June 13, 1939. J. E. EBOLI 2,162,168

PACKAGING DRESSES AND THE LIKE

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Fig. 1.

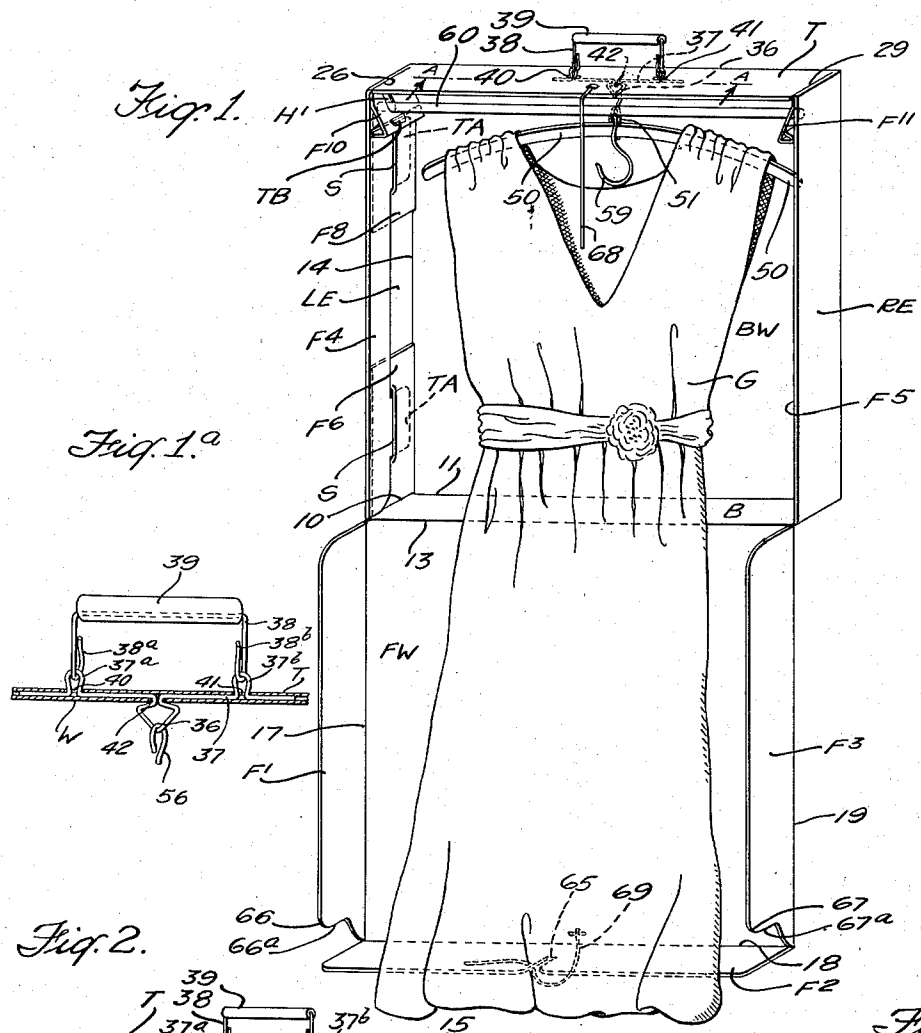



Fig. 1.a




Fig. 2.

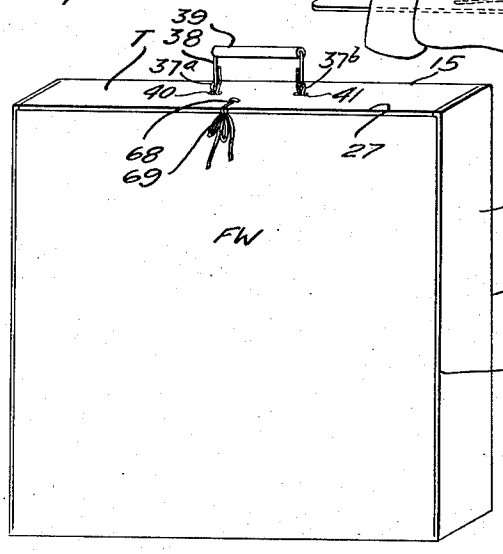



Fig. 3.

INVENTOR
JOHN E. EBOLI.

BY
William D. Kuiemer
ATTORNEY

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PACKAGING DRESSES AND THE LIKE

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Fig. 4.

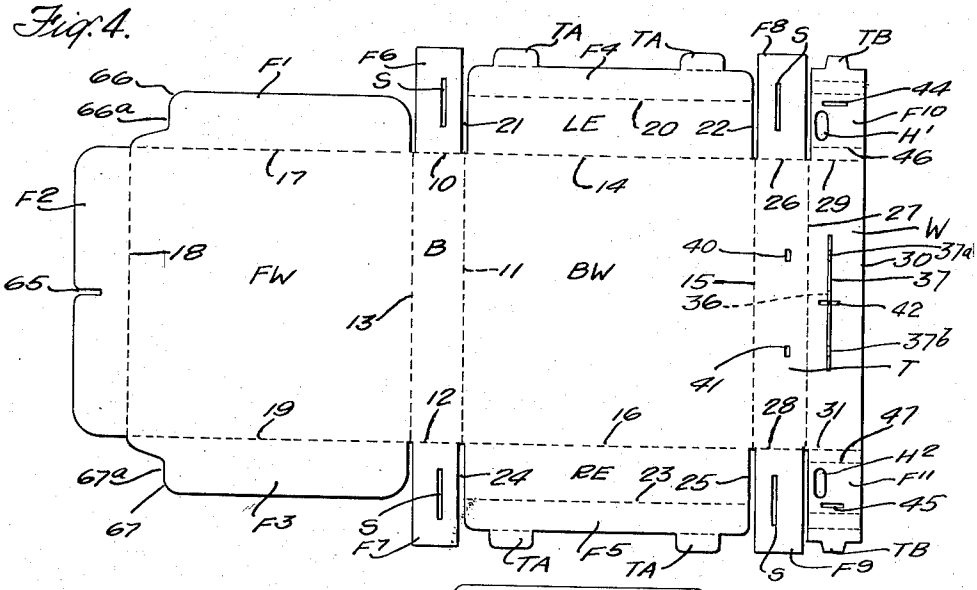



Fig. 5.

