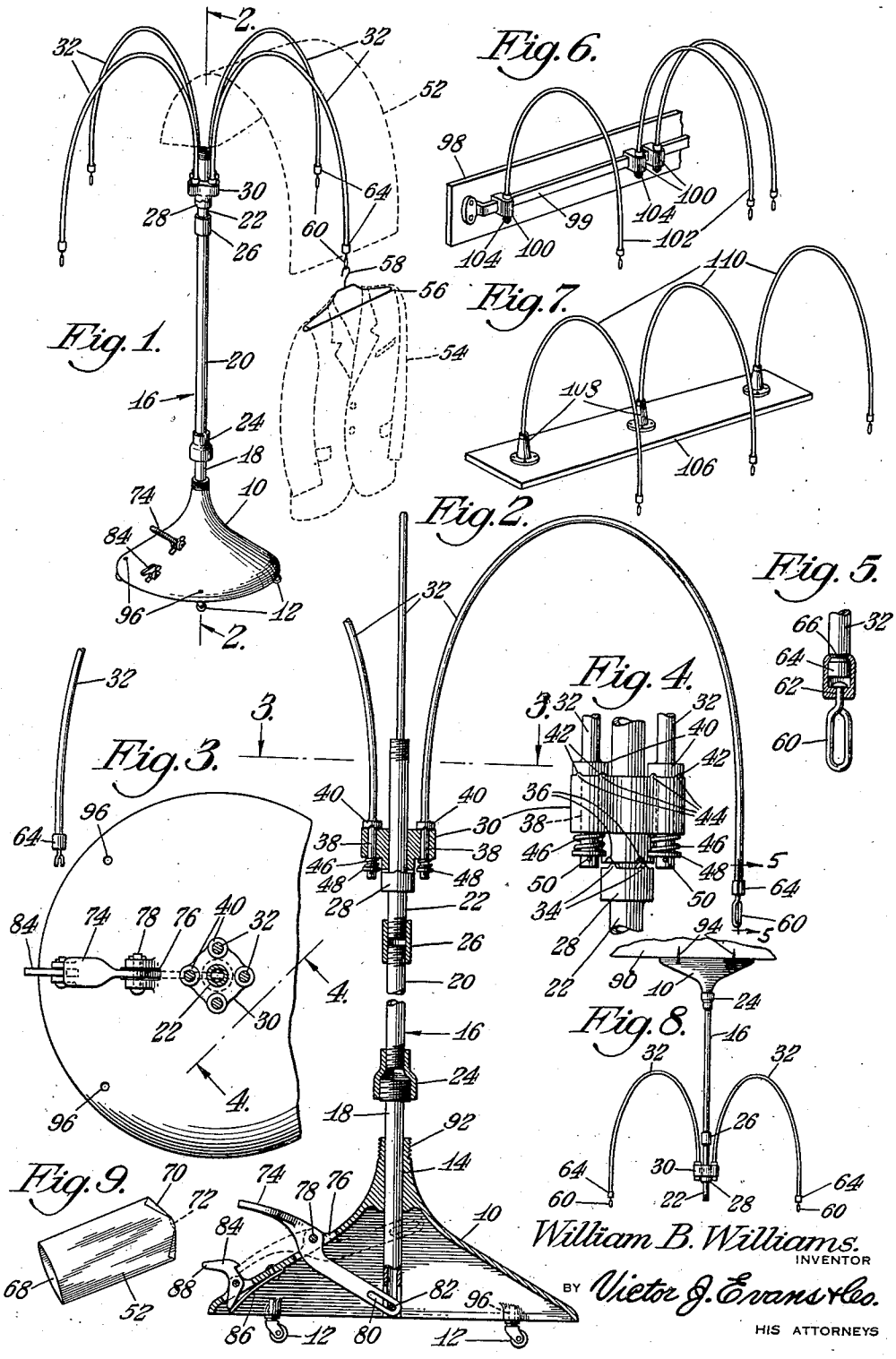
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METHOD AND MEANS FOR BAGGING GARMENTS

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METHOD AND MEANS FOR BAGGING GARMENTS

William B. Williams, Chicago, Ill.

