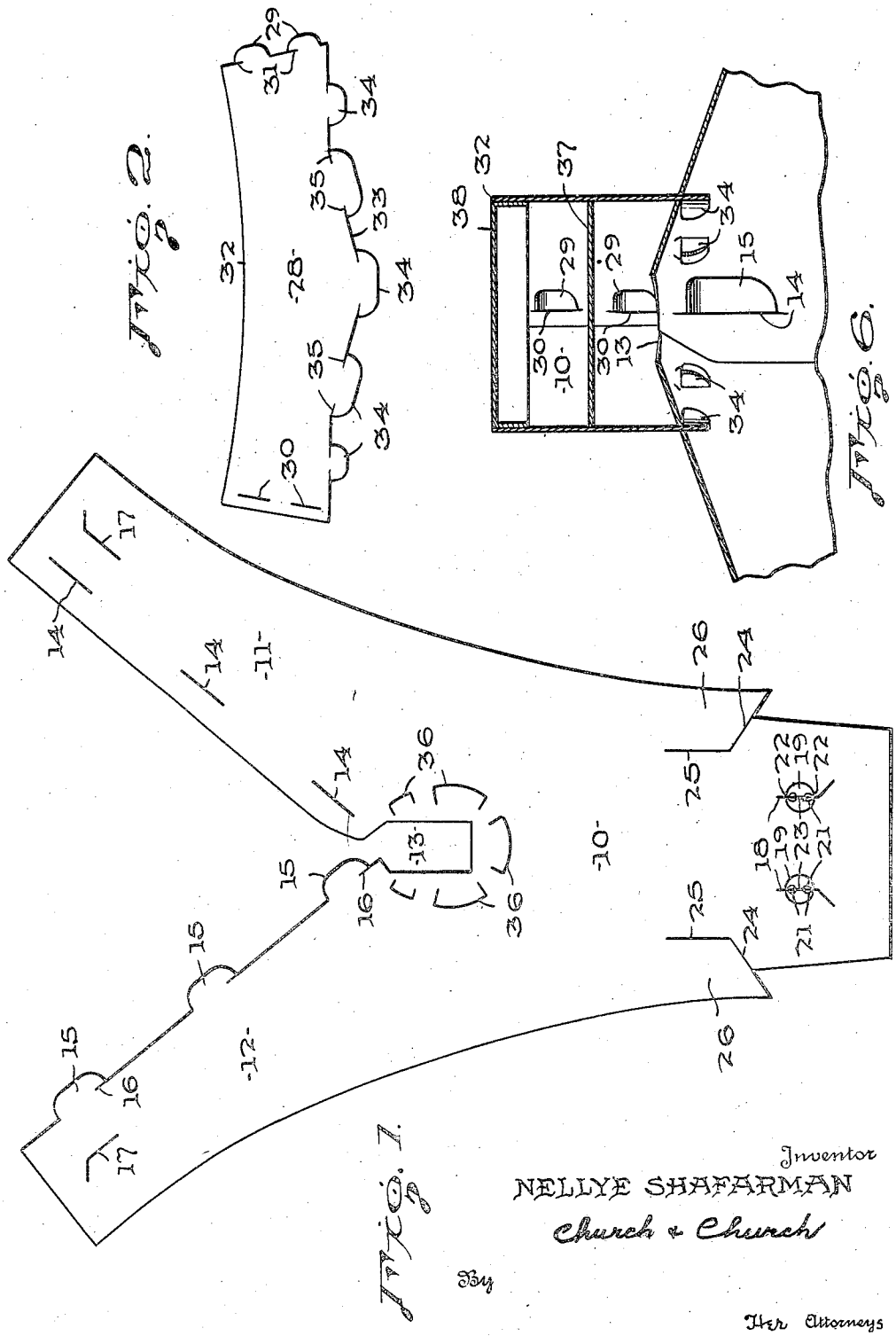
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GARMENT DISPLAY FORM