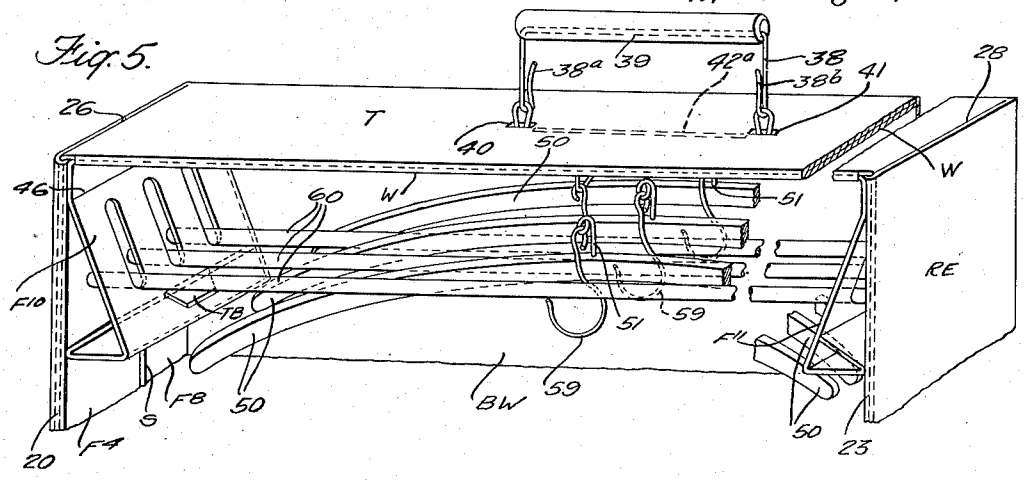
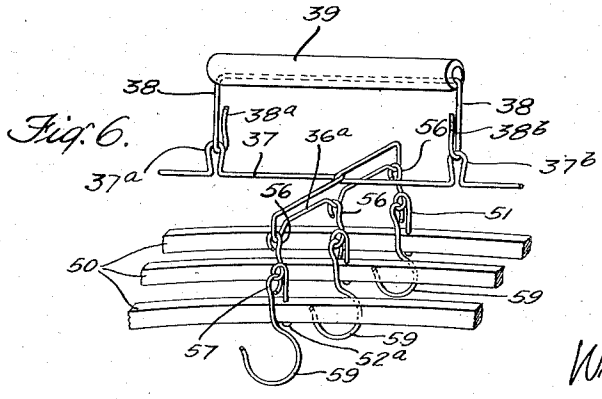



Fig. 6.




INVENTOR
JOHN E. EBOLI.
BY
William D. Meisner
ATTORNEY

Patented June 13, 1939

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,162,168

## PACKAGING DRESSES AND THE LIKE

John E. Eboli, New York, N. Y., assignor of one-half to William T. Kniesner, Larchmont, N. Y.

Application May 26, 1938, Serial No. 210,103

20 Claims. (Cl. 206—7)

This invention relates to the packaging of garments, clothes, and the like, and more particularly to a box of cardboard or like material for use particularly in retail establishments for the packaging and carrying out or delivery of dresses, garments, and the like.

One of the objects of this invention is to make it possible to expedite, as in a retail store, or the like, the packaging of garments, dresses, and other clothing, as purchased by the customer, for carrying home by the latter or for delivery to him, to simplify the packaging of the purchased goods, to minimize the manual operations required, avoid costly time consumption and time-consuming routines, and to achieve such objects in a thoroughly simple and practical manner and at the same time also to insure dependably against crumpling, wrinkling and creasing of the dress, garment, or like wearing apparel. Another object is to provide a dependable and inexpensive garment packaging means, the use of which, in achieving the packaging of a garment, is foolproof, simple, requires no particular skill and insures dependably that the garment is safely packaged and protected against wrinkling or creasing, or the like. Another object is to provide a garment packaging means and method which, while simple and inexpensive, makes it possible to transport the garment to the customer's home in such condition that the garment can be immediately worn without, as is the current and usual necessity, having to press the garment to get the wrinkles of packaging and shipment out of it.

Another object is to provide a garment support which in practice can be economically and quickly incorporated into existing or usual methods of garment display or storage and which, in combination with the package of my invention, will make it possible to achieve speedy and dependable packaging of the garment. Another object is to provide a garment packaging means which will be capable of inexpensive fabrication, can be shipped to the retail store and stored by the latter in flat condition, and which can be quickly and speedily assembled or folded, as needed or sales arise, into a compact, adequately strong and efficient packaging box. Another object is to provide a packaging box of cardboard or like paper or fibrous product which will be light yet strong, efficient in utilization of paper, easy and foolproof in handling or in carrying, and dependably protective of the garment against wrinkling, crumpling, or the like. Another object is to provide a garment packaging means which will be compact, dependable, inexpensive, and which so dependably supports and encases the garment that, after transportation of the latter to the customer, the latter may safely use the packaging means for the storage and protection of garments, and particularly for protection against wrinkling. Other objects will be in part obvious or in part pointed out hereinafter.

The invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combinations of elements, and arrangements of parts as will be exemplified in the structure to be hereinafter described and the scope of the application of which will be indicated in the following claims.

In the accompanying drawings in which I have shown one of various possible embodiments of my invention, with an illustrative possible modification of certain features of construction,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the garment packaging box in one stage of the process of packaging the garment;

Figure 1ª is an enlarged detached sectional view along the line A—A of Figure 1;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the garment package or box in closed condition;

Figure 3 is a fragmentary perspective view on an enlarged scale of a preferred form of garment hanger;

Figure 4 is a development of the cardboard blank out of which the garment box is folded;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary perspective view on an enlarged scale illustrating modifications whereby more than one garment may be packaged;

Figure 6 is a detached fragmentary perspective view also on a larger scale of the preferred form of said parts used in the construction of Figure 5.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views in the drawings.

Referring to the drawings and first to Figure 4, I have there shown a preferred form of blank out of which the container or box portion of my garment packaging means may be made, preferably as by folding and interengaging the various flaps and flap portions; the blank will be seen to be generally rectangular in shape and in its preferred form, when cut out of the sheet cardboard, gives rise to but little waste material. The blank is scored and cut preferably as shown in Figure 4.

Thus, extending adjacent its center vertical line, there is a rectangular area defined by score lines 10, 11, 12 and 13 to define what is ultimately

to become the bottom B of the box. To the right of the bottom area B score lines 11, 14, 15 and 16 outline what is to become the back wall BW, illustratively and preferably square, and to the other side of the bottom area B score lines 13, 17, 18 and 19 outline an area, preferably matching that of the area BW, that is to become the front wall FW of the carton or box. The front wall FW is preferably to function also as the closure or cover for the box and preferably has flaps $F^1$, $F^2$ and $F^3$ for preferred purposes, as later described.

As viewed in Figure 4, there is outlined just above the back wall area BW an area LE by the parallel score lines 14 and 20 and the cuts or slits 21, 22, the area LE to become ultimately the left end wall. In like manner and just below the bottom wall BW there is outlined an end wall area RE by the score lines 16 and 23 and the cuts 24, 25, to become ultimately the right end wall.

To the right of the area BW there is outlined by the score lines 15, 26, 27 and 28 an area T which substantially matches the bottom wall area B, and it is ultimately to become the top wall of the box. Preferably the ultimate top wall is of two thicknesses of the cardboard or other appropriate material, for various preferred purposes later more clearly set forth and hence to the right of the area T, as viewed in Figure 4, there is outlined an area W by the score line 27, score line 29, the cut edge 30, and a score line 31, the area W being preferably equal to the top wall area T.

The end wall areas LE and RE are preferably surmounted by longitudinally extending flaps $F^4$ and $F^5$ each provided with two tabs TA preferably positioned adjacent the respective ends of the flaps of which they form or are extensions. Also, the height or altitude of the flap $F^4$ and of the two tabs TA is preferably not greater than the height or altitude, as viewed in Figure 4, of the end wall LE, and the same is true of the corresponding parts related to the opposite end wall RE.

The bottom and top wall areas B and T have flap extensions $F^6$ and $F^7$ for the bottom wall B and $F^8$ and $F^9$ for the top wall area T, appropriate cutting and slitting being employed to define these flaps which remain joined to their respective areas B and T by the score lines, as shown.

The store or retailer has on hand a supply of blanks having preferably the features of construction above described and preferably also others later to be described, and when occasion arises to package a garment, illustratively a gown or a dress, such a blank, kept on hand in flat form, may be readily folded into the carton or box or an appropriate supply of folded and hence box-like blanks may be kept handy. The box is formed preferably manually out of the above described blank in the following preferred manner:

With the blank resting flat on a table, the bottom wall area B and the top wall area T are folded upwardly into vertical and parallel relationship about the score lines 11 and 15, respectively, whence the flaps $F^6$, $F^8$, $F^9$ and $F^7$, each having cut therein a slot S, are folded about the score lines 10, 26, 28 and 12, respectively, thus to aline the flaps $F^6$ and $F^8$ along the score line 14 and the flaps $F^7$ and $F^9$ along the score line 16.

With the flaps $F^6$ and $F^8$ thus positioned and hence at right angles to the bottom B and the top T, respectively, the end wall LE is bent or folded about the score line 14 and into face to face contact with the two alined flaps $F^6$ and $F^8$, whose height is just about equal to the height of the end wall LE, whence the long flap $F^4$ is folded or bent, about the score line 20, over the top edges of the alined flaps $F^6$, $F^8$ and brought into face to face contact with the inside faces of these two flaps; thereupon the tabs TA, TA are tucked into the slots S, S of the flaps $F^6$ and $F^8$, respectively, the resultant right-angled relationship between the back wall BW, bottom wall B, left end wall LE and top wall T becoming thereby anchored or fixed.

In a like manner, with the flaps $F^7$ and $F^9$ alined along the score line 16, the right end wall area RE is folded about the score line 16 and against the outer faces of the flaps $F^7$, $F^9$, whence the long narrow flap $F^5$ is folded, about the score line 23, over the top edges of the alined flaps $F^7$, $F^9$ and inwardly toward the back wall BW, the tabs TA, TA being tucked into the slots S, S of the flaps $F^7$, $F^9$, respectively, thereby fixing and anchoring the desired right-angled relationships between the end wall RE, the bottom wall B, the back wall BW, and the top wall T.