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5 Claims. (Cl. 226—18)

My invention relates to the bagging of garments for protective purposes, and includes among its objects and advantages the provision of an improved method and means for facilitating enclosure of the garment within the protective bag.

In the accompanying drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a bagging rack illustrating the method of associating a garment and a bag therewith preparatory to slipping the bag over the garment;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken along the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a view taken from the position indicated by the line 4—4 in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a sectional detail view taken along the line 5—5 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of another form;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of another type of rack;

Fig. 8 is a view illustrating the device shown in Fig. 1 adjusted and inverted for suspension from an overhead support, such as the ceiling; and

Fig. 9 is a diagrammatic perspective view of a garment bag of a conventional type.

In the embodiment selected to illustrate my invention, I make use of a base 10 in the nature of a hollow cone supported upon casters 12 and provided with an opening 14 arranged to slidably receive a standard 16. This standard comprises sections 18, 20, and 22, connected into a unitary whole through the medium of couplings 24 and 26 having threaded relation with the sections.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, the section 22 is provided with a flange 28 arranged to support a member 30 rotatably mounted upon the section 22 and carrying four curved bag supporting brackets 32. In Fig. 4, the flange 28 is illustrated as being provided with upstanding projections 34 normally lying within recesses 36 in the lower end of the member 30, to prevent free rotary movement of the member 30 and its associated brackets upon the flange 28. However, the projections 34 are designed with a gentle curvature so that the body 30 may easily be rotated by the user whenever desired.

Similarly, each bracket 32 is provided with a bearing portion 38 extending through a vertical bore in the member 30 and provided with a flange 40 having recesses 42 arranged to receive lugs 44. A spring 46 is arranged in abutting relation with the lower end of the member 30 and a washer 48 secured upon the bearing 38 by a pin 50. Thus, it will be seen that the springs 46 yieldingly hold the brackets in predetermined positions, but permit quick and easy swinging of the brackets to various adjusted positions.

In operation, conventional garment bags 52 may be placed upon the brackets 32 preparatory to being slipped over their respective clearances. In Fig. 1, the garment 54 is illustrated as being arranged upon a conventional garment hanger 56 having the usual hook portion 58. This hook portion is carried by a loop 60 (see Fig. 5) having a swivel connection at 62 with a cap 64 having its end pressed into the groove 66 in its respective bracket 32. The bag 52 (see Fig. 9) is provided with the usual open end 68 for receiving the garment and the neck portion 70 having a small opening 72 through which the hook 58 of the garment hanger usually projects. The bags are placed upon the brackets 32 neck first so that their open ends 68 are positioned in close relation to their respective loops 60.

It will thus be seen that a garment may easily be enclosed within a bag by merely pulling the bag downwardly over the garment to a position where the hook 58 projects through the opening 72 in the bag. Effective control is attained over both the suspended garment and the bag by reason of the fact that the loops 60 are rotatably suspended, while the bag 52 may easily be manipulated upon its supporting bracket to a precise relation with respect to the garment.

The garment is supported at an altitude which eliminates the necessity of stretching or bending during the bagging operation. In addition, the brackets 32 are constructed and arranged in such a position that the bags are easily placed thereon. This feature reduces the number of torn bags common to conventional methods of bagging garments.

At times it may be desirable to shift the position of the loop 60 with respect to the floor line to adjust the device to garments of relatively long proportions. To this end, I provide a foot pedal 74 extending through a slot 76 in the base 10 and pivoting upon the base at 78. The inner end of the pedal is slotted at 80 to receive a pin 82 carried by the lower end of the standard 16. Elevation of the standard 16 is attained by merely depressing the pedal 74. I provide a latch member 84 arranged to have hooked relation with the pedal 74 when it is depressed to the dotted line position of Fig. 2. A spring 86 yieldingly holds the latch member in operative relation with the pedal 74, and may be easily moved

out of latching engagement with the pedal by stepping upon the extended end 88. The spring 86 normally holds the latch in a position which causes automatic latching by merely depressing the pedal 74 a sufficient distance.

