

Nov. 10, 1931.

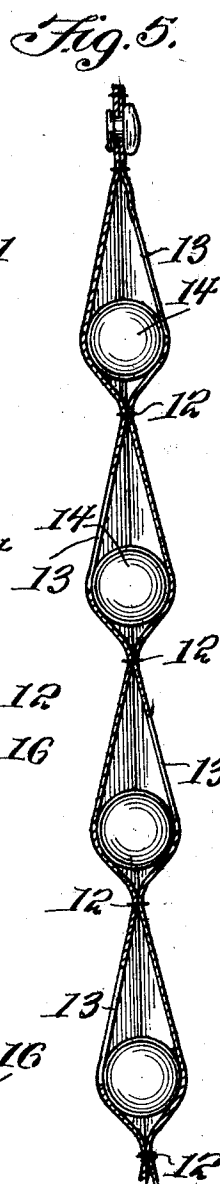
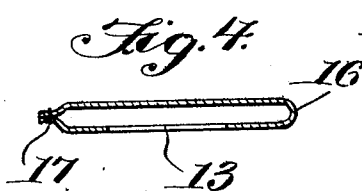
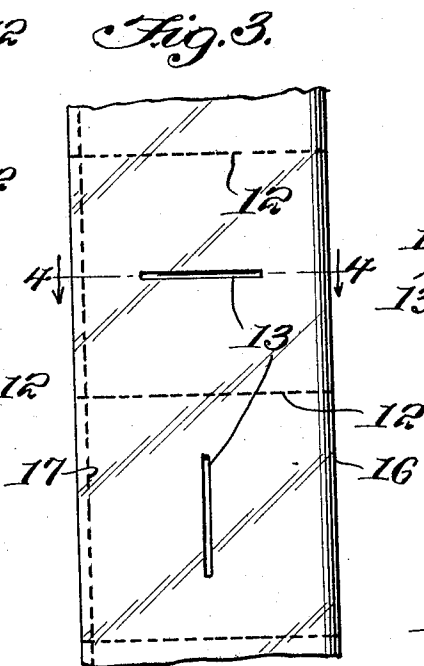
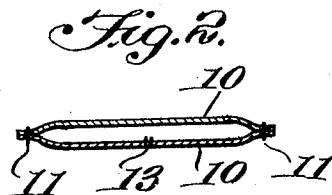
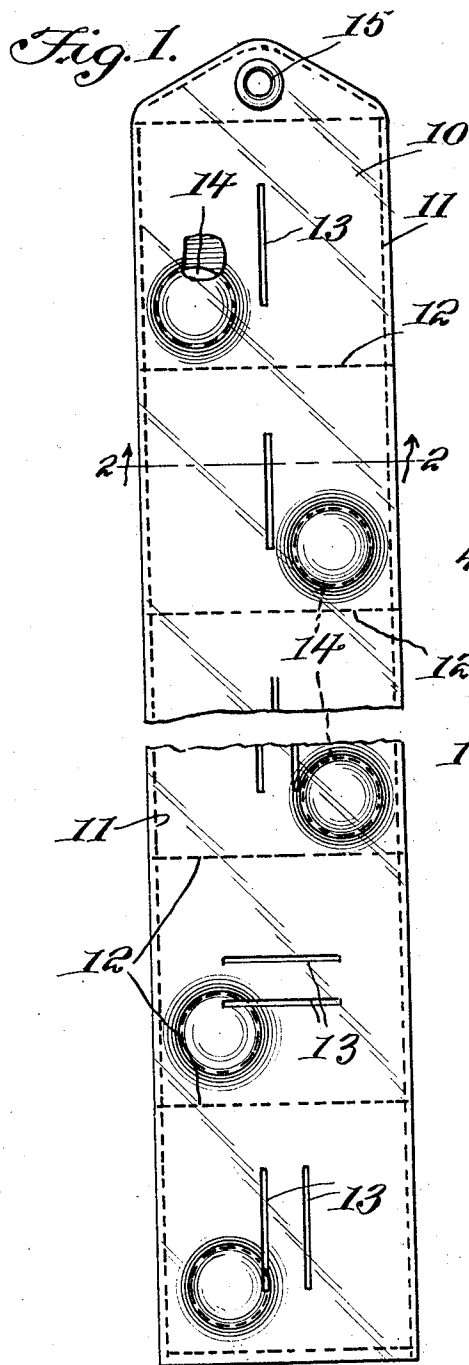
C. MARCH