The above-mentioned right-angled relationships of these various parts appear in perspective in Figure 1 and in which also the resultant composite structure of the two vertical end walls is indicated or shown clearly with respect to the left end wall, where the above-described overlapping of the longitudinal flap $F^4$ against the inside faces of the flaps $F^6$ and $F^8$ and also the tucking in of the tabs TA in their slots S is clearly shown. The resultant end walls are thus strong and rigid.

A suitable handle means is provided but it preferably takes the form about to be described. Thus, the top wall T has two spaced longitudinal slots 40 and 41 spaced equally from the horizontal center line thereof but to the left of the vertical center line as viewed in Figure 4, for ultimate reception therethrough of two correspondingly spaced loops or eyes $37^a$ and $37^b$ (Figure $1^a$) of a wire member 37 whose major or longitudinal portion is ultimately to extend lengthwise of the top wall T but on the under face thereof, as viewed in Figures 1 and $1^a$, and along the top face of wall portion W as viewed in Figure $1^a$. This wire member 37 is appropriately bent to form loops $37^a$ and $37^b$ and also to form the oppositely directed central loop or eye 36. Flap or part W has a transverse slot 42 (Figures 1 and $1^a$) positioned as shown. Wire 37 is now related to flap W, being first held transversely of flap W so that eye 36 is passed through the slot 42; then wire 37 is swung or pivoted about the neck of the eye to bring wire 37, now resting against the top face of flap W as viewed in Figure 1, lengthwise of the flap W and the plane of eye 36 crosswise of the narrow slot 42, leaving eyes $37^a$ and $37^b$ projecting upwardly from the face of flap W.

With the blank thus far folded, as above described, the large flap W (Figure 1), which is to underlie the top wall T, may now be folded about the fold line 27 and inwardly of the box and upwardly against the under face of the top wall T, bringing the eyes $37^a$ and $37^b$ into registry with slots 40 and 41, respectively, through which they are thrust to expose them above the upper face (Figures 1 and $1^a$) of the top wall W. Then wire bail 38, with a hand grip 39, and oppositely directed hooked ends $38^a$ and $38^b$ now has the latter hooked into the eyes $37^a$ and $37^b$, respectively,

their planes extending crosswise of slots 40 and 41 and preventing disassembly of the parts T, W, and 37.

But preferably the flap W (Figure 4) whose area is preferably the same as that of the top wall T, has flap extensions $F^{10}$ and $F^{11}$ which terminate in tabs B, the parts being illustratively proportioned as shown in Figure 4. The flaps $F^{10}$, $F^{11}$ have transverse slots 44 and 45 and suitable transverse fold lines, as indicated, including also slots or holes $H^1$ and $H^2$.

When the top wall portion W is folded inwardly about the fold line 27, the flaps $F^{10}$ and $F^{11}$ thereof are also brought inwardly of the box and preferably prior to that folding operation, the flaps $F^{10}$ and $F^{11}$ are themselves individually first given certain folds.

Thus, as these parts are viewed in Figure 4, flap $F^{10}$ is folded about the two transverse fold lines between the slot 44 and the tab TB and the tab TB tucked into the slot 44. In like manner the flap $F^{11}$ has its end portion folded about the two transverse fold lines between the tab TB and the slot 45 and the tab TB is then inserted into the slot 45. Also, an appropriate crease is given the flaps along the fold lines 46 and 47. These creasing and folding operations on the flaps $F^{10}$ and $F^{11}$ are carried on in such a manner and in such directions, better indicated in Figure 1, so that the tube-like end portions of these flaps, in general of triangular cross-section, rest against the inside faces of the left and right vertical end walls, respectively, so as to cause the major or intermediate portions of the flaps $F^{10}$, $F^{11}$ to slant or incline downwardly and toward each other; these intermediate portions contain the holes or slots $H^1$, $H^2$ whose upper ends terminate preferably closely to the fold lines 46, 47, respectively, the portions of the flaps between the fold lines 46—47 and 47—31 relatively closely hugging the inside faces of the vertical end walls.

That portion of the cardboard to the left of the fold line 13, as viewed in Figure 4, remains hinged to the main box portion, specifically to the bottom B, along the fold line 13 itself, and the flaps $F^1$, $F^2$ may be folded at right angles to the front wall portion FW, as shown in Figure 1.

When the box is about to be used, it is hung up on a hook, peg, or the like (not shown), preferably against a wall, utilizing the bail 38 for that purpose. Preferably, the peg or hook is of substantial width to engage between the upright portions of the bail 38, particularly if it is desired to avoid a slight tilting of the opened box out of its true vertical position, the closure or front wall FW with its flaps hanging downwardly as shown in Figure 1. The relatively short eye 36 is exposed underneath the top wall T and at the upper ends of the vertical end walls LE and RE are exposed the inwardly inclined flaps $F^{10}$, $F^{11}$ with the holes $H^1$ and $H^2$. The garment, dress, gown, or the like, indicated at G in Figure 1, I preferably suspend upon a hanger 50 which may be of usual dimensions and of any suitable material, preferably wood, engaging its end portions into and under the shoulders of the garment. The garment hanger portion is of appropriate dimension comfortably to take the garment and the inside width of the package or box is appropriate to accommodate the member 50.

The hanger 50 may be provided with any suitable means, such as a hook, for engaging into the loop or eye 36 and the box itself may be provided with such a hooked hanger to which the dress or garment is transferred from the hanger usually employed for supporting or displaying it in the store.

