Dec. 6, 1938. W. R. KOHL 2,139,237

GARMENT BAG

Filed Aug. 28, 1935

Fig 1

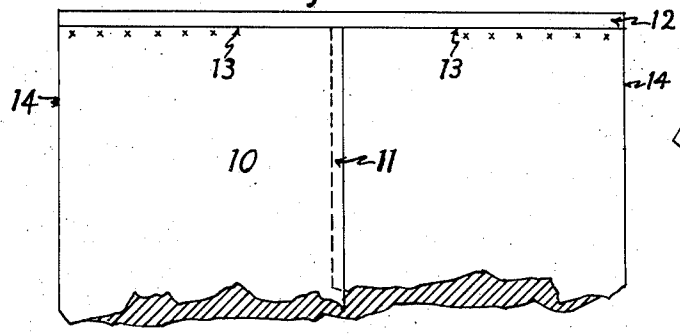



Fig 2

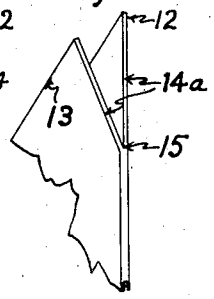



Fig 4

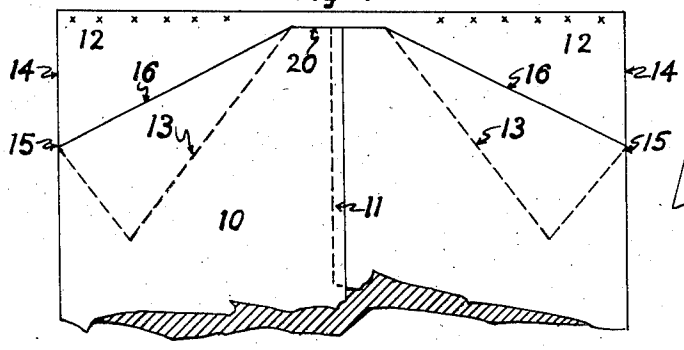



Fig 3

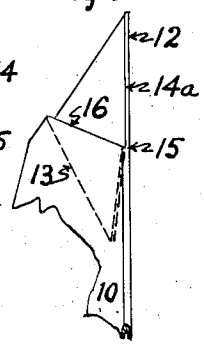



Fig 6

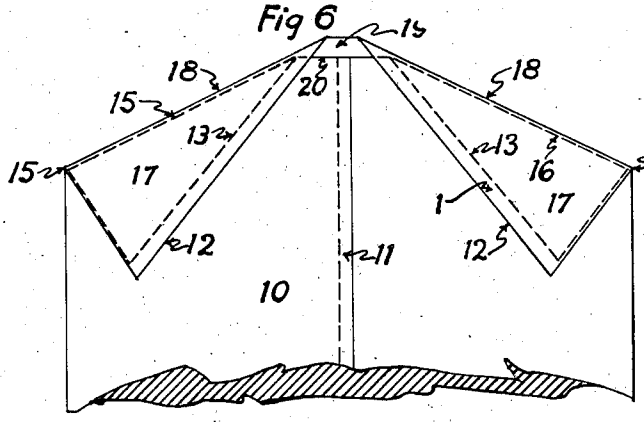
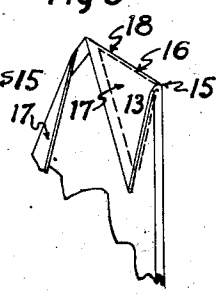



Fig 5




INVENTOR

William R. Kohl.

By Winfield D. Williams

Atty.

Patented Dec. 6, 1938

2,139,237

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,139,237

## GARMENT BAG

William R. Kohl, Wilmette, Ill.

Application August 28, 1935, Serial No. 38,189

6 Claims. (Cl. 206—7)

My invention appertains to bags, and it is primarily directed to a type of bag adapted to be placed over clothing to protect same in storage or transportation, and wherein the garments are primarily supported on a hanger having means for suspension upon a permanent support.

The object of my invention is a bag of a type used in garment cleaning processes which has a double strength of material along the diagonal lines either side of the aperture through which a portion of the hanger extends and a double strength along those portions of the bag covering the shoulders of a garment. The garment bags of the usual type have only one thickness of the material resting upon the garment along the fold lines of the shoulders and one thickness of one wall of the bag: and it is easy to see a common condition that the single thickness of material at the crease either side of the opening is easily torn destroying the efficiency of the bag. The strength of that portion of the bag which is intended to extend over the garment and especially at the shoulders is of vital moment. Once the bag is placed over a garment the only portion thereof subject to any injurious strain is just at the point between the hanger aperture and the opposite edges of the bag along the diagonal line over the shoulders.

The device of the applicant is peculiarly strengthened without an extra cost in the manufacture of the bag.

An embodiment of my invention is shown in the accompanying drawing in which

Fig. 1 is a broken portion of a bag showing the first stage of construction.

Fig. 2 is a broken portion illustrating the first stage of treatment of the cylinder.

Fig. 3 shows the second treatment for the bag.

