Oct. 18, 1949. W. A. RIGGS 2,485,511

SLIP-OVER STYLE OF OUTER GARMENTS

Filed July 26, 1948 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

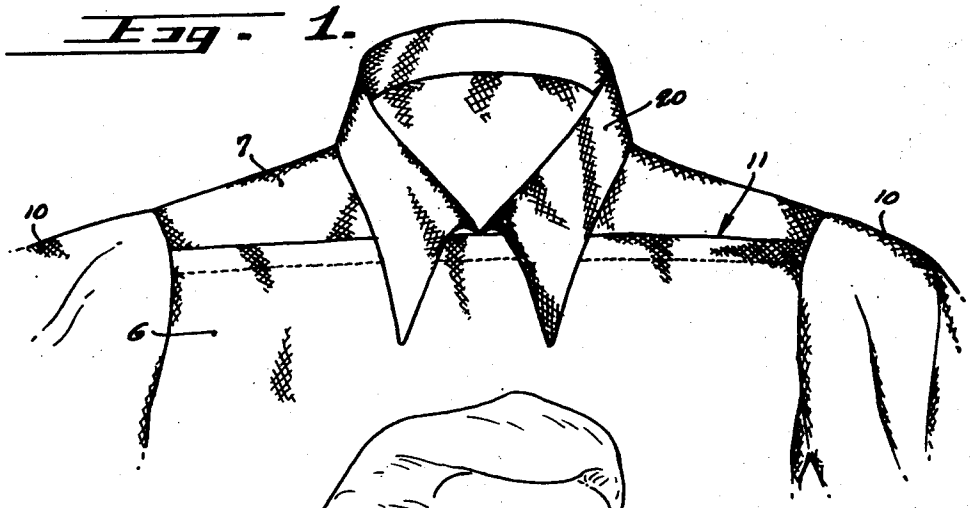


Fig. 2.



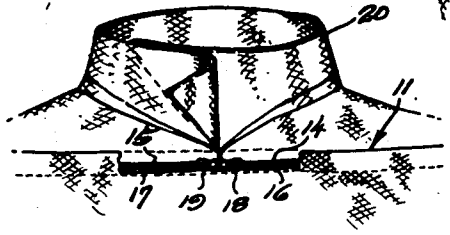


Fig. 3.

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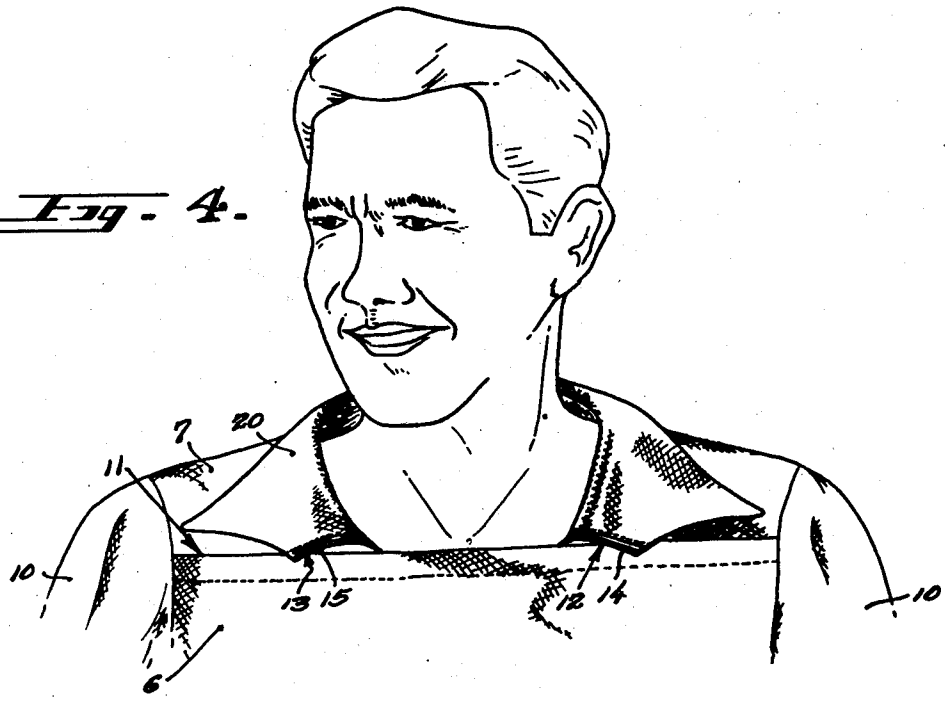
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SLIP-OVER STYLE OF OUTER GARMENTS

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Fig. 4.



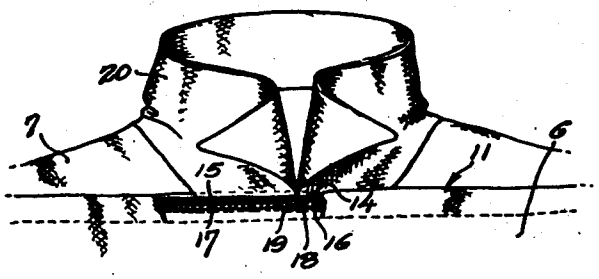


Fig. 5.

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Patented Oct. 18, 1949 2,485,511

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,485,511

SLIPOVER STYLE OF OUTER GARMENTS

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Application July 26, 1948, Serial No. 40,723

5 Claims. (Cl. 2—128)

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This invention relates to sport shirts particularly sport shirts of the slip-over type, and is an improvement over the shirt illustrated and described in my pending application for Letters Patent of the United States filed Oct. 5, 1946, Ser. No. 701,456, now Patent No. 2,471,543, dated May 31, 1949.

The object of the present invention is to provide a perfected slip-over type of sport shirt, and clarity in an understanding of the nature of my present improvements will perhaps be advanced by here cursorily outlining the nature of the shirt portrayed in my earlier application. In the construction of said prior shirt, there is provided a one-piece bosom part and a connecting one-piece yoke acting together to produce a neck opening. These two members are stitched permanently together along only one of their two meeting lines, and which is to say along the line running laterally in one direction from the neck opening, leaving a shoulder gap leading laterally from the other side of the neck opening. This shoulder gap, when open, very appreciably enlarges the neck opening and consequently permits the wearer, when either donning or removing the shirt, to pass the shirt easily over the head. The components of a zipper fastening are provided along the meeting edges of said shoulder gap, and there is also provided a fly which is arranged and adapted, when the zipper is zipped into its closed position, to substantially conceal the interlocked teeth of the zipper fastening and give to the closed gap much the appearance of a permanently stitched seam. In this condition, and namely when the zipper is closed, the collar of the shirt has a fairly snug fit upon the neck of the wearer with sufficient freedom, however, to permit ease of neck movement, and the consequence thereof is that the shirt is quite dressy as compared with other sport shirts. The shirt has met with unusual favor from the buying public but does have one fault and that is an inability to enlarge the neck opening without detracting from the appearance. No provision is made in said prior shirt which permits the collar of the shirt to be thrown back when in use, and this is of course desirable as a means of exposing the neck and shoulders of the wearer when the weather is unusually humid or hot. While the zipper of my said prior shirt can of course be unzipped and left open, only one shoulder of the wearer is thereby exposed and this gives an untidy appearance and is uncomfortable to the wearer.

With the foregoing objection in mind, it is a particular aim of the present invention to provide a shirt construction which will have the advantages of my said prior shirt in point of assuring an unusually dressy garment when the zipper fastening is closed, and which additionally allows the wearer to turn back the collar and still retain a stylish appearance.

The invention consists in the novel construction and in the adaptation and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

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In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary front elevational view illustrating a garment constructed in accordance with the teachings of the present invention and showing the collar closed.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary front elevational view portraying the shirt in use and illustrating the collar as having been thrown back to the maximum degree permitted.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary front elevational view with the collar closed, its flap turned up, and with the fly which overlies and conceals the closed zipper partly broken away to detail the structural arrangement.

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2 excepting that the collar is here shown as being thrown back to only a portion of its permitted full opening; and

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 3 but showing a pattern somewhat modified therefrom in that the line of juncture between the yoke and the collar is brought closer to the shoulder of the garment and hence incorporates into the collar certain material which, in the design of Fig. 3, is made a part of the yoke. It may be here stated that this pattern of Fig. 5 is preferred over that shown in Fig. 3.

Referring to said drawings the shirt is produced from any suitable material and insofar as its body proper is concerned is fabricated from a shirt-bosom 6, a shirt-back (not shown), and a yoke 7, the bosom and the back being each of one-piece construction and fashioned such that the upper edge extends uninterruptedly from the arm hole at one side to the arm hole at the other side of the garment. The placement of these upper edges is such as to locate the same somewhat above the vertical center of the arm holes. This follows customary practice insofar as the cut of the back part is concerned, the change from standard shirt-cutting technique being evidenced only at the front where the top-edge margin of the part 6 occupies a position somewhat lower than is usually the case and such, more especially, as to approximately traverse the apex of the neck opening's V-angle. The shirt's neck opening is hence produced entirely by the garment's yoke piece 7. While the yoke has its back edge permanently stitched to the upper margin of the shirt-back, and is also joined by stitching to the sleeves 10 of the garment, the yoke is substantially free of any direct permanent connection with the bosom part other than, perhaps, for a short run of stitching immediately adjacent the arm holes, and the fashioning of the garment is such that the top edge 11 of the bosom part performs the office of a fly projecting over and well beyond the front-edge margins 12—13 of the yoke, said fly embodying a rather wide hem produced by folding the edge material of the bosom

part back and under itself. Said margins 12 and 13 are themselves edged with a narrow hem, and there are attached to these hemmed edges, and namely the fly-carrying edge 11 and the underlying edges 12—13, the usual tooth-carrying webs constituting the mating complements of a zipper-type fastening. Considered in more particularity, each of the two free edges 12 and 13 of the yoke carries its own zipper component, designated 14 and 15, and as the complements thereof there are provided upon the free edge 11 of the front part 6 two separate mating complements 16 and 17, each placed upon the back face of the fly and one of which extends inwardly from one end limit and the other of which extends inwardly from the other end limit of the edge. The two zipper parts last mentioned are or may be applied such that the inner end of one laps the inner end of the other. Travelers for the respective sets of zipper teeth are denoted 18 and 19. The shirt is desirably provided with a permanent collar, designated 20, joined to the yoke throughout the perimeter of the neck opening.