1,831,677

MOTH BALL HOLDER

Filed May 1, 1929

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



WITNESS: *J. T. L. Wright*

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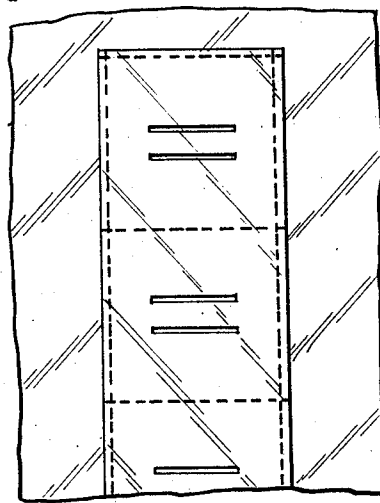
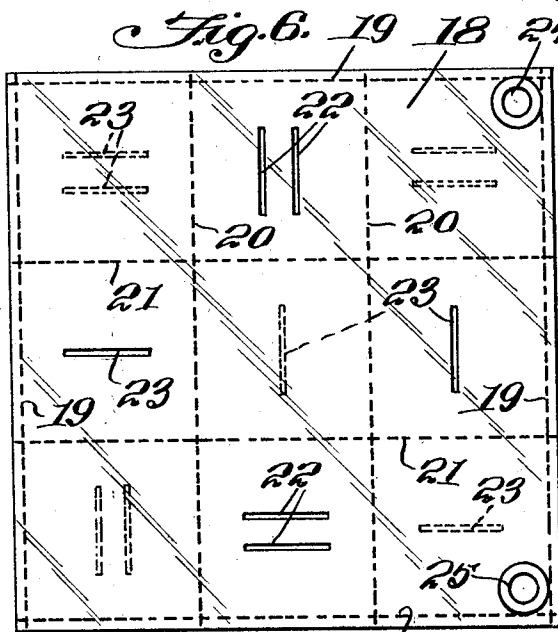
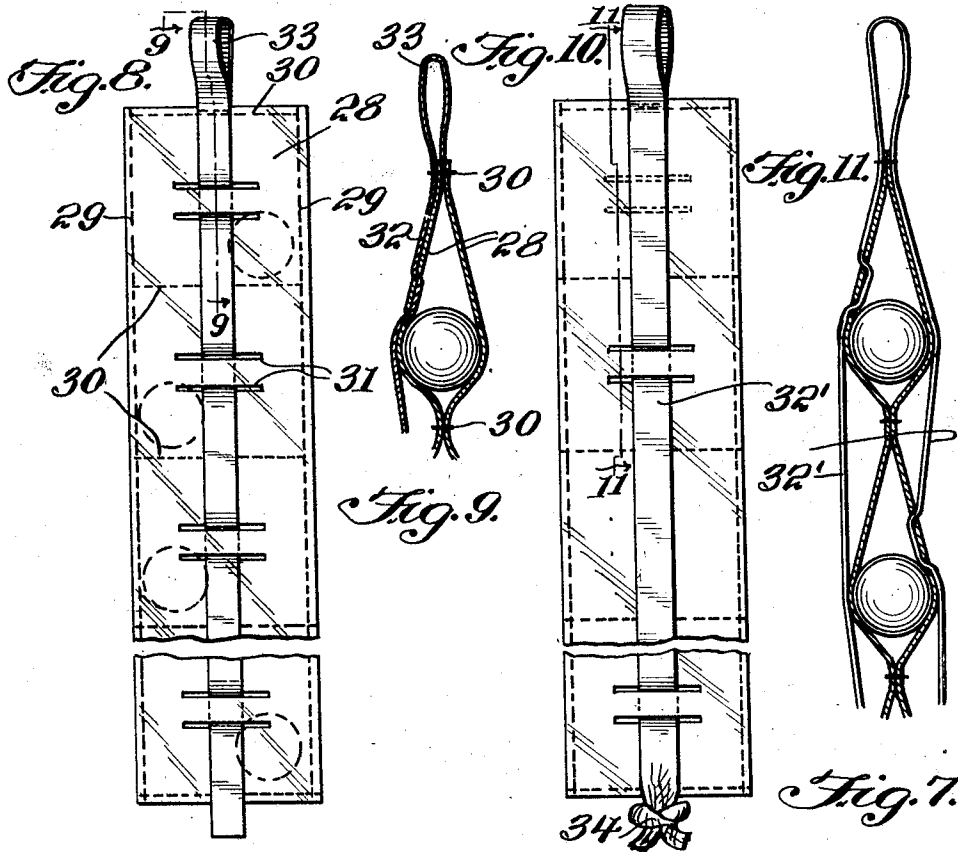
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MOTH BALL HOLDER

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3 Sheets-Sheet 2



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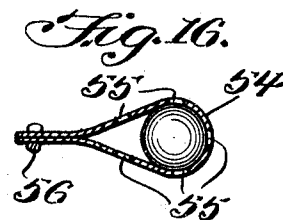
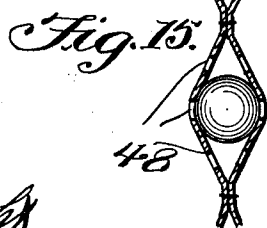
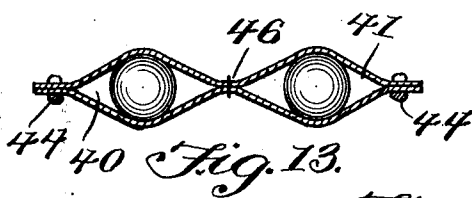
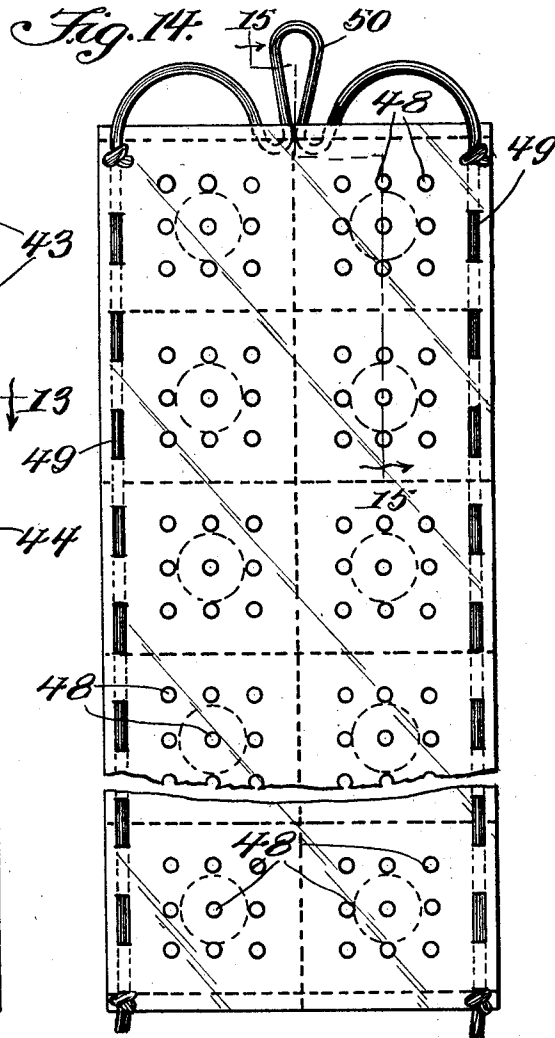
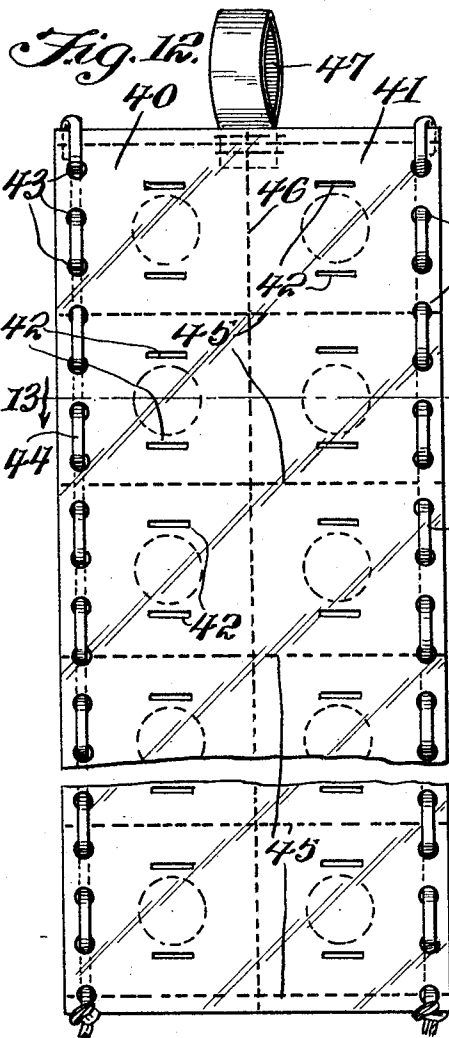
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MOTH BALL HOLDER

