Nov. 18, 1941. J. MEHL 2,263,044

GARMENT BAG

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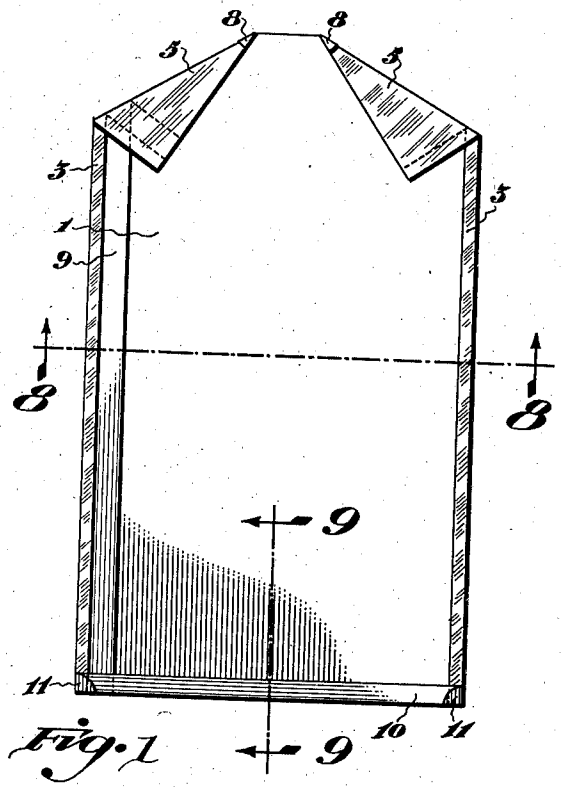


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

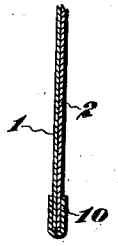


Fig. 3

INVENTOR.

BY Jonah Mehl
Wood & Wood

ATTORNEYS.

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GARMENT BAG

Jonah Mehl, Cincinnati, Ohio

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1 Claim. (Cl. 206—7)

This invention relates to improvements in garment bags and, primarily, to a type used for individually packaging or enveloping dry cleaned garments suspended upon a hanger with a hook-shaped shank of the hanger projected through an aperture or opening in the upper or closed head end of the bag.

An object of the invention is to provide a bag of flat tube formation, having one panel of transparent sheet material for the full length of the bag for visibility of the contents of the bag. Another object of the invention relates to a garment bag of flat tube type constituting a double-wall or panel structure, with one wall or front panel formed of a transparent cellulose sheeting, and the second or rear panel of paper, the panels joined with a seam along their opposite longitudinal edges by folding and overlapping the margins of the cellulose sheeting upon the relative margins of the paper sheeting, and adhesively securing the same together.

Another object of the invention is to provide a garment bag of flat tube form with a side opening having a fly in permanent union with one panel of the bag and folding over a longitudinal free edge of the second panel, and adapted in use to be adhesively secured thereto for sealing the opening and marginally overlying the opening. Various other features and advantages of the invention will be more fully set forth in the description of the accompanying drawing.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the rear side of the bag.

Figure 2 is a cross sectional view taken on line 8—8 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary cross sectional view taken on line 9—9 of Figure 1.

The garment bag follows in dimension and shape the pattern of the conventional paper bag universally employed by dry cleaners in packaging or enveloping garments suspended from a hanger. The bag, particularly for ladies' wear, is of considerable length, exceeding the unfolded length of the garment, and, therefore, by forming one of the walls or panels from a highly transparent cellulose sheeting, the full length of the garment is visible, offering material advantages and benefit as providing immediate identification of the garment and a full display of the quality of the dry cleaning service and workmanship.

It has been experienced, in forming the bag in a flat tube with the full length of one wall or panel of transparent cellulose web, and the opposite wall or panel of a paper web, that, in the process of fabrication of the bag, the tube can be formed in a continuous operation from supply rolls of material, facilitating its manufacture, and enabling its production at a cost not unduly excessive comparative over an all-paper bag, that would not be prohibitive, through its marketing, for the purposes intended, aside from whatever advantages it may possess in its use.

