

Honeycomb wrap

EXPANDING DIE-CUT KRAFT · ROLL FORM · NO DISPENSER

CP-VF-HC24 600 mm × 75 m roll

There is nothing to assemble and nothing to set up. A roll goes on a bar and the wrap is drawn off it by hand, so this sheet covers hanging the roll, judging the length and getting the sheet round the item. The one thing worth learning properly is the length — the sheet expands as it comes, so what looks like enough on the core is not what ends up in your hand.

READ FIRST

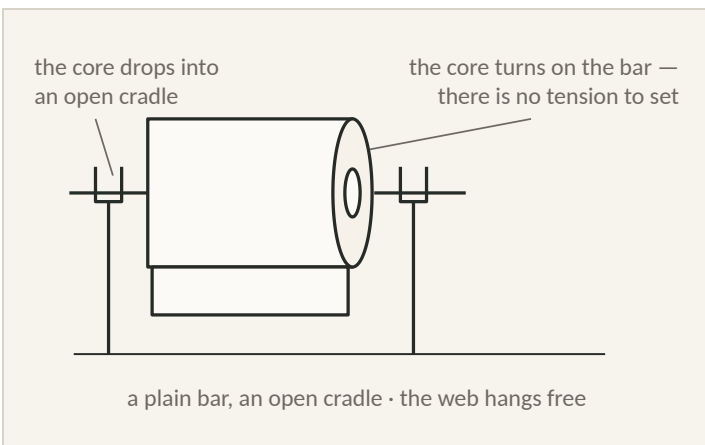
- ! Draw the sheet, do not snatch it. A steady pull opens every cell on the way out; a snatch opens the first half metre and drags the rest off flat.
- ! Judge the length against the item, not against the carton. The wrap goes round what is being protected; the carton is a separate decision made after it.
- ! Cut long rather than short. A sheet a hand too long is folded in; a sheet a hand too short leaves a corner out, and the corner is where the damage happens.
- ! Do not re-roll an expanded sheet. It will not go back to anything like roll density and it will jam the bar for whoever is next.
- ! Keep rolls dry and upright. A damp web has no cell strength at all, and a roll stood on its side takes a flat that never comes out of it.
- ! Wrap the item, not the void. If there is space left above the wrapped item, that space is a filling job and wrap is an expensive way to do it.

AT THE BENCH

Rolls per pallet layer	6, upright
Layers per pallet	3
Tools required	A bar at bench height
Required consumable	None — the cells hold each other
Wrapping time, after practice	11 seconds