Filed May 1, 1929

3 Sheets-Sheet 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CARL MARCH, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

MOTH BALL HOLDER

Application filed May 1, 1929. Serial No. 359,585.

The object of this invention is to provide means for holding moth balls and any or all forms of moth preventing substances which are employed in dry form and in small pieces of spherical or other configuration.

A further object is to provide flexible means adapted to be placed between garments or between the folds thereof, or adapted to be suspended in closed containers or attached to curtains and doors, or attached to moth bags of commercial type.

A further object is to provide tubular means of fabric, leather, etc., of particular construction or form with compartments for individual balls or the like, and to employ means for closing the openings thru which the material is inserted, where it is necessary or desirable to avoid accidental displacement.

A further object is to provide in one form, a plurality of perforated strips to be connected by cords or strings at the edge portion thereof, the strips being stitched transversely, as in most of the forms employed, in order to produce a plurality of separate compartments and insure the permanent distribution of the balls regardless of any moderate disturbance of the goods to be protected, incident to the examination thereof or the withdrawal of individual garments or the like.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of elements disclosed, it being understood that modifications may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings forming part of this application:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of one form of the device, showing stitching on opposite edges and slotted portions or openings, the balls appearing in corner portions of compartments formed by transverse stitching.

Figure 2 is a section on line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary view showing a form in which the strip is folded along

one edge and stitched at the opposite side or sides.

Figure 4 is a section on line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a longitudinal section showing slots or openings arranged alternately on opposite sides of the tubular member.

Figure 6 is a plan view of a form having rectangular configuration and adapted for use between articles stored or packed in corresponding layers,—that is in flat position.

Figure 7 shows a somewhat similar arrangement, a separate strip however being illustrated.

Figure 8 illustrates a tubular member, in plan, a plurality of transverse slots being closed by longitudinal strips which are inserted beneath those narrow portions of the fabric which remain intact as a result of the location of the slots adjacent to each other, in individual compartments.

Figure 9 is a detail section on line 9—9 of Figure 8.

Figure 10 shows a tubular member in which a strip is also employed for closing the lateral openings, the closing element being secured at one end and being formed with a loop for suspension purposes, at the opposite end.

Figure 11 is a fragmentary view in section on line 11—11 of Figure 10.

Figure 12 is a plan view showing strips secured together by cords or strings which pass thru perforations near the opposite edges of adjacent compartments located as indicated, the structure as a whole providing a form of bag or wide tube having a suspension element.

Figure 13 is a section on line 13—13 of Figure 12.

Figure 14 is a plan view showing the sides of the structure as having perforations formed in somewhat regular order, the device being adapted for suspension by an upper tape in loop form.

Figure 15 is a section on line 15—15 of Figure 14.

Figure 16 shows a single tubular element having perforations, the edges of the element

being secured by any suitable lacing device or the like.