But preferably I provide the hanger 50 with a wire member 51 (see Figure 3) projecting upwardly from its middle portion and suitably secured as by heading it over, as at $52^a$, and immediately above the hanger 50 the wire 51 is bent over to form a closed loop or eye 52, whence it extends upwardly as at 53 to a point 54, whence it is preferably bent slightly rearwardly as at 55, and thence around into a hook 56. With the loop or eye 52 is hingedly connected as by an eye 57 a wire member having a straight shank portion 58 of sufficient extent so that when the wire member is swung upwardly the shank 58 takes into the rearwardly inclined hook 56, and above the straight shank 58 this wire member is bent into a large hook 59.

I prefer to employ a hanger and hook construction such as that just described. For example, with it all the dresses displayed in the store may be equipped for normal display or storage, the large hook 59 making it possible to treat the hanger structure in any usual way and accommodating it to the large diametered rods onto which the dress hangers are strung and hooked. Preferably the passage left open by the small hook 56 is barely sufficient to let the straight shank 58 pass therethrough so that the springiness of the hook 56 may be brought into play to snap the shank 58 into or out of the hook 56. Thus, when the shank 58 is snapped into the hook 56 the large hook 59 is dependably held in upright position and the hanger structure with or without a dress thereon may be handled and treated just as though the small hook 56 were absent. Or I may provide each box with such a hanger structure.

When it is desired to place the hanger 50 with the just described preferred form of hook construction in the box, the straight shank 58 of the big hook is snapped out of the small hook 56, whence it assumes a downwardly extended or pendant position shown in Figure 1, leaving the small hook 56 free and clear to be engaged in the eye 36 underneath the top wall T. Thereby, also, I am enabled to bring the hanger 50 with the shoulders of the dress close up toward the under face of the top wall T, avoiding wastage of space.

The operation of suspending the dress and hanger construction from the eye 36 is a quick and rapid one, the dress G all the time maintaining a normal and natural "hang" or drape downwardly in front of the closure portion and past the flap $F^2$, depending upon the length of the dress. Thereupon, I take a rod or perch 60 and pass it down in back of the dress G to a point approximately above the fold line 18, the downwardly hanging closure FW acting as a gage, and by means of this rod, lift up the lower portion of the garment, which drapes itself to both sides of the rod 60, carrying the perch 60 upwardly, maintaining it horizontal during the movement, and then moving it in between the uppermost short lengths of the flaps $F^{10}$, $F^{11}$ which, as above noted, closely hug the inside faces of the left and right vertical end walls. The rod or perch 60 is moved rearwardly, as viewed in Figure 1, just underneath the top wall T, to a point such that its ends are just above the slots or holes $H^1$, $H^2$ in the inclined portions of the flaps $F^{10}$, $F^{11}$, whence a straight downward movement of the rod 60 carries its two ends into the slots $H^1$, $H^2$, respectively, the rod 60 being pref-

erably of a length such that it just enters into the upper end of the box and in between the vertical or not inclined portions of the flaps $F^{10}$, $F^{11}$.

Due to the inclined portions of the flaps $F^{10}$, $F^{11}$, the entry of the ends of the rods 60 into the holes $H^1$, $H^2$ is a simple and quick operation, requiring, in the preferred construction, simply a straight downward movement.

As above described, the eye 36 projects through the top wall T at a point preferably to the rear of the central vertical plane through the top wall T, and as appears from Figures 1 and 4, the opposed socket-forming holes $H^1$, $H^2$ are preferably positioned in a plane to the front of this central vertical plane. Illustratively, the eye 36 may be positioned at a distance to the front of the back wall BW that is about one-third of the width of the top wall T while the socket-forming holes $H^1$, $H^2$ may be positioned in a vertical plane that is distant from the back wall BW by a dimension about two-thirds of the width of the top wall T.

Thereby, the hanger 50 and the portion of the dress G directly supported by it does not interfere with the perch 60 and the portions of the dress G directly supported by it, and vice versa, and the available space within the box becomes neatly allocated to the several separately supported garment portions, thus precluding crushing, creasing, or wrinkling. The lowermost portions of the thus suspended garment hang free and clear of the bottom wall B.

The box or package may now be closed, and this is preferably done while the box remains suspended from the hook or other support for the handle or bail 38—38. The closure or front wall FW with the flaps $F^1$, $F^2$ and $F^3$ prepared as above described and hence assuming the position shown in Figure 1, is swung upwardly about the fold line 13 as an axis, carrying the flap $F^1$ inwardly of the box and alongside the inner face of the left-hand composite wall LE, the opposite flap $F^3$ assuming a similar position against the inside face of the right end wall RE; the flap $F^2$ moves inwardly underneath the top wall TW, resting snugly against the under or inner face thereof. Preferably, the flap $F^2$ is cut away as at 65 (Figure 1) so as to accommodate therein the neck of the eye or loop 36. The flap $F^2$ does not interfere with the upper portions of the garment and, moreover, the downwardly and inwardly inclined portions of the perch-supporting flaps $F^{10}$, $F^{11}$ preclude the flap from swinging downwardly into possible conflict with the hangar or perch or garment.

The ends of the flaps $F^1$, $F^3$, being the lower ends as viewed in Figure 1, are cut away or curved as at 66 and 67 or otherwise appropriately shaped to cam their way respectively between the left end wall LE and the folded flap $F^{10}$ and the right end wall RE and the folded flap $F^{11}$ and may be shaped so that only parts of these end portions of the flaps take or enter in between these respective box parts. In entering respectively in back of the depending folded perch-supporting flaps $F^{10}$, $F^{11}$, the ends of the closure flaps $F^1$, $F^3$ bring about a movement toward each other of these depending flaps $F^{10}$, $F^{11}$, thus making for a more dependable and more secure support for the perch 60 and particularly making up for any looseness or play which might result from variations or tolerances in manufacture of the perch and of the box or in the folding of the latter.

