June 13, 1933. C. G. EATON 1,914,113

PAPER BAG

Filed Nov. 21, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

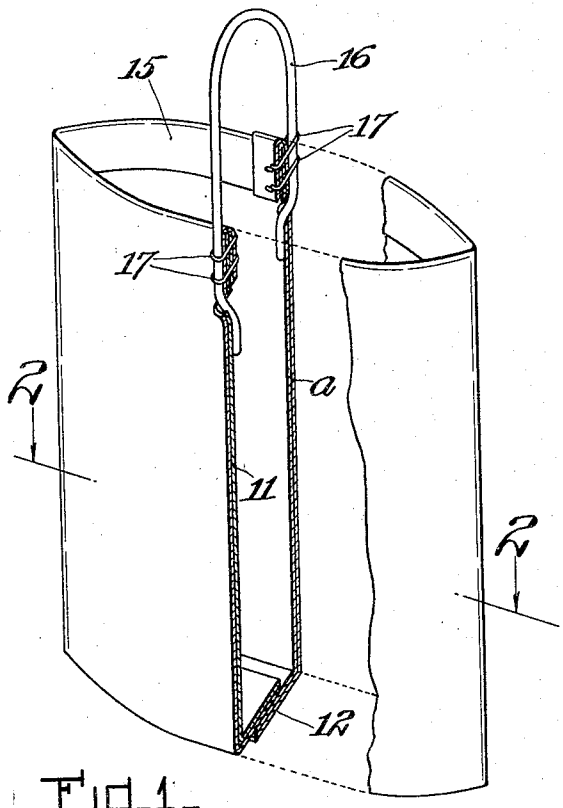


Fig. 1.

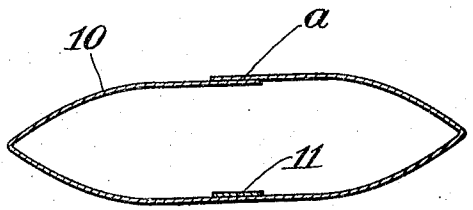


Fig. 2.

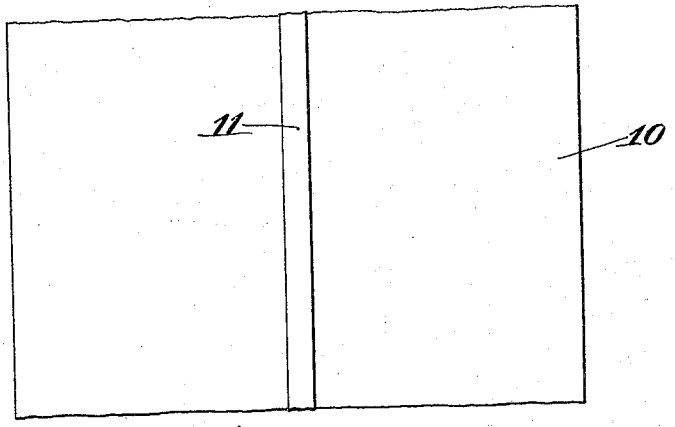


Fig. 3.

INVENTOR:
Carleton G. Eaton
by Macleod, Calver, Copeland & Dike
Attys.

June 13, 1933. C. G. EATON 1,914,113

PAPER BAG

Filed Nov. 21, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

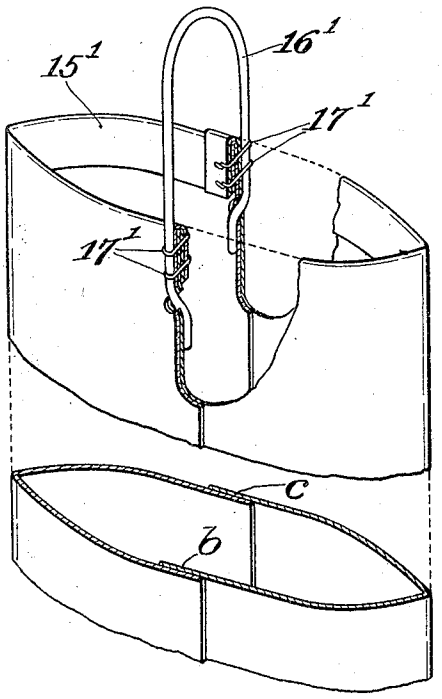


Fig. 4.

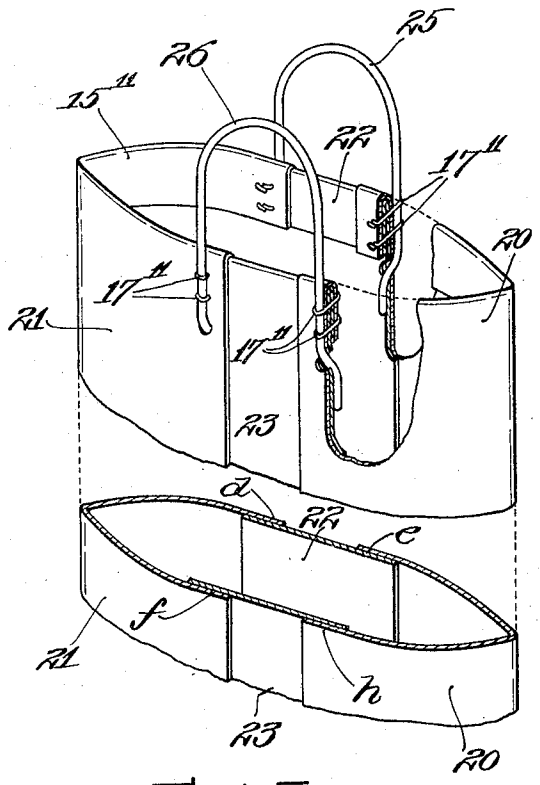


Fig. 5.

INVENTOR:
Carleton G. Eaton
by Macleod, Calver, Copeland & Dike
Attys.

Patented June 13, 1933 1,914,113

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CARLETON G. EATON, OF WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO A. M. EATON PAPER COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MASSACHUSETTS

PAPER BAG

Application filed November 21, 1931. Serial No. 576,448.

This invention relates to paper shopping bags and has for its object the provision of a shopping bag of simple yet rugged construction made entirely of paper. This application is a continuation in part of my copending application, Serial No. 450,127, filed May 6, 1930.

It is a common practice to make paper shopping bags by folding a blank of paper to tubular form and then close one end by folding in regular sack fashion to form a bottom. Separate handles are secured near their ends to opposite side walls adjacent the open end of the bag. The maximum carrying power of a bag of this construction is about 35 to 40 pounds and consequently this bag is not adapted for the rough usage to which shopping bags are often subjected. This bag is known as an ordinary paper shopping bag.

In my copending application, Serial No. 202,774, filed July 1, 1927, I have described a very rugged bag constructed entirely of paper and which has a carrying power of more than twice that of the ordinary shopping bag. This bag is constructed the same as the ordinary shopping bag except that a pair of paper strips are glued to the opposite side walls of the body of the bag and extend from the ends of the handles and are overlapped in the bottom.

The present invention utilizes the principle underlying the bag construction described in my copending application, Serial No. 202,774, filed July 1, 1927. In accordance with the invention the seam or seams formed by overlapping the adjacent lateral edges of one or more blanks forming the body of the bag is utilized as a reenforcement extending from the carrying handles into the bottom of the bag.

The invention will be more clearly understood from the following description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings: in which,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view partly broken away of one bag construction embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken upon the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a blank from which is made the body of the bag illustrated in Fig. 1; and

Figs. 4 and 5 are perspective views partly broken away of modified bag constructions embodying the invention.

