May 5, 1931. L. E. LA BOMBARD ET AL 1,803,712

GARMENT PROTECTOR

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Fig. 1.

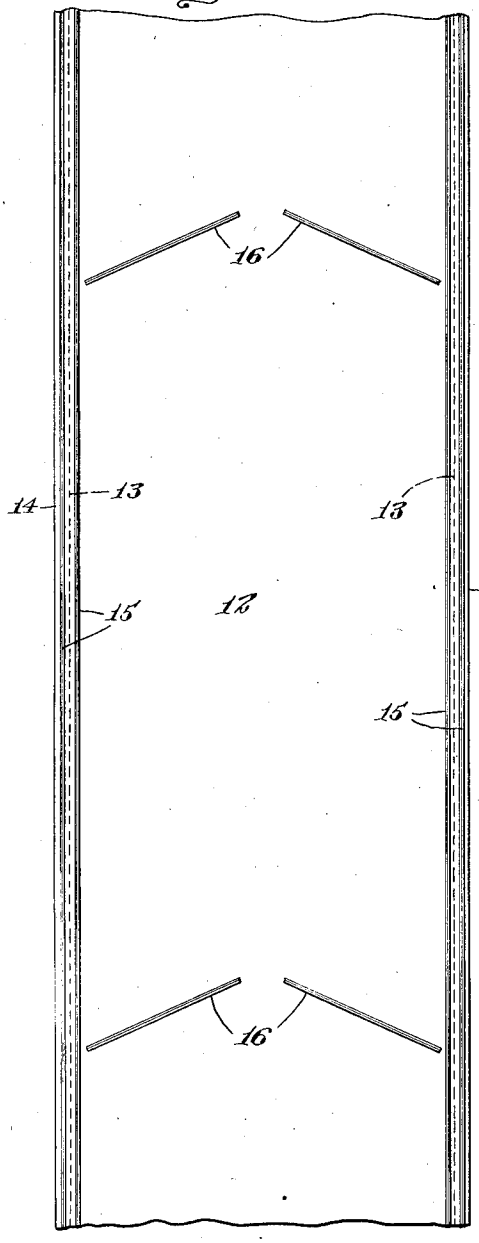
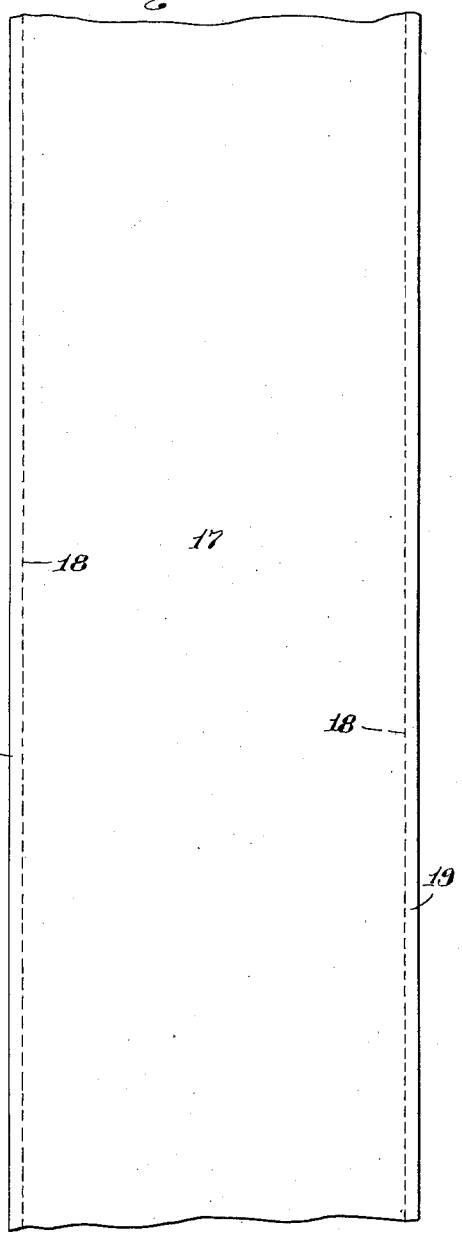


