

Oct. 23, 1923.

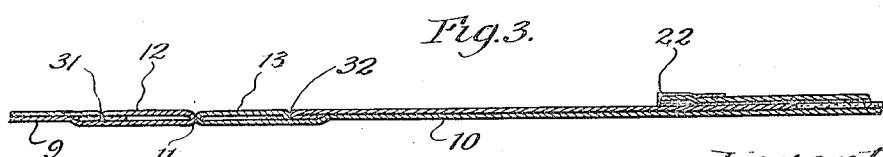
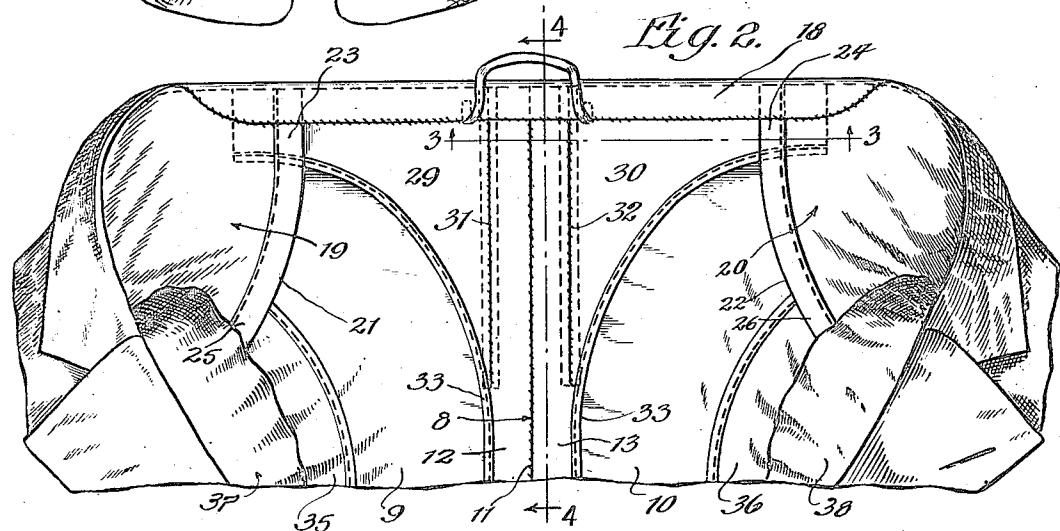
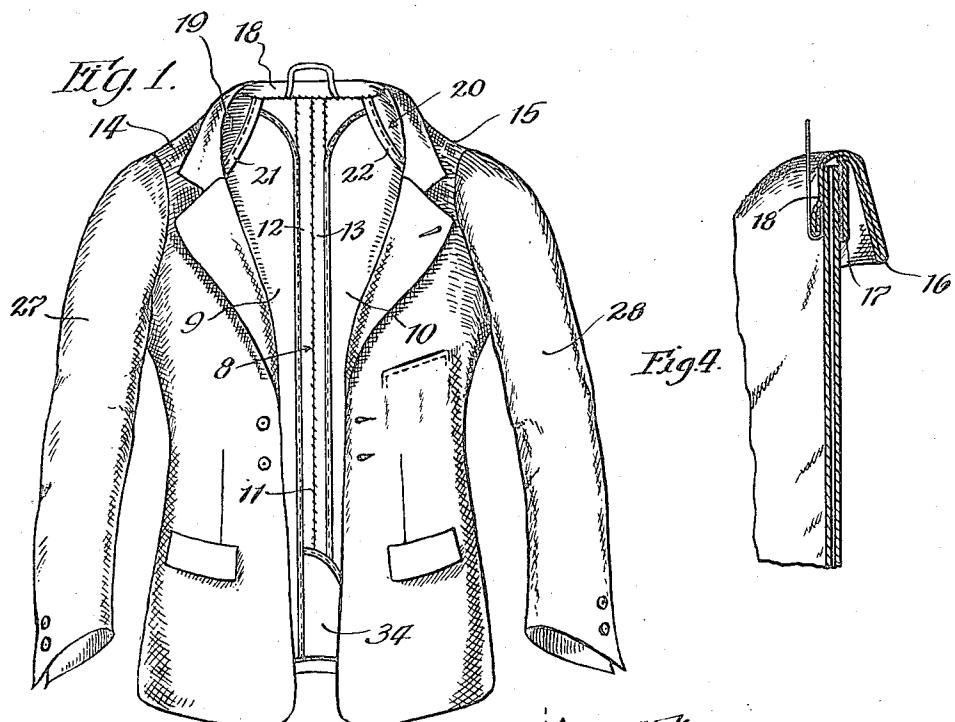
1,471,902

H. M. LINDENTHAL

COAT AND THE LIKE

Filed Aug. 10, 1922

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Inventor:

Henry M. Lindenthal
by: George & George Atlys

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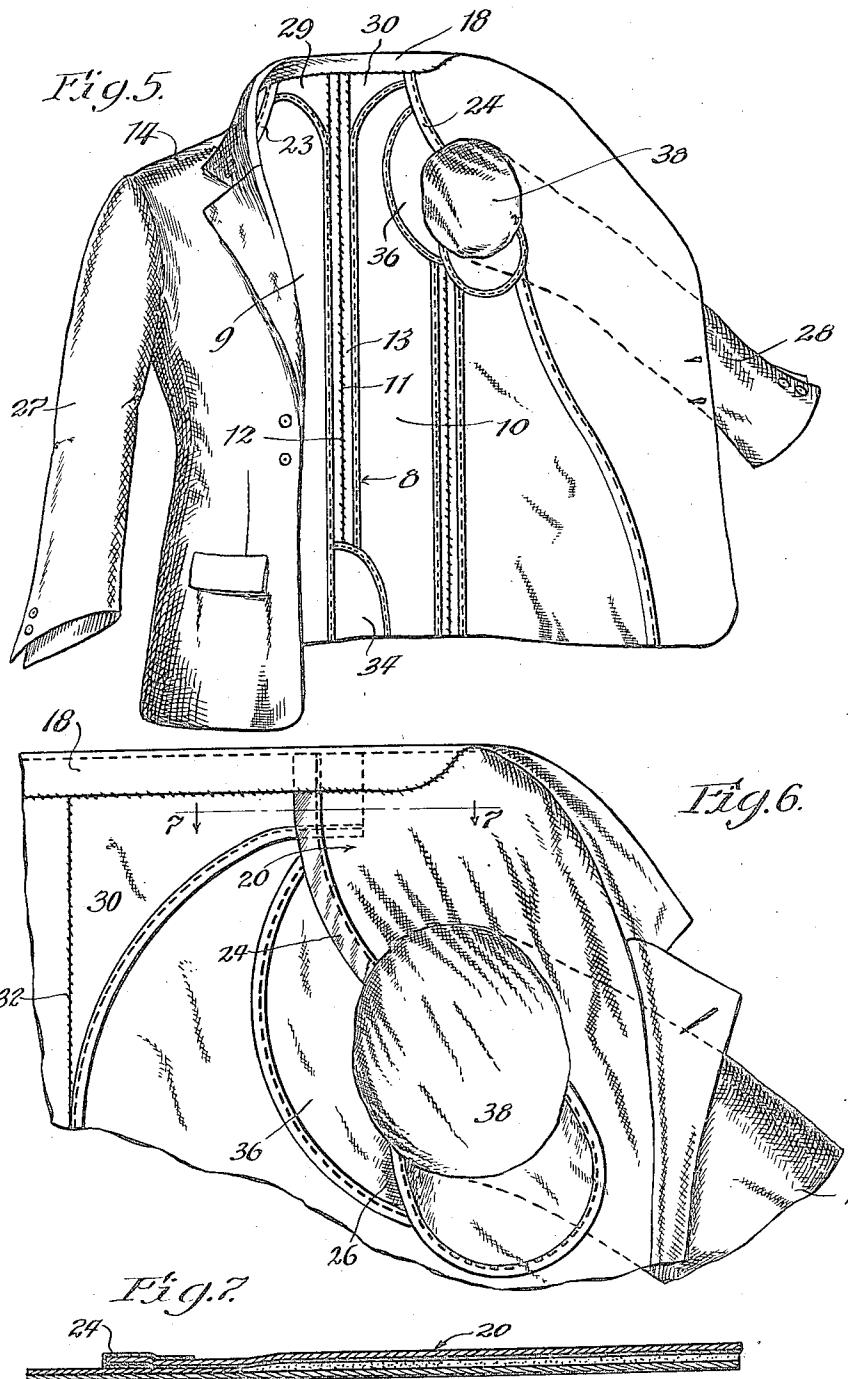
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H. M. LINDENTHAL

