Dec. 2, 1941. H. HICKS 2,264,472

GARMENT AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

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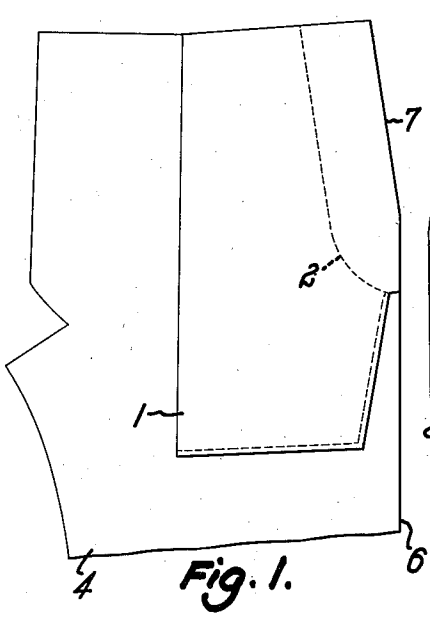


Fig. 1.

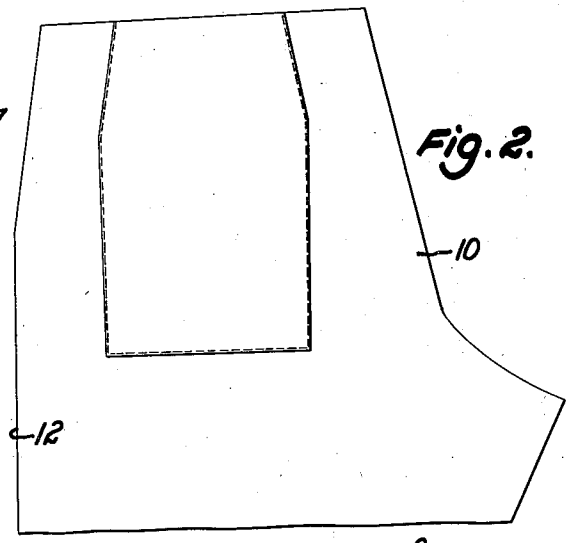


Fig. 2.

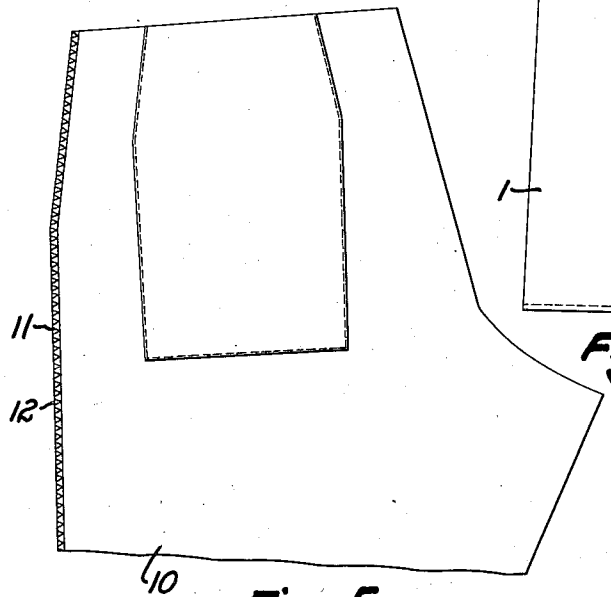


Fig. 5.