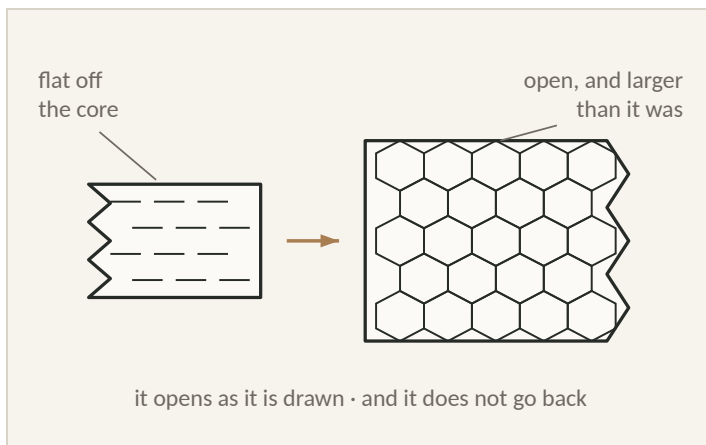
AT THE BAR, STEPS 1 TO 4

1 Hang the roll on the bar



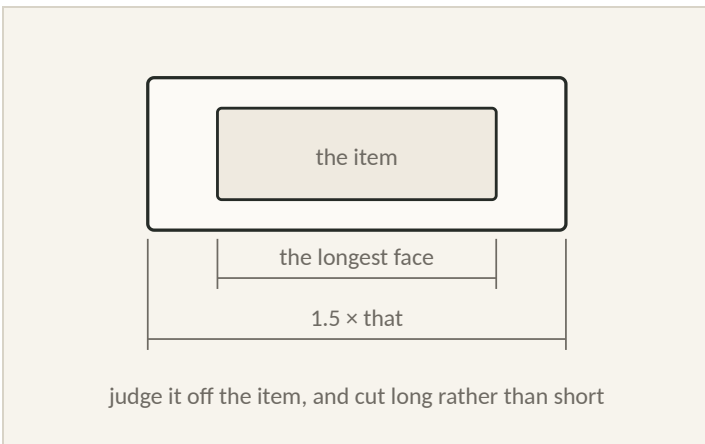
The roll goes on a plain bar at bench height with a clear metre of bench in front of it. There is no dispenser to set, no tension to adjust and nothing to power — the core turns on the bar and the web comes off under a hand. Centre the roll rather than pushing it to one end: the web is drawn square off a centred roll and at an angle off one that is not.

2 Draw it off and let it open



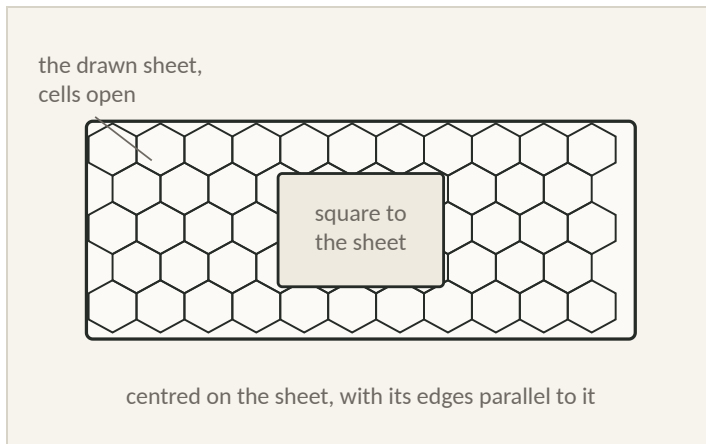
Pull steadily with one hand. The web leaves the core flat and opens into cells as it comes, which is the whole mechanism and it happens without help. A snatch opens the first stretch and drags the rest off flat, and a flat sheet is a sheet doing none of the job it was specified for. If a sheet has come off flat, it does not open afterwards by being worked.

3 Judge the length before you cut



Measure against the item, never against the carton. One and a half times the longest face is the working figure for a single wrap, and it is generous on purpose: the surplus is folded in at the ends and is doing useful work there. Cut long rather than short. A wrap a hand too short leaves a corner out, and a corner is where a parcel gets damaged.

4 Lay the item on square



Put the item down in the middle of the sheet with its long axis along the sheet's. An item set down off centre runs out of wrap on one side before the other side is used up, and an item set down skewed leaves two corners covered and two not. Neither is recoverable once the first fold is over.

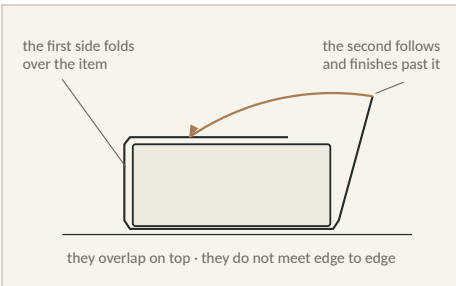
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CP-VF-HC24 600 mm × 75 m roll

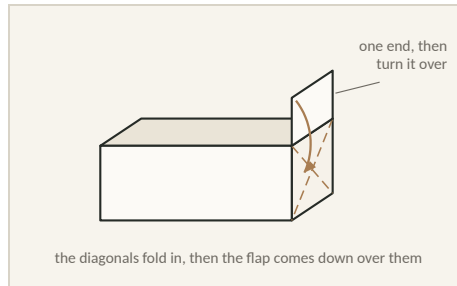
WRAPPING, STEPS 5 TO 7

5 Bring the long sides over first



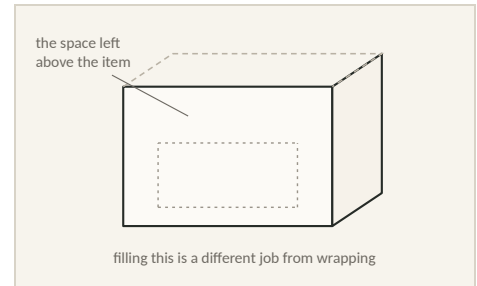
The two long sides come over the item and finish on top of it, overlapping rather than meeting edge to edge. The overlap is what holds: the cells on one face catch the cells on the other, which is why nothing has to be taped round the item. A wrap held by tension alone is a wrap that opens in the first hour of transit.