In Figure 1 a plurality of strips such as that designated 10 are secured by stitching along the longitudinal edges as shown at 11, separate compartments being provided by means of transverse stitching designated 12.

The compartments are each provided with a slot or other form of opening or openings, an example of which is shown at 13 and it is the intention that the moth ball 14 or similar element shall be inserted thru the openings and usually the member 14 will then assume a position in one corner of the individual compartment into which it has been thrust, it being understood that the openings are of sufficient size to permit proper insertion without easy ejection under slight pressure or the like.

The ends of the strips may be retained by means of a separable button or the like, an example of which is shown conventionally at 15.

In the form just described, the openings may be on one side or both sides, and in Figures 3 and 4 where the openings are shown as being on both sides, the tubular member is produced by employing a single strip of fabric or the like and folding it along one edge as indicated at 16. Stitching or other securing means are provided on the opposite edge portion as shown at 17.

In Figure 6 I have shown a rectangular construction in which it is assumed that a plurality of layers such as layer 18 are connected by stitching or the like at the outer edges, where the stitching is shown at 19. Intermediate stitching is provided along lines 20 and 21, in order to provide a plurality of compartments in the relation shown.

Openings may be formed by the production of slits or the like in pairs as indicated at 22, and other openings may be formed by single slots 23, it being understood that any preferred arrangement may be provided in this connection. Securing devices such as separable buttons or the like are shown conventionally at 24 and 25.

In Figure 8 an elongated tubular element comprising a plurality of layers such as those shown at 28, stitched together at 29 and 30, and the openings arranged in pairs at 31, on one side or on opposite sides, are to be closed by a longitudinal strip of fabric or the like designated 32 and having an upper loop 33 for suspension purposes.

In Figure 10 somewhat similar arrangement is shown in which the central strip 32' has its ends connected at the bottom in the manner shown at 34, that is by tying or in any similar manner.

Figure 11 shows the use of this strip on opposite sides of the tubular element, whereas in Figure 9 a closing strip is shown on one side only.

Figure 12 shows a double arrangement in which the compartments 40 and 41 are along side of each other, in a transverse direction, and this is merely an example of the complete construction. Openings are provided at 42 and edge perforations are formed at 43 and are employed for the purpose of passing cords 44 therethru, in order to connect the edge portions of the main strips which are stitched transversely at 45 and longitudinally at 46. An upper loop 47 serves an obvious purpose.

Figure 14 illustrates a construction in which the side elements are provided with perforations 48, and the edges of the separate strips of the device are connected by cords 49. An upper suspension tape or the like is designated 50.

Figure 16 shows a single tubular element provided with perforations, this element being designated 54 and the perforations being shown at 55. Connecting means are illustrated conventionally at 56, and the use of the construction just referred to will be obvious from the foregoing description.

Any of these holders suitable for the purpose may be sewed or otherwise applied to the inside of a garment bag, or other wrapping covering used under similar conditions.

What is claimed is:—

1. In a device of the class described, a tubular structure formed of flexible material, means connecting opposite sides of the structure to define individual compartments, said compartments being provided with openings remote from their corner portions, and strips extending the length of the structure for closing the compartments individually.

2. In a device of the class described, a tubular structure formed with flexible material means connecting opposite sides of the structure to define individual compartments, said compartments being provided with openings remote from their corner portions, and flexible means extending along the sides of a plurality of compartments for closing the compartments individually in a continuous operation.

3. In a device of the class described, a tubular structure formed with flexible material and having lateral openings therein, means for connecting opposite sides of the tubular structure to define individual compartments, the openings of individual compartments being adjacent to each other providing intervening strips, and flexible means passing along the sides of a plurality of compartments and engaging beneath the strips, for closing said openings and closing the compartments individually.

4. In a device of the class described, an elongated tubular structure formed of flexible material and having openings therein, connecting means extending longitudinally and transversely thru the opposite sides of

said structure to form individual compartments, and flexible elements extending thru the openings of a plurality of compartments and closing the compartments individually, in a continuous operation, longitudinally of the structure.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.
CARL MARCH.

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