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GARMENT DISPLAY FORM

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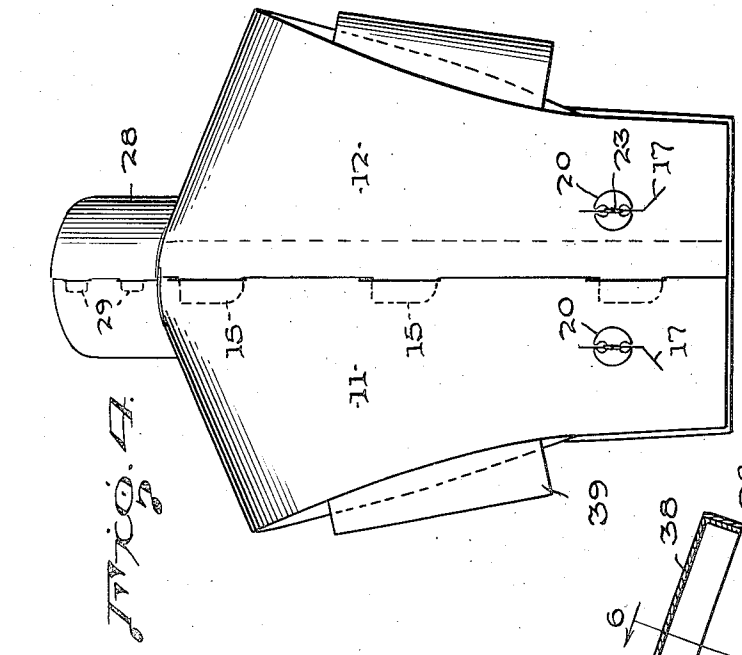


Fig. 4.

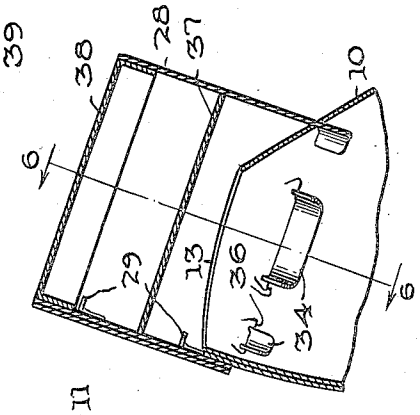


Fig. 5.

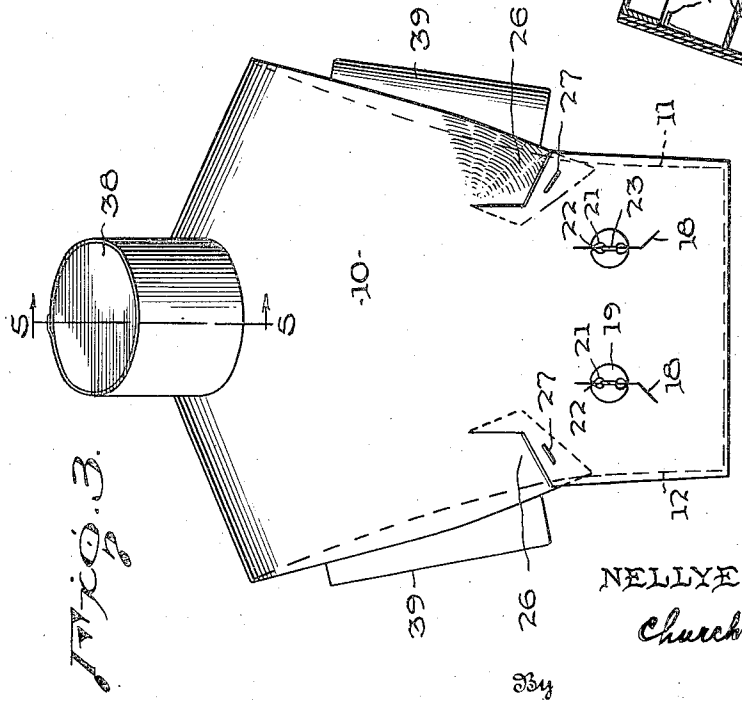


Fig. 3.

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GARMENT DISPLAY FORM

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Application May 27, 1946, Serial No. 672,546

9 Claims. (Cl. 223—68)

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This invention relates to improvements in display forms for garments, particularly garments such as waists, blouses, and the like.