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

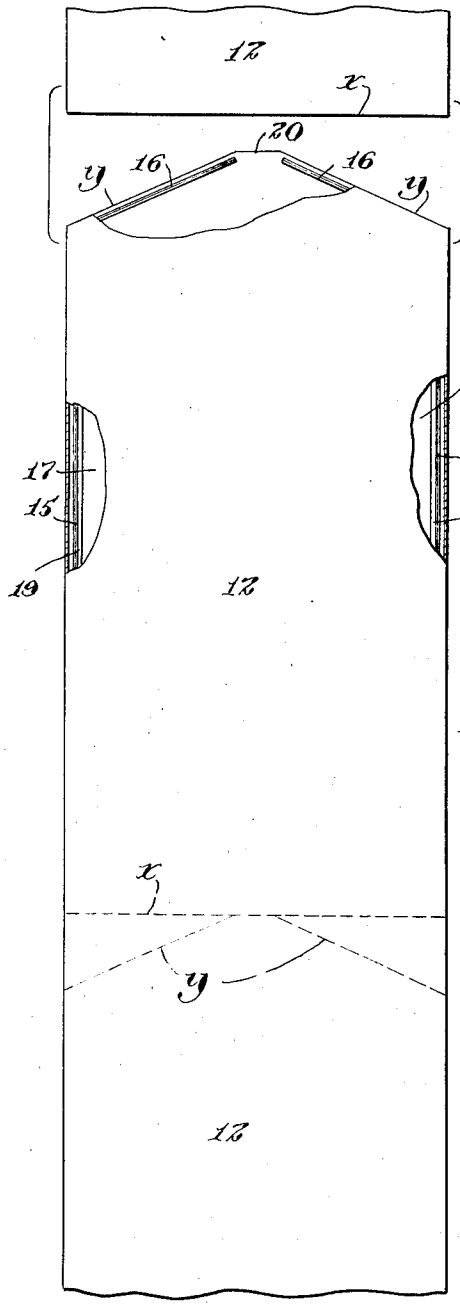


Fig. 4.

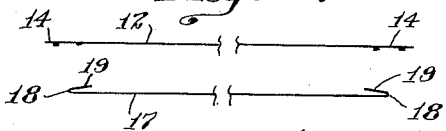


Fig. 5.

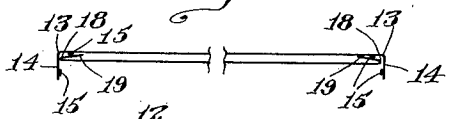


Fig. 6.

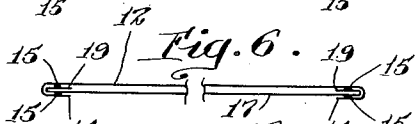
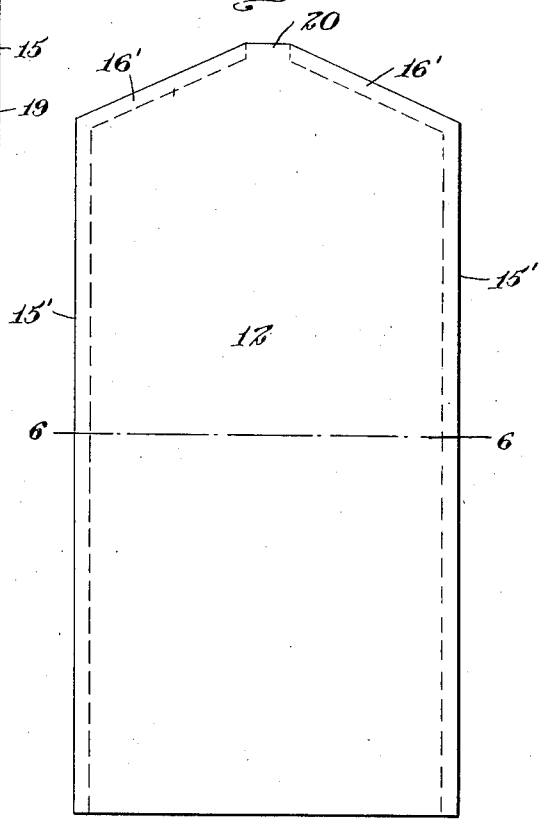


Fig. 7.



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GARMENT PROTECTOR

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Fig. 8.