Fig. 4 is an elevation showing the position and relation of the parts indicated in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 shows the third stage in forming the bag.

Fig. 6 is a broken portion of the elevation of a complete bag after the stage shown in Fig. 5.

As illustrated the article is formed from a single sheet into a flattened cylinder 10 having opposed longitudinal edges folded to overlap and be adhesively attached substantially at a centre 11; a wall 12 opposite the overlapping edges being spacedly extended above a wall 13; opposite edges 14 of the flattened cylinder are slit—14a—equal spaced distances 15 from the top; the wall 13 is folded inwardly upon itself, on a bias flap, as shown in Fig. 3, the inturned face of the biased flap being coated with an adhesive adapting it to be adheringly attached to the inner face of the wall 12; then the rear wall 12 is folded forward over an edge 16 of the biased flap of wall 13 making a biased flap 17, the face of the flap 17 being coated with an adhesive and attached to the face of wall 13; the fold 18 of flap 17 snugly fitting over the fold 16 of 13; an opening 19 is created by the flap 18 in conjunction with median line 20 of wall 13.

The bag is made from a continuous sheet, the processes being performed as the sheet passes through the bag making machine. The strain of a garment is along the shoulders and at the shoulder and arm junction; so that the device as shown provides double strength of material along that line.

I do not limit myself to the specific embodiment shown, except as I am limited by the scope of my claims.

I claim:

1. In a garment bag a flattened cylindrical body formed from a single sheet, its longitudinal edges turned upon themselves overlapping substantially at the center and joined by an adhesive both ends primarily open, the upper flattened edges of the body having been slit a spaced distance with each of the four corners so created being primarily folded inwardly of the bag on a bias, one of said bias folds adapted to be inserted into the bag and having adhesive means of attachment to an opposed wall of the bag, the adjacent folds overlapping the edge of the internal fold and being attached to the outside of its opposed wall providing plural material along the diagonal edge of the bias.

2. A garment bag comprising a single sheet of paper folded upon itself and adhesively joined longitudinally constituting a flattened cylinder primarily open at either end, one end wall slightly extended above the adjacent wall, the edges at one opening slit a spaced distance and bent triangularly upon the body on a bias, means to adhesively attach one of each two adjacent corners of the bag within the bag to its opposed adjacent wall, each opposite corner being made to overlap its corresponding inserted corner and be adhesively secured to the same and the outside of the bag whereby to secure a double strength of material on each diagonal folded edge and the shoulders of the bag.

3. A garment bag comprising a single sheet of paper folded upon itself and adhesively joined longitudinally constituting a flattened cylinder, one end wall slightly extended above the other wall, the upper flattened edges slit a spaced distance and each slit corner diagonally formed

into a triangular flap on a bias, one of each pair of adjacent flaps being adhesively attached to its opposite inside wall, the companion flap overlapping the attached flap and being adhesively attached over the folded edge and the outside wall of the bag.

4. A garment bag comprising a single sheet, folded upon itself constituting a flat cylinder having overlapping portions secured by an adhesive, at one end one wall slightly extended above the other wall, the edges of the upper walls slit equal spaced distances and the slit portions folded triangularly on a bias flap, one corner flap being turned inwardly and adhesively attached inside the bag to its opposite inside wall, each adjacent corner flap of the opposed wall overlapping the inserted flap edge and adhesively attached to the outside of its opposite wall, a spaced aperture in the top formed by the inner edges of the diagonal flaps for the passage therethrough of a garment hanger.

5. A garment bag consisting of a flattened cylindrical body drawn from a single sheet, its longitudinal edges turned upon themselves, overlapping substantially at the center and joined by an adhesive, at one end the flattened edges of the body slit a spaced distance and the corners of each wall formed into triangular folded portions retaining a central open space between the folded corners on either side of the cylinder, the adjacent folds in opposing walls being folded inwardly in opposite directions whereby one triangular portion may be inserted in and sealingly attached inside the bag to its opposite wall and the opposite fold lapped over the inserted fold there being an adhesive upon the outer face of the inserted fold and an adhesive upon the inner face of the outer fold whereby the adhesive face of the inserted flap is made to adhere to the opposite inner wall and the inner surface of the outer flap is caused to adhere to the outer surface of the opposite wall forming a lamination of the body of the material along the diagonal lines of the folds.

6. A bag constructed of paperlike material adapted to be drawn over garments for protection and transportation, said bag formed out of a single sheet of such material with one end left open for insertion of a garment, the opposite end being formed to present a small central opening wherethrough to pass a hook portion of a garment supporting device, the end of the bag having the small opening being provided with triangular flaps formed out of the bag material either side of the said small opening, each adjacent pair of said flaps being folded with relation one to the other so that one of each pair is adhesively attached to the inside face of the opposite wall and the other of such pair of flaps is folded over the said inside attached flap and adhesively attached to the outside face of its opposed wall whereby a laminated double portion of material extends from the central aperture laterally in either direction to the edges of the bag whereby an increased resisting strength is imparted to the small opening and yoke portion of the bag.

WILLIAM R. KOHL.