One form of bag construction embodying the invention is illustrated in Figs. 1 to 3 of the accompanying drawings. This bag is made from a single blank of paper 10 having a paper reenforcing strip 11 centrally adhered thereto and extending longitudinally thereof from one end to the other. The blank is folded in the usual manner to tubular form to bring its lateral edges together in overlapped relation and the overlapped portions are adhered together, as by adhesive, to form a seam *a* in the side wall of the bag opposite that to which the reenforcement 11 is secured. The edges of one end of the tube are overlapped in usual sack fashion and secured together to provide a bottom 12 in which the reenforcement 11 and the seam *a* are overlapped. The edge of the other end of the tube is folded inward to provide an inturned fold 15. A handle 16 extends between the reenforcement 11 and the seam *a* and is secured thereto, as by rivets 17 passing through the same.

The bag illustrated in Fig. 4 is formed from two blanks having their lateral edges overlapped and adhered together to form a tube, the overlapped lateral edges providing seams *b* and *c* in opposite sides. The edges of one end of the tube are overlapped in usual sack fashion to provide a bottom (not shown) and the edge of the other end of the tube is folded to provide an inturned fold 15′. A handle 16′ extends between and is secured as by rivets 17′ passing through the seams *b* and *c*.

The bag illustrated in Fig. 5 is formed by securing together side blanks 20 and 21 and intermediate blanks 22 and 23. Two of the adjacent edges of the blanks 20 and 21 overlap the blank 22 and are secured thereto, as by glueing to provide seams *d* and *e*, while the other two adjacent edges of the blanks 20 and 21 overlap the blank 23 and are similarly secured thereto to provide seams *f* and *h*. Handles 25 and 26 extend between the

seams *d* and *e* and between the seams *f* and *h* respectively and are secured thereto as by rivets 17″. In other respects, the bag is similar to the constructions shown in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, namely, it is folded in usual sack fashion to provide a bottom (not shown) and an inturned fold 15″ at its open end.

I claim:

1. A paper shopping bag with an open top and closed bottom, said bag being formed from a blank of paper folded to tubular form and having its lateral edges overlapped and secured together, and forming reenforcing means on one side of the bag, a paper reenforcement extending longitudinally on the opposite side of the tube, the end edges at one end of the tube being overlapped to form the bottom, said overlapped lateral edges and said paper reenforcement providing continuous reenforcing means at opposite sides of the bag and at the bottom, and handle means secured to said reenforcing means.

2. A paper shopping bag with an open top and closed bottom, with continuous reenforcing means at opposite sides and at the bottom, said bag being formed from at least one blank of paper folded to tubular form and having adjacent lateral edges overlapped and secured together at the bottom and sides, the end edges at one end of the tube being overlapped to form the bottom, said overlapped lateral edge providing the reenforcing means on at least one side of the bag extending from the top into its bottom, the reenforcing means on the other side also extending from the top into the bottom, and handle means secured to the oppositely disposed reenforcing means.

3. A paper shopping bag comprising a body of sheet paper of tubular form open at one end and closed at the other end to form a bottom, said body being formed from a plurality of blanks having their adjacent lateral edges overlapped and secured together, said overlapped portions forming continuous reenforcing means on opposite sides of the bag and at the bottom, and handle means secured to said reenforcing means.

4. A paper shopping bag comprising a body of sheet paper of tubular form open at one end and closed at the other end to form a bottom and having reenforcing means at opposite sides, said body being formed from a plurality of blanks having their adjacent lateral edges overlapped and secured together at the bottom and sides, said overlapped portions forming spaced reenforcing means on at least one side of the bag and bottom, and handle means secured to said reenforcing means.

5. A paper shopping bag comprising a body of sheet paper of tubular form open at one end and closed at the other end to form a bottom, said body being formed from a pair of blanks having their adjacent lateral edges overlapped and secured together, said overlapped portions forming reenforcing means on opposite sides of the bag and bottom, and handle means secured to said reenforcing means.

6. A paper shopping bag comprising a body of sheet paper of tubular form open at one end and closed at the other end to form a bottom, a handle secured at its ends to each of the opposite side walls near said open end, said body being formed from two blanks overlapping an intermediate blank in each of said opposite side walls, said overlapped portions forming continuous paper reenforcements extending from the ends of said handle longitudinally of the bag and across the bottom.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CARLETON G. EATON.