Z-direction as the plurality of slits 200g open up. When first layer 100 is in the fully unfolded or expanded condition as in FIG. 4, first layer 100 is of the same width “W” as when first layer 100 was in the folded or unexpanded condition (FIG. 1) but the length of first layer 100 has increased from length “L” to length “L1”. As is illustrated in FIG. 4, the fully unfolded or expanded first layer 100 is free of any creases 104, 106 or folds 102.

The second layer 200 when fully expanded is also of the length “L1” but the width of second layer 200 has shrunk to the width “W2” (FIG. 4). Stated differently, the cut-patterned layer 200 may shrink substantially in width when the packaging material 10 is expanded creating a width mismatch between the cut-patterned layer 200 and the substrate layer 100 to which the second layer 200 is adhered or bonded. Referring to FIGS. 7 and 8, and in order to compensate for the reduction in width during expansion of the second layer 200, the cut-patterned layer 200 is formed and/or cut such that extra material is available in the width thereof. In other words, the cut-patterned layer 200 is provided with a width that is greater than the width “W” of the substrate layer 100 such that, when packaging material 110 is stretched or expanded, the cut-patterned layer 200 maintains a width “W1” approximate to the apparent width “W1” of the second layer 200 prior to expansion thereof. FIGS. 7 and 8 show second layer 200 of packaging material 110 being provided with a width that is greater than the width “W” of the first layer 100. The additional width is initially accommodated by forming one or more folds 202 in second layer 200. FIG. 7 shows one fold 202 formed in second layer 200. Each of the one or more folds 202 is substantially identical to the one or more folds 102 formed in first layer 100 (see FIGS. 1 and 2). As such, each fold 202 is a Z-shaped fold formed by making two oppositely oriented creases in second layer 200, where the two creases are substantially identical to creases 104 and 106 illustrated in FIG. 2. In other embodiments, the one or more folds 202 (like folds 102) may be differently configured from being Z-shaped. As many folds 202 will be provided in second layer 200 to overcome the width shrinkage issue.

FIG. 7 shows that the single fold 202 formed in second layer 200 is oriented parallel to longitudinal axis “Y” and therefore at right angles to lateral axis “X”. Fold 202 is therefore oriented at right angles to the folds 102 in first layer 100. In particular, fold 202 is oriented parallel to the direction in which first layer 100 and second layer 200 are to be expanded. In other embodiments, the one or more folds 202 may be oriented the same as or different to the folds 102 in first layer 100.

FIG. 7 shows that the initial width of second layer 200 in the unexpanded packaging material is the width “W1”. The fold 202 provides sufficient extra material in second layer 200 that when packaging material 110 is expanded, the final width of second layer 200 will remain as width “W1”. As second layer 200 expands longitudinally and vertically in response to that first layer 100 being pulled in the direction “A”, the fold 202 will unfold and flatten out as the second layer 200 shrinks laterally. The end result of the fold 202 unfolding and flattening out is that second layer 200 remains

of the width “W1” (FIG. 8) while increasing in thickness to thickness “T2”. It will therefore be understood that second layer 200 is originally only apparently of the width “W1”. The second layer 200 is actually wider than the width “W1”. It will be understood that other than the provision of the one or more folds 202 and the original increased width, all other structures and functions of the second layer 200 in packaging material 110 are identical to those of second layer 200 as described above with respect to FIGS. 1 to 4 and packaging material 10. First layer 100 as illustrated in FIGS. 7 and 8 is identical in structure and function to first layer 100 described earlier herein and illustrated in FIGS. 1-4.

While second layer 200 has been disclosed herein as including one or more folds 202 therein, in other embodiments (not illustrated herein) second layer 200 may be made from a material that is expandable without the need for any folds to be formed therein.

It will be noted that first layer 100, i.e., substrate layer 100, preferably remains wider than the second layer’s effective width prior to and post expansion of the packaging materials 10 in order to maintain a border on either side of second layer 200. The border region extends between the first side 100e and first side 200e of first and second layers 100, 200 and between second side 100f and second side 200f of first and second layers 100, 200. These border regions are utilized in the formation of the packaging enclosure, as will be described later herein.

In some embodiments, not illustrated herein, a line of weakness may be formed in one or both border regions of packaging material 10, 110, and 210. The line of weakness will be oriented parallel to longitudinal axis “Y” and provides a region on the eventual packaging enclosure 12 that a user can utilize to tear open the sealed packaging enclosure to access the contents therein.

Referring now to FIG. 9, a third embodiment of a packaging material in accordance with the present disclosure is illustrated, generally indicated as packaging material 210. Packaging material 210 comprises a first layer 100 that is identical in structure and function to first layer 100 illustrated in FIGS. 1-6. Second layer 200 differs from the second layer 200 illustrated in FIGS. 1 to 4 in that in this third embodiment, the second layer 200 is initially of a greater length than the length “L” of the first layer 100 and second layer 200, and is also of a greater width than the width “W1” of second layer 200. The extra length and width of second layer 200 is accommodated in one or more folds 202’ formed therein. Folds 202’, like folds 202, are Z-shaped and formed in an identical manner to folds 202. However, the folds 202’ differ from the folds 202 formed in the second layer 200 illustrated in FIGS. 7 and 8 in their orientation. As described above, folds 202 are arranged generally parallel to longitudinal axis “Y” of the section of packaging material 110. In packaging material 210, however, the folds 202’ are oriented oblique to longitudinal axis “Y” (and therefore are also oriented oblique to lateral axis “X”).