One object of the invention is to provide a garment display form which in certain respects possesses outlines substantially corresponding to the lines of the human torso, especially at the shoulder lines and around the body at a point above the waist line so that a garment supported on the present form will assume substantially the shape or draped condition and appearance as if actually worn on one's body.

Another object of the invention is to provide a garment display form for waists and the like in which the shoulder lines of the form merge in a more or less natural fashion in a neck portion or member, the neck portion of the form being made from one piece of material such as comparatively heavy cardboard or paper and the remainder of the form being made from a single blank of such material, with these two elements of the completed form securely fastened together by a mechanical interlock between them.

A still further object of the invention is to attach the neck member to the body of the present form with interlocking elements so constructed that they will provide transversely alined recesses for the cross-arm of standards of the type on which forms of the present character are frequently mounted or supported in window and other displays.

One specific object of the invention is to provide a blank from which the front and back of the form are fashioned, said blank being cut or shaped so that those portions which constitute the back of the form are folded downwardly and inwardly with respect to the front of the form and produce a shoulder line from the neck of the finished form to the side edges thereof, substantially corresponding to the shoulder lines of the human torso. In this connection, the back portions of the form which are folded over upon the front portion of the form are attached to said front portion by readily applied and readily removable fastening elements which consists of two disks having apertures therein with slot or throat openings extending from the apertures to the edge of the disk so that tensioning members in the form of elastic loops can be readily slipped into the apertures of the two disks with the result that when two of these disks are located at the front and back of the form with the elastic tensioning member extending through the disk apertures and slots in the front and back of the

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form, those portions of the form will be securely held together.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts, all as will hereinafter be more fully described and the novel features thereof particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 is a plan view illustrating the blank from which the body portion of the present form is produced;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the blank from which the neck of the present form is formed;

Fig. 3 is a front view of the form;

Fig. 4 is a rear view thereof;

Fig. 5 is a detail sectional view on line 5—5 of Fig. 3; and

Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

As shown in Fig. 1, the blank from which the body portion of the form is produced is described as consisting of the front section 10 and the back sections 11, 12, with a neck opening 13 formed at the converging ends of said back sections. For purposes which will presently appear, the back sections 11, 12 flare outwardly from one another or diverge from one another when the blank is in flat condition. The edges of the back sections are provided with interlocking elements for securing these edges together when the blank is folded, these interlocking elements consisting of slots 14 in the edge of one back section and tabs 15 on the edge of the other back section, these tabs being partially severed at the edge of said section, as indicated at 16, so that when the tabs are pushed through the slits 14 these severed end portions may be slightly deformed to prevent the tabs accidentally withdrawing from the slits. Each back section 11, 12 is also formed with a slit 17 near its upper extremity and these slits are adapted to register with corresponding slits 18 near the waist line of the front section 10 when the back sections are flexed and folded upon the front section so that the several sections can be secured together in their folded condition by fastening elements which extend through these alined slits. For convenience in assembling the fastening elements and for inserting these fastening elements in the slits 17, 18, each fastening element consists of two disks 19, 20, and a closed loop 23 which forms a tensioning member. Each of the disks 19, 20, is provided with apertures 21 with slots 22 extending from the apertures to the edges of

the disks so that the tensioning member 23 may be readily inserted in the several apertures of the two disks by simply passing said tensioning member through the throat openings 22. The tensioning member 23 is preferably made of elastic material and, as will be apparent, all that is necessary is to slip one of the disks 19 or 20 edgewise through the alined slots 17, 18, after the blank has been folded and then position the two disks of each fastening element flat against the surface of the form. The resiliency of the tensioning member not only facilitates passage of that member through the throat openings 22 of the disks but this resiliency of the tensioning member also tends to hold the front and back sections of the form securely and closely together.