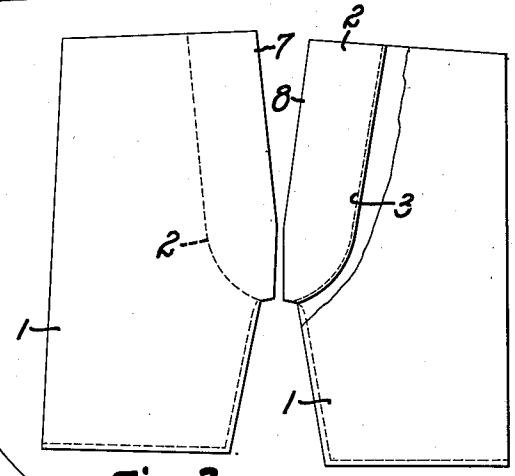


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

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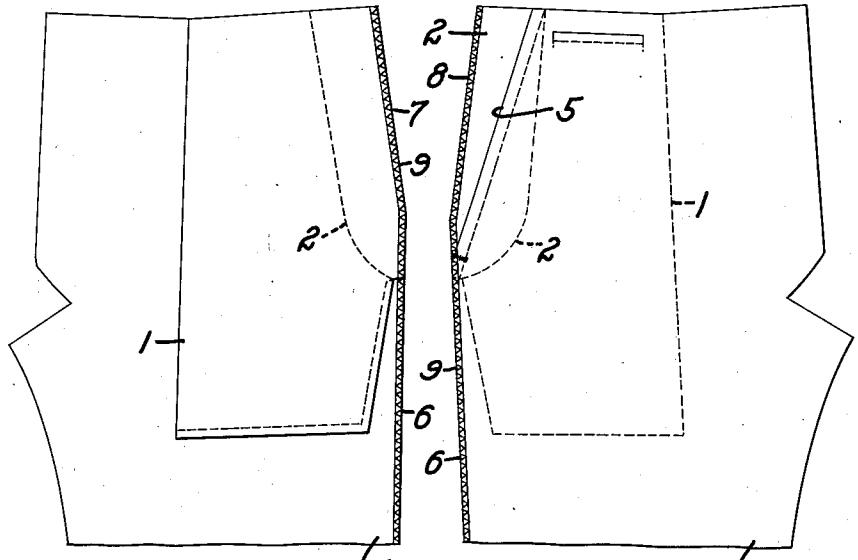


Fig. 6. Fig. 7.

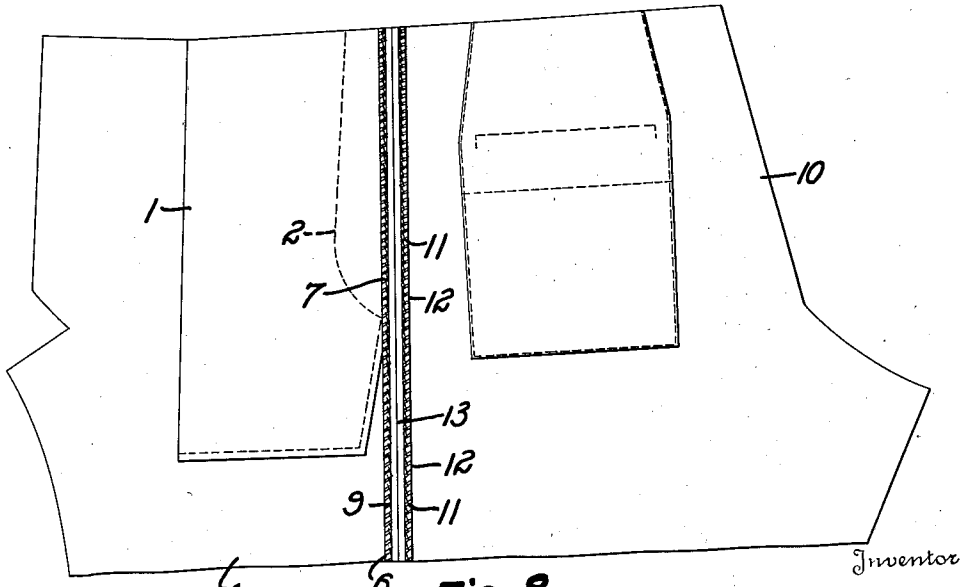


Fig. 8.

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Patented Dec. 2, 1941

2,264,472

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,264,472

GARMENT AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

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Application October 20, 1939, Serial No. 300,470

5 Claims. (Cl. 2—227)

This invention relates to garments, and it has particular reference to the assembling and serging of various related main and accessory parts of garments whereby the process of manufacture is simplified and an improved product obtained.

It has heretofore been common practice to serge or overcast the raw or unfinished edges of the parts of cloth garments, prior to their assembly, in order to guard against ravelling of the parts during handling in the course of manufacture and also after the garments are completed. The assembly of parts of garments thus serged often necessitates cutting of the serging, and hence tendency of the serging stitches to ravel, in order that such parts may be fitted together for final stitching.

The present invention constitutes a departure from the present practice in that it provides for the serging of appropriate garment parts after they have been assembled and prior to completion of the garment as a whole, thus not only obviating the necessity for breaking the serging but providing an expeditious means of joining the parts, whereby the process of manufacture is simplified and a more sightly and durable product obtained.

Moreover, in mass production, the invention tends to speed up the passage of garments through the various stages of manufacture thus increasing plant output.

Although not limited thereto, as will be apparent to those skilled in the art, the invention will be described hereinafter particularly in its application to the manufacture of trousers, and especially to the serging of the side pockets and related fronts of trousers, which may be considered broadly as accessory parts and main parts, respectively, of the trousers.

In the accompanying drawings, in which the invention is illustrated somewhat diagrammatically, and in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated,

Figure 1 is an inside view of a right trousers front with a related side pocket proper superimposed thereon,

Fig. 2 is an inside view of a mating trousers back carrying a hip pocket.

Fig. 3 is a view of the side pocket as shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a reverse view of the pocket of Fig. 3 with a portion thereof broken away to show the customary pocket facing.

Fig. 5 is a view of the trousers back, similar to Fig. 2, but showing its outside leg seam, or out-seam, edge serged.

Fig. 6 is a view of the trousers front, similar to Fig. 1, but showing its out-seam edge, the pocket and pocket facing, serged as a unit.

Fig. 7 is an outside view of the trousers front of Fig. 6, and

Fig. 8 shows the right trousers front and back stitched together at the side seam or out-seam with the serged edges turned out and pressed.

As hereinbefore stated, it is the present practice to handle all of the parts illustrated, trousers fronts, trousers backs, front pockets and front pocket facings as separate elements and to serge the raw or unfinished edges thereof separately, it being customary in some instances, however, to assemble the pockets and pocket facings and serge the edges thereof after assembly.

It will readily be understood by those skilled in the art that when the out-seam, or outside leg seam, edge of a trousers front is serged throughout its length, prior to assembly of the side pocket therewith, this edge must be notched, and hence the serging cut at the point where the pocket opening joins the edge. This interruption of the serging tends not only to cause the stitches to ravel, but impairs the workmanship, and the appearance of the finished garment.

In accordance with the present invention, the side pocket 1 is provided with the pocket facing 2 stitched thereto by a line of stitching 3, and is then applied to the trousers front 4, and the pocket opening 5 is finished as shown in Fig. 7. Thereafter the out-seam edge 6 of the front, and the related edges 7 and 8 of the pocket and its facing, respectively, are serged by continuous and unbroken edge overcasting or serging stitches 9 preferably extending the full length of the edge 6 of the trousers front.

Thereafter, the back 10 which has also been provided with serging or overcasting 11 upon its out-seam edge 12, as shown in Fig. 5, is joined to the front at the outseam 13 and the edges 6 and 12 properly opened and pressed, as shown in Fig. 8.

By this novel method of assembly and combined serging of the parts of the garment, it will be apparent that the serged edge of the garment part, including the edges of the pocket and pocket facing, not only obviates the necessity for serging these parts separately, but at the same time simplifies the construction, enhances the neatness of the garment and provides for

unbroken serging throughout the length of the seam edge of the garment part, thus tending to furnish garments of better appearance and workmanship. Moreover, it provides a means for uniting the parts along their related edges.

Furthermore, inasmuch as some of the serging operations heretofore performed are eliminated, the handling of the garments parts, and the number of operations performed thereon, are reduced, and speed of production increased.

Various changes and modifications are considered to be within the spirit of the invention and the scope of the following claims.

What I claim is:

1. A method of constructing a garment comprising main garment parts and accessory parts therefor, including the steps of arranging certain of said main garment parts and appropriate accessory parts with related edge portions in superimposed final assembly position and in substantial alignment, applying to said edge portions a single serging or over-edge stitching extending throughout a length of the edge portion of the main garment part in excess of the length of the related edge portion of the accessory part and including said related edge portion of the accessory part, and thereafter uniting the main garment parts by conventional seams.

2. A method of constructing trousers comprising main parts and pockets, including the steps of arranging certain of said main parts and appropriate pockets with related edge portions in superimposed final assembly position and in substantial alignment, applying to said edge portions a single serging or over-edge stitching extending throughout a length of the edge portion of the main part in excess of the length of the related edge portion of the pocket and including said related edge portion of the pocket, and thereafter uniting the main parts by conventional seams.

3. A garment comprising a plurality of main parts assembled by conventional seams, and accessory parts associated with certain of said main parts, said accessory parts and the main parts with which they are associated having related edge portions arranged in substantial superimposed alignment, and said edge portions provided with a single serging or over-edge stitching extending throughout a length of the edge portion of the main part in excess of the length of the related edge portion of the accessory part and including said related edge portion of the accessory part.

4. In trousers, trousers fronts and backs assembled by conventional seams, and a pocket associated with one of said fronts and having an edge portion related to the side-seam edge portion of its associated front in superimposed substantial alignment therewith, said front and pocket having their related edge portions provided with a single serging or over-edge stitching extending throughout a length of the edge portion of the front in excess of the length of the related edge portion of the pocket and including said related edge portion of the pocket.

5. In trousers, a trousers front and a side pocket applied thereto, said front and pocket having related edge portions superimposed, and a single serging or over-edge stitching joining said edge portions and extending along the edge portion of the front for a distance greater than the length of the related edge portion of the pocket.

HAROLD HICKS.