

Jan. 6, 1948.

W. A. RINGLER

2,433,867

PAPER BAG

Filed Jan. 28, 1944.

3 Sheets--Sheet 1

File. 1.

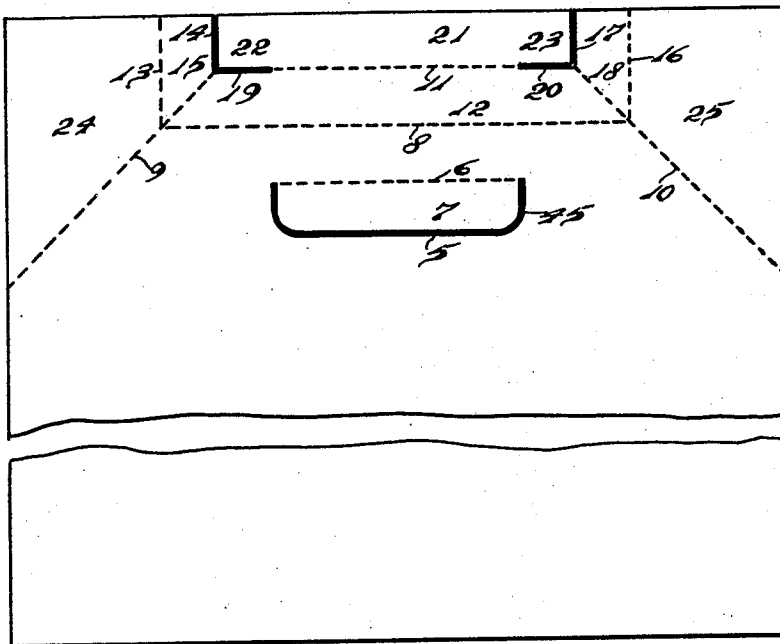
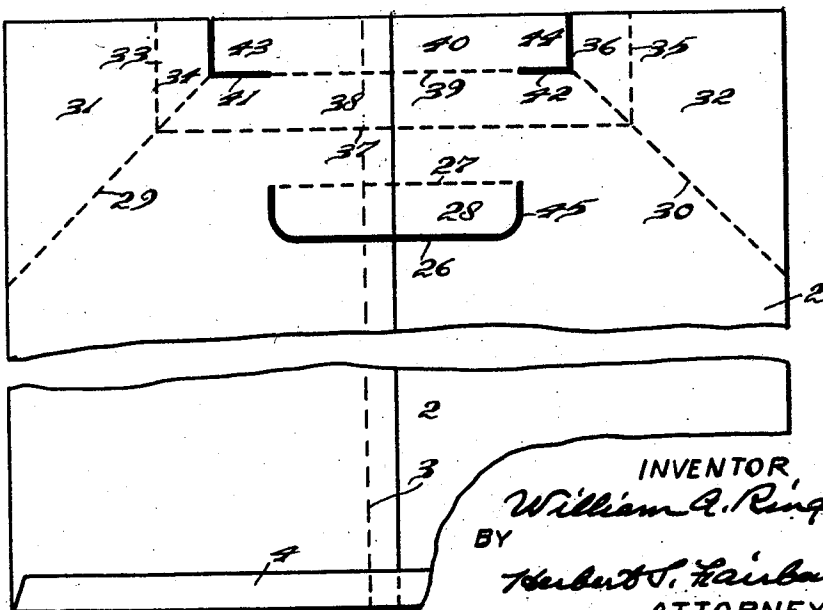


Fig. 2.



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FIG. 3.

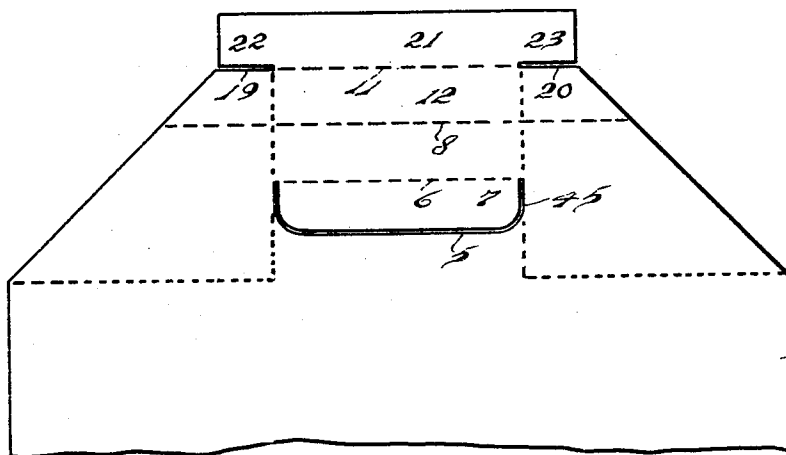


FIG. 4.

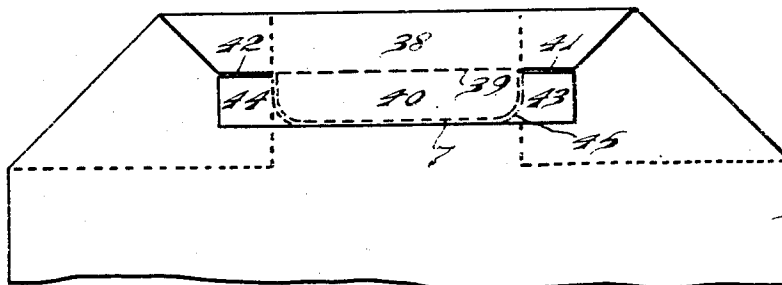
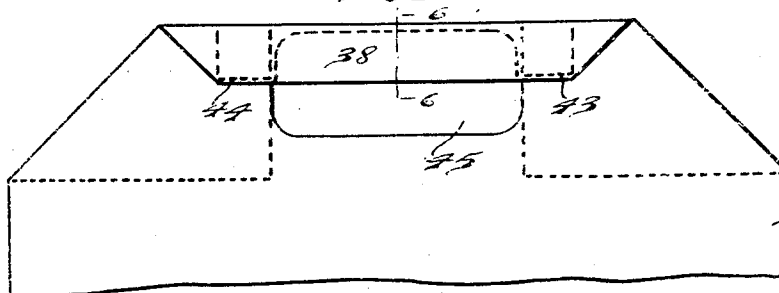


FIG. 5.



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FIG. 7.

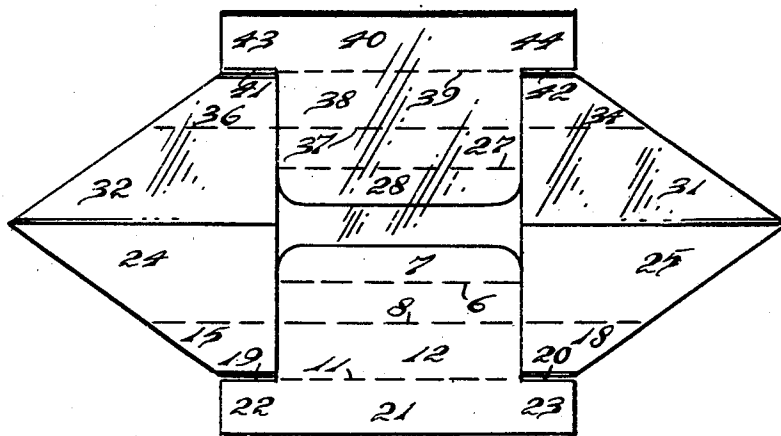


FIG. 8.

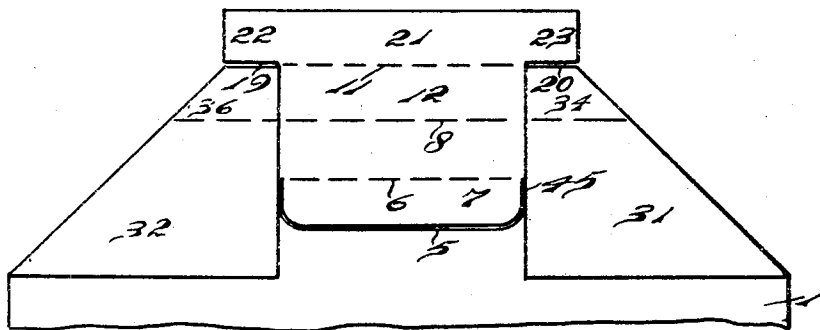
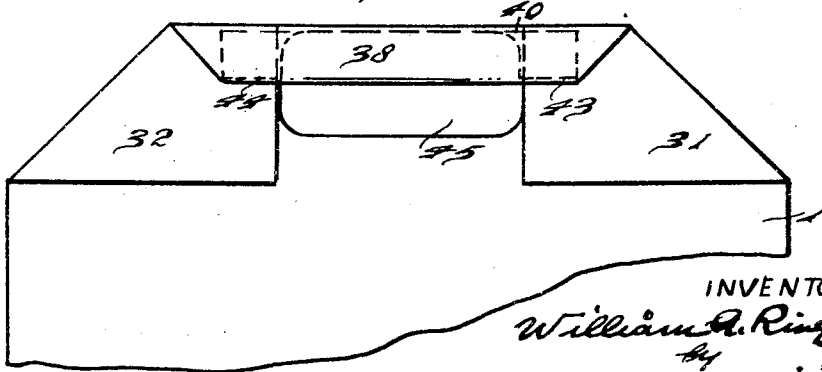


FIG. 9.



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Application January 28, 1944, Serial No. 519,982

1 Claim. (Cl. 229—68)

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The object of this invention is to devise a novel paper bag, and relates more particularly to a novel construction and arrangement of the bag at its open end portion whereby folds are formed to provide a strong carrying handle which cooperates with infolded portions at opposite marginal portions of the bag.

A further object of the invention is to devise a novel construction and arrangement of a paper bag wherein the slits and weakened lines can be made simultaneously with the printing of any desired advertising matter on the bag.

With the foregoing and other objects in view as will hereinafter clearly appear, my invention comprehends a novel paper bag.

It further comprehends a novel paper bag having at its open end portion a novel construction and arrangement of slits and weakened lines contributing to form folds and flaps which can be utilized to form an improved grasping handle and effect the closing of the open end of the bag.

Other novel features of construction and advantage will appear in the detailed description and the appended claims.

For the purpose of illustrating the invention, I have shown in the accompanying drawings preferred embodiments thereof which I have found in practice to give satisfactory and reliable results. It is, however, to be understood that these embodiments are typical only, and that the various instrumentalities of which the invention consists can be variously arranged and organized, and the invention is not limited to the exact arrangement and organization of these instrumentalities as herein shown.

Figure 1 is a plan view of one side of a paper bag, embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is a plan view of the opposite side of the bag.

Figure 3 is a plan view showing folds at opposite portions of the bag infolded between the sides.

Figure 4 is a plan view showing the relation of parts when the handle and locking folds are folded down against a side of the bag.

Figure 5 is a plan view showing the bag as having its open end closed and the grasping handle in its completed form.

Figure 6 is a section on line 6—6 of Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a view looking down on the open end of the bag showing the relation the parts assume during the infolding of the corner folds.

Figure 8 is a plan view of the bag showing an-

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other manner of infolding the corner folds exterior of a side of the bag.

Figure 9 is a plan view with the corner folds exterior of the bag and the carrying handle in its completed form.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings—

1 designates one side of a paper bag embodying my invention, and 2 designates the opposite side.

The bag as to its body portion may be formed in any desired or conventional manner, and, as illustrated, the blank from which the bag is formed is retained in bag formation by a vertical flap 3 and a bottom flap 4 secured to the body portion. Any desired arrangement and location of flaps for such purpose may be employed.

