Nov. 21, 1939. H. BREWSTER 2,180,346

WAIST BAND CONSTRUCTION

Filed Dec. 30, 1937

Fig. 1.

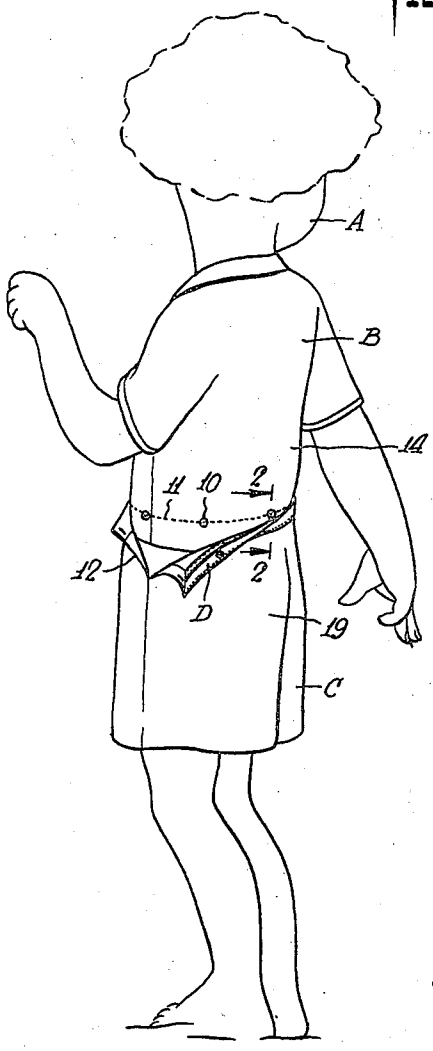


Fig. 2.

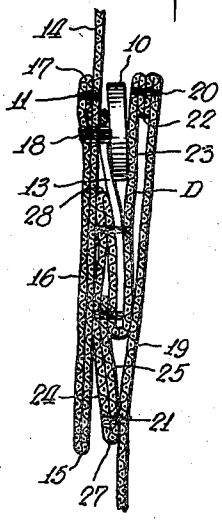


Fig. 3.

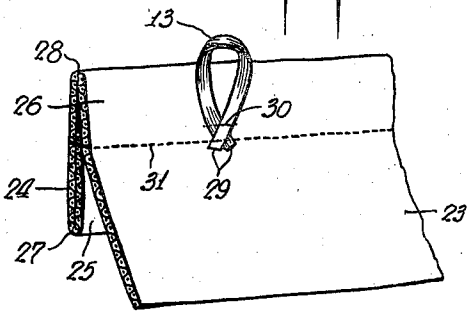


Fig. 4.

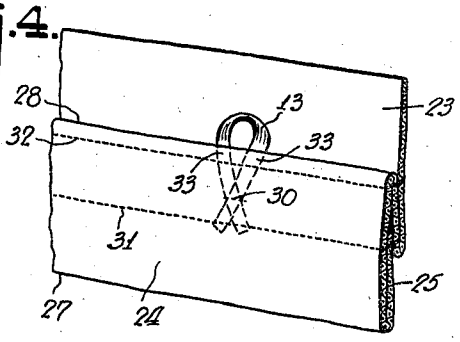
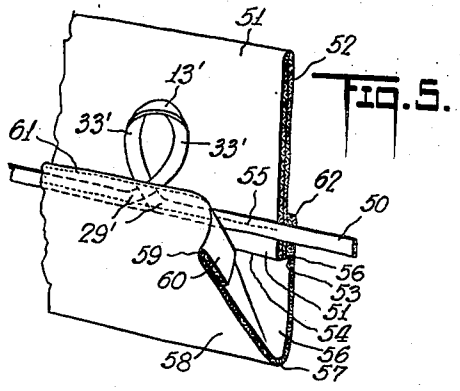


Fig. 5.



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WAIST BAND CONSTRUCTION

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Application December 30, 1937, Serial No. 182,379

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—229)

The present invention relates to a waist band construction and it particularly relates to a waist band construction carrying flexible connections to be utilized in various types of garments.

Although not restricted thereto, the present application will be particularly described in its application to children's garments.

In children's garments it is necessary to allow for the stretching and bending of the child without causing undue stress or strain on the garment and it is desirable that the garment be resistant to hard usage and durable.

It is among the objects of the present invention to provide an improved child's garment of the character above described in which the waist band of either the bifurcated and body covering elements will be detachably and flexibly connected by elastic members in such a manner as to permit substantial freedom of bending on the part of the wearer without at the same time subjecting the garment to any tendency to rip or tear and without tending to cause dislodgment or tearing of the buttons or fasteners on such garment.

Other objects will be obvious or will appear during the course of the following specification.

In accomplishing the above objects it has been found most desirable to utilize elastic connecting members formed in loops either upon the pants or blouse section of the garment. These elastic members may consist of rubber bands or filaments enclosed in or woven with textile materials. In attaching these rubber bands to the garments, it has been found most suitable to have the rubber bands positioned at the bottoms of a pocket where they may be tacked into position, with the loop portions extending substantially above the pockets so that they may be readily engaged with buttons.

If desired, the loop portions may also be engaged by a line of stitching at the upper portion of the pocket as well as at the lower portion of the pocket.

It is generally desired that the waist band be formed as a separate unit of several layers or plies of fabric to give maximum strength to the attachments of the loop with the folded over ends.

In the drawing which shows various of the possible embodiments which may be constructed according to the present invention, but to which the invention should not be restricted, since these embodiments are merely illustrative;

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic view of a garment to which the waist band of the present application is applicable upon a wearer,

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view upon the line 2—2 of Fig. 1,

Figs. 3 and 4 are enlarged fragmentary perspective views illustrating the construction of the waist band of Figs. 1 and 2, Fig. 3 showing it in an intermediate state of preparation and Fig. 4 showing the final construction.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary perspective view of an alternative construction partly folded away so as to show the manner of construction thereof.