Preferably, also, I cut or shape the edges 66, 67 of flaps $F^1$, $F^3$ to provide a portion $66^a$ and $67^a$, of each that will take directly under the extreme ends of the perch 60 when the closure FW and its flaps are completely in closing position, thus to assist the flaps $F^{10}$, $F^{11}$ in carrying the weight of the perch 60 with its load, for these edge portions $66^a$ and $67^a$, in this illustrative and preferred arrangement, form ledges of about the same height as the bottoms of the perch-receiving holes or slots $H^1$, $H^2$.

With the closure parts in closing position, as shown in Figure 2, any suitable means may be employed to hold them against opening. Preferably a string 68 (Figure 1) is attached to the top wall portion T as by a staple and a string 69 is attached to the front wall FW as by a staple, both strings being preferably attached at the center vertical plane, and being thus brought together as in Figure 2 when the closure FW is in closed position. The two strings may be tied together as by a bowknot.

With these operations concluded, which in the aggregate consume but a fraction of the time required to package a dress or like garment according to current practice, the box is removed from its supporting hook and by means of the handle may be carried off.

Various features of my invention may be carried out in other ways. For example, where it is desired to accommodate and package more than one garment, I may utilize a construction as shown in Figures 5 and 6. In Figure 5, excepting for differences noted below, the box or carbon is the same as above described in connection with Figures 1, $1^a$, 2 and 4, where, for example, three hangers are to be accommodated, the bail 38 is again preferably fastened to the top wall portions T and W by the wire member 37, but instead of having the small alined loop 36 of Figure 1, the wire member 37 may have a transversely extending and elongated loop $36^a$ (see Figure 6) provided with three downwardly depressed or bent portions to form three seats for the small hooks 56 of three hangers. The top wall flap portion W, instead of having the transversely extending slot 42 of Figure 4, has a long longitudinal slot $42^a$ through which the long loop $36^a$ is thrust and then turned 90°, in course of assembly, to bring part 36 crosswise and wire part 37 lengthwise of the flap W.

Thence the flap W may be swung about the fold line 27 to bring the eyes $37^a$ and $37^b$ through the slots 40 and 41 to be exposed upwardly from the top wall T and the hooked ends of the handle bail 38 applied thereto to hold the assembly intact, as before.

Thus, a transverse loop $36^a$ may be provided to support as many hanger hooks as desired.

The flaps $F^{10}$ and $F^{11}$ of Figure 5, instead of being provided with one hole $H^1$ and $H^2$,, respectively, for each, as in Figures 1 and 4, may be provided with as many pairs of opposed holes or slots as there are perches to be accommodated and in the illustrative modification of Figure 5 it will be seen that each of the downwardly and inwardly inclined perch-supporting flaps $F^{10}$ and $F^{11}$ are provided with three such holes or slots.

Preferably, also, the edge portions $66^a$ and $67^a$ of the flaps $F^1$ and $F^2$, in the form of Figures 5 and 6, also take in under the perches when the closure FW and its flaps are moved into complete closing position, thus again, as in the earlier form described, to assist the flaps $F^{10}$ and $F^{11}$ in carrying the weight of the several perches.

Thus, many advantages are achieved. The

blanks and wire and handle and other parts can be easily and compactly packed for storage or shipment, assembly and folding are easy, quick, and need no tools. Also, I am enabled to use relatively thin or light-weight cardboard and still achieve comparatively great strength and rigidity. For example, though as in the preferred form, the flaps $F^{10}$ and $F^{11}$, as in Figures 1 and 5, are extensions of one layer of the top wall, namely, of the part W, they remain dependably in the desired position due preferably to a number of factors; thus, the top wall portion W is securely united to the top wall portion T along the fold line **27** about which the two portions are folded. Also, the wire member **37**, with hooks $38^a$ and $38^b$ of bail **38** preventing loops $37^a$ and $37^b$ from passing downwardly through the slots **40** and **41**, and loop **36** (and loop $36^a$ of Figures 5 and 6 also) preventing flap W from moving downwardly away from part T, security of assemblage, strength and durability are assured. Also, and during carriage, the parts of closure flaps $F^2$ to each side of slots **65** are clamped between eye **36** and flap W and security of closure improved. And during carriage of the package by the handle, the major portion of the weight of the garment or clothes is transmitted through the hanger directly to the handle and thus the package itself relieved of strain from that source.

In any case, the carrying or transportation of the clothing is simple and convenient, dust is safely excluded and cleanliness assured, sheets of tissue and the like need not be employed, and transportation is assured without wrinkling or mussing the garment or clothing that is carried by the hanger or perch or perches or both. When the package arrives at its destination, it is again preferably suspended by its handle from a suitable hook, the tying strings are untied, and the closure FW with its flap pulled out and allowed to drop or is swung into downward and vertical position. The perch is lifted out of its supporting slots and is moved upwardly and then forwardly out of the upper end of the package and then moved downwardly, if it is a gown or dress, to allow the garment to assume its full length position or relation as shown in Figure 1. Thereupon, the hanger has its small hook **56** removed from the wire support whence the hanger with the dress may be moved out of the package, and then the large hook **59** may be swung about its hinge connection to snap its shank into the small hook **56**, restoring the hanger to the usual or more familiar type so that it can be suspended by the large hook **59** from the usual horizontal pole or rod that is usually in clothes closets and the like. The dress is thus available for immediate wear without having been wrinkled or mussed up and need not be preliminarily pressed. Also, if desired, garments, clothing, or the like, may be put into the package as above described and stored away from season to season and again advantages like those above-mentioned are achieved plus such advantages that the package is compact, takes up little room, and can be easily suspended in a place of suitable storage.

Thus, it will be seen that there has been provided in this invention a packaging means in which the various objects hereinbefore mentioned, together with many thoroughly practical advantages are successfully achieved. It will be seen that the construction is of a thoroughly practical nature, well adapted to meet the widely varying conditions of practical use and achieves many practical advantages.

As many possible embodiments may be made of the above invention and as many changes might be made in the embodiment above set forth, it is to be understood that all matter hereinbefore set forth, or shown in the accompanying drawings, is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

I claim:

1. A garment or clothing package comprising a box-like structure folded out of a blank of a material like cardboard, said blank having portions which are folded to provide a back wall, opposed end walls and opposed top and bottom walls, said blank having also flap-like means which depend interiorly and adjacent the upper ends of said two end walls, said flap-like means having recess means for the reception respectively of the ends of a garment support for supporting a garment in said box-like structure with portions of the garment depending from said support.

2. A garment package as claimed in claim 1 provided with closure means opposed to said back wall, said closure means having flap means that enter the package alongside of said two end walls and provided with means that enter in under the ends of said garment support.

3. A garment package as claimed in claim 1 in which said depending flap means are provided with means adjacent their lower ends to hold the latter spaced away from said end walls and thereby to hold said two flap means inclined downwardly and toward each other, thereby to make more certain the support by said recess means of the ends of said garment support.

4. A garment package as claimed in claim 1 in which said two depending flap means are in the form of flap extensions of that portion of said blank that forms the top wall, and handle means exterior of said top wall and connected to the latter for carrying the package, whereby the load on said depending flap means is transmitted to said handle means.

5. A garment package as claimed in claim 1 in which the lower end portions of said two depending flap means are folded into tube-like form thereby to space certain portions of said flap means inwardly away from their respective end walls.

6. A garment package as claimed in claim 1 in which the lower portions of said two flap means terminate at their ends in tabs and are folded into tube-like form, each flap means having slot means for the reception of its respective tab to hold the lower portions in said tube-like form.

7. A garment or clothing package comprising a box-like structure folded out of a blank of a material like cardboard, said blank having portions which are folded to provide a back wall, opposed end walls, and opposed top and bottom walls, said blank having also two flap-like means which are exposed interiorly of said box-like structure and respectively adjacent the upper ends of said two end walls, said flap-like means each having means forming a supporting seat for the reception respectively of the ends of a garment perch, handle means exposed exteriorly of that portion of said blank that is folded to form the top wall and having means connected thereto and exposed interiorly of said top wall portion with which the supporting element of a garment hanger may be engaged, a garment hanger having a supporting element for engagement with said last-mentioned and interior-

ly exposed means whereby to support the shouldered end of a garment, and a garment perch for supporting another portion of said garment, said garment perch having its ends supported in said supporting seats of said flap-like means.

8. A garment or clothing package comprising a box-like structure folded out of a blank of a material like cardboard, said blank having portions which are folded to provide a back wall, opposed end walls and opposed top and bottom walls, handle means mounted on said top wall and including wire means having extension means projecting through the top wall, a garment hanger having a hook for engagement with said extension means for supporting the shouldered end of a garment, whereby the weight of said shouldered end of the garment is transmitted through said wire means to said handle means, a rod-like garment support extending crosswise of said package for having draped thereover and supporting another portion of the garment, said box-like structure having two flap-like means which are exposed interiorly thereof and respectively adjacent the upper ends of said two end walls, said two flap-like means having means with which the respective ends of said rod-like garment support may engage to be supported thereby.

9. A garment or clothing package comprising a box-like structure folded out of a blank of a material like cardboard, said blank having portions which are foldable to provide a back wall, opposed end walls and opposed top and bottom walls, said top wall having handle means related thereto exteriorly thereof and provided with a member having loop-like means projecting upwardly through said top wall for engagement with said handle means, said top wall portion of said blank having a large flap folded inwardly against its inner face and having in said large flap a slot and said member having a small-necked loop passed through said slot and extending underneath said large flap in a direction transversely of said slot, said large flap having end flap extensions folded in depending relation adjacent the upper ends of said end walls, a garment hanger for supporting the shouldered end of a garment and having a hook taking into said loop, said loop preventing said large flap from separating from said top wall, and a rod-like garment support for another portion of the garment, said two flap extensions having means with which the ends of said rod-like garment support engage and thereby to be supported by said two flap extensions of said large flap.

10. A garment or clothing package comprising a box-like structure folded out of a blank of a material like cardboard, said blank having portions which are folded to provide a back wall, opposed end walls and opposed top and bottom walls, said top wall having slot means and a large flap with a slot, said flap being folded inwardly against its inner face of said top wall, a wire member resting in between said top wall and said flap and having an extension passing through said slot means for exposure exteriorly of said top wall and having a loop passing downwardly through said slot in said flap, and a garment hanger for supporting a garment and having a hook to take into said loop.

11. A blank out of which to fold a garment package and made of cardboard or the like having score lines defining a four-sided back wall with opposed areas outlining opposed end walls and opposed areas outlining top and bottom walls, said blank having outlined thereon flap extensions on said end walls and top and bottom walls for interfolding or interengagement to hold, when folded to form a box, said end and top walls in right-angled relation to each other and to said back wall, said flap extensions including two flap extensions foldable into depending relationship interiorly of said box and adjacent the upper ends of said two end walls to form supports for a garment supporter.

