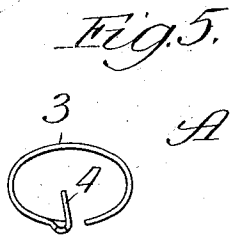
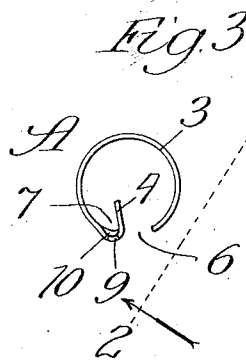
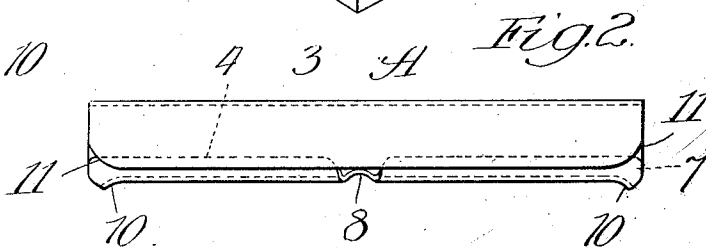
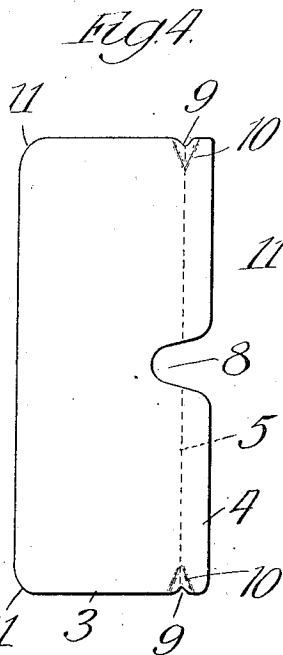
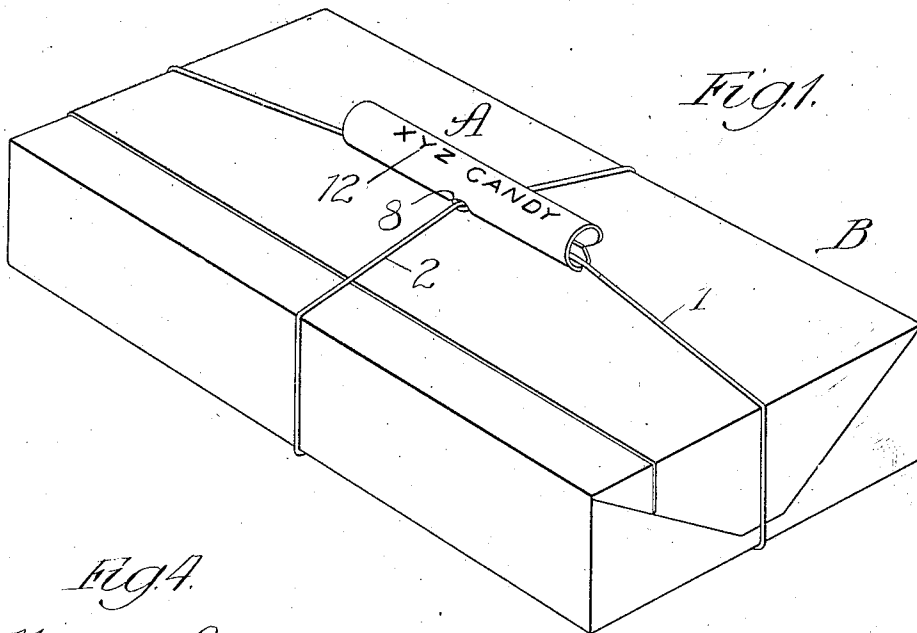


E. F. PRIDDAT.
 PACKAGE CARRIER AND ADVERTISING DEVICE.
 APPLICATION FILED NOV. 6, 1911.

1,028,489.

Patented June 4, 1912.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNST F. PRIDDAT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PACKAGE-CARRIER AND ADVERTISING DEVICE.

1,028,489.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 4, 1912.

