May 1, 1945. E. BORBÉ 2,374,645

PARCEL CARRIER

Filed March 19, 1943

Fig. 1

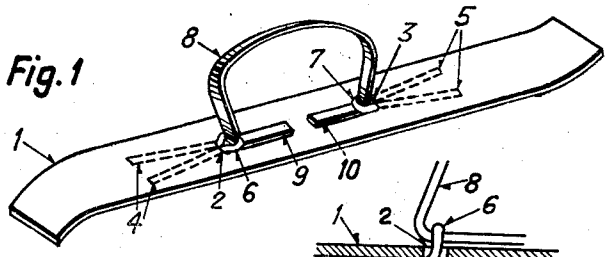
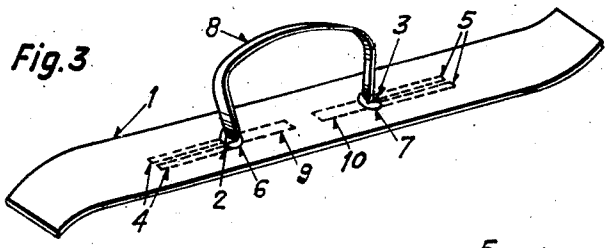


Fig. 2

Fig. 3



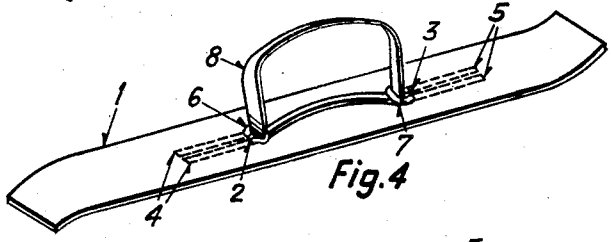


Fig. 4

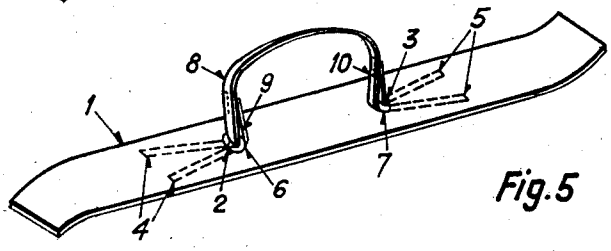


Fig. 5

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PARCEL CARRIER

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1 Claim. (Cl. 229—52)

The parcel carriers at present in use consist of a gummed sticking strip and of a carrying handle of canvas, cloth, bast and the like, the ends of which are carried through openings underneath the sticking strip and fastened there. It is obvious that in parcel carriers of this kind the sticking strip itself, at those spots in which the carrying handle is passing through it, has to withstand the stresses originating at the handle. Since the use of parcel carriers is not restricted to the lightest parcels only, but should also extend to heavier parcels, it follows that the spot at which the sticking strip is pierced by the carrying handle should be reinforced in view of the fact that, even when using tough papers, the necessary strength could not otherwise be secured. It is therefore usual to provide such spots with reinforcements in the shape of cross strips of paper, cardboard and the like. But even the use of these auxiliary means does not enable the parcel carriers to withstand heavy stresses.

It has therefore been suggested to dispose on the lower face of the sticking strip certain auxiliary organs and to fasten the carrying handle to these. A reinforcement of the parcel carrier is doubtless secured by means of these auxiliary organs, but such solutions are still not fully satisfactory, since the forces acting on the handle, although partly taken up by the auxiliary organs, have still—for the greater part—to be taken up by the sticking strip. Moreover, such known realisations with auxiliary organs involve the further drawback that the auxiliary organs are liable to come off and the sticking strip to be torn up simultaneously.

The present invention refers to a parcel carrier suitable for withstanding the heaviest stress and in which the sticking strip cannot be torn up under any ordinary circumstances, even when carrying the heaviest load. This is attained by an entirely new way of taking up the forces working on the carrying handle and transmitting them on to the sticking strip. The parcel carrier according to the invention consists of a gummed sticking strip, a carrying handle and auxiliary organs for fastening the carrying loop; it is characterised by the feature that the auxiliary organs take the shape of bands pasted on the bottom face of the sticking strip and passing through the latter whilst at the same time forming a noose or loop—and that the carrying handle is drawn through the loop lying on the top face of the sticking strip—so that the transmission of stresses from the carrying handle on to the sticking strip does not take place directly, but over the auxiliary organs pasted on the sticking strip.

The most convenient arrangement for the auxiliary organs is that in which, from the points of intersection with the sticking strip where loops are formed, they run outwardly in the longitudinal direction of the sticking strip. The carrying handle itself can take the shape of an endless strip and lie in its entirety on the upper face of the sticking strip—or else the ends of the carrying handle can be led to the lower side of the sticking strip and pasted there. A convenient arrangement is that in which, in this case, the ends are running towards each other and are fastened there. There is the further possibility to have the ends drawn through the noose formed by the auxiliary organs and to fasten them directly to the carrying handle itself either by means of eyes, loops or clasps—or by pasting them on to the handle.

Figs. 1 to 5 of the attached drawing show a few constructional examples of a parcel carrier according to the invention.

In Fig. 1 the sticking strip designated by **1** is provided with two openings **2** and **3**. The auxiliary organs, in the shape of strips **4**, **5** of tissue, canvas, bast or the like, pasted on the lower face, pass through the sticking strip **1** at the spots **2** and **3** and protrude on the upper side of the sticking strip **1**, forming nooses **6** and **7**. The carrying handle **8** is drawn through these nooses **6** and **7**, and its ends **9** and **10**—as shown in Fig. 1—pasted on the upper side of the sticking strip.

Fig. 2 shows how the auxiliary organ **4** passes through the sticking strip **1** and the manner in which the carrying handle **8** clasps the noose **6** formed by the auxiliary organ **4**.

Fig. 3 differs from the example shown in Fig. 1 in that the handle is carried underneath the sticking strip **1** and pasted there.

In Figs. 4 and 5 are shown examples in which the carrying handle is only drawn through the nooses **6** and **7** and either takes the shape of an endless band, or else the ends of the handle drawn through the nooses **6** and **7** and fastened to the handle itself.

The advantages of the parcel carrier according to the invention are obvious. In the first place, the total stress acting on the carrying handle is not directly transmitted to the sticking strip, but to the auxiliary organs. The fact that the ends of the carrying handle run counterwise to the auxiliary organs causes these auxiliary organs to be subjected mainly to stretching stress, i. e., the stress takes place in the glued joint between

sticking strip and auxiliary organs in a direction in which the sticking strip is able to withstand considerable strains. Tearing up at the points of penetration is in any case out of the question, even under the heaviest strain. This is more particularly the case in the constructional examples according to Figs. 1–4. The arrangement shown in the constructional example according to Fig. 5 is less convenient, since here the auxiliary organ is actually subjected to an upward strain, the consequence being that the sticking strip, at the points of penetration, is subjected to a strain through the auxiliary organ. This constructional example will therefore be mainly suitable in parcel carriers for small parcels, in which cases it can be used to advantage owing to its great simplicity.

I claim:

A parcel handle comprising a gummed paper body member having a pair of spaced perforations therein, a bail member of flexible tape having two looped ends and a pair of substantially U shaped reinforcing members whose yoke portions project through said perforations and engage said looped ends, and whose arm portions are secured to the gummed side of said body member.

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