When first layer 100 of packaging material 210 is expanded in the direction “A”, the one or more folds 102 in first layer 100 and the one or more folds 202’ in second layer 200 will unfold and flatten out. The width “W1” and length “L1” of second layer 200 will remain apparently unchanged as packaging material 210 expands in the Z-direction because the extra material in the folds 202’ compensates for the shrinking of second layer 200 as the second layer 200 expands vertically. The configuration of second layer 200 in packaging material 200 therefore compensates for shrinkage of second layer 200 in a longitudinal direction and in a

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lateral direction as the second layer **200** expands longitudinally in the Y-direction and vertically in the Z-direction.

It will be understood that, in other embodiments, the folds **202'** will not be Z-shaped, but like folds **102** may be differently configured and differently oriented from what is illustrated in FIG. 9.

It will further be understood that the locations of the one or more folds **102**, **202**, and **202'** in the associated first layer **100** and second layer **200** may be different from what is illustrated in FIGS. 1-9. It will be understood that any desired number of folds **102**, **202**, and **202'** may be formed at any desired position and/or orientation and/or arrangement to suit the application of the packaging method and the apparatus in which packaging material **10**, **110**, **210** is to be fabricated into a packaging enclosure.

Referring to FIGS. 1-9, second layer **200** will be adhered to or bonded to first layer **100** in each of the packaging materials **10**, **110**, **210**. Second layer **200** may be attached to first layer **100** adjacent a perimeter of second layer **200**. Adhesion may be completed in such a way as to avoid inhibiting the unfolding of folds **102** provided in first layer **100**. Adhesion adjacent the perimeter of second layer allows the substrate folds **102** and any cut-patterned layer folds **202**, **202'** to readily unfold as the packaging material is stretched, and further allows the second layer **200** to expand vertically as illustrated in FIG. 8. Adhesion between first layer **100** and second layer **200** may be achieved with adhesive materials, coatings, mechanical means, pressure and/or heat, or any combination thereof.

FIGS. 10 and 11 depict an exemplary method and exemplary apparatus for implementing manufacture of a roll of packaging material **10**, **110**, **210** in accordance with one or more aspects of the present disclosure. The method and apparatus couples first layer **100** and second layer **200** to form the roll of packaging material **10**, **110**, **210**. The exemplary method is illustrated in FIG. 10 and is generally indicated as method **300**. An exemplary apparatus for performing the method **300** is illustrated in FIG. 11 and is generally indicated as apparatus **400**.

At **302** in FIGS. 10 and 11, a product is received that is configured to comprise the substrate layer (i.e., first layer **100**) of the packaging material **10**, **110**, and **210**. This substrate layer **100** is a paper-based product in one aspect of the present disclosure. In one aspect, the first layer may be kraft paper for example.

At **304**, a product is received that is configured to comprise the cut-patterned layer (i.e., second layer **200**) of the packaging material **10**, **110**, and **210**. This second layer **200** is a paper-based product in one aspect of the present disclosure. In one aspect, the second layer may be kraft paper or corrugate for example.

At **306**, the exemplary apparatus forms slits **200g** (FIG. 3) in second layer **200**. The slits **200g** are not illustrated in FIG. 11 for clarity of illustration. In other embodiments, second layer **200** may be pre-processed by cutting slits **200g** in kraft paper or corrugate and then the pre-processed second layer **200** is introduced into the exemplary apparatus in order to couple the second layer **200** to first layer **100**.

FIG. 11 illustrates that the second layer **200** is cut longitudinally into narrower width strips that are oriented parallel to a direction of feed "B" of second layer **200** and such that a gap **200h** is defined between adjacent strips. It will be understood that in other embodiments the second layer **200** may not be cut into narrower strips.

At **308**, one or more folds **202** are formed into the second layer **200**, i.e., the cut-patterned layer. The one or more folds are Z-shaped folds or another configuration of fold that

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allows second layer **200** to be fed into and move through the exemplary apparatus. The Z-folds may be located at various positions along the length of the second layer **200** such as oscillating across the width of second layer **200**. The one or more folds **202** are arranged parallel to the longitudinal axis "Y" of the second layer **200** and thereby parallel to the feed direction "B" of the second layer **200**.

In other embodiments, instead of folds **202** being formed in second layer **200**, one or more folds **202'** may be formed in second layer **200**, where the folds **202'** are arranged oblique to the longitudinal axis "Y" and thereby to the feed direction "B". In yet other embodiments (not illustrated herein), one or more folds may be formed in second layer **200** that are oriented at right angles to the longitudinal axis "Y" and thereby to the feed direction "B". As described earlier herein, second layer **200** is capable of expanding in the Z-direction, and thereby increasing in thickness, in response to being pulled, i.e., stretched.

At **310**, the substrate layer **100** is folded into one or more folds **102**. The one or more folds **102** are Z-shaped folds or another configuration of fold that allows first layer **100** to be fed into and move through the exemplary apparatus. The Z-folds **102** may be located at various positions along the length of the first layer **100**. The one or more folds **102** may be arranged perpendicular to the longitudinal axis "Y" of the first layer **100** and thereby perpendicular to the feed direction "B" (FIG. 11). The feed direction "B" is identical to the direction "A" in which packaging material **10**, **110**, **210** will ultimately be expanded as illustrated in FIGS. 1, 3, 5, and 9.

As described above, the substrate layer **100** is a raw material, such as kraft paper, that is folded by the exemplary apparatus **400**. In other embodiments, the substrate layer **100** may be pre-processed by forming folds **102** therein and is then fed into the exemplary apparatus for coupling with second layer **200**.

At **312** the first layer **100** and second layer **200** are bonded to one another. In one embodiment first layer **100** and second layer **200** may be bonded near the first and second sides **200e**, **200f** of second layer **200**. In one embodiment adhesive is not placed along the Z-shaped folds **102**, **202**, **202'** so that these regions of the first layer **100** and/or second layer **200** can readily unfold when packaging material **10**, **110**, **210** is stretched.

At **314**, first layer **100** and second layer **200**, which are now coupled and bonded to one another, are wrapped around a roll core "C". Multiple strips of coupled material, i.e., packaging material **10**, **110**, and **210** may be wrapped around the core "C". The wrapped rolls of packaging material **10**, **110**, **210** may be further processed such as being cut into individual rolls each containing a single smaller strip. In other embodiments, instead of being wrapped around the core "C", the packaging material may be formed into sheets or sleeves, or may be configured in any other manner.

FIG. 11 illustrates an apparatus **400** that may perform the method **300** depicted in FIG. 10. The second layer **200** is introduced into apparatus **400** and passes through a cutting mechanism **402** which cuts the pattern of slits **200g** therein as described earlier herein. The second layer **200** at this point is unexpanded and so the slits **200g** are "at rest" and are not opened up to form air pockets, i.e., apertures **200g'**. After moving through the cutting mechanism **402**, the second layer **200** may also be referred to as the cut-patterned layer **200**. The cutting mechanism **402** may also remove sections of the cut-patterned layer **200**, thereby leaving the gaps **200h** between elongate strips of cut-patterned layer **200**. It will be understood that although the figure illustrates four sections of layer **200** being removed, in other embodiments fewer

than four sections or more than four sections of layer 200 may be removed. As described earlier herein, in some embodiments, sections of the cut-patterned layer 200 may not be removed therefrom and in these instances the cutting mechanism 404 will only cut slits 200g in second layer 200.

Referring still to FIG. 11, the sectioned cut-patterned layer 200 is fed through a folding mechanism 406 which introduces one or more folds 202 into each elongate strip of second material 200. The folds 202 are oriented parallel to the direction of feed or travel "B". The substrate layer 100 is fed through a second folding mechanism 406 that introduces one or more folds 102 into substrate layer 100. As illustrated in the figure, the folds 102 are oriented substantially perpendicular to the direction of feed or travel "B".

The cut-patterned layer 200 and substrate layer 100 are fed into a bonding mechanism 408 which couples the two layers to one another. Bonding between the two layers 100, 200 may be accomplished through the application of adhesive, heat and/or pressure or utilizing any other mechanism or substance. The bonded layers 100, 200 (whether cut into strips or fabricated without strips) may then be collected onto the roll or core "C". In some embodiment, the smaller strips may be wound onto separate smaller rolls (not shown). In other instances, as discussed earlier herein, the packaging material may, instead, be cut into sheets.

It will be understood that various steps 302 through 312 of method 300 may be performed in a different order and that, accordingly, the various mechanisms 402, 404, 406 408 of apparatus 400 will be differently arranged to suit the order of steps 302 through 312.

FIGS. 12 through 14B illustrate the manufacture of an exemplary packaging enclosure 12 having one or more expandable layers, utilizing an exemplary method indicated at 500. In some aspects, the method 500 is implemented by an apparatus (not shown) that provides customized sizing for packaging enclosures 12. In these aspects, the packaging enclosure 12 is customized in shape and size to retain and protect an item, object or article 14 within an interior cavity of the packaging enclosure 12, as will be described later herein. The item, object, or article 14 may also be referred to herein as the contents of the packaging enclosure.

In method 500, in step 502 the packaging material 10, 110, 210 with one or more expandable layers 100, 200 therein is received. The packaging material 10, 110, 210 may be provided on as a roll of material wound around a core "C" as in FIG. 11. The roll of packaging material 10, 110, 210 wound onto the core "C" may be provided to a packaging apparatus particularly configured to take a length of the packaging material, expand the one or more expandable layers 100, 200 and then form packaging enclosure 12 (FIG. 14A) therewith.

After the packaging material 10, 110, 210 is received as at 502 in method 500, at 504, the substrate layer 100 (i.e., first layer 100) is stretched or expanded longitudinally in a direction "A" (FIGS. 1 through 6) to unfold the one or more folds 102 formed therein. The stretching or expansion of the first layer 100 or substrate layer 100 is illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2.

At 506, the cut-patterned layer 200 (i.e., second layer 200) is moved from an unexpanded condition to an expanded condition (such as is illustrated in FIGS. 3 and 4; or as illustrated in FIGS. 7 and 8 if folds 202 are present). The cut-patterned layer 200 is expanded as a result of the first layer 100 being expanded. As the cut-patterned layer 200 expands longitudinally, the layer 200 also expands in the Z-direction and thereby increases in height or thickness (as illustrated in FIGS. 7 and 8). The expansion of the cut-

patterned layer 200 opens the slits 200g to form air pockets 200g'. The cut-patterned layer 200 expands longitudinally with the substrate layer 100 as the substrate layer 100 expands. If folds 202 are provided in cut-patterned layer 200, then folds 202 will unfold as the cut-patterned layer 200 expands, giving the cut-patterned layer 200 additional width. The expansion of second layer 200 gives structural strength to packaging material 10, 110, and 210.

At 508, a length of a packaging material 10, 110, 210 is determined for packaging a particular item, object, or article 14. The length may be determined automatically by a machine or manually by a person. The length is customizable based on the dimensions of the item, object, or article 14 to be enclosed within the packaging enclosure 12. In other embodiments, the length of the packaging material 10, 110, 210 may be a standard length that is utilized in all packaging enclosures. The standard length will be utilized regardless of the item, object, or article 14 to be packaged.

The length of packaging material is folded generally in half to form a front 12a and a back 12b (FIG. 14A) of what will ultimately become packaging enclosure 12. Front 12a and back 12b are folded about a fold 12c (FIG. 14A). Front 12a terminates in a free end 12a' remote from fold 12c. Similarly, back 12b terminates in a free end 12b' remote from fold 12c.

At 510 in method 500 (FIG. 12), a bonding agent is applied to interior surfaces of the front 12a and back 12b of the length of packaging material being used to fabricate the packaging enclosure 12. First layer 100 in some embodiments 10, 110, 210 may include adhesive properties (e.g. a coating or an adhesive) in order to enable closure of the packaging enclosure 12 formed with packaging material 10, 110, 210. As an example, a coating may be present on the upper surface 100a of the first layer 100, particularly on the border regions that extend outwardly beyond the first and second sides 200e, 200f of second layer 200. The coating may bond in response to heat, pressure, and/or moisture, or a combination thereof. In various embodiments, a heat-sensitive coating may create and enclosure through a process done by hand or with the use of an apparatus designed for this purpose, or any combination thereof. The bonded front 12a and back 12b of packaging enclosure 12 bound and define an interior cavity 12d within which the item, object, or article 14 is received.

Once the side edges of the packaging enclosure 12 are bonded to one another and the item, object, or article 14 is received within the interior cavity 12d, the upper regions of front 12a and back 12b are bonded to one another to close off access to interior cavity 12d.

In other embodiments, not illustrated herein, two separate lengths of packaging material may be cut to suit the dimension of the item, object, or article 14 to be contained within the packaging enclosure 12. The two cut lengths are then bonded along a bottom edge and along opposed side edges (i.e., border regions of first layer 100) and to thereby form the interior cavity 12d into which the item, object, or article 14 is to be inserted. Ultimately, the two lengths of packaging material are sealed to one another along a top edge to enclose the item, object, or article 14 within the interior cavity of the packaging enclosure.

As is evident from FIG. 14A, the expanded second layer 200 contacts the item, object, or article 14 and protects the same from impact during shipping.

Referring now to FIG. 14B, there is shown an alternative packaging enclosure 112 that is formed from a packaging material comprised of three layers, namely first layer 100, second layer 200, and a third layer 600. Third layer 600 is

substantially identical in structure and function to first layer 100 and is arranged to be bonded or adhered to an opposite surface of second layer 200 from first layer 100 in such a way that the first layer 100, second layer 200 and third layer 600 are able to readily expanded. When the three layered packaging material is expanded and formed into the packaging enclosure 112, a first region of the packaging material forms the front 112a of the packaging enclosure 112. A second region of the expanded packaging material forms the back 112b of the packaging enclosure 112b. Preferably, a predetermined length of packaging material is folded along a fold 112c to form front 112a and back 112b but in other embodiments two separate sections of packaging material may be bonded along a bottom edge, along opposed border regions proximate the side edges of first layer 100. The two separate sections of packaging material are ultimately bonded or adhered to one another along a top edge thereof. First layer 100 becomes the exterior surface of the packaging enclosure 112 to which a mailing label (not numbered but shown in FIG. 13) is applied. Third layer 600 becomes an inner liner that bounds and defines the interior cavity 112d of packaging enclosure 112. Second layer 200 is the structurally strong and protective layer that aids in protecting the item, object, or article 14 during shipping.

It will be understood that in other embodiments, more than three layers may be provided in the packaging material that will ultimately be formed into customized packaging. More than one layer identical or similar to first layer 100 may be utilized in such packaging material. Furthermore, more than one layer identical or similar to second layer may be utilized in such packaging material.

In one aspect, the present disclosure is directed to a paper-based packaging system in which a packaging apparatus, machine or person can form a customized package (e.g., an envelope) or enclosure that is customized to an item, object, or article that is to be shipped to a consumer.

The second layer 200 of the packaging material 10, 110, 210 utilized in the packaging system in accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure comprises a filler material that elongates longitudinally (and/or laterally) when stretched or pulled. The filler material also elongates vertically, increasing in height or thickness but may shrink longitudinally or laterally as it expands vertically. The filler material includes a plurality of slits that open up and form air pockets therein as the filler material expands vertically. The filler material, i.e., second layer 200 may be initially cut to a length and/or width that is greater than the substrate layer 100 to which the second layer 200 is adhered or bonded. The additional length and/or width may be accommodated in one or more folds formed in the second layer 200. As the second layer 200 is stretched and expands longitudinally or laterally, and vertically, the folds in the second layer 200 unfold and therefore this layer 200 appears not to shrink during expansion of the packaging material.

In one aspect, a paper-based packaging material includes at least two layers. In some instances, the packaging material includes two layers, which may include a substrate layer 100 that is pulled or extended in at least a first direction (the X-direction or the Y-direction) that is effective to cause a second layer 200 of the packaging material to expand in at least a third direction (i.e., the Z-direction). In such instances, the second layer of material may also contract in a second direction (the X-direction or the Y-direction) which may include the direction normal (i.e., at right angles) to at least the first direction in which the first layer 100 is pulled.

For example, the paper-based packaging material may include two layers, with a liner (e.g., an expanding layer)

and an outside solid paper so that when a packaging enclosure 12 is formed, the outside is smooth paper and the inside is the second layer 200 which forms a liner that is expanded in the Z-direction and includes a plurality of air pockets.

In some aspects, the paper-based packaging material may include at least three layers 100, 200, and 600 (FIG. 14B). The at least three layers may include an inner solid paper layer 100, an outer solid paper layer 600, and an expanding core layer 200 disposed between the inner and outer layers of solid paper. Alternatively, or additionally, the paper based packaging material 10, 110, 210, may include one or more expanding core layers 200 (e.g. of the same or different types of expansion coefficients oriented in a same direction or in different directions. In other words, some of the one or more core layers may have a different pattern of slits 200g cut therein and therefore produce different shape and sizes of air pockets 200g' therein and or which may expand to various different thicknesses based on the patterns of slits formed therein. The inner and outer layers 100, 600 may be of a similar type or weight of paper or they may be of different types of weights of paper. The different types or weights of paper used for inner and outer layers 100, 600 may provide different levels of packaging protection, durability, or the like.

In various aspects, a packaging apparatus may manipulate the paper-based packaging material 10, 110, 210 in various combinations of one or more directions to cause an increase in thickness or Z-height of the second layer 200 and other similar core layers.

In some instances, a substrate layer 100 (or 600) is pulled and extended in one direction to cause expansion of a liner 100 (or 600) and/or core layer 200 in thickness.

In some aspects, the direction of pull on the substrate layer 100 (or 600) to cause expansion of the core layer 200 may be east or west or north or south or a combination thereof either simultaneously or sequentially. In other words, the direction of the folds in the substrate layer 100 and liner layer 600 relative to the core layer 200 could be in the same direction or in different directions relative to one another.

Some example embodiments of paper-based packaging material in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure include a) a substrate layer (e.g., inner, intermediate, or outer paper-based layer that is solid and/or folded) and an expanding layer 200 that may form a liner of a packaging enclosure; b) a first substrate layer, a first expanding liner, and a second expanding layer (in any order); c) a first substrate layer, a first expanding liner, a second expanding layer, and a second substrate layer (in any order); d) a first substrate layer, a first expanding liner, a second substrate layer, a second expanding layer, and a third substrate layer (in any order); and e) a first substrate layer (inner), a first expanding liner, a second substrate layer (middle), a second expanding layer, and a third substrate layer (outside), wherein the layers may be folded or oriented in the same direction or in different directions.

In some aspects, the paper-based packaging material 10, 110, 210 may be formed into a roll (as illustrated in FIG. 11), or into sheets or the like. As such, the packaging material 10, 110, 210 is suitable for various levels of packaging automation or preforming into any size or shape of enclosure or envelope. For example, a retailer may receive a roll of the paper-based packaging material 10, 110, 210 which may be formed, on site, into any suitable shape and size of envelope for the products that the retailer sells.

In some aspects, the filler or core material, i.e., second layer 200, may elongate longitudinally but may shrink laterally or may elongate laterally and shrink longitudinally.

In some aspects, the length and or width of the second layer **200** may be increased and the second layer **200** may be folded accordingly to compensate for the lateral or longitudinal shrinking of the layer **200** when stretched.

In some aspects, the paper-based packaging material is formed such that the material can feed a machine with a minimum amount of air.

In some aspects, an inner or outer layer (**100** or **600**) is folded such that the layer is able to expand when stretched or pulled in the X or Y direction.

In some aspects, the core or inner layer **200** is formed and/or cut such that extra material is available for width (or length), depending on the direction in which the substrate layer **100** is to be pulled. In other words, the inner or core layer **200** may have a dimension greater than the substrate layer **100** or liner **600** such that when the core layer **200** is stretched so as to increase in height (or thickness), i.e., is expanded in the Z-direction), the excess width (or length) of the core layer **200** maintains an approximate width of the substrate layer **100** when pulled or extended from one end.

In some aspects, the filler, core, or inner layer **200** is overlaid or disposed on a liner layer **100**, **600** that is solid folded paper. In some aspects, the filler layer **200** is attached at points along an edge of the liner layer **100**, **600**, allowing the liner layer **100**, **600** to be pulled in an X-direction or a Y-direction.