In the drawing the wearer, indicated by the letter A, is provided with a garment having an upper body covering portion B and a lower bifurcated section C.

Buttons 10 (see also Fig. 2) are attached by the tacking 18 to the rear section 14 of the upper garment B. The waist band D, to which this invention is particularly directed, is sewn in the back of the pants section C and terminates at the side splits 12. Although the buttons 10 may be elastically supported, the present invention is particularly directed to having the eyelets or loops 13 so supported.

Referring to Fig. 2, the back portion 14 of the garment B has an upturned portion 16, which is connected to the back portion 14 at the ply or fold 15. The fold 15 is in turn folded in at 17, where it is sewed or stitched at 11 to the back portion 14. The button 10 is stitched to the layers or plies 14 and 16 at 18 below the stitching 11.

The waist band structure D is sewn to the rear portion 19 of the pants portion C by the stitching 20 and 21. The stitching 20 extends through the inturned portions 22 of the back section 19 and the ply 23 of the waist band structure D. The stitching 21 extends through the back section 19 and through the folded plies 24 and 25 of the waist band unit D.

As indicated best in Figs. 3 and 4, the waist band unit may be formed of a single strip of fabric, which is first folded to form the plies 24 and 25 as shown in Fig. 3, and then to form the ply 26, the folds being at 27 and 28.

Then the loop 13 is laid in position with its ends 29 overlapping each other, as indicated in Fig. 3, and if desired, it may be tacked together at the point 30. Then the line of stitching 31 is applied locking the two lower ends of the loop and the plies 24, 25 and 26 together.

Then the lower portion of the ply 26 is folded up to form a ply 23. Another line of stitching is applied at 32 which will be substantially ad-

jacent to the fold 28, although it may be in a lower position. The stitching 32 will attach the middle portions 33 of the loop firmly in position between the plies 23 and 26.

In the construction as shown the loop 13 projects sufficiently above the edge 28 to enable it to be readily grasped and utilized and at the same time it gives sufficient flexibility to its attachment to the button 10 to permit substantial separation between the elements B and C when the child bends.

The attachment of the loops 13 in the pocket formed between the plies 23 and 26 will assure a strong construction and will assure that the loops will be held against substantial force tending to dislodge them from the waist band structure D.

The waist band as shown in Fig. 4 may be conveniently attached to other parts of the garment than the upper edge of the rear of the pants, as indicated in Fig. 1.

Furthermore the construction is inexpensive and may be readily manufactured by automatic sewing machinery without difficulty.

It will be noted that the loops may be attached and the waist band completed by two lines of stitching 31 and 32. In forming the waist band a strip of fabric with raw edges is selected, the lower edges turned upwardly as indicated at 25 in Fig. 3, the upper edges turned downwardly as indicated at 23 in Fig. 3, the loops 13 are laid in position and then the stitching 31 is applied. Finally the downturned portion 23 of the strip is turned upwardly as indicated in Fig. 4 and an additional line of stitching 32 is employed to form the completed waist band.

In the alternative construction shown in Fig. 5 (similarly functioning parts being indicated by the same numerals primed), the loops 13' at their lower ends 29' are connected by the continuous integrally elastic material 50 which is sewn to the plies 51, 52 and 53 adjacent the lower edge 54 thereof.

The plies 51 and 52 may consist of one piece of fabric folded over, as indicated, and preferably the stitching 55 does not extend through the folded over portion or ply portion 56, which is integrally connected with the ply 53. The ply 56 at its lower end is folded over, as indicated at 57, to form a ply 58, which is again folded over at 59 to form a short ply 60 which is sewn down, as indicated at 61 by stitching extending through all of the plies 51, 52, 58 and 60.

The stitching 61 preferably engages the loops 13' above the lower ends 29' thereof. Desirably the stitching 61 does not extend through the fold 62, but if desired it might also extend through this fold by placing it slightly lower than shown in Fig. 5.

The construction as shown in Fig. 5 is particularly suitable inasmuch as it permits projection of the loop 13' in major part from between the plies 60 and 51 and at the same time gives a very strong construction due to the continuous band 50, which is sewn in position throughout the length of the waist band construction.

In the construction of Fig. 5 preferably the loops 13' are laid between the ply 60 and the ply 51 which are then sewn together, with the ply 58 upturned and covering the loops 13'. Then the ply 58 is turned downwardly as indicated in Fig. 5 and the rear portion 56 is turned upwardly and inwardly and an additional line of stitching is applied as indicated at 61, with the result that the entire structure is made by two lines of stitching.

It is thus obvious that the present applicant has provided a simple, inexpensive and durable waist band construction which may be widely utilized and inexpensively manufactured in connection with garments.

Many other changes could be effected in the particular features of waist band construction designed, and in methods of operation set forth, and in specific details thereof, without substantially departing from the invention intended to be defined in the claim, the specific description herein merely serving to illustrate certain elements by which, in one embodiment, the spirit of the invention may be effectuated.

What is claimed is:

A waistband construction including a plurality of elastic loops and being formed of an elongated strip of fabric, said strip of fabric being reversely folded on itself at its middle portion so as to form an intermediate reversely folded section and upper and lower sections respectively above and below said reversely folded section, the intermediate reversely folded section forming a pocket to receive the bottoms of the loops and stitching extending through said intermediate reversely folded section to hold said reversely folded section together and to hold the ends of said loops in the pockets of said reversely folded section, the upper edge of the upper section and the lower edge of the lower section being adapted to be sewn to a garment in lieu of forming buttonholes therein.

HENRY BREWSTER.