Application filed November 6, 1911. Serial No. 658,839.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNST F. PRIDDAT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Package-Carriers and Advertising Devices, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention constitutes an improvement on the package-carrier set forth and claimed in my Patent No. 736,632, granted August 18, 1903.

My primary object is to provide an improvement which insures a more secure connection between the carrier and package-tie, insuring stability of position of the device with relation to the package, and which also renders the device available as an advertising medium, while producing a more finished appearance in use.

My invention is illustrated in its preferred embodiment in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a package equipped with my improved carrier; Fig. 2, a view of the carrier taken as indicated at line 2 of Fig. 3; Fig. 3, an end view of the carrier; Fig. 4, a view of the blank from which the carrier is formed; and Fig. 5, a view illustrating a slight modification in the form of the device.

A represents the improved carrier; and B, a package to which it is applied. The package is shown bound with a tie having a longitudinal loop 1 and a cross-loop 2. The carrier comprises a hollow or tubular member, or shell, which preferably is of approximately circular cross-section. It is preferably formed from a sheet metal blank of the form shown in Fig. 4. This blank comprises a main longitudinal section 3, and a relatively narrow longitudinal section 4. The dotted line 5 indicates the junction of these sections and constitutes a line of folding about which the marginal portion 4 is to be folded, while the portion 3 is to be curved into approximately cylindrical form, all as indicated in Fig. 3. After such formation, the device has in its lower side a longitudinal slot 6 adapted to admit the longitudinal cord 1, and the marginal portion, or flange 4, projects into the shell approximately coincident with the central vertical plane of the shell, thus forming with the adjacent portion of the shell a comparatively contracted internal longitu-

dinal cord-receiving channel 7, which is open at its upper side. Before the bending operation, the blank is provided with a transverse slot 8 which crosses the flange portion 4 and enters the adjacent portion of the body-forming section 3. The slot 8 is adapted to admit and accommodate the cross-cord 2, after the device is formed. Also, it is preferred to slightly notch the blank at the points 9, and to strike the adjacent metal downwardly as indicated at 10, so that the end-portions of the bottom-wall of the channel 7 will curve downwardly, that is be made rounded or convex, in order that the cord 1 will not be cut or chafed at the points where the heaviest weight is supported. After the improved device is applied to a package the flange or wall 4 effectually prevents the device from becoming disengaged from the cord. However, if greater permanency is desired the end-portions of the walls of the channel 7 may be pinched together, although this is wholly unnecessary for ordinary carrying purposes. To facilitate such action, however, the corners of the shell-forming section of the blank are cut away, or rounded, as indicated at 11, so that the metal may be pinched between thumb and fingers at the ends of the channel 7, if desired.

I have shown the device A supplied with an advertisement 12, which may be printed, stamped or otherwise applied, so that it will appear on the outer surface of the shell, and particularly on the upper portion thereof.

Where the package has two or more cross-cords, the carrier may be located between the cross-cords.

In Fig. 5, the carrier is designated A'. It is of the construction described, but of elliptical cross-section. Further description is unnecessary.

Any suitable material may be employed for making the carrier. The foregoing detailed description has been given for clearness of understanding only, and no undue limitation should be understood therefrom, but the appended claims should be construed as broadly as permissible in view of the prior art.

What I regard as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A carrying device adapted to removably engage a package-tie, comprising a shell formed of sheet material, with a longitu-

nal slot at its lower side and a marginal inturnd part forming with the shell-wall by which it is carried an open longitudinal tie-supporting channel, the lower wall of said
5 channel being curved down at its ends, for the purpose set forth.

2. A carrying device adapted to removably engage a package-tie, comprising a
10 shell having a longitudinal slot and having at one side of said slot an inturnd margin

forming with the shell-wall by which it is carried an open longitudinal tie-supporting channel, the device having said inturnd margin and the adjacent part of the shell recessed centrally to accommodate a cross-tie. 15

ERNST F. PRIDDAT.

In presence of—

J. G. ANDERSON,
R. A. SCHAEFER.