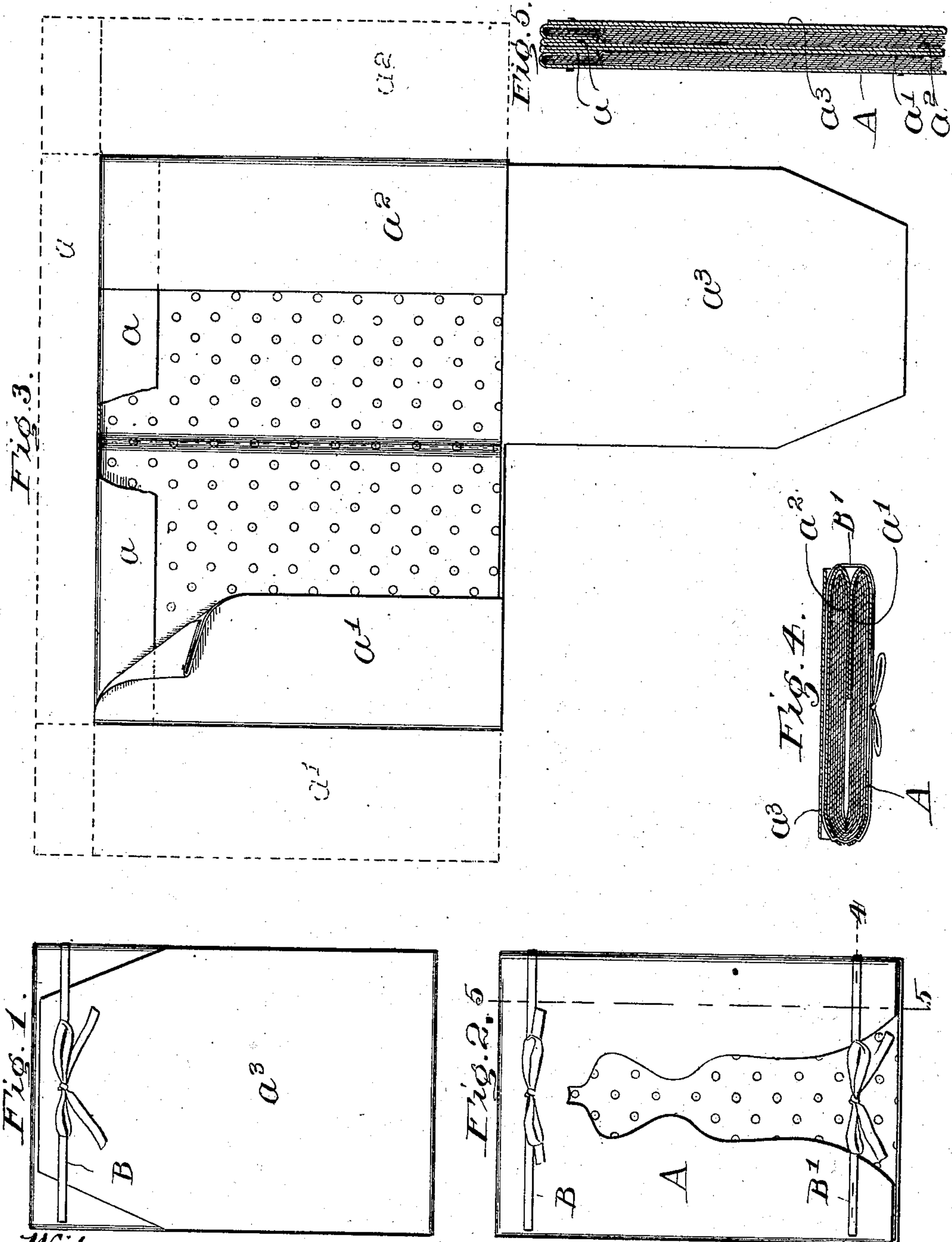


No. 891,531.

PATENTED JUNE 23, 1908.

W. J. FLOOD.
DRESS PATTERN PACKAGE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 12, 1906.



Witnesses:
X. M. Cornwall
J. E. Sherry.

Inventor:
William J. Flood.
by Pitman, Miles & Sherry.
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. FLOOD, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DRESS-PATTERN PACKAGE.

No. 891,531.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 23, 1908.