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Filed Aug. 10. 1922

2 Sheets-Sheet 2



Inventor
Henry M. Lindenthal
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Patented Oct. 23, 1923.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY M. LINDENTHAL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO H. M. LINDENTHAL & SONS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

COAT AND THE LIKE.

Application filed August 10, 1922. Serial No. 530,828.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY M. LINDENTHAL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coats and the like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has to do with certain improvements in coats and similar garments, and has reference to the construction and arrangement of the back portion of the garment and especially the portions thereof adjacent to the collar and shoulders.

One of the main objects of the invention is to provide a garment of such form and arrangement that the collar and shoulder portions will be formed and supported in a greatly improved manner as compared to previous arrangements with which I am familiar. In this connection a further object is to provide an arrangement such that the collar and shoulder portions shall be so connected to the upper portion of the central seam that they will retain their shape and form in a greatly improved manner, notwithstanding the fact that these parts are always subjected to an exceptional amount of strain and distortion.

Another object of the invention is to provide an arrangement which will lend itself peculiarly well to the adjustment of size, or fitting, according to the exact needs of the wearer, so that the size of the garment can be readily adjusted to the exact requirements of the purchaser. This will make it possible to supply all the needs of different purchasers by the use of a smaller number of standard garments.

Another object in connection with the foregoing is to provide a garment of such arrangement that the aforementioned adjustment can be readily accomplished and still retain the advantages and benefits of an improved support for the neck and shoulder portions; that is to say, all of the hereinbefore mentioned benefits are available within a given garment.

Still another object of the invention is to so design and arrange the different parts from which the garment is to be made that they can be cut from the raw stock and thus greatly economize in the use of the material.

A still further object is to provide an interior seam arrangement which shall have

a peculiar and distinctive appearance as compared to previous garments with which I am familiar, and to secure this distinctive appearance in a garment having the advantages previously explained herein. For purposes of convenience this distinctive seam may be called a spear seam, but it will presently appear that the exact shape of the seam is in many cases quite immaterial, as far as the features of the invention are concerned.

Another feature of the invention relates to an arrangement whereby the shoulders and the neck and back portions adjacent thereto can be very easily padded so as to shape the garment to the requirements of the purchaser. In this connection it is an object to provide an arrangement such that the garment can be easily manufactured with a suitable pocket or opening for the reception of the padding material, the aforesaid opening being provided without damage or detriment to the remainder of the garment, and also being so arranged that the garment can be readily and correctly fitted to the purchaser for other adjustments, and which opening or pocket can be easily sewed up after the proper padding material has been inserted therein.

Other objects and uses of the invention will appear from a detailed description of the same, which consists in the features of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 shows a front view of a coat embodying the features of the present invention, the front portions of the coat being drawn somewhat apart to show the full length of the back seam;

Fig. 2 shows on enlarged scale a fragmentary view of the upper portion of the coat of Fig. 1, looking at the inside face thereof, the lapel and shoulder portions being straightened out a greater amount than in Fig. 1, so as to more clearly show the entire construction.

Fig. 3 shows on still further enlarged scale a fragmentary section, taken on line 3-3 of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 4 shows also, on still further enlarged scale, a fragmentary section taken on line 4-4 of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 5 shows a view similar to that of Fig. 1, with the exception that one side of the coat has been laid back as far as possible so as to more clearly illustrate the interior of the shoulder and armpit portions;

Fig. 6 shows on enlarged scale a fragmentary view of the shoulder and armpit portions of Fig. 5; and

Fig. 7 shows, on still further enlarged scale, a fragmentary detail section taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 6, looking in the direction of the arrows.

The coat herein illustrated includes a central back seam 8, by means of which the back coat sections 9 and 10 are joined together. This central vertical seam 8 is conveniently formed by bringing together the edge portions of the panels 9 and 10 and joining them by a line of stitching 11, so as to leave the flaps 12 and 13 lying over against the inside face of the coat, according to the well understood practice. The width of the back portion of the coat may be adjusted by tearing out the seam 11 and resewing the panels 9 and 10 together along another line, so as to either enlarge or reduce the size of the flaps 12 and 13. This is a well understood practice.

The shoulder portions of the coat are designated 14 and 15, respectively, and the collar by the numeral 16. The collar is formed by means of a strip which is folded back on itself, as shown in detail in Fig. 4, so that one of its flaps 17 may be laid against the outside faces of the upper portions of the panels 9 and 10, its other flap 18 being laid against the inside faces of the upper portions of said panels, or against extensions of the flaps 12 and 13, according to the present invention.

The under or inside faces of the shoulders 14 and 15 are preferably faced by means of the panels 19 and 20, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. These panels terminate in the curved edge portions 21 and 22, respectively, which reach from the points 23 and 24 adjacent to the collar portion, down to the points 25 and 26 adjacent to the upper ends of the sleeves 27 and 28.

I may state that the panels 19 and 20 serve to a certain degree as reinforcing panels for the shoulder portions 14 and 15, and for this purpose said panels 19 and 20 are tied in at their upper edges to the collar portion, and at their lower edges to the sleeve portions, so that the sleeves and collar are in this way directly connected together and the force transmitted directly between them; and, furthermore, since the panels 19 and 20 naturally lie across the shoulders of the wearer, said panels provide a direct support for the sleeves.

According to one feature of my present invention, I provide a direct connection between the panels 19 and 20 and the flaps 12

and 13 of the central seam, and also a direct connection between said flaps 12 and 13 and the collar portion, so that all of these parts are firmly tied together in a manner whereby the stresses and strains can be readily interchanged between them without being transmitted through the panels 9 and 10 of the garment itself. That is to say, I provide such interconnections that there is in effect established a framework to carry and transmit the different forces independently of the main panels of the back of the garment itself.

For this purpose I provide the ribs 29 and 30 between the upper portions of the flaps 12 and 13 and the shoulder panels 19 and 20, so as to establish direct connection between said shoulder panels and the flaps 12 and 13. These ribs 29 and 30 may be formed as integral extensions of the flaps 12 and 13, in which case they are also integral with the back panels 9 and 10; or the ribs 29 and 30 may be separately formed and sewed onto the flaps 12 and 13, as shown by the lines of stitching 31 and 32. This is the preferred form, since by its use the amount of material wasted in cutting the garment is greatly reduced and relatively small scraps of material can be used for the ribs 29 and 30. These ribs, so called, are in fact of sufficient size, as shown in the different figures, to have a substantial body and sufficient strength so that the strains may be easily transmitted without material distortion of the ribs themselves. Furthermore, as shown particularly in Fig. 2, the ribs are of substantially triangular shape, their base portions being tied into the flaps 12 and 13, whereby the connection to these flaps is established over a considerable vertical dimension. This will make it possible to transmit the force through the ribs into the flaps from different angles without distorting the ribs, and will also prevent undue strain on any given portion of the flaps.

The outer ends of the ribs are connected or sewed into the shoulder panels 19 and 20 at the points 23 and 24, as clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 3. In this way the forces from these shoulder panels are transmitted directly to the flaps 12 and 13 and no portion of these forces is transmitted through the back panels 9 and 10. Furