

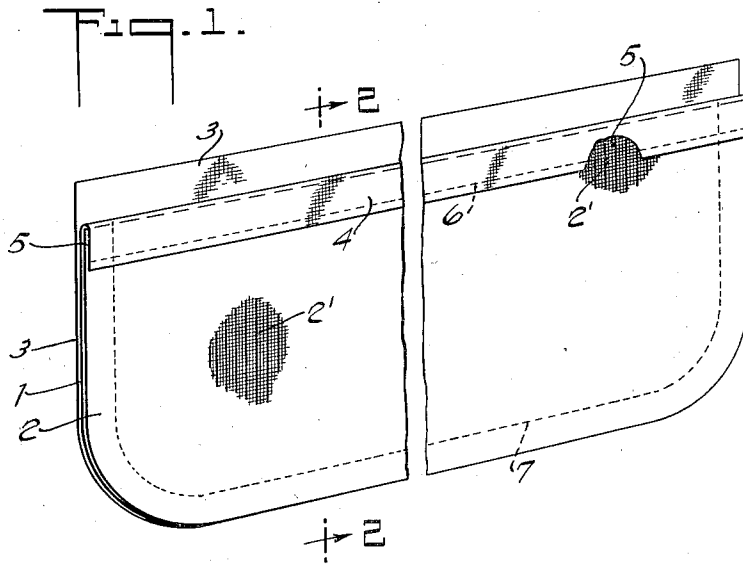
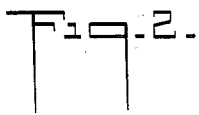
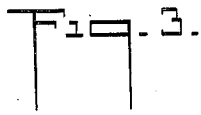
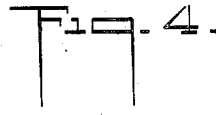
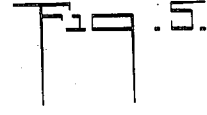
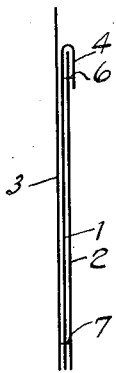
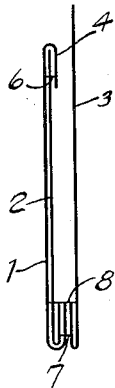
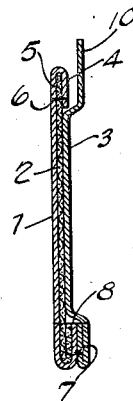
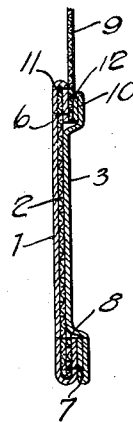
Nov. 5, 1935.

B. LIEBOWITZ

2,020,070

APPAREL

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2,020,070

APPAREL

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Application May 28, 1934, Serial No. 727,945

2 Claims. (Cl. 2-143)

This invention relates to an article of apparel such as cuffs, collars or the like, which are attached by stitching to the shirt or garment with which they are worn, so as to become a part thereof, and more particularly, to improvements in articles of apparel of the character disclosed in my copending applications, Serial Numbers 404,524 and 603,242.

In those applications I have described an article of apparel composed of plies of textile fabric adhesively united by means of a binder of cellulose derivative, or by means of an interlining having yarns of cellulose derivative interwoven therein.

An object of the invention is to provide a construction wherein a plurality of textile plies are adhesively united and which at the same time permits of ready attachment of the cuff or collar to the garment of which it is to form a part.

Another object is to provide a construction wherein, so far as external appearances are concerned, the plies are effectively united throughout the entire extent of the cuff or collar.

A further object of the invention is to fabricate the cuffs or collars as nearly as possible according to the existing methods so as to disturb factory routine as little as possible.

While the invention is applicable to the manufacture of cuffs, collars and like garment parts, I have illustrated it herein particularly in its relation to the manufacture of a cuff. It will, however, be apparent to those skilled in the art, that, from the following description of the invention, substantially the same manner of manufacture may be employed and followed in the making of a collar or other garment part.

In the accompanying drawing:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cuff assembly before the parts are turned;

Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic sectional view thereof taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Fig. 3 is a similar diagrammatic sectional view of the assembly after the parts have been turned but before the plies are adhesively united;

Fig. 4 is a vertical section of a cuff after the plies have been adhesively united; and

Figure 5 is a similar sectional view showing the cuff attached to a shirt or garment.

