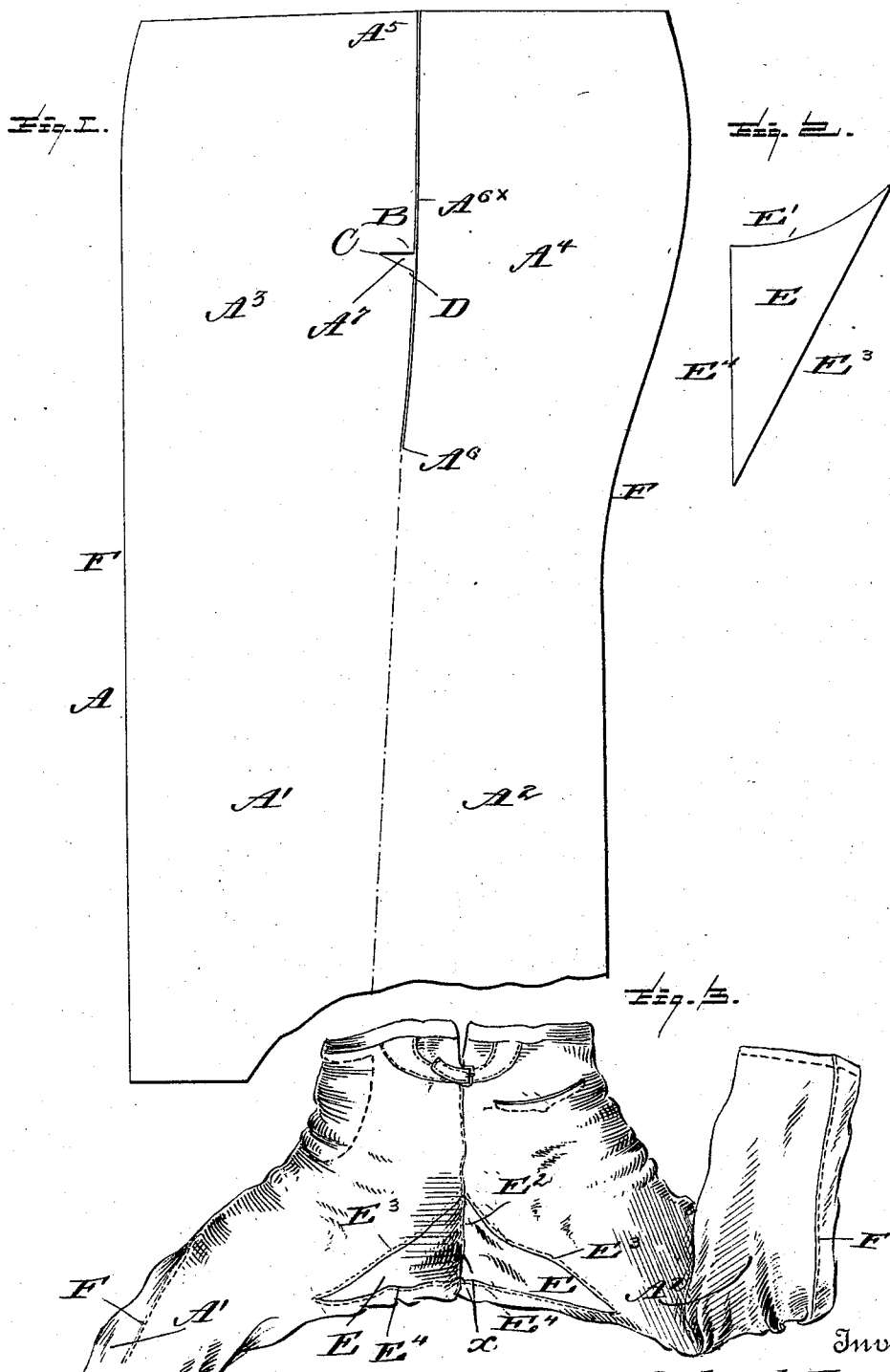


(No Model.)

R. HAMILTON & J. G. LEWIS.
TROUSERS, &c., AND PATTERN THEREFOR.

No. 478,190.

Patented July 5, 1892.



Witnesses
L. C. Mills.
E. H. Bond

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD HAMILTON AND JOHN G. LEWIS, OF JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI;
SAID HAMILTON ASSIGNOR TO SAID LEWIS.

TROUSERS, &c., AND PATTERN THEREFOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 478,190, dated July 5, 1892.

Application filed September 29, 1891. Serial No. 407,173. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, RICHARD HAMILTON, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and JOHN G. LEWIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jefferson City, in the county of Cole, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garments and Patterns Therefor, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to garments such as trousers, overalls, drawers, &c., and patterns for the same.

The objects and advantages of the invention will be hereinafter described, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of the pattern for one-half of a garment. Fig. 2 is a plan of one-half of the crotch-piece, and Fig. 3 is a plan of a garment formed of the patterns shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Like letters indicate like parts in all the views.

A represents the pattern for the front A' and back A² of the leg and the front A³ and back A⁴ of the body or seat portion of the garment. To make room for the thigh of the leg, a slit is cut into the goods from the top downward and extending from said top at A⁵ below the required height of the crotch to any desired distance—as, for example, to the point A⁶. A V A⁷ is cut in the front and in the edges of the slit A⁵ A⁶, forming the points or angles B C D. The slit A⁵ A⁶ may be either straight or curved, so as to throw the point D over toward the back portion of the pattern to give the width of the front required.

E, Fig. 2, represents one-half of the crotch-piece, which is substantially triangular with one side curved. This curved side E' is joined to the similar side of a companion piece and forms the central seam E² of the crotch, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. In this figure of the drawings the front ply of the garment is drawn down so as to show the crotch-piece as a whole. The point X would be the lowest point of the crotch-seam if the

front and back flies of the garment were matched at the top. The long side E³ of each crotch-piece is joined to the back from the point A⁶ to about the point A^{6x} along the slit A⁵ A⁶, while the shorter sides E⁴ are joined to the opposite edges of the slit and seamed thereto, as shown at E⁴, Fig. 3. The portion between the points A⁵, B, and C of each half of the garment is folded upon itself to form the fly or button stand on each portion of the front, respectively. The side edges F are stitched together to form the outseam of each leg. By slitting the goods from the top downward we leave the lower portion integral, so as to produce a leg which is seamless upon its inner side, thus contributing greatly to economy in manufacture in that the usual overlap required in the seam, in addition to the labor involved in forming the seam, is avoided. By inserting a crotch-piece in the slit thus formed we are enabled to give the desired fullness over the thigh, and this can be accomplished readily and at the same time renders possible the utilization of small pieces, which otherwise might be cast aside as waste. By throwing the point D in toward the back portion A⁴, which occurs when the slit is curved, as above described, fullness is provided for dress in the front of the garment.

It is apparent that an economical application of the pattern to the goods would involve the placing of the straighter line F in line with the edge of the goods and then at such a distance from such edge as is determined by the measurement the downward slit is formed and is extended a distance below the central or lowest point of the crotch in accordance with the measurement of the thigh, which also governs the size of the crotch-piece which is to be inserted.

What we claim is—

1. A pattern for garments of the class described without inseam, having bottom and top lines and side lines adapted to determine the outseam of the leg and body and having an intermediate slit from the top line down to and below the center or lowest point of the crotch, substantially as specified.

2. A garment of the class described having

legs without inseam, an integral fly-piece,
and a continuous seam extending from points
on both legs in the rear of the garment above
the knee-line to the bottom of the fly, and a
5 crotch-piece joined in part along said seams
and on opposite edges of the seat portion of
the garment, as set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures
in presence of two witnesses.

RICHARD HAMILTON.
JOHN G. LEWIS.

Witnesses:

W. M. TODD,
C. B. SIMCOE.