Application filed March 12, 1906. Serial No. 305,489.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. FLOOD, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dress-Pattern Packages, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in dress pattern packages and is fully described and explained in this specification and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved device closed as it is ordinarily placed upon the shelves; Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the closing flap opened and folded against the back of the package, as is commonly done when the goods is exhibited; Fig. 3 is a plan view showing the manner in which the package is assembled; Fig. 4 is a section in the line 4—4 of Fig. 2; and Fig. 5 is a section in the line 5—5 of Fig. 2.

My improved package is particularly designed for holding dress-goods cut off from the bolt into such lengths as will make an ordinary dress pattern, shirt-waist pattern, skirt pattern, or the like; and I aim not only to make a convenient package for such a quantity of material, but also to keep the material where it can readily be exhibited from time to time, and where it will be, for the most part, protected from dirt. I therefore take a suitable length of goods, such as is shown in the drawings, and fold it transversely upon itself until the length of the piece is reduced to about three feet; thereupon, I fold the piece longitudinally, thus bringing all the rough or selvage longitudinally-extending edges to one side of the folded mass (Fig. 5). I then lay the folded cloth upon a sheet of paper of the form shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 3 and fold it transversely upon itself by bringing its ends to the center line of the mass, so that its length is reduced substantially one-half until it occupies the position shown in said figure. In other words, the cloth is folded until it takes a length about eighteen inches long and until its width is half the width of the original piece, so that all the rough or selvage edges are brought to one edge of the folded mass, the doubled edges lying along the other three sides thereof.

In placing the folded cloth upon the paper wrapper, shown in Fig. 3, the rough edges are at the bottom. The upper portion of the pa-

per wrapper, indicated in the drawings by, a , is then folded down over the upper edge of the folded cloth, and thereafter the sides are folded over, as indicated by a^1 , a^2 . This being done, I fold the entire packet upon itself along the dotted central line in Fig. 3, so that the entire cloth mass is inclosed by the wrapper. The wrapper is provided with a downwardly-projecting cover-flap, a^3 , which can be folded up when desired to cover the front of the packet as shown in Fig. 1. This front portion of the packet is indicated in the drawings by A , and it will be seen that an opening, preferably in the form of a silhouette of a woman's figure is cut from the material of this portion of the wrapper, so that when the flap, a^3 , is folded down from the portion shown in Fig. 1, the goods will be exposed through a hole which will give, in a general way, the effect of a gown, shirt-waist, skirt, or the like, made of the material contained within the wrapper.

This method of packing dress-goods, is particularly desirable for the reason that the goods is protected entirely from dirt and dust, while the package is closed; the only place where dirt can enter being along the lower edge of the package, at which place some dirt is necessarily permitted to enter by reason of the fact that the flap, a^3 , cannot fit tight at the corners. Along this edge, by the peculiar method in which the cloth is folded, there is nothing but selvage or rough edges to become dirty, and in practice these edges are not used. Consequently, any injury to them is of no consequence.

I employ two cords or ribbons, B , B^1 , with which I tie up the package, these ribbons being passed through one of the folded edges thereof, as seen in Fig. 4. The upper ribbon also retains the flap, a^3 , in place, either in front or on the back of the package. When it is desired to exhibit a pattern, it is only necessary to draw the flap, a^3 , from underneath the upper ribbon, B , swing it behind the body of the package and again insert it underneath the ribbon. In this way, it becomes unnecessary to open up the package to exhibit the goods, and consequently the soiling or wrinkling thereof is avoided.

I realize that considerable variation is possible in the details of this construction, without departing from the spirit of my invention, and I do not intend to limit myself, therefore, to the specific form herein shown and described.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:—

5 A package of cloth comprising a strip of cloth folded upon itself to present its longitudinal rough or selvage edges to one side of the package, and a wrapper consisting of a body-portion with a flap extending from one edge thereof, a perforation in the wrapper for exposing the cloth, said body-portion having
10 its edge opposite the flap folded throughout its length to overlap the folded edge of the cloth, and its opposite side-edges folded toward each other over the cloth, both the

cloth and wrapper being folded to the width of the flap and the flap being folded over the outer side of the wrapper to cover said perforation, for the purpose set forth. 15

In witness whereof I have signed the above application for Letters Patent at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, this
20 6th day of March, A. D. 1906.

WILLIAM J. FLOOD.

Witnesses:

CHAS. O. SHERVEY,
K. M. CORNWALL.