Referring now to the drawing, and particularly to Fig. 1, the cuff assembly, in the form shown, comprises three layers or plies of material, namely, a ply 1 of textile material, which ply forms the outer ply of the finished cuff, a ply 2 of lining material, and a ply 3 of textile material which forms the inner ply of the finished cuff.

The lining material 2 is preferably of the particular kind described in my Patent No. 1,968,410, filed May 31, 1933, having cellulose derivative yarns 2' woven therein. In the process of manufacturing the article, as I have explained in said application, the yarns are rendered cementitious by treatment with a suitable solvent and constitute the adhesive which unites the plies 1 and 3.

Textile plies 1 and 3, and the lining 2, are cut to the size and shape required to make the cuff. Plies 1 and 3, however, are preferably cut somewhat wider than the lining, usually about one-half of an inch wider.

The lining ply 2 is laid flat upon the textile ply 1 and the top portion of the ply 1 is turned down over the lining to form a flap 4 which serves to cover or shroud a portion or region 5 of the lining for the purpose hereinafter described. In Fig. 1 of the drawing, I have shown a portion of the flap broken away to illustrate that the lining underlies the flap. The plies 1 and 2 are then sewed together through the flap by a line of stitching 6 parallel to the upper edge. Plies 1 and 2, so stitched and formed, are laid upon the textile ply 3 and the cuff assembly is then stitched together at 7 substantially parallel to the sides and the lower edge, in the customary manner.

The cuff assembly is then turned inside out according to the usual practice so as to bring the ply 1 on the outside and the ply 3 on the inside of the cuff, as shown in Fig. 3, and the parts are then stitched together by a line of stitching 8 parallel to the stitching 7.

The cuff is then moistened from the outside with a suitable solvent which will render the cellulose derivative cementitious. That may be conveniently done by placing the cuff between pads moistened with the solvent. After the cuff has been moistened with the solvent it is subjected to pressure and heat to adhesively unite the parts and to drive off the solvent.

On referring to Fig. 4 it will be seen that the flap or downturned portion 4 of the textile ply 1 covers or shrouds the upper portion or region 5 of the lining 2 and effectively prevents any adhesion of the plies 2 and 3 in the immediate vicinity of the flap. This provides an open space or pocket, for the reception of the sleeve 9, between the flap 4 of the outer ply 1 and the extended free upper end 10 of the inner ply 3. The extended end 10 may be attached to the sleeve 9 by the row of stitches 12, and the material taken in seam may be turned into the open space or pocket, and the outer ply and lining may be stitched to the

sleeve by the row of stitches 11, all in accordance with the usual practice.

The shrouding of a region of the lining so as to prevent adhesion of the inner ply 3 to the adhesive lining 2, for the purpose of leaving an opening in said region for attaching, is an essential feature of this invention. It is to be noted that this shrouding does not in any way effect the appearance of the finished cuff as the adhesion of the outer ply and the lining ply extends right up to the edge of the cuff where the attaching stitches 11 are applied.

The practice of my invention does not interfere with the usual factory routine because the parts of the cuff assembly may be made, and the cuff may be attached, in a manner which is customary in the shirt making industry.

The shrouding member 4 does not necessarily have to be an integral flap on the ply 1 but may be a separate part of any suitable material which will prevent the free upper end 10 of the ply 3 from adhering to the lining.

I am aware that it has heretofore been proposed to adhesively unite the plies of a cuff or collar except in the region of the attaching seams, but such an ununited region as has been disclosed in the prior art is very objectionable from the standpoint of appearance because there is a marked difference in smoothness between united and ununited regions. According to my inven-

tion, this objection is overcome by reason of the fact that the outer ply of the cuff is united to the lining throughout its entire extent and leaves no apparent ununited region.

What I claim is:—

1. An article of apparel, such as a cuff, collar or the like, adapted to be attached to an apparel part by stitching, said article comprising separate plies of textile fabric secured together by an intermediate adhesive lining material, one of said textile plies having an edge portion that extends beyond the corresponding edge of the lining and is folded over said edge of the lining to shroud the lining along the edge so as to prevent the other textile fabric ply from adhering to said shrouded region, whereby to provide an opening for the purpose of attachment of said article to an apparel part.

2. An article of apparel, such as a cuff, collar or the like, adapted to be attached to an apparel part by stitching, said article comprising a plurality of plies of fabric secured together by an intermediate adhesive material, said adhesive material having a shroud on one surface covering a portion thereof along an edge to prevent the ply adjacent to the shroud from adhering in the region of the shroud whereby to provide an opening for the purpose of attachment of said article to an apparel part.

BENJAMIN LIEBOWITZ. 30