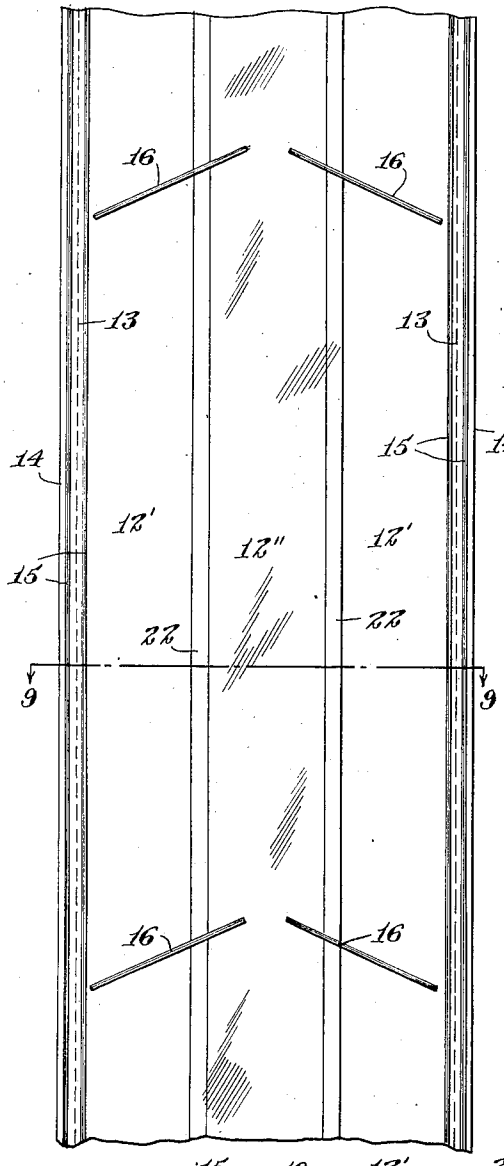


Fig. 10.

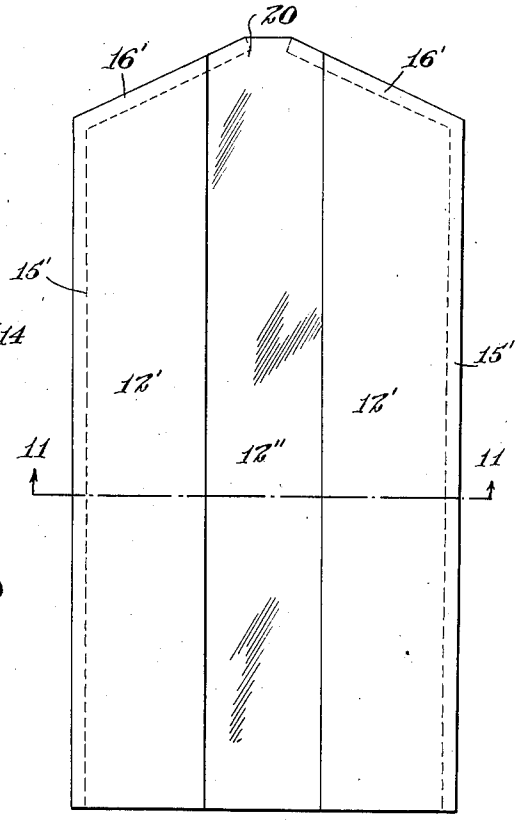


Fig. 11.

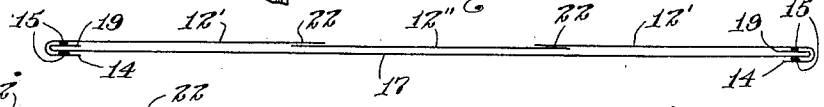
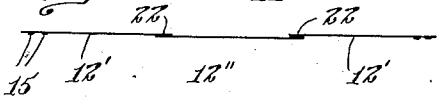


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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GARMENT PROTECTOR

Application filed December 2, 1929. Serial No. 411,089.

This invention relates to paper receptacles and has particular reference to such articles as are used largely by garment cleaners to enclose one or more garments hung on a shoulder supporter, the latter usually having means whereby it and clothing supported thereby can be delivered to a customer in protected condition and hung on a closet hook or elsewhere.

One of the most common types of such garment protectors consists of a flat tubular enclosure, open at the bottom and having a tapered top formed by triangular folding of the upper corner portions, an opening for the hook of the usual shoulder hanger being provided at the apex of the tapered top. The folding of the upper corners results in the article having four thicknesses of paper at the top corner portions, resulting in interfering with the assemblage of many of the articles in an even stock pile. And when they are piled and one or more are to be drawn away for use, the edges of the extra thick portions are liable to catch against and dislodge others than the ones wanted. Other objections to that type of container and which are overcome by our present invention are that the transverse folding required to effect the corner folding above referred to decreases the speed of production of the articles, and the said over-folded corner portions are unsightly to many people. Moreover, the presence of the extra thicknesses of paper adds unnecessarily to the weight of the articles and therefore adds unnecessarily to the cost of shipment that is noticeable when considered in car-load lots.

One of the objects of our present invention is to provide garment containers which are of uniform thickness from end to end whereby one or more can be slid endwise from a pile without disturbing others and whereby the articles possess no more weight than is necessary to ensure proper strength.

Another object is to provide such containers having side edges which are stiffened and strengthened by interfolding the margins of the paper sections.

Another object is to provide garment containers which may be manufactured at high speed and therefore economically.

With the above objects in view, and others hereinafter referred to, the invention consists in the structure of the containers, substantially as hereinafter described and claimed.

As the articles are made from two webs or strips of paper, the terms "front" and "back" will be employed in referring to the accompaning drawings, to distinguish the two webs or sections from each other. It is to be understood however that such terms are only employed for the sake of convenience and not of limitation, as the containers may bear printed matter on either surface, and of course when so printed the surface bearing the printed matter would be considered the front of the article.

Of the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a short piece of the web of paper from which the front sections of the containers are cut.

Figure 2 is a similar view of a piece of the web which provides the rear or back sections of the containers.

Figure 3 is a plan view, partly broken out, illustrating how the two webs are joined and being cut into sections to provide the completed articles.

Figures 4, 5 and 6, are transverse sectional illustrations of successive steps in the marginal folding and joining of the two webs prior to being cut into complete articles.

Figure 7 is a plan view of the completed article when made with a front section or wall as illustrated by Figures 1, 3 and 6. Figure 6 may be considered as a section on line 6—6 of Figure 7.

Figure 8 is a view similar to Figure 1 but illustrating the structure of the front web when the articles are to exhibit the contents through transparent portions.

Figure 9 represents a section on line 9—9 of Figure 8.

Figure 10 is a plan view of the completed article when made with a front section illustrated by Figures 8 and 9.

Figure 11 represents a section on line 11—11 of Figure 10, on a larger scale.

Similar reference characters indicate similar parts or features in all of the views.

In the manufacture of the articles, two webs of paper 12 and 17 (Figs. 1 and 2) may be drawn from two supply rolls, and while travelling the web 12 is creased as at 13 very close to the outer edges to provide readily foldable margins 14, and narrow stripes of glue 15 are applied to it on each side of each crease line 13. And at predetermined intervals to provide proper spacing, diagonal glue lines 16 are applied to it. All of the glue is applied to that surface of the web 12 which is to be the inner surface of the front section of the completed article, and therefore Figure 1 is a view looking at said inner surface. The other web of paper 17, which may be caused to travel under or above the web 12, but preferably under it, with the glue-carrying surface of the web 12 presented downwardly, is longitudinally creased as at 18 close to its outer edges to provide readily foldable margins 19. It is not necessary for any glue to be applied to the web 17 and therefore none is illustrated thereon.

The operation of joining the two webs 12 and 17 is preferably as follows:—

The margins 19 of the web 17 (Fig. 4) are folded in flat or nearly so on the crease lines 18, and the web 12 with its glue-carrying surface presented to the web 17, has its margins 14 folded on the crease lines 13 around the folded margins of the web 17 as illustrated by Figures 5 and 6. The crease lines enable the folding to be done accurately, and the four glue stripes 15, in two pairs, provide for securing the margins 19 of the web 17 to the inner surface of the web 12 and the margins 14 of the web 12 to the outer surface of the web 17. This provides interfolded margins that ensure stiffness and strength of the completed articles.