The side 1 of the bag has a slit 5 and a weakened line 6 contributing to form a fold 7 extending laterally of the bag.

A laterally extending weakened line 8 contributes with weakened lines 9 and 10 converging from opposite marginal portions of the bag towards its open end, and with a laterally extending weakened line 11 to form a handle fold 12. A weakened line 13 and a slit 14 contribute with line 9 to form a fold 15. A weakened line 16 contributes with a slit 17 to form a fold 18. Slits 19 and 20 with slits 14 and 17 and line 11 contribute to form a locking fold 21 and locking flaps or tabs 22 and 23. The lines 9 and 10 contribute to form corner folds 24 and 25.

The opposite side 2 of the bag is provided with weakened lines, slits, folds and flaps in registry with those of the side 1.

The side 2 has a slit 26 which contributes with a weakened line 27 to form a fold 28. Weakened lines 29 and 30 contribute to form folds 31 and 32. A weakened line 33 contributes to form a fold 34, and, in a similar manner, a weakened line 35 contributes to form a fold 36. A weakened line 37 provides for the bending of a handle fold 38, which latter is connected by a weakened line 39 with a locking fold 40. Angular slits 41 and 42 contribute to form locking flaps or tabs 43 and 44 at the ends of the locking fold 40.

The slits 5 and 26 form openings 45.

The manner in which the open end of the bag is closed and the parts folded to form a grasping handle locked with the sides of the bag will now be apparent to those skilled in this art and is as follows:

Referring first to Figures 1 to 7 inclusive, the

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side folds 24 and 31 and the opposite side folds 25 and 32 are infolded between the sides from the position seen in Figures 1 and 2 into that seen in Figure 3. This step will be clearly understood from Figure 7.

The upper portion of the bag is then folded downwardly on lines 8 and 37 into the position seen in Figure 4.

The locking folds 40 and 21 and 7 and 28 are passed through the opening 45 and bent upwardly to form a grasping handle.

The locking flaps or tabs 43 and 44 and 22 and 23 extend beyond the ends of the openings 45 to retain the handle in assembled position.

The folds 14 and 34 and the folds 18 and 36 with the infolds at opposite portions of the bag increase the strength of the handle and distribute the carrying strains to the sides of the bag.

In Figures 8 and 9, instead of having the folds 24 and 31 and the folds 25 and 32 infolded between the sides of the bag, they are infolded to be exterior of a side of the bag, see Figure 8.

In Figure 9, the handle folds 12 and 38 have been folded over the side 1, and the locking folds 21 and 40 have been passed through the openings 45 and bent upwardly. The folds 15 and 18, the folds 34 and 36 and the ends of the handle folds 12 and 38 overhang the infolded side folds and retain them in their folded conditions.

When the side folds are infolded between the sides of the bag as in Figure 5, the folds 15 and 18, the folds 34 and 36 and the ends of the handle folds 12 and 38 preferably overhang the infolded side folds.

Such construction and arrangement in both cases reinforce the carrying handle and effectively close the open end of the bag.

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

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A carry bag comprising front and back walls and being open at one end, a finger opening through the walls of the bag adjacent the open end thereof, locking tongues adapted to pass through the finger opening formed in the walls of the bag and having free end portions, said tongues and free end portions being adapted to be passed through the finger opening in the walls of the bag, weakened lines in the walls of the bag and extending divergently downwardly to the sides of the bag from the lower corners of the free end portions of the locking tongues respectively and defining corner folds, weakened lines in the walls of the bag extending transversely between said divergent weakened lines intermediate the upper edge of the finger opening and the base of the locking tongues and weakened lines in the walls of the bag extending vertically from the open end of the bag to the points of intersection of said transversely extending lines and said divergently extending lines, said transversely extending lines and said divergently extending lines defining a closure flap fold.

WILLIAM A. RINGLER.

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