Referring particularly to Fig. 4, it will be seen that when the back sections 11, 12, are flexed and folded upon the front section 10 the opposed edges of the two back sections are brought together in more or less parallelism. In other words, it might be said that the back sections 11 and 12 are folded downwardly and inwardly with respect to the front section 10 in producing the form. This relative inward movement of the back sections when being folded serves to produce a sloping shoulder line effect in the finished form, as best illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, the shoulder lines sloping from the neck opening 13 toward the side edges of the form. Thus, when a garment such as a waist, blouse, or the like is draped on the form the shoulders of the garment will have substantially the same appearance as when the garment is worn on the human torso and, of course, has a much better eye appeal than a garment displayed on a form which has straight horizontal shoulder lines. As is customary in forms of this type, a bust effect can be produced by forming the front section 10 with diagonal slits 24 at each side thereof with vertical slits 25 extending from the upper inner ends of the diagonal slits so that the tongue 26 thus produced at each side of the front section 10 can be folded under and secured, for instance, by ordinary staples 27. This folding in of the tongue portions 26 distends the front section 10 at the upper extremities of the slits 25 and produces the desired bust effect.

The blank for the neck of the finished form is shown at 28 in Fig. 2, this blank being adapted to be folded into cylindrical form and its ends secured together by the tabs 29 being secured in the slits 30, the tabs being severed at one end from the form 28, as indicated at 31, so that these severed end portions can be deformed to retain the neck in its cylindrical shape. The top edge 32 of the neck blank is cut so that when the blank is folded to cylindrical form the cylindrical neck will have a straight upper edge while the lower edge 33 of the blank is shaped so that the neck, in cylindrical form, will fit neatly against the surface of the shoulder portion of the form proper, it being understood that when the back sections 11, 12, are folded upon the front section they are flexed to form an arcuate shoulder portion, as best seen in Fig. 5. For securely attaching the cylindrical neck to the form the lower edge of said neck is provided with a series of tabs 34 each tab being severed at its ends from the neck blank, as indicated at 35, and these tabs are adapted to be inserted in slits 36 in the front and back sections of the form and the ends of the tabs deformed to prevent their accidental withdrawal from the slits. Usually forms of the present type are supported on standards and with the present form these standards are adapted to extend through the neck opening 13 with the upper end of the standard abutting against a partition 37 mounted in the cylindrical neck although this partition 37 may be dispensed with and the end of the standard permitted to engage against the end closure 38 of the neck, this end closure practically always being used as a closed neck presents an appearance much more pleasing than if the upper end of the neck is left open. Also, in a great many instances, these supporting standards for the forms are provided with cross arms or cross bars and for this reason the several tabs 34 of the neck are so spaced with respect to one another that the juxtaposed tabs at each side of the neck opening 13 will constitute recesses in which such a standard cross arm will engage, as best seen in Figs. 5 and 6. Preferably, the partition 37 is used in the neck for supporting the form on the standard as this will prevent rupture of the neck closure 38 and with the form so supported on a standard with the standard cross arm located between the pairs of tabs 34 of the neck it will be seen that the form is firmly retained in its position on the standard.

As stated the form, both the body portion and the neck, may be made of comparatively heavy paper or cardboard or other pliant, flexible material so that the sections 10 and 11 can be flexed to produce the forwardly and rearwardly curved and laterally sloping shoulder lines which so closely simulate the contours of the shoulders of the human body. The present form is of extremely simple construction in that as thus described it consists essentially of the two members or structural elements, the body blank and the neck blank and these two members can be readily assembled, the neck being securely attached to the body by the interlocking tabs and slits so that when the completely assembled form is painted or its surface otherwise treated it presents a very pleasing appearance. To further simulate the contours of the human body the present invention further contemplates the provision of what will be termed the side members 39, these members being composed of flexible material such as paper. Each side member may be said to consist of a strip of material with its ends secured to the front section and one of the back sections, the length of each side member preferably being such that it is bowed outwardly slightly. The width of the side members vertically of the form may vary but these members are located slightly above the waist line of the form so that when a waist, blouse or like garment is draped over the form the sides of the garment will be held distended instead of collapsing into the space between the front and back sections, it being understood that the front and back sections actually contact each other only at the points where they are secured together by the tensioning members 23 due to the arcuate formation of the shoulder portions of the form. In other words, when the back sections are folded down upon the front section the form has the rounded shoulders where the front and back sections are spaced apart a maximum distance and from that point the back sections and front section gradually merge or taper downwardly to the point where they are fastened together by the members 23.