After the two webs are united as illustrated by comparing Figures 4, 5 and 6 with the lower part of Figure 3, the joined webs are transversely severed at regular spaced intervals by straight lines of cut x and diagonal lines of cut y, the latter intersecting the cuts x and being located parallel with and close to the diagonal glue lines 16. Said diagonal glue lines 16 are located at such intervals longitudinally of the web 12 that when the cuts are made adjacent thereto as just described, the cut line x defines the bottom or lower end of the completed article and also the edge of the small opening 20 of the next article, while the cut lines y define the shape of the upper part of the container that is to receive the usual garment hanger the hook of which may project through the opening 20.

Owing to the fact that the two webs are pressed firmly together and the glue allowed to set before the cutting operations are effected, the lines of glue in the completed articles are not narrow as illustrated by Figures 1, 3, and 6, in the interest of clearness, but are squeezed out by the pressure so as to practically coat and unite the entire widths of the interfolded margins. Therefore, in Figure 7 which illustrates one of the completed articles, the folded and sealed side margins are indicated at 15′ and the flat sealed top margins are indicated at 16′.

Figures 8 to 11 inclusive of the drawings illustrate a structure substantially identical with that illustrated by the other figures, except that one wall member of the container is of such material, partially at least, that the contents of the container may be seen without removing it. For this reason the said type of container may be said herein to be the preferred one. To make such preferred type, it is only necessary to employ a front web having a transparent panel, said front web being illustrated as comprising three strips joined together by overlapping glued margins 22, the middle strip 12″ being of any suitable or preferred transparent or semi-transparent material, while the other two strips 12′ may be of any suitable paper such as commonly employed for making garment containers.

As the structure of the article illustrated by Figures 8 to 11, and the method of making the same, does not materially differ from that described in connection with the other figures, the same reference characters are employed for both excepting as to the characters employed for the sectional front web.

An important feature of our invention resides in the fact that by simply omitting the glue stripes 15 along one side margin of the web 12, the articles finally produced as described herein enable the goods in the container to be accessible laterally instead of being obliged to remove the goods through the open bottom. Many customers of garment cleaners think that in order to get at a dress delivered in the paper container, it is necessary to tear or rip up the wall of the container. But when receptacles such as described herein are employed, the glue stripes along one margin being omitted, the customer receiving a garment in such receptacle can readily open the interfolded but un-glued margin and examine or remove the garment laterally, and without doing anything to the receptacle that would prevent its re-use.

Another important feature of our invention is the fact that all of the glue is applied to but one of the two webs of material, therefore simplifying the production of the articles when machinery is employed for applying the stripes of glue. Of course it is to be understood that the term "glue" is employed only as a generic term to mean any suitable or preferred adhesive.

Another important feature of our invention is the fact that no transverse folding is effected. Such folding is difficult to effect while paper is travelling. As the only folding necessary to produce our improved receptacles is that which is effected along the lines 13 and 18, the webs may travel very rapidly while being so marginally folded.

It is to be understood that we do not limit ourselves to any such proportioning as to width and length illustrated in the drawings, or to any special size of the receptacles, which receptacles may be of any size or proportions to suit the purposes thereof.

Having now described our invention, we claim:—

1. A garment container having a wide opening at the bottom and a small opening at the top with inclined edges at opposite sides of said small opening, said container consisting of two sections of paper having interfolded and glued marginal portions, and the said inclined edge top portions being glued together flat.

2. A garment container comprising two independent sections of paper of substantially equal area marginally connected adhesively and also partially connected at one end in face to face contact, the side edges of the back section being folded in flat toward the inside of the container and the side edges of the front section being folded over the folded edges of the back section.

3. A garment container having a wide opening at the bottom and a small opening at the top with inclined edges at opposite sides of said small opening, said container consisting of two sections of paper having folded and glued marginal portions, and the said inclined edge top portions being glued together flat.

4. A garment container having a wide opening at the bottom and a small opening at the top with inclined edges at opposite sides of said small opening, said container consisting of two sections of paper having folded and glued marginal portions, the said inclined edge top portions being glued together flat, one of the wall sections of the container including a translucent section extending from top to bottom.

In testimony whereof we have affixed our signatures.

LEON E. LA BOMBARD.
MELVIN H. SIDEBOTHAM.