When donning the garment, the wearer simply unzips one or both of the two zipper fastenings to enlarge the neck opening in a degree sufficient to enable the shirt to be easily passed over the head. Closing the zippers responsively draws the collar ends together into rather snug-fitting engagement to the neck of the wearer, and when the exposed flap of the collar is turned down the shirt has the appearance in which it is represented in Fig. 1. Should the wearer desire to open up the collar and thereby expose the neck for greater access of cooling air, this can be accomplished by unzipping the tail portions of both zipper fastenings and then turning back the wing tips of the collar in the manner illustrated in Fig. 4. For more exposure, the travelers may be retracted in such greater degree as may be desired, and Fig. 2 indicates the shirt as it appears when the zippers are fully retracted and the free sections of the yoke thrown back over the shoulders. From an inspection of Fig. 4, it will be noted that no seam is visible to evidence the line of juncture between the collar and the yoke, and this is attained by fashioning the shirt in accordance with the teachings of Fig. 5, and which is to say with the yoke and the collar being so cut, by comparison with the showing of Fig. 3, as to increase the amount of material contained within the collar and correspondingly decrease the areal coverage of the yoke. Rather than having the line of juncture between collar and yoke extend substantially to the apex of the angle formed between the front edge of the yoke and the end edge of the collar, and which I indicate in Fig. 3, the said seam, in such preferred embodiment, is caused to intersect the front edge of the yoke at a point intermediate the length of the latter.

The structural nature of my improved garment, and the manner in which I am enabled to freely enlarge the neck opening without detracting from the neatness of the garment, is thought to be clear from the illustration and the foregoing detailed description thereof. While the particular constructions which I have elected to portray are deemed by me to best satisfy the objectives in view, it is self-evident that minor departures may be made and I intend that the hereto annexed claims be read with the broadest scope which the employed language fairly permits.

What I claim is:

1. A shirt of the slip-over type fashioned from a U-shaped yoke producing the neck opening for the garment and having said yoke applied between a one-piece shirt-back and a one-piece shirt-bosom with the mouth of the U-opening directed forwardly, the yoke having its rear edge permanently joined to the shirt-back and having a portion of each section of its divided front edge detachably connected to the top edge of the shirt-bosom, said detachably connected portions adjoining the neck opening.

2. A shirt of the slip-over type fashioned from a U-shaped yoke producing the neck opening for the garment and having said yoke applied between a one-piece shirt-back and a one-piece shirt-bosom with the mouth of the U-opening directed forwardly, the yoke having its rear edge permanently joined to the shirt-back and having a portion of each section of its divided front edge zipper-fastened to the top edge of the shirt-bosom, said zipper-fastened portions adjoining the neck opening.

3. A shirt of the slip-over type fashioned from a U-shaped yoke producing the neck opening for the garment and having said yoke applied between a one-piece shirt-back and a one-piece shirt-bosom with the mouth of the U-opening directed forwardly, the yoke having its rear edge permanently joined to the shirt-back and having its front edge detachably connected to the shirt-bosom to provide closeable gaps extending as reentrant slits laterally in both directions from the neck opening, fastening devices being provided along the meeting edges of said gaps for drawing the edges together to close the gaps, the shirt having a fly arranged, when the gaps are closed, to substantially conceal the fastening devices and being characterized in that the same is made a part of the shirt-bosom to project upwardly from the latter over and beyond the front-edge margins of the yoke.

4. The shirt of claim 3 in which the fly is produced by folding the marginal material and stitching the same to form a hemmed edge, and wherein said hemmed edge extends on a substantially rectilineal line so placed as to approximately traverse the front-end limit of the neck opening and being unbroken from one to the other side-edge limit of the shirt-bosom.

5. A shirt of the slip-over type fashioned from a U-shaped yoke producing the neck opening for the garment and having said yoke applied between a shirt-back and a shirt-bosom with the mouth of the U-opening directed forwardly, the yoke having its rear edge permanently joined to the shirt-back and having a portion of each section of its divided front edge detachably connected to the top edge of the shirt-bosom, said detachably connected portions adjoining the neck opening.

WALTER A. RIGGS.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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5,209	Great Britain	1880
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Dedication

2,485,511.—*Walter A. Riggs*, Everett, Wash. SLIPOVER STYLE OF OUTER GARMENT. Patent dated Oct. 18, 1949. Dedication filed May 19, 1958, by the assignee, *Barney Beller Sales, Inc.*

Hereby dedicates to the public the remainder of the term of said patent.

[*Official Gazette June 24, 1958.*]