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WRAPPED BOXES

This invention relates to wrapped boxes, and in particular to gift wrapped boxes.

It has been the practice for many years to package gifts in protective boxes, and then to cover the box with a wrapping of decorative paper or the like. However, considerable skill and manual dexterity is required to achieve a neat wrapping, particularly at the box ends; a poorly-wrapped box often detracts from the pleasure of receiving the gift, as well as offering less protection against e.g. the ingress of contaminants, bad odours and insects.

There are additional problems with the conventional method of gift wrapping parcels, using purchased gift wrap paper. One such problem is that in retail shops the paper wrapping and the boxes are often stored separately, which is not only inconvenient but may also mean that the sales assistant has to leave the gift counter unattended whilst fetching either the paper or box. Another problem is that gifts are of various sizes and shapes, and so require a corresponding range of box sizes and shapes; ideally the gift wrap should match each size and shape of box, but the permutations of pattern and size are too great and so in general only two sizes of gift wrap paper are manufactured (50cmx70cm, and 70cmx100cm) - the wrap thus normally has to be cut before use, usually with a substantial remainder which is

discarded. Those who have acquired the skill to make an acceptable wrapping using oversized wrap paper do so only at the cost of using extra paper, and time. Yet a further problem is that purchasers of gifts often would prefer to package the gifts
5 themselves but find it difficult to purchase either a suitable box or a single sheet of wrap, and of course they still meet the above problem of making a neat wrapping, particularly at the box end(s).

It has also been the practice for many years to package
10 articles in protective boxes, whether or not covered in gift wrap, and which are then placed in a separate "carrier bag", conveniently formed with handles produced by aligned apertures in the bag material or by string or the like attached to the material of the bag. The material of the carrier bag needs
15 however to be selected so that it can accept a range of boxed articles whose weight is not known in advance, and this requirement limits the materials and/or the thicknesses of material which can sensibly be used for the bag. Specially
20 shaped boxes having integral handles ("TOTE" bags) are also known, which again are necessarily of a size and strength to cater for the heaviest article likely to be carried.

It is conventional practice for the box manufacturers to pre-assemble a box from, for example, a cardboard blank; bundles of the pre-assembled boxes are then dispatched in the lay-flat
25 condition. When assembled or erected the boxes assume their

traditional tubular form. Whilst there is a known first type of pre-assembled box which has an (open) end to be closed by a single end flap (i.e. a flap of a size corresponding to the open end), this invention is concerned with the more-usual second type
5 of pre-assembled box with an (open) end to be closed by two facing end flaps. The end flaps will normally simply lie across the open end of the erected box, to help close it, but may have securement tuck-in flaps.

Thus the two facing end flaps, when folded down across the
10 (erected) box open end, may butt or they may overlap e.g. if the box is square in cross-section, but alternatively when folded down they can be of a size to lie in substantially the same plane with a gap therebetween e.g if they are the narrower end flaps of a box which is rectangular in cross-section. Even though there
15 is a gap therebetween, in this specification they are said to close the box end.

Often the two facing end flaps when folded down will overlie two intermediate end flaps i.e. end flaps joined by a fold line to box panels respectively intermediate the panels to which the
20 facing end panels in question are joined. Though such intermediate end flaps are not essential, when present they are the first to be folded down, in turn i.e. after the gift or other article has been inserted in the box; thus for an erected box which is rectangular in section, the two facing end flaps are
25 the narrower end flaps and are folded down after the wider end

flaps have been infolded (leaving upstanding wrap, ready to be creased when the two facing end flaps are infolded).

Thus according to the invention we provide a pre-wrapped box in the lay-flat condition comprising first and second pairs of
5 panels, each panel of a pair being between and hingedly connected to the panels of the other pair so that the panels can be erected to form a tube with an open end, the panels each having on an edge at said open end of the tube an end flap, the said end flaps thereby comprising respective first and second pairs of end
10 flaps, and a wrap having a portion secured to each of the second pair of end flaps but not to either end flap of the first pair of end flaps such that after the erection of the tube and the folding in of said first pair of end flaps movement of the second end flaps to close said open end will result in simultaneous
15 movement of the respective portions of the wrap secured to the second pair of end flaps and the creasing of the wrap therebetween.

Also according to the invention we provide a pre-wrapped box in the lay-flat condition and which is foldable, having four side
20 panels mutually joined along first parallel score lines about which they are turnable for set-up of the box with its ends open and the side panels disposed rectangularly to each other, and opposite identical sets of end cover flaps of which each provides four flaps continuous with said side panels, respectively, along
25 second score lines extending along the adjacent ends of the

respective side panels and normal to the said first score lines, with said flaps of each set being infoldable about their associated second score lines from the open position in which they are substantially co-planar with the respective side panels
5 into a closed position in which they are in covering relation with the adjacent open end of the set-up box with at least two of the cover flaps outwards of one of the other cover flaps, and an outer wrap secured to two only of the four flaps of each set, the said two flaps being separated by the other two flaps of that set
10 and so being facing flaps in the set-up box container, the said two flaps of each set being continuous with respective side panels.

Furthermore, according to the invention we provide a pre-wrapped collapsible box in the erected condition and formed
15 from a unitary blank and having an overwrap of flexible material secured to its outer surface which comprises

1. first, second, third and fourth sidewall panels hingedly interconnected to form a tubular structure open at the top, the first and third panels being one facing panel pair and
20 the second and fourth panels being another facing panel pair;
2. first, second, third and fourth top closure flaps hingedly attached to the upper edges of said first, second, third, and fourth panels, respectively, said closure flaps being

adapted to be folded over to close the top;

3. and holding means securing the overwrap to the first and third closure flaps, but not to the second and fourth closure flaps, such that said second and fourth closure flaps can be folded over leaving the overwrap upstanding, and said first and third closure flaps can thereafter be folded over with simultaneous movement of the overwrap secured thereto.

We also provide according to the invention a pre-wrapped collapsible box in the erected condition and formed from a unitary blank of paperboard material having a unitary overwrap of flexible material secured to its outer surface which comprises

1. first, second, third and fourth sidewall panels hingedly interconnected to form a tubular structure open at the top, the first and third panels being one facing panel pair and the second and fourth panels being a second facing panel pair, the panels of said one facing pair being of a width no greater than the width of the panels of the second facing pair;
2. first, second, third and fourth top closure flaps hingedly attached to the upper edges of said first, second, third, and fourth panels, respectively, said closure flaps being adapted to be folded over into overlapped relation with

each other to close the top;

3. holding means securing the overwrap to the first and third closure flaps, but not to the second and fourth flaps, whereby said second and fourth closure flaps can be folded over leaving upstanding overwrap, and said first and third closure flaps can subsequently be folded over together with the wrapping secured thereto and with simultaneous creasing of the said upstanding wrapping, and with said first and third closure flaps overlapping said second and fourth closure flaps.

Also in accordance with the invention we provide a method of gift wrapping a pre-wrapped box from the lay-flat box condition, the box including first and second pairs of facing side wall panels, each facing panel of one pair being hingedly connected to both panels of the other pair so as to form a tube having an open end, each of one pair of facing panels having at the open end of the tube an end flap to which an outer wrap is secured, the wrap closely surrounding the panels and said facing end flaps, which includes the steps of pressing two hinge connections so as to form an erected tube, folding in the end flaps with their secured wrap to leave therebetween upstanding wrap to each side of the folded-in facing end flaps, bending in the said upstanding wrapping over the folded-in end flaps, and sealing the wrap.

Thus we now propose a wrapped box comprising first and second

pairs of panels, the panels being separated by fold lines and defining a tube having two open ends, two of the panels which are oppositely facing when the tube is erected each having an end flap joined thereto to provide a pair of facing end flaps which
5 can be folded over one open end; and in which the wrap is also in the form of a tube, portions of the wrap being secured to each of the two facing end flaps, so that these portions will be bent in over a box end with these end flaps. In an embodiment in which one facing end flap when folded in partly overlies the other
10 facing end flap, the wrap is interleaved with the end flaps, with at least one thickness of wrapping being in part sandwiched between two flaps, so giving increased protection against contaminants. Usefully the wrap is secured to at least the three free edges of each of the two facing flaps, but may be otherwise
15 secured to each of these facing end flaps so that the gift wrapping is drawn into a desired crease configuration as the flap is folded inwardly towards the erected box closure position, to assure a neatly wrapped box. Because the boxes according to the invention are supplied assembled or pre-assembled, the paper size
20 and shape will already have been selected or cut by the supplier to match and fit around that particular box so that for example if the wrap is gift wrap, the shopkeeper can either more easily offer the gift in an acceptably gift wrapped box, or can sell one of a range of ready-wrapped boxes of suitable size (to someone
25 who buys a gift elsewhere) allowing the purchaser to select the box with the most acceptably patterned wrap.

The desired crease configuration will comprise creases angled to the tubular axis of the box. These creases will usually extend to the peripheral edge of the wrap but without the creases formed by the respective facing end flaps intersecting e.g. for
5 boxes of rectangular cross-section in particular (with the wrap secured to facing end flaps joined to the narrower box panels) the wrap between the creases remains generally in its original (tubular) plane. Furthermore each such facing flap, when folded in over the box open end, creases the associated wrap so as to
10 form a triangular overlapped wrap portion which remains upstanding substantially in its original (tubular) plane; this remaining (upstanding) wrapping is thereafter the more easily "bent in flat" over the end flaps, in a fold direction perpendicular or substantially so to the fold direction of the
15 facing end flaps.

Many boxes have at least one of the two open ends four end flaps i.e. one pair of facing flaps and one pair of intermediate flaps. Usually both facing end flaps will be folded down in turn, over the intermediate flaps (which are the ones first
20 folded). If however at one end the wrap is secured overall to each of the four end flaps, as is preferred for a "crash bottom" box wherein at the crash bottom end the flaps are interlocked one with another as they are folded down, the wrap will be slit between adjacent flap edges during assembly to ease individual
25 flap folding.

In general, for boxes having for instance one crash bottom end and with two end flaps only at the other box end, during manufacture the wrap may be adhered wholly i.e. overall, or partially to the material of the box before the blank is cut out, 5 in both cases so that the wrap is identical in shape and size and with the same slits and fold lines as the blank. For a box end with flaps at one end which are not self-interlocking, and with two facing end flaps at the other end, whilst the wrap could be cut to size and shape and adhered to the box material before the 10 blank is cut, conveniently the paper is adhered to the formed box blank. In all cases, the wrap is fixed to the box by the box supplier, and I contemplate that it is in this assembled form that the boxes, pre-wrapped, will be dispatched in the lay-flat condition to

shopkeepers and the like.

The invention will be further described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

- Fig.1 is a plan view of a box blank, but with
5 adhesive applied at spaced spots;
Fig.2 is a plan view of an alternative box blank;
Fig.3 is plan view of yet another alternative
box blank;
Fig.4 is an end elevation of the box blank of
10 Fig 1, in the assembled condition;
Fig.5 is an end elevation of the assembled box
blank of Fig 4, with gift wrapping
attached;
Fig.6 is a perspective, part view but not to
15 scale of an erected assembled box;
Fig.7 is a perspective, part view of the box of
Fig 6, with one end flap bent towards the
closure position;
Fig.8 is a perspective, part view of the box of
20 Fig 6, with one facing end flap bent
towards the closure position;
Fig.9 is a cut away partial side view of a
closed box;
Fig.10 is a partial mid-section through a box with
25 two facing end panels;

Fig.11 is a view corresponding to Fig.10 but with
one end panel folded over the box open end; and
Fig.12 is a view corresponding to Fig.10 but with
both facing end panels folded down over
the box open end.

5 The blank of Fig 1, of cardboard, has four panels 2,4,6,8,
joined at fold lines 3,5,7; panel 2 has a securing flap 10 joined
at fold line 9. Panels 2,6 have end flaps 12 joined by fold lines
11, whilst panels 4,8 and end flaps 14 are joined by fold lines
10 13. End flaps 14,12 are separated by gaps 15, with respective
edges 16,17 and outer edges 18,19, and so can be folded
independently one of the other about respective fold lines 13,11.

In alternative embodiments the dimensions of the panels are
different from those of Fig 1; and in a particular embodiment the
15 panels 2,4,6,8 are square. In a further alternative embodiment
the flaps are of different dimensions and shapes. In Fig 2, one
pair of flaps 12 is omitted, whilst the other pair has a tag 20
joined at fold line 21. In a further alternative embodiment, the
four flaps 14 of Fig 1 are omitted. In the embodiment of Fig 3,
20 each panel 6 is joined only to one flap 14, the flaps 14 being
oppositely directed and each being joined in turn to a tag 20.

To assemble the box, for example from the blank of Fig 1, to
which spots of adhesive 20 have already been applied, the panels
2,4,6,8 are bent about the respective fold lines 3,5,7 and flap

10 bent about 9 until securing flap 10 contacts adhesive 20, whereupon the assembled box is in the form of an open ended tube, as seen in Fig 4. In an alternative embodiment, adhesive 20 is applied as a strip; and in a further alternative embodiment it is
5 applied to the underside of panel 8 (as seen in Fig 1) so that in the assembled box securing flap 10 is located externally of panel 8.

The inner and generally non-patterned surface 22 (Fig 6) of gift wrap 24 is preferably adhered to a smaller (narrower) panel
10 and its end flaps so for Fig.1 the surface 22 is adhered to end flaps 12 which are thus the facing end flaps previously referred to, and to the panel 6 therebetween. In this embodiment, the gift wrapping 24 is adhered to all of each facing end flap 12; but in one alternative embodiment it is adhered to peripheral
15 edges 17,19; and in another alternative embodiment it is adhered only to the central area of peripheral edge 19, generally so that when end flap 12 is folded about fold line 11, as described in relation to Fig.8, the gift wrap 24 is taken with it. The gift wrap 24 is also secured to panel 6 by adhesive 25, and as seen in
20 Fig 5 is positioned around the assembled box and secured to itself at the overlap 25 by a continuous strip of adhesive 27; in a less preferred alternative embodiment, the paper is secured to itself at overlap 26 by a succession of spots of adhesive.

In an alternative embodiment (not shown), the wrap may be of a
25 size such that aligned handle apertures can be formed e.g. at

the position marked 22 in Fig.6. Thus the wrap may extend further at one end of the box for this purpose than at the other. Usefully, this embodiment will be used for boxes to carry a boxed article of known weight so that the strength of the handle and of
5 the one end closure and generally of the material can be pre-determined. The box will be covered by the wrap at one end only, the box conveniently having crash-bottom or interlocking ends.

Whilst being stored, an assembled box is usually in the
10 lay-flat condition as seen in Fig 5. When required for use, the assembled box is erected by pressure on two fold lines e.g. fold lines 3,7, whereupon the box adopts the erected condition of Fig 6. To close one end, flaps 14 are in turn folded inwardly, as seen in Fig 7, whilst leaving the gift wrap as a tube since the
15 wrap is not adhered to these flaps; in known fashion flaps 14 may overlap as indicated in Fig 9, may butt, or may be spaced by a gap. Thereafter, flaps 12 are each in turn folded inwardly, carrying with them the area of wrap 24 adhered thereto, and as seen in Fig 8, causing an adjacent wrap area generally co-planar
20 with but extending beyond panel 4 to crease outwardly at 30, generally from the corner of flap 8 at its connection with fold line 11. The remainder of the gift wrap 24 still upstanding i.e. that between these creased portions, and which is generally still co-planar with panels 4 can now be bent in about fold line 11
25 defining the (top) edge of a panel and secured, as by a cellulose adhesive strip, or fancy tape.

In the embodiments of Fig 2/3, the facing end flaps are flaps 14, with flap 12 and tuck in flap 20 first being folded and tucked in during end closure, followed by flaps 14 and the adhered wrap. Preferably the wrap will have a depth
5 substantially equal to the combined panel and facing flaps depth e.g.. the depth between edges 19 of upper and lower flaps 12 (as seen in Fig 1) for the particular box.

The method of wrapping the end of a box with two facing end flaps to which gift wrap is secured is shown schematically in
10 Figs. 10-12 of an erected tube. Three of the box panels are shown, with in this view panel 40 being the rear panel, and 42, 44 being the side panels, in section.

Panel 40 has a top edge 46; panel 42 has an end flap 142 joined thereto by fold line 47, whilst panel 44 has an end flap 144
15 joined thereto by fold line 48; the end flaps 142, 144 are facing end flaps in the indicated erected condition of the tube. Around the tube and end panels is a sheet of gift wrap 124 secured at least to the facing end panels 142, 144 by adhesive 50. An inner surface of a section 122 of the gift wrap 124 can be seen above
20 the top edge 46 of panel 40.

When the end panel 142 is folded inwardly about fold line 47, it takes with it not only the gift wrap adhered thereto but also some of the wrap from section 122; thus as seen in Fig 11, part

of section 122 is bent in about self-formed crease line 52, to display the outer surface of the wrap i.e. the pattern.

When the other end flap 144 is folded inwardly, it also takes with it not only the gift wrap 124 secured thereto but also some 5 of section 122, whilst simultaneously forming crease line 54.

It will be appreciated that with folding in e.g. of facing end flap 142, the gift wrap will thus be creased, with one crease line 52 being generally in the plane of panel 40, and the other in the plane of the near panel (not seen). It will also be 10 appreciated how simple it now is, having reached the condition shown in Fig.12, to make a neat gift wrap end closure since the remaining and retained and generally triangular sections of the gift wrap (in the plane of panel 40 and of the near panel) can now be bent respectively and successively in a direction towards 15 (about panel edge 46) and away from the viewer (i.e. perpendicular to the fold direction of facing end flaps 142,144), to cover over the gap 60 between the facing flaps.

In an alternative embodiment, when the end flaps 142, 144 are provided on a box which is square in cross-section, the gap 60 20 can be non-existent and/or one of the facing end flaps 142, 144 can overlie the other. It is thus a feature of our method of closing a box end having two facing end flaps to which gift wrap is secured that the end flaps are folded down towards the open box end in substantially opposed directions one to the other; and

thereafter the remaining and retained upstanding gift wrap therebetween and to either side of the folded in flaps 142,144 is bent down towards the open box end, again in substantially opposite directions one to the other but perpendicular to the

5 directions for the folding in of the facing end flaps. Typically the tube will be held with the end flaps in the fore and aft direction seen in Fig.10, the end flaps will be pressed in by the fore finger of each hand (in opposed sideways directions), and thereafter the gift wrap retained therebetween will be folded in

10 respective fore and aft directions by the thumb and first finger of each hand. The box can be made of any suitable material, though it will generally be within the industry values of 100gsm to 2000gsm; the paper, or suitable alternative e.g. "MYLAR"^{RTM}/film will be between 30gsm and 180gsm. The box material should not

15 conform to the shape of the gift but should be self-supporting; whilst the wrapping must be able to conform to the box shape.

It will be understood therefore that we have provided a pre-wrapped box no more difficult to store in either the lay-flat or in the assembled (erected) condition than a conventional box,

20 and with a facility when erected for easy and neat closure even by the unskilled. The ready-wrapped boxes can be sold separately. Articles e.g. gifts in the wrapped box can gain enhanced protection against contaminants, whilst leakage of box contents e.g. from a broken gift bottle, is minimised. Whilst

25 the wrapping can be adhered wholly to the box panels and their associated pair of facing end flaps, for gift wrapping we prefer

only adherance to one box panel and to part of the facing end flaps. The recipient can have the traditional pleasure of first removing the wrapping ("ripping off the paper") before opening the box; and then, again so as not to detract from the
5 recipient's pleasure, we also prefer gift boxes of the so-called white-lined chip, so that the box is itself presentable and not of inferior appearance or quality even though the box exterior may be concealed until the wrapping is removed.

CLAIMS

1. A pre-wrapped box in the lay-flat condition comprising first and second pairs of panels, each panel of a pair being between and hingedly connected to the panels of the other pair so that the panels can be erected to form a tube with an open end, the panels each having on an edge at said open end of the tube an end flap, the said end flaps thereby comprising respective first and second pairs of end flaps, and a wrap having a portion secured to each of the second pair of end flaps but not to either end flap of the first pair of end flaps such that after the erection of the tube and the folding in of said first pair of end flaps movement of the second end flaps to close said open end will result in simultaneous movement of the respective portions of the wrap secured to the second pair of end flaps and the creasing of the wrap therebetween.
2. A pre-wrapped box in the lay-flat condition and which is foldable, having four side panels mutually joined along first parallel score lines about which they are turnable for set-up of the box with its ends open and the side panels disposed rectangularly to each other, and opposite identical sets of end cover flaps of which each provides four flaps continuous with said side panels, respectively, along second score lines extending along the adjacent ends of the respective side panels and normal to the said first



score lines, with said flaps of each set being infoldable about their associated second score lines from the open position in which they are substantially co-planar with the respective side panels into a closed position in which they are in covering relation with the adjacent open end of the set-up box with at least two of the cover flaps outwards of one of the other cover flaps, and an outer wrap secured to two only of the four flaps of each set, the said two flaps being separated by the other two flaps of that set and so being facing flaps in the set-up box container, the said two flaps of each set being continuous with respective side panels.

3. A pre-wrapped box as claimed in Claim 1 in which the first pair of panels is of greater width than the second pair of panels, so that the tubular structure is rectangular in cross-section.
4. A pre-wrapped box as claimed in any of Claims 1-3 in which the wrap is secured at the side edges of the flaps.
5. A pre-wrapped box as claimed in Claim 1 in which the wrap is also secured to a single one of the panels, said single panel being one of the second pair of panels, so that the tube may be erected or collapsed without straining the wrap.



6. A pre-wrapped wrapped box as claimed in any previous claim in which in which all of the flaps extend the same distance from their associated panel, and in which the wrap extends up to but not beyond the end of each end flap.
7. A pre-wrapped wrapped box as claimed in Claim 1 in which each of the panels has two end flaps, one at each end of the panel.
8. A pre-wrapped box as claimed in Claim 1 in which the tube at the end opposite to said open end is formed to provide a crash bottom end.
9. A pre-wrapped box as claimed in Claim 1 in which the wrap at the end opposite to said open end extends beyond the tube to provide a carrier handle.
10. A pre-wrapped wrapped box as claimed in any previous claim in which the wrap has inner and outer surfaces, and is gift wrapping with a pattern on only the outer surface.
11. A pre-wrapped collapsible box in the erected condition and formed from a unitary blank and having an overwrap of flexible material secured to its outer surface which comprises

1. first, second, third and fourth sidewall panels



hingedly interconnected to form a tubular structure open at the top, the first and third panels being one facing panel pair and the second and fourth panels being another facing panel pair;

2. first, second, third and fourth top closure flaps hingedly attached to the upper edges of said first, second, third, and fourth panels, respectively, said closure flaps being adapted to be folded over to close the top;
 3. and holding means securing the overwrap to the first and third closure flaps, but not to the second and fourth closure flaps, such that said second and fourth closure flaps can be folded over leaving the overwrap upstanding, and said first and third closure flaps can thereafter be folded over with simultaneous movement of the overwrap secured thereto.
12. A pre-wrapped collapsible box in the erected condition and formed from a unitary blank of paperboard material having a unitary overwrap of flexible material secured to its outer surface which comprises
1. first, second, third and fourth sidewall panels hingedly interconnected to form a tubular structure open at the top, the first and third panels being one



facing panel pair and the second and fourth panels being a second facing panel pair, the panels of said one facing pair being of a width no greater than the width of the panels of the second facing pair;

2. first, second, third and fourth top closure flaps hingedly attached to the upper edges of said first, second, third, and fourth panels, respectively, said closure flaps being adapted to be folded over into overlapped relation with each other to close the top;
 3. holding means securing the overwrap to the first and third closure flaps, but not to the second and fourth flaps, whereby said second and fourth closure flaps can be folded over leaving upstanding overwrap, and said first and third closure flaps can subsequently be folded over together with the overwrap secured thereto and with simultaneous creasing of the said upstanding overwrap, and with said first and third closure flaps overlapping said second and fourth closure flaps.
13. A method of gift wrapping a pre-wrapped pre-formed box from the lay-flat box condition, the box including first and second pairs of facing side wall panels, each facing panel of one pair being hingedly connected to both panels of the other pair so as to form a tube having an open end, each of



one pair of facing panels having at the open end of the tube an end flap to which an outer wrap is secured, the wrap closely surrounding the panels and said facing end flaps, which includes the steps of pressing two hinge connections so as to form an erected tube, folding in the end flaps with their secured wrap to leave therebetween upstanding wrap to each side of the folded-in facing end flaps, bending in the said upstanding wrap over the folded-in end flaps, and sealing the wrap.

14. A method as claimed in Claim 13 in which the end flaps and the wrap secured thereto are folded in simultaneously, and in which the said upstanding wrap remaining to one side of the end flaps is bent in only after the upstanding wrap to the other side of the end flaps has been bent in.
15. A method as claimed in Claim 11 or 12 in which the upstanding wrap is bent in about an edge of a panel of the other pair.
16. A pre-wrapped box in the lay-flat condition constructed and arranged substantially as described with reference to the accompanying drawings.
17. A lay-flat pre-wrapped box as claimed in Claim 1 erectable to form a wrapped box as claimed in Claim 11.



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18. An erected pre-wrapped box constructed and arranged substantially as described with reference to the accompanying drawings.
 19. A method of wrapping a box substantially as described with reference to the accompanying drawings.
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