In Fig. 8, I illustrate my invention arranged in an inverted position and the base secured to an overhead support 90, such as a ceiling. Preparatory to anchoring the device in this manner, I detach the pedal 74, the latch member 84, and detach the section 18 from the threaded coupling member 24. The shortened standard 16 is then connected with the base 10 by screwing the coupling member 24 onto the threaded neck 92 of the base. Screw or bolt members 94 are passed through the openings 96, which support the shank parts of the castors 12, and anchored in the overhead support 90.

In Fig. 6, I illustrate a different form of construction in which a board 98 is provided with a supporting bar 99 upon which a plurality of blocks 100 is slidably mounted. These blocks are bored to receive the bearing portions of a plurality of brackets 102 of the same design as the brackets 32. Springs 104 are associated with the blocks 100 in the same way as the springs 46 are associated with the member 30 for performing an identical function. The relation between the blocks 100 and the brackets 102 is identical with that characterizing the brackets 32 and the member 30. The slidable blocks 100 permit the brackets to be grouped in snug relation after being loaded with bagged garments. Thus, the device may be used as a storage rack in addition to its bagging function. The swivel loop 60 permits the bagged garments to be positioned with their flat surfaces in juxtaposed relation when the brackets are grouped. The board 98 is designed for connection with a vertical support such as a wall.

Another form is illustrated in Fig. 7, in which the board 106 is designed for connection with a horizontal support. The upstanding blocks 108 provide a mounting for the brackets 110 of the same type as the mounting for the brackets 32.

Without further elaboration the foregoing will so fully explain my invention that others may, by applying current knowledge, readily adapt the same for use under various conditions of service.

I claim:

1. A garment bagging device comprising a standard, a supporting block rotatably mounted upon said standard, a plurality of bag supporting brackets movably connected with said block said brackets being bowed and movable about a vertical axis, means associated with each of said brackets for supporting a garment in operative relation with a bag positioned thereon, to permit placement of the bag upon the garment, said standard being adjustable for height, and means for adjusting the standard.

2. A garment bagging device comprising a standard, a supporting block rotatably mounted upon said standard, a plurality of bag supporting brackets movably connected with said block said brackets being bowed and movable about a vertical axis, means associated with each of said brackets for supporting a garment in operative relation with a bag positioned thereon to permit placement of the bag upon the garment, and means for holding the block against rotation in various adjusted positions.

3. A garment bagging device comprising a standard, a supporting block rotatably mounted upon said standard, a plurality of bag supporting brackets movably connected with said block said brackets being bowed and movable about a vertical axis, means associated with each of said brackets for supporting a garment in operative relation with a bag positioned thereon, to permit placement of the bag upon the garment, and means for holding each bracket in various adjusted positions, to prevent accidental movement.

4. A garment bagging device comprising a base, an adjustable standard mounted upon said base and having a flange, a block rotatably mounted upon said standard and supported upon said flange, said flange and said block being provided with co-operating means arranged to prevent accidental rotation of the block upon the standard, said block having a plurality of openings, a plurality of bag supporting brackets having bearing portions positioned within said openings, said brackets having flanges arranged to engage said block, to support the weight of the brackets, co-operating means between the bracket flanges and said block constructed and arranged to hold the brackets against accidental rotation about their bearings, and a swivel element connected with the free end of each bracket for supporting a garment hanger.

5. In a garment bagging device, a support having a normally vertical opening, a bag supporting bracket bowed and arranged with its ends pointing downwardly, one end being rotatably positioned within said opening, a collar carried by the said one end and resting upon said support, means between the collar and the support for yieldingly supporting the bracket in various shifted positions, and spring means mounted upon the said one end and co-operating with said support for yieldingly drawing the collar against the support.

WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS.