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1,604,366

J. OLIVERIO

COAT

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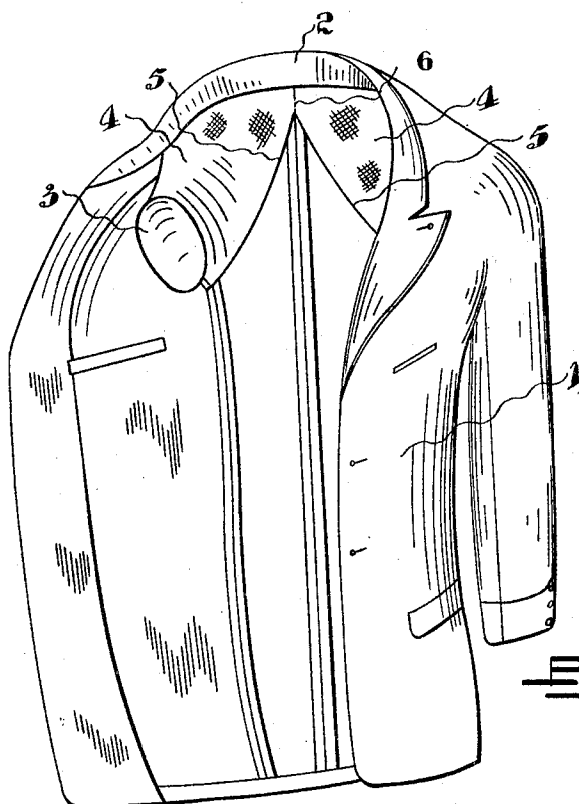


FIG. 1.

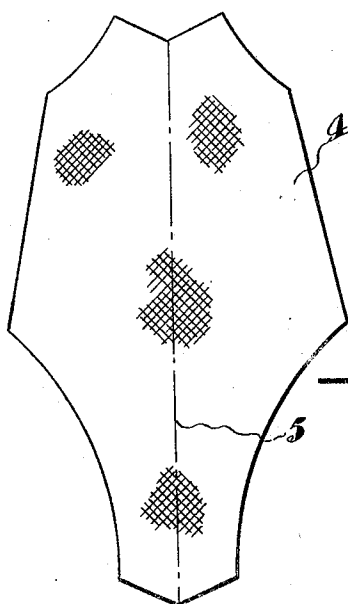


FIG. 2.

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COAT.

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This invention relates to coats for warm weather use and which are provided with a partial lining extending around only the top part of the back, over the shoulders and down the inside of the garment at the front, leaving the main part of the back and the sides unlined. Specifically the invention relates to that part of the lining extending from one arm hole across the upper part of the back of the garment to the other arm hole. One edge of the lining is secured to the coat from a point adjacent the centre of the back along the lower edge of the collar, over the shoulder and around the arm hole. The other side is left free and extends upwardly on a curve to a point a short distance below the point of commencement, thus completing one side. The other side is similarly formed. This portion of the lining is usually of two thicknesses, stitched together. In view, however, of the curving of the free edge of the lining, while along a part of said lower edge the material is cut on the bias or substantially so, the material must of necessity along the remainder of said edge be cut lengthwise of the threads of the fabric or substantially so.

It is well known, of course, that material pulled on the bias will stretch, but when released the material will return substantially to its normal condition, while by pulling on material in the direction of its threads, there is no give, and if under tension any stretching or tearing takes place, there is no take-up when the tension is released. There in a coat lining as above described, a bagginess is developed due to stretching, which is objectionable.

My object therefore is to devise a method of lining this particular portion of the coat which will resist the developing of permanent bagginess in the lining, and by means of which the amount of cutting and sewing will also be reduced.

I attain my object by means of the constructions hereinafter described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which

Fig. 1 is a view of the interior of part of a garment illustrating my improved method of lining; and

Fig. 2 a plan view of one of my improved lining members opened up.

In the drawings like numerals of reference

indicate corresponding parts in the different figures.

1 is the coat, 2 the usual collar, and 3 the arm holes. 4 is a lining member, which is adapted to be doubled upon itself upon the line 5 and is suitably shaped to be fitted into the garment.

The lining member is so cut that the line of fold 5 extends in a direction substantially diagonally of the longitudinal and transverse threads of the lining, or in other words, the lining member is folded on the bias.

The member 4, when folded, forms the lining for that part of the coat from the rear side of the arm hole and extending upwardly on one side to the collar and on the other side upwardly and rearwardly to the centre of the back a short distance below the collar. A similar member forms the lining for the corresponding portion of the other side of the garment.

The two members 4 are secured together on the line 6, and stitched to the garment along the lower edge of the collar, over the shoulder and around the arm hole, while the folded edges are left free.

From the construction described it will be seen that I have devised an arrangement which has several advantages. It is not necessary to shape the free side of the lining member. By folding the material upon itself, stitching along the free edge is avoided, and, which is of prime importance, having the line of fold bias of the fabric enables the lining to stretch if it is a little tight to suit the outer fabric of the garment, and permits also the stretching of the lining under tension with little danger of creating a permanent bagginess in the lining.

What I claim is:

1. In a coat, a lining member formed of two sections, each section extending from a point centrally of the top of the back downwardly towards an arm hole of the coat, each section being secured to the coat along the lower edge of the collar, over the shoulder and around an arm hole, the remainder of each section being free from the coat and extending from the centre of the back near the top to a point adjacent the bottom of an arm hole, each of said lining sections being of double thickness formed by folding the material along the free edge aforesaid.
2. In a coat, a lining member formed of

two sections, each section extending from a point centrally of the top of the back downwardly towards an arm hole of the coat, each section being secured to the coat along the lower edge of the collar, over the shoulder and around an arm hole, the remainder of each section being free from the coat and extending from the centre of the back near the top to a point adjacent the bottom of an arm hole, each of said lining sections being of double thickness formed by folding the material on the bias along the free edge aforesaid.

Signed at Toronto, Canada, this seventh day of May, 1926.

JOHN OLIVERIO.