Feb. 22, 1938. M. E. SEIFER 2,109,034

HANDLE AND LOCKING MEMBER FOR PASTEBOARD CONTAINERS AND THE LIKE

Filed Sept. 29, 1934

Fig. 1.

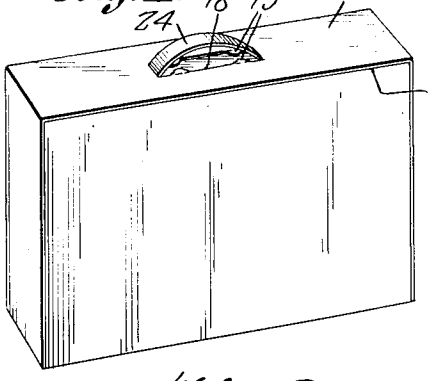


Fig. 2.

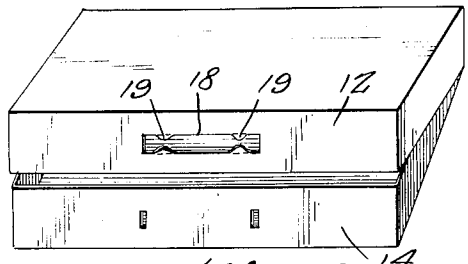


Fig. 3.

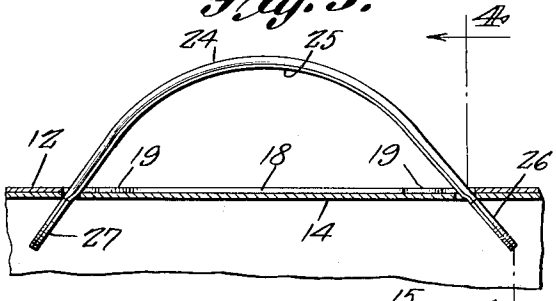


Fig. 4.

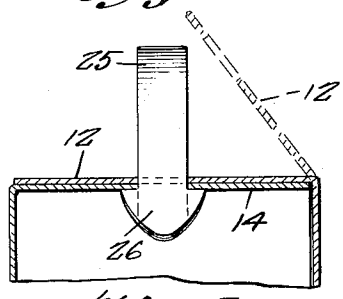


Fig. 5.

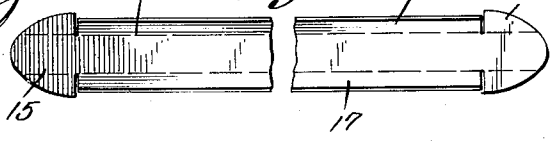


Fig. 6.

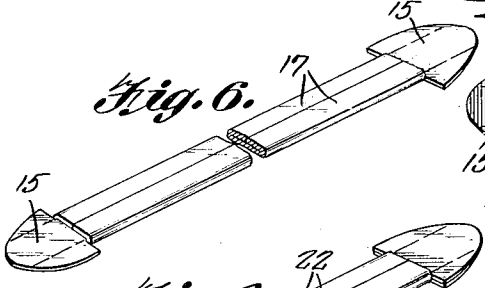


Fig. 7.

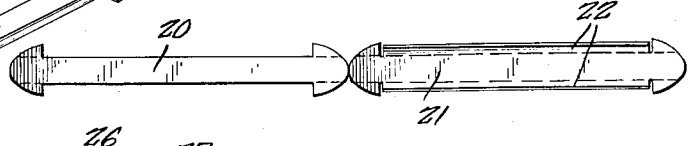


Fig. 8.

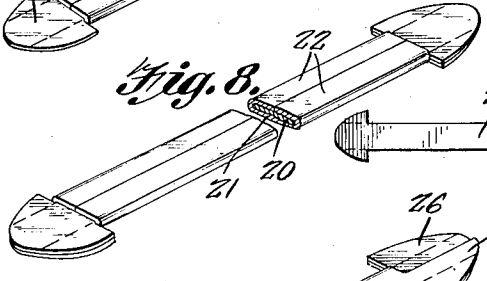
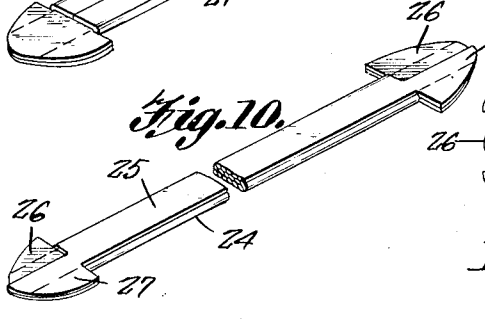


Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Morton E. Seifer, INVENTOR

BY Victor J. Evans & Co.

ATTORNEY

WITNESS: P. A. Hickey

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HANDLE AND LOCKING MEMBER FOR PASTEBOARD CONTAINERS AND THE LIKE

Morton Elias Seifer, New York, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Stanley Patents, Inc., a corporation of New York

Application September 29, 1934, Serial No. 746,180

3 Claims. (Cl. 229—52)

The object of the invention is to provide a carrying handle for use with pasteboard or paper containers usually made from flat stock and folded into their desired shape, the handle being of a character that will permit it being readily attached to the container; to provide a handle made from the same stock as the container, but so constructed that it is reinforced where gripped by the handle, so that there may be no danger, in ordinary use, of its breaking; to provide a reinforced construction of handle which will leave smooth edges throughout the hand-engaging area to avoid the likelihood of cutting the fingers of the user; to provide a handle construction of the kind indicated which may be readily stamped out and folded into the desired form, thus providing for not only a simple but a cheap construction; and generally to provide a pasteboard container attachment of the kind indicated which provides for effectively locking the container, in addition to providing a carrying means therefor.

With this object in view, the invention consists of a construction and combination of parts, of which preferred embodiments are illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a conventional pasteboard or paper container showing the invention applied in operative position.

Figure 2 is a view similar to Figure 1 but showing the container in partially open position.

Figure 3 is a sectional view through the upper wall of the container in the plane of the handle.

Figure 4 is a transverse sectional view in the plane indicated by the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a plan view of one form of handle blank.

Figure 6 is a perspective view showing the blank of Figure 5 folded.

Figure 7 is a plan view of still another form of handle blank.

Figure 8 is a perspective view showing the blank of Figure 7 in folded position.

Figure 9 is a plan view of the blank of the preferred form of handle.

Figure 10 is a perspective view of the blank of Figure 9 in folded condition.

The invention is designed to be used as an element to provide a carrying means for pasteboard containers where either two flaps fold down upon each other in the closing operation, or where the two sections close one into the other, as shown in Figure 2 of the drawing, when the end or top 12 of one section overlies the top wall 14 of the other. The wall 14 whether it be a folding flap in itself or an end wall of the container is provided with transverse slots of a width approximating the thickness of the handle and of a length equal to the width of the hand-engaging portion of the handle.

In any case, the handle is made of flat stock but may be stamped, as shown in Figure 5, with the terminal arrow-shaped extremities 15, being scored longitudinally to provide the fold lines 16 so as to provide the wing portions 17. The arrow heads 15 at their widest points equal the combined width of the handle and wing portions 17, the blank being slit adjacent its extremities to separate the ends of the wing portions from the arrow heads. The wing portions are then folded in, as shown in Figure 6, so that the thickness of the handle is the double thickness of the stock used. The handle thereby becomes reinforced and the edges are smooth throughout their length, so that there is nothing to irritate the fingers or hand of the user when employing the device.

In that form of handle shown in Figure 5, while the hand carrying area is of double thickness, the heads 15 are of single thickness, but those portions of the heads extending laterally beyond the edges of the handle may be folded in in attaching the handle, so that the heads may be inserted through the slots in the container, when the previously folded in portions spring back to their original shape and the handle thus becomes locked in the flap or end wall 14 of the container.

The flap or end wall 12 is locked by means of the handle because of being provided with a slot or opening 18 of a width equal to the length of the slots in the flap or wall 14 and equal in length to the spacing of said slots in the wall 14. In forming the slot 18, projections 19 are left on the edges, these projections being arranged in pairs adjacent the ends of the slots 18 so that they must be sprung from their normal plane when the handle is inserted through the slot 14. The handle is thus forced past the projections 19 so that it extends through the wall or flap 12 in the spaces defined by the pairs of projections 19 and the ends of the slot 18. The projections 19 constitute the locking feature of the device in connection with the handle.

In that form of handle shown in Figure 7, the plan of the handle in Figure 5 generally is carried out with the exception that the handle portion proper is of double thickness by reason of the blank being cut with an extension 20 similar in form to the section 21 but omitting the wings. The section 20 is then folded down longitudinally on the section 21 and the wings 22

are folded over it, the heads **23** in this form then being of double thickness since the extension section **20** is formed with heads as well as the main section **21**. This reinforced form of handle is used identically as that form shown in Figure 5. The preferred form of handle shown in Figure 9 effects the same result, so far as reinforcement is concerned, as that form shown in Figure 7, but the blank is made approximately three times the width of the actual handle, so as to provide a main section **24** and wing sections **25** of the same width as the main section, the one wing section being folded under against the main section, and the second wing section folded under against the first. The blank is cut to provide the arrow heads **26** at its extremities and is also formed to provide the half heads **27** at the extremity of each wing section. But in folding, the half head sections of one wing lie against the head of the main section on the opposite side from that with which the particular wing is connected. The construction, however, provides for dual thickness of heads with this particular form of reinforcement.

The two forms of handle shown in Figures 8 and 10 are attached and employed in the same way as was described in connection with the form shown in Figures 5 and 6.

The invention having been described, what is claimed as new and useful is:

1. A handle of the kind indicated comprising a blank constituting a main portion and an extension foldable down against the main portion, both the extension and the main portion being formed with tapering shaped heads, and the main portion being formed with lateral wings foldable down against the extension, the heads being of greater width than the main portion at their points of juncture with the latter to provide shoulders.

2. A handle of the kind indicated comprising a blank constituting a main portion, an auxiliary portion superimposed thereon, the main portion and the auxiliary portion being formed with tapering-shaped heads and the main portion being formed with lateral wings foldable down against the auxiliary portion, the heads being of greater width than the main portion at their points of juncture with the latter to provide shoulders.

3. A handle of the kind indicated comprising a blank folded to produce a three-ply hand-hold structure, two of said plys being formed with tapering-shaped heads, said heads being of greater width than the main portion of said plys at their line of juncture with the latter, to provide shoulders whereby the heads are of two-ply and the main portion of three-ply.

MORTON ELIAS SEIFER.