Referring to the drawing, 1 indicates, for the purpose of identification, the rear wall or panel of the bag of a paper sheet material of a width corresponding to the full width of the bag, and, 2, front wall or panel of a highly transparent, exceedingly thin gauge, cellulose sheeting of a web width slightly in excess of the width of the bag, or web width of the back wall or panel. The extra web width of the front panel, or web of cellulose sheeting, over the web width of the back panel of paper sheeting provides for folding and overlapping the opposite longitudinal margins of the cellulose web, preferably externally upon the corresponding margins of the paper, and to which the overlapped margins are adhesively secured.

Such union of paper and cellulose sheeting to form a flat tube provides for the formation of a continuous tube in a continuous operation from a pair of respective supply rolls of material. These several webs are simultaneously, continuously advanced, one upon another, as unreeled from their respective supply rolls, preferably with the cellulose layer or web underneath. The opposite longitudinal edges or margins 3—3 of the cellulose web extend slightly beyond the corresponding edges of the upper paper layer. Continuously with the advance of the webs in their superposed arrangement, a continuous stripe of an adhesive is applied upon the upper side of the extending margins 3—3, and, with the advance of the composite web, the margins are folded upwardly and transversely inward to overlap and lie upon the upper or outer side of the margins of the paper web and adhere thereto, for one edge of the bag, thereby forming a continuous tube. The folding of the margins is accomplished, following a common practice, by stationary folding blades, which turn up and overlap the margins of the advancing web, and compression rollers, the compression rollers also serving to advance the webs. The continuous tube thus formed is cut into definite bag length sections. By this method, the opposite longitudinal edges of the bag constitute folded edges of cellulose material, which renders it extremely tenacious to resist tear.

The several tube section edges at one end are folded inwardly at opposite sides of the center of the width of the bag, along angular lines, over and upon the back or paper panel, providing folds in the form of gussets 5—5 which are adhesively secured upon the back panel, leaving an opening in the center of the head end of the back for the projection of a hook-shaped shank of a hanger therethrough.

In some instances, as for a seasonal storage of a garment, it is desirable to have a side opening in the bag with the opposite longitudinal ends of the bag permanently sealed and the side opening of the bag to be conveniently sealed after the garment has been inserted, the bag thereby providing a sealed, moth-proof enclosure. Referring to Figures 1 and 3 inclusive which disclose a side opening bag with the major portion of its structure correspondingly similar to the bag previously described, particularly for the head end and one side. A strip 9, preferably of paper, extends longitudinally of the shorter width web 1, with its edge in registration of the edge of the shorter width web 1, at the side, at which it is decided to locate the side opening for the bag. The strip in the formation of the tube, simultaneously advances as unreeled from a supply roll, with the webs 1 and 2. As the strip overlies a longitudinal margin of the shorter width web 1, the turned-over margin 3 of the greater width web 2 is overlapped and secured in permanent union to the strip 9, so that the strip forms a normally loose fly between the sealed opposite ends of the bag. The fly can be readily moved outward for access into the bag about the unsecured end of the shorter width panel 1, which the fly covers. The strip or fly 9 is primarily coated on one side with a remoistening adhesive so that the side opening, after the garment has been inserted, can be conveniently sealed. By adhering the fly to the panel or web 1, when the bag is provided with a side opening, it is preferable to preseal the lower end of the bag in its process of manufacture as by means of a hem folded strip 10, extending over the bottom edges of the panels and reinforced at the opposite corners by folded corner tabs 11.

Having described my invention, I claim:

A garment bag of flat tube formation, comprising: a pair of superimposed relatively different width sheets, the larger width of transparent cellulosic material and a second of a paper material, the opposite longitudinal margins of the larger width transparent sheet folding inwardly and overlapping the exterior side of the other sheet and adhesively secured thereto for sealing one edge of the bag, and a strip of paper material extending longitudinally of the opposite second longitudinal edge of the bag between the paper sheet and inturned margin of said transparent sheet and adhesively secured to the underside of said inturned margin to reinforce the same, and providing an inward fly extension therefor and leaving said second edge of the bag open for the insertion of a garment, said strip having its underside coated with a remoistened adhesive for subsequently sealing said open edge, and the opposite ends of the bag sheets unitarily folded over one side of the bag to seal the same with one end thereof provided with a central opening to engage therethrough a portion of a hanger when disposed within the bag.

JONAH MEHL.