6 Tuck the ends in



Fold each end down over the item and tuck the surplus underneath, the way a parcel is wrapped in paper. Do one end, turn the parcel over, do the other. Nothing is fastened at either end. If an end will not stay in, the sheet was cut short and the fix is at step three rather than here.

7 Put it in the outer



The wrapped item goes into the shipping carton and the carton takes the handling. Whatever space is left above and around it is a filling job, not a wrapping one — specify CP-VF-CR18 for it. Filling a headspace with honeycomb works perfectly well and costs several times what it should, which is the most common way this family gets over-specified.

IF A WRAP WILL NOT HOLD

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	FIX
The sheet comes off flat	It is being snatched rather than drawn, or the roll is binding on the bar	Pull steadily with one hand and let the web do the work. If it still comes flat, take the roll off and check the core is round
The wrap opens on the bench	The sheet was cut short and the ends have nothing to tuck under	Cut to one and a half times the longest face and fold the surplus in. A wrap holds on overlap, not on tension
The item moves inside the wrap	One pass round a shape that is not flat, so two faces are uncovered	Second wrap at ninety degrees to the first. Two passes on an awkward item, always
The roll will not turn	The core has been crushed, usually by standing the roll on its side	Take it out of service. A flattened core binds on every revolution and the web tears at the selvage
Cells are torn along one edge	The web has been drawn against the bar's end rather than square off the roll	Centre the roll on the bar. The edge of the web is what holds the sheet together while it is being drawn
Wrapped parcels rattle in the carton	The wrap is doing a filling job it was not specified for	The wrap goes on the item and CP-VF-CR18 goes round it. Wrap is not fill and costs several times as much

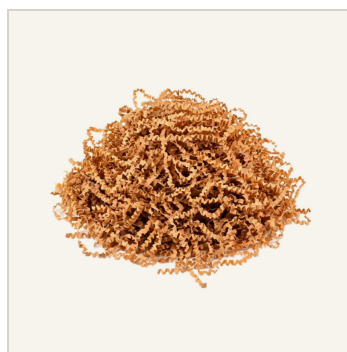
WHAT GOES IN WITH IT



CP-CTN-RSC1

Shipping carton, RSC

The outer. The wrap protects the item; the carton is what the handling happens to.



CP-VF-CR18

Crinkle void fill

For the volume left above and around a wrapped item, which is a filling job and not a wrapping one.



CP-TP-G70

Water-activated paper tape

Closing the outer, so the sealed parcel is kraft throughout and goes out in one piece.

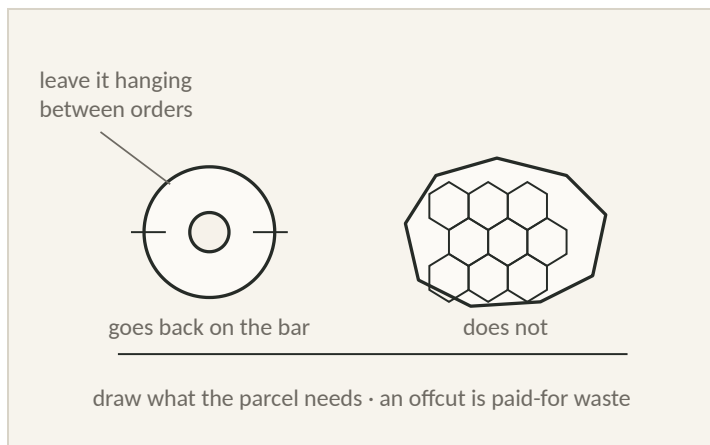
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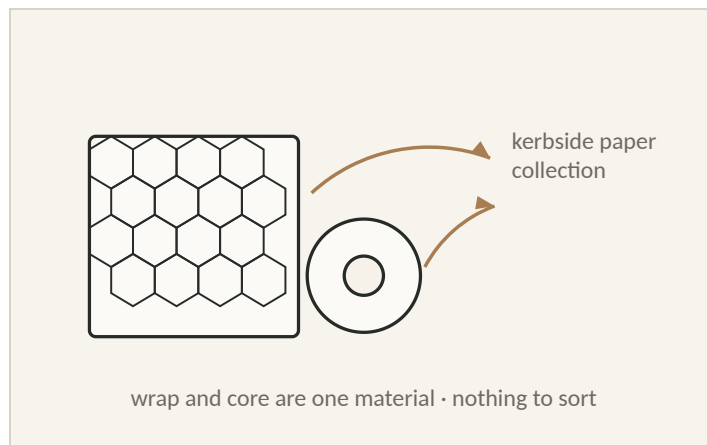
THE PART ROLL, AND THE WAY OUT

8 Leave the part roll where it is



A part roll goes straight back on the bar and there is nothing to reset for the next order. A drawn sheet does not go back at all: it will not re-roll to anything like roll density, and an attempt to do it jams the bar for whoever is on the bench next. Draw what the parcel needs and no more, because everything past that has been paid for and is now waste.

9 One way out, and the core goes with it



The wrap is kraft with a die cut in it and nothing else — no coating, no laminate, no adhesive, no added colour. It goes into kerbside paper collection exactly as it is, and so does the core it came off, because the core is the same paper. A parcel wrapped in this and closed with paper tape leaves as one material, which is the difference from film and the reason most benches make this substitution first.

STORAGE

Before make-up

- Store pallets single height, wrapped, off the floor.
- Keep rolls upright on their cores. A roll laid on its side takes a flat that does not come out, and a flattened roll draws unevenly for the rest of its length.
- Keep dry. A damp web has no cell strength and does not recover when it dries.
- There is no shelf life on a dry roll. The limit is the core, and the core is damaged by how the roll is stood rather than by time.

END OF LIFE

After the last trip

- The expanded wrap goes into kerbside paper collection exactly as it is.
- The core goes the same way. It is the same kraft as the web, so there is nothing on the bench that has to be sorted from anything else.
- A parcel wrapped in this and closed with paper tape is one material from the outer carton inwards, which is the whole point of specifying it over film.
- Do not send expanded wrap back into a returns pool. It has already yielded and it will not go back on a core.

Almost every fault on this wrap is a length fault, and length is the one judgement the bench actually makes: the sheet expands on the way out, so what looks like enough on the roll is not what ends up in the hand. If parcels are opening in transit, watch how much is being drawn before looking at how it is being folded.

ROLL HANDLING

Stack height, palletised	1 pallet – do not double-stack
Storage position	Upright on the core, wrapped, off the floor
Opened roll	Leave it on the bar; rewrap if it is going back
Crushed core	Scrap the roll – a flattened core binds and the web tears at the edge

Check the load limit before despatch. The wrap carries one cushioning figure and one expansion ratio, and both are held on the spec sheet. So is the reason a drawn sheet will not go back. Read all three there, not from a bench card; a figure copied onto a card is a figure that goes stale.

BENCH SETUP

Working a roll

- Hang the roll at bench height, centred on the bar, with a clear metre in front of it. The sheet expands as it comes and it needs somewhere to go.
- Draw with one hand and keep the other on the item. There is no second operation: the sheet that comes off is the sheet that goes on.
- Tear across rather than reaching for a blade. The web parts cleanly and a knife on a bench is a knife that eventually finds a hand.
- Fold the surplus in rather than trimming it. An offcut is wrap that was paid for and is now waste, and the fold is doing useful work at the end of the parcel.

WRAPPING TIME, AFTER PRACTICE

CP-VF-HC24, one wrap	11 seconds
CP-VF-HC24, two wraps crossed	19 seconds – the second pass is most of it
Bubble film, one wrap	13 seconds