12. A blank out of which to fold a garment package and made of cardboard or the like having score lines defining a four-sided back wall with opposed areas outlining opposed end walls and opposed areas outlining top and bottom walls, said blank having outlined thereon flap extensions on said end walls and top and bottom walls for interfolding or interengagement to hold, when folded to form a box, said end and top walls in right-angled relation to each other and to said back wall, said flap extensions including a flap extension to said top wall foldable against the inner face of said top wall when said blank is folded into the form of said box, said last-mentioned flap extension and said top wall having slits for the projection therethrough respectively of a hanger-receiving loop and handle-receiving loop means of a device interposable, during folding up of the box out of said blank, between said flap extension and said top wall.

13. A garment or clothing package comprising a box-like structure folded out of a blank of a material like cardboard, said blank providing portions which are folded against each other to form a top wall of two layers, there being interposed between said two layers a wire member having two spaced eyes projecting upwardly through the uppermost of said two layers, and handle means having two spaced hooked members respectively engaging said two spaced eyes, said wire member having means projecting downwardly through the lowermost of said two layers and into the interior of said structure for receiving a garment support or the like.

14. A garment or clothing package comprising a box-like structure folded out of a blank of a material like cardboard, said blank providing portions which are folded against each other to form a top wall of two layers, there being interposed between said two layers a wire member having two spaced eyes projecting upwardly through the uppermost of said two layers, the lower or inner of said two layers having a slit therein, said wire member having intermediate said two eye members a downwardly projecting loop portion with a neck, said neck being accommodated in said slit and the plane of said loop portion extending at right angles to the length of said slit, whereby said eye portion prevents movement of said under layer away from said wire member, and handle means having two hooked members respectively engaged in said two eye members.

15. A garment or clothing package comprising a box-like structure folded out of a blank of a material like cardboard, said blank having portions which are folded to provide a back wall, opposed end walls, and opposed top and bottom walls, the portion of the blank providing the bottom wall having hingedly related thereto a closing front wall provided with a flap that enters said structure to rest substantially against the inner face of said top wall, said flap having a slot open in the front edge of said flap, handle means exposed exteriorly of said top wall, means

securing said handle means to said top wall and including a part exposed from the inner face of said top wall and held spaced therefrom by a neck-like portion, said neck-like portion being accommodated in said slot of said flap when the latter enters said structure whereby portions of said flap adjacent said slot overlap said part and said part presses said portions against said top wall to hold said closing front wall in closing position.

16. A garment or clothing package as claimed in claim 14 in which said box-like structure has a closing wall provided with a flap that enters against the under face of said lower layer, said flap having a slot open in the edge of the flap to accommodate said neck and to bring said loop portion underneath portions of the flap to both sides of said slot, whereby said portions of the flap are clamped by said loop portion against the under face of said lower layer.

17. A garment or clothing package comprising a box-like structure folded out of a blank of a material like cardboard, said blank having portions which are folded to provide a back wall, opposed end walls, and opposed top and bottom walls, an elongated member having a plurality of loop means spaced therealong, at least two of which project upwardly and the remainder projecting downwardly, the portion of said blank forming said top wall being provided with slit means to expose said downwardly projecting loop means interiorly thereof and said upwardly projecting loop means exteriorly thereof, handle means having connection with said upwardly projecting loop means, and a garment hanger having a hook engaging said downwardly projecting loop means.

18. A garment or clothing package comprising a box-like structure folded out of a blank of a material like cardboard, said blank having portions which are folded to provide a back wall, opposed end walls, and opposed top and bottom walls, handle means exposed exteriorly of said top wall and connected to the latter by a member that has a downwardly projecting loop exposed interiorly of said top wall, whereby said structure may, by way of said handle, be hung or supported in depending relation for the assembly to said loop of a garment support, a garment support having two hooks and means connecting them to the support to expose either of them selectively in upward position, one of said hooks being relatively large and long for engagement with a closet pole, or the like, and the other being relatively small and short for engagement with said loop means in order to carry said hanger and the garment supported thereby close to the under side of said top wall, said connecting means including a swivel-like connection whereby, when said short hook is exposed upwardly said long hook may be swung downwardly and into an out-of-the-way position and thereby not interfere with the engagement of said short hook with said loop, and means forming a closure for said box-like structure, said member connecting said handle means to said top wall transmitting the load carried by said loop directly to said handle means and thereby substantially relieving said top wall from strain due to said load during carriage of said structure by said handle means.

19. A garment or clothing package comprising a box-like structure of a material like cardboard and having a back wall, opposed end walls, a bottom wall, and a top wall member, the portion of the material out of which said top wall member is made having an extension in the form of a flap member folded back against a face of said top wall member, said top wall member and said flap member having slit means therein, a device interposed between said two members and interposable therebetween during folding together of said two members, said device having a hanger-receiving loop-like part projecting into the interior of said box-like structure and through the slit means in the innermost of said two members, whereby a garment support may be supported from said loop-like part, handle means, and means forming a connection between said handle means and said device and comprising a part of said device projected outwardly through the slit means in the outermost of said two members, whereby the load on said loop-like part is transmitted by said device directly to said handle means.

20. A garment package as claimed in claim 19 in which the line of the slit means in one of said members extends at an angle to the plane of that part of said device that is projected through said one slit means, said last-mentioned part having a relatively narrow neck between it and the remainder of said device, whereby, in course of assembly of said device with said two foldable members, the said part is first projected through the said slit means of said one member to bring said narrow neck substantially into said slit means and thereafter said device is swung about said neck as an axis and throughout substantially said angle, thereby to aline the other of said parts of said device for projection through the slit means in the other of said members as the folding of said flap member against said face of said top wall member is completed.

JOHN E. EBOLI.