What is claimed is:

1. A waist display form consisting of a blank having a front section with a neck opening in its upper portion and extensions at its upper ex-

tremity folded inwardly toward each other and downwardly upon the rear of said front section on lines intersecting said neck opening, said lines constituting shoulder lines sloping from said neck opening to the side edges of said front section.

2. A garment display form comprising a blank having a form front portion and form back portions, said back portions consisting of two flaring extensions at the top of the front portion adapted to be flexed downwardly upon the rear of said front portion and inwardly toward each other on substantially the shoulder lines of the form, said lines of flexure sloping toward the side edges of the form to simulate the shoulder lines of the human torso and said flexed portions of the form being curved forwardly and rearwardly of the form at said shoulder lines.

3. A garment display form for supporting waists and the like, said form comprising a blank having a neck opening therein, a form front portion extending in one direction from said opening and diverging back portions extending in the opposite direction from said opening, said back portions being adapted to be arcuately flexed downwardly upon the rear of said front portion and inwardly toward each other on lines sloping from said neck opening toward the side edges of the blank to simulate the shoulder lines of the human torso.

4. A garment display form for supporting waists and the like, said form comprising a body portion having a neck opening therein and a tubular neck member extending upwardly from said opening, said body portion being composed of a blank having a front section and two back sections, said front extending downwardly from the neck opening and said back sections being arcuately flexed downwardly upon the rear of said front section and inwardly toward each other along lines sloping from the neck opening to opposite side edges of the form to simulate the shoulders of the human torso.

5. A blank for a form for displaying garments such as waists consisting of a form front section, an opening in the neck area of said front, two form back sections merging into said front at opposite sides of the neck opening and adjacent thereto, said back sections diverging outwardly from the neck opening toward their free ends, said back sections being foldable downwardly on the rear of said front section and inwardly toward each other along lines sloping from the neck opening toward the side edges of the blank to produce a form having shoulder lines extending from the neck opening, similar to those of the human torso.

6. A blank for a form for displaying garments such as waists consisting of a form front section, an opening in the neck area of said front, two form back sections merging into said front at opposite sides of the neck opening and adjacent thereto, said back sections diverging outwardly from the neck opening toward their free ends, said back sections being foldable downwardly on the rear of said front section and inwardly toward each other along lines sloping from the neck opening toward the side edges of the blank to produce a form having shoulder lines similar to those of the human torso, and neck member attaching slits in said blank extending around the neck opening, said slits being movable into position to receive a neck member by the said folding of the back sections.

7. A flat blank foldable into a form for displaying waists and similar garments, said blank comprising a form front section and two diverging back sections extending from the shoulder portions of the front section, there being an opening in said blank extending from the converging ends of the back sections into the shoulder portions of the front whereby said back sections can move toward each other when folded upon the rear of the front section to produce a laterally sloping shoulder effect in the folded form, and interlocking elements on the opposed edges of said diverging back sections for securing said sections together when folded on the front section.

8. A flat blank foldable into a form for displaying waists and similar garments, said blank comprising a form front section and two diverging back sections extending from the shoulder portions of the front section, there being an opening in said blank extending from the converging ends of the back sections into the shoulder portions of the front whereby said back sections can move toward each other when folded upon the rear of the front section to produce a laterally sloping shoulder effect in the folded form, and interlocking elements formed integrally with the opposed edges of said flaring back sections for securing said sections together when folded on the front section, said interlocking elements consisting of slits adjacent the opposed edge of one back section and tabs on the opposed edge of the other back section engageable in said slits.

9. A form for displaying garments such as waists consisting of a blank having a front section and flaring back sections merging into the front section at the shoulders of the form and flexed inwardly and downwardly on the front section at said shoulders, the merging portions of the back sections and front being flexed on arcuate lines, means for securing the opposite ends of the back sections flat against the rear face of the front section whereby the front and back sections diverge toward the arcuately flexed shoulder portions, and flexible inserts attached to the front and back sections at each side of the form at a point above said securing means whereby the otherwise open sides of the form are closed by said inserts for a portion of the height of the form to give that portion of the form a contour substantially corresponding to that of the sides of the human torso above the waist.

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