When the liner layer **100**, **600** is pulled or expanded, the filler or core layer **200** expands across the liner layer **100**, **600**, which is effective to cause the filler or core layer **200** to expand in the Z-direction. In some aspects, the filler layer **200** may be folded differently from the liner layer **100**, **600** (e.g., diagonally). This arrangement causes expansion of the filler layer **200** when the liner layer **100**, **600** is expanding in the X-direction or the Y direction.

As discussed earlier herein, the terms “substrate layer” and “carrier layer” used herein refer to a layer to which one or more other layers are adhered or bonded and which has an ability to activate at least one of those one or more other layers, causing it to expand. It should be understood that although the first layer **100** (or substrate or carrier layer **100**) is disclosed herein as including one or more folds that enable the first layer to be selectively expanded or extended, in other embodiments, the first layer may be gathered or crinkled or include tabs and nodes that allow the paper to be expanded in one or more directions without the provision of folds.

It will further be understood that packaging material **10** instead of being pulled in only a first direction “A” (as in FIG. 1), the packaging material may be pulled in a combination of different directions, either concurrently or sequentially. In order to enable packaging material **10** to expand in a combination of different directions, at least the first layer will be provided with a combination of folds that are oriented and arranged in such a way that the enable expansion of at least the first layer in these various different directions.

The second layer **200** is a product that elongates when stretched. In one aspect, the second layer **200** will elongate longitudinally. In one embodiment, the second layer **200** has a pattern of cuts formed therein (i.e., the cut-patterned layer). The cut-patterned layer **200** elongates when stretched (i.e., expanded) but may shrink in width, as it elongates. The cut-patterned layer **200** is adhered to the substrate layer **100**. The dimensions of the cut-patterned layer is longer than, equal to, or smaller than the substrate layer **100**.

First layer **100** is configured to be pulled or extended in at least a first direction (e.g., in two planes such as X, Y, or

X and Y) that is effective to cause the second layer **200**, or the cut-patterned layer, of the packaging material **10** to expand into at least one plane (e.g. Z-direction). The cut-patterned layer **200** has the benefit of creating structural strength in the packaging material **10** once the packaging material **10** is moved from an unexpanded condition to an expanded condition. The cut-patterned layer **200** may contract in a second direction (X or Y), which may include the direction normal to the first direction in which the substrate layer **100** is pulled or extended. To compensate for any such contraction, the cut-patterned layer **200** may include extra material that extends when the cut-patterned layer **200** is pulled into the expanded configuration. In other embodiments (not illustrated herein), the second layer **200** may be configured or manufactured such that the second layer **200** is able to expand in the Z-direction without undergoing contraction in the X and/or Y direction.

In some aspects, packaging material **10** includes two layers adhered to one another.

Packaging material **10** may be configured to enable flexibility for package size and to facilitate shipping of bulk rolls of the packaging material **10** when in an unexpanded condition. Preferably, packaging material **10** is formed from material that are recyclable. In one embodiment, each of the one or more layers in packaging material **10** is made from entirely recyclable materials. One suitable material for use as each of the one or more layers is paper.

Various inventive concepts may be embodied as one or more methods, of which an example has been provided. The acts performed as part of the method may be ordered in any suitable way. Accordingly, embodiments may be constructed in which acts are performed in an order different than illustrated, which may include performing some acts simultaneously, even though shown as sequential acts in illustrative embodiments.

While various inventive embodiments have been described and illustrated herein, those of ordinary skill in the art will readily envision a variety of other means and/or structures for performing the function and/or obtaining the results and/or one or more of the advantages described herein, and each of such variations and/or modifications is deemed to be within the scope of the inventive embodiments described herein. More generally, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that all parameters, dimensions, materials, and configurations described herein are meant to be exemplary and that the actual parameters, dimensions, materials, and/or configurations will depend upon the specific application or applications for which the inventive teachings is/are used. Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific inventive embodiments described herein. It is, therefore, to be understood that the foregoing embodiments are presented by way of example only and that, within the scope of the appended claims and equivalents thereto, inventive embodiments may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described and claimed. Inventive embodiments of the present disclosure are directed to each individual feature, system, article, material, kit, and/or method described herein. In addition, any combination of two or more such features, systems, articles, materials, kits, and/or methods, if such features, systems, articles, materials, kits, and/or methods are not mutually inconsistent, is included within the inventive scope of the present disclosure.

All definitions, as defined and used herein, should be understood to control over dictionary definitions, definitions

in documents incorporated by reference, and/or ordinary meanings of the defined terms.

The articles “a” and “an,” as used herein in the specification and in the claims, unless clearly indicated to the contrary, should be understood to mean “at least one.” The phrase “and/or,” as used herein in the specification and in the claims (if at all), should be understood to mean “either or both” of the elements so conjoined, i.e., elements that are conjunctively present in some cases and disjunctively present in other cases. Multiple elements listed with “and/or” should be construed in the same fashion, i.e., “one or more” of the elements so conjoined. Other elements may optionally be present other than the elements specifically identified by the “and/or” clause, whether related or unrelated to those elements specifically identified. Thus, as a non-limiting example, a reference to “A and/or B”, when used in conjunction with open-ended language such as “comprising” can refer, in one embodiment, to A only (optionally including elements other than B); in another embodiment, to B only (optionally including elements other than A); in yet another embodiment, to both A and B (optionally including other elements); etc. As used herein in the specification and in the claims, “or” should be understood to have the same meaning as “and/or” as defined above. For example, when separating items in a list, “or” or “and/or” shall be interpreted as being inclusive, i.e., the inclusion of at least one, but also including more than one, of a number or list of elements, and, optionally, additional unlisted items. Only terms clearly indicated to the contrary, such as “only one of” or “exactly one of,” or, when used in the claims, “consisting of,” will refer to the inclusion of exactly one element of a number or list of elements. In general, the term “or” as used herein shall only be interpreted as indicating exclusive alternatives (i.e. “one or the other but not both”) when preceded by terms of exclusivity, such as “either,” “one of,” “only one of,” or “exactly one of.” “Consisting essentially of,” when used in the claims, shall have its ordinary meaning as used in the field of patent law.

As used herein in the specification and in the claims, the phrase “at least one,” in reference to a list of one or more elements, should be understood to mean at least one element selected from any one or more of the elements in the list of elements, but not necessarily including at least one of each and every element specifically listed within the list of elements and not excluding any combinations of elements in the list of elements. This definition also allows that elements may optionally be present other than the elements specifically identified within the list of elements to which the phrase “at least one” refers, whether related or unrelated to those elements specifically identified. Thus, as a non-limiting example, “at least one of A and B” (or, equivalently, “at least one of A or B,” or, equivalently “at least one of A and/or B”) can refer, in one embodiment, to at least one, optionally including more than one, A, with no B present (and optionally including elements other than B); in another embodiment, to at least one, optionally including more than one, B, with no A present (and optionally including elements other than A); in yet another embodiment, to at least one, optionally including more than one, A, and at least one, optionally including more than one, B (and optionally including other elements); etc.

When a feature or element is herein referred to as being “on” another feature or element, it can be directly on the other feature or element or intervening features and/or elements may also be present. In contrast, when a feature or element is referred to as being “directly on” another feature or element, there are no intervening features or elements

present. It will also be understood that, when a feature or element is referred to as being “connected”, “attached” or “coupled” to another feature or element, it can be directly connected, attached or coupled to the other feature or element or intervening features or elements may be present. In contrast, when a feature or element is referred to as being “directly connected”, “directly attached” or “directly coupled” to another feature or element, there are no intervening features or elements present. Although described or shown with respect to one embodiment, the features and elements so described or shown can apply to other embodiments. It will also be appreciated by those of skill in the art that references to a structure or feature that is disposed “adjacent” another feature may have portions that overlap or underlie the adjacent feature.

Spatially relative terms, such as “under”, “below”, “lower”, “over”, “upper”, “above”, “behind”, “in front of”, and the like, may be used herein for ease of description to describe one element or feature’s relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the figures. It will be understood that the spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in use or operation in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures. For example, if a device in the figures is inverted, elements described as “under” or “beneath” other elements or features would then be oriented “over” the other elements or features. Thus, the exemplary term “under” can encompass both an orientation of over and under. The device may be otherwise oriented (rotated 90 degrees or at other orientations) and the spatially relative descriptors used herein interpreted accordingly. Similarly, the terms “upwardly”, “downwardly”, “vertical”, “horizontal”, “lateral”, “transverse”, “longitudinal”, and the like are used herein for the purpose of explanation only unless specifically indicated otherwise.

Although the terms “first” and “second” may be used herein to describe various features/elements, these features/elements should not be limited by these terms, unless the context indicates otherwise. These terms may be used to distinguish one feature/element from another feature/element. Thus, a first feature/element discussed herein could be termed a second feature/element, and similarly, a second feature/element discussed herein could be termed a first feature/element without departing from the teachings of the present invention.

An embodiment is an implementation or example of the present disclosure. Reference in the specification to “an embodiment,” “one embodiment,” “some embodiments,” “one particular embodiment,” “an exemplary embodiment,” or “other embodiments,” or the like, means that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiments is included in at least some embodiments, but not necessarily all embodiments, of the invention. The various appearances “an embodiment,” “one embodiment,” “some embodiments,” “one particular embodiment,” “an exemplary embodiment,” or “other embodiments,” or the like, are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiments.

If this specification states a component, feature, structure, or characteristic “may”, “might”, or “could” be included, that particular component, feature, structure, or characteristic is not required to be included. If the specification or claim refers to “a” or “an” element, that does not mean there is only one of the element. If the specification or claims refer to “an additional” element, that does not preclude there being more than one of the additional element.

As used herein in the specification and claims, including as used in the examples and unless otherwise expressly specified, all numbers may be read as if prefaced by the word “about” or “approximately,” even if the term does not expressly appear. The phrase “about” or “approximately” may be used when describing magnitude and/or position to indicate that the value and/or position described is within a reasonable expected range of values and/or positions. For example, a numeric value may have a value that is $\pm 0.1\%$ of the stated value (or range of values), $\pm 1\%$ of the stated value (or range of values), $\pm 2\%$ of the stated value (or range of values), $\pm 5\%$ of the stated value (or range of values), $\pm 10\%$ of the stated value (or range of values), etc. Any numerical range recited herein is intended to include all sub-ranges subsumed therein.

