No. 650,955. Patented June 5, 1900.

J. A. SCRIVEN.

GARMENT GUSSET.

(Application filed Aug. 28, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

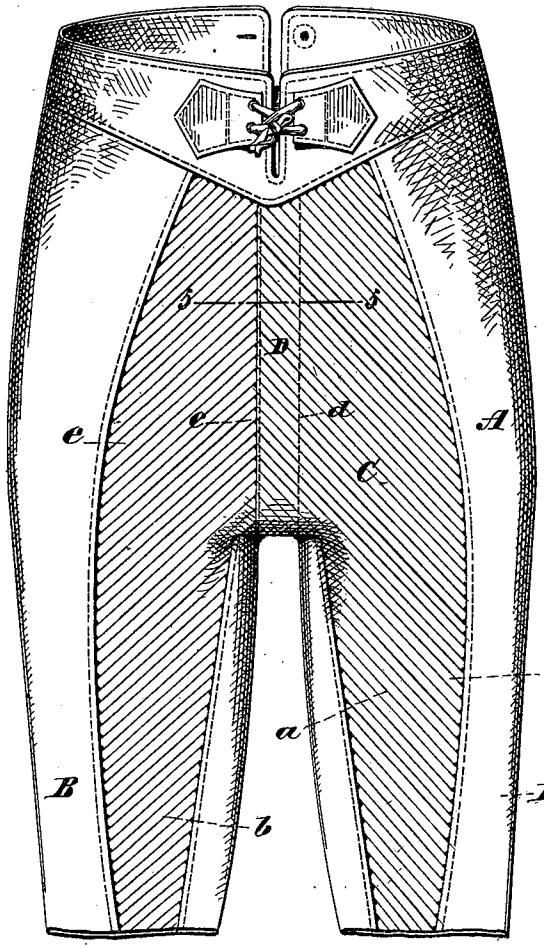


Fig. 4.

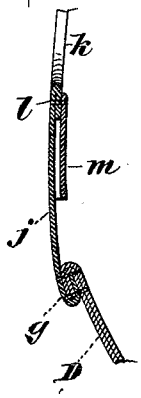


Fig. 5.

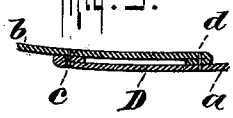


Fig. 2.

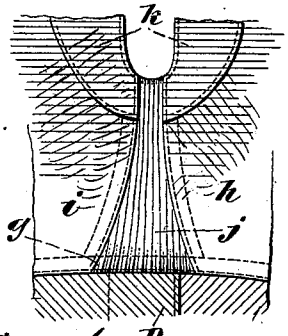
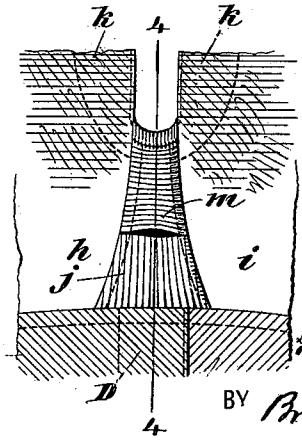


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

Gustave Dieterich.

Charles A. Smith

INVENTOR

Jeremiah A. Scriven

BY Briesen & Knauth

ATTORNEYS

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEREMIAH A. SCRIVEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

GARMENT-GUSSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 650,955, dated June 5, 1900.

Application filed August 28, 1899. Serial No. 728,684. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEREMIAH A. SCRIVEN, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Nether Garments, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to garments, and more especially to bifurcated nether garments; and the object of said invention is to provide a highly-improved nether garment having great elasticity and strength at the desired places, as will more fully appear from the following specification.

To these ends my invention consists in a bifurcated nether garment hereinafter claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a rear view of a portion of a nether garment embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail fragmentary exterior view of a section of the garment to be hereinafter described. Fig. 3 is an interior view of the same. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view taken on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail transverse sectional view taken on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1.

The body portion A of the garment has tubular members B, and C indicates what in the present instance is an elastic insert or panel in the rear of the garment. The elastic member C preferably comprises two sections *a b*, let into the garment and having their upright inner edges *c d* overlapping, as indicated in Fig. 5 of the drawings, and secured together by longitudinal lines of stitching. It will be observed from Fig. 1 of the drawings that the wales *e* of the section *b* run at an angle to the wales *f* of the section *a* and that by overlapping the edges of the sections in the manner described I produce what I term a "tension member" D, which consists of two layers of elastic fabric having their wales or ribs running at an angle to each other, the tension member D being so located in the garment as to receive lateral and longitudinal strains on the garment at the lines running at angles to the directions of the wales or ribs.

From an examination of Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings it will be seen that the tension member D of the garment is brought forward and secured at the crotch of the garment. Between the two front sections *h i* is secured an insertion *j*, whose wales run longitudinally of the garment and of the insertion and which extends from the tension member D up to the open portion or fly. This insertion is secured to the front sections *h i* and is overlapped at or near the upper edge by the side bands *k* of the fly and has its upper edge turned over, so as to present a double upper edge *l*, which constitutes the lower edge of the fly. On the inner side of the crotch of the garment is secured an insertion *m*, whose wales run laterally of the insertion at substantially right angles to the wales of the insertion *j*. This insertion is preferably secured to the edge *l* of the insertion *j*, as indicated in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings, and serves as a limiting-strip to limit the lateral distention of the insertion *j*, whereas the insertion *j* acts as a limiting-strip to limit the expansion of the insertion *m* in the direction of its length. The insertions *j* and *m* are secured by their side edges to the sections *h* and *i* by stitches, as shown.

It will be understood that while the members *j* and *m* act as limiting-strips for each other when put under stress along the longitudinal and lateral lines or vertical and horizontal axes thereof nevertheless the two constitute a structure affording a ready expansion of the garment over the field of the inserts on lines diagonal to the vertical and horizontal axes thereof.

While I have shown and described the tension member as being formed by overlapping the sections *a b*, it should be understood that separate strips may be employed for this purpose.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A garment having a plurality of elastic superposed fabrics which constitute a tension member that is interposed between the sections of the garment, the wales of the fabrics of said tension member running at an angle to each other, an insertion *j* having wales extending longitudinally of the garment and forming a continuation of the tension member which extends to the fly of the garment and a second insertion *m* overlapping the insertion *j* and having its wales running at sub-

stantially right angles to the wales of said insertion *j* whereby said insertions *j* and *m* act reciprocally as limiting-strips for each other.

2. A garment having an insertion *j* secured by its side edges in the garment the wales of which insertion extend longitudinally of the garment and the upper edge of which forms the lower edge of the fly and a second insertion *m* overlapping said insertion *j* secured thereto by its upper portion and having the wales thereof running at substantially right angles to the wales of the insertion *j*, the said insertion *m* being secured by its side edges in the garment whereby said insertions will act reciprocally as limiting-strips for each other but affording a ready expansion of the garment over the field of the inserts on lines diagonal to the vertical and horizontal axes thereof.

JEREMIAH A. SCRIVEN.

Witnesses:
CHARLES E. SMITH,
MAURICE BLOCH.