Additionally, the method of performing the present disclosure may occur in a sequence different than those described herein. Accordingly, no sequence of the method should be read as a limitation unless explicitly stated. It is recognizable that performing some of the steps of the method in a different order could achieve a similar result.

In the claims, as well as in the specification above, all transitional phrases such as “comprising,” “including,” “carrying,” “having,” “containing,” “involving,” “holding,” “composed of,” and the like are to be understood to be open-ended, i.e., to mean including but not limited to. Only the transitional phrases “consisting of” and “consisting essentially of” shall be closed or semi-closed transitional phrases, respectively.

In the foregoing description, certain terms have been used for brevity, clearness, and understanding. No unnecessary limitations are to be implied therefrom beyond the requirement of the prior art because such terms are used for descriptive purposes and are intended to be broadly construed.

Moreover, the description and illustration of various embodiments of the disclosure are examples and the disclosure is not limited to the exact details shown or described.

What is claimed:

1. A packaging material comprising:
 - a first layer;
 - a second layer operatively engaged with the first layer; wherein the first layer is of a first structural configuration which enables the first layer to be selectively expandable in at least a first direction;
 - wherein the second layer is of a second structural configuration that is different to the first structural configuration, and wherein the second structural configuration enables the second layer to be expandable in at least the first direction in response to the expansion of the first layer; and which additionally enables the second layer to be further expandable in a second direction that is normal to the first direction.
2. The packaging material according to claim 1, wherein the first layer is a recyclable material.
3. The packaging material according to claim 1, wherein the second layer is a recyclable material.
4. The packaging material according to claim 1, wherein the second layer includes a plurality of slits that extend between an upper surface and a lower surface of the second layer.
5. The packaging material according to claim 4, wherein the plurality of slits in the second layer is arranged in a pattern.
6. The packaging material according to claim 5, wherein the pattern of the plurality of slits is uniform across a length and a width of the second layer.

7. The packaging material according to claim 4, wherein the plurality of slits open up to form air pockets when the second layer is expanded in the first direction.

8. The packaging material according to claim 7, wherein the second layer increases in thickness when the second layer is expanded in the second direction, wherein the thickness is measured between an upper surface and a lower surface of the second layer.

9. The packaging material according to claim 1, wherein the first layer and the second layer expand in an X or Y plane when expanded in the first direction, and the second layer expands in a Z-direction when expanded in the second direction.

10. The packaging material according to claim 1, wherein the first layer and second layer are bonded to one another in such a way as to allow the first layer and the second layer to expand in the first direction, and to allow the second layer to expand in the second direction.

11. The packaging material according to claim 1, further comprising a third layer that is expandable in the first direction, and wherein the second layer is interposed between the first layer and the third layer.

12. A packaging material comprising:

- a first layer;
- a second layer operatively engaged with the first layer; wherein the first layer is selectively expandable in at least a first direction;
- wherein the second layer is expandable in at least the first direction in response to the expansion of the first layer; and
- wherein the second layer is further expandable in a second direction that is normal to the first direction;
- wherein the first layer is movable between a contracted condition and an expanded condition;
- wherein the first layer includes one or more folds when in the contracted condition; and
- wherein when the first layer is moved in the first direction and into the expanded condition, the first layer is free of the one or more folds.

13. A packaging material comprising:

- a first layer;
- a second layer operatively engaged with the first layer; wherein the first layer is selectively expandable in at least a first direction;
- wherein the second layer is expandable in at least the first direction in response to the expansion of the first layer; and
- wherein the second layer is further expandable in a second direction that is normal to the first direction;
- wherein the second layer is movable between a contracted condition and an expanded condition;
- wherein the second layer includes one or more folds when in the contracted condition; and
- wherein when the second layer is moved in the first direction and into the expanded condition, the second layer is free of the one or more folds.

14. A packaging enclosure for an item; said packaging enclosure comprising:

- a length of a packaging material configured to form a front and a back of the packaging enclosure;
- an interior cavity bounded and defined by the front and the back, said interior cavity being adapted to receive the item therein; and wherein the packaging material comprises:
 - a first layer;
 - a second layer operatively engaged with the first layer;

wherein the first layer is of a first structural configuration which enables the first layer to be expanded in a first direction;

wherein the second layer is of a second structural configuration that is different from the first structural configuration, and wherein the second structural configuration enables the second layer to be expanded in the first direction and expanded in a second direction that is normal to the first direction; and

wherein side edges of the front and back of the length of packaging material are bonded to one another to prevent access to the interior cavity.

15. The packaging enclosure according to claim 14, wherein the packaging material includes a third layer that is expanded in the first direction, and wherein the second layer is interposed between the first layer and the third layer, and wherein the third layer comprises a liner that bounds and defines the interior cavity.

16. The packaging enclosure according to claim 14, wherein the second layer includes a plurality of slits formed therein, and wherein the plurality of slits open up and form air pockets in the second layer when the second layer is expanded in the second direction.

17. The packaging enclosure according to claim 16, wherein the second layer increases in thickness when expanded in the second direction.

18. The packaging enclosure according to claim 14, wherein one or both of the first layer and the second layer include one or more folds therein that unfold when one or both of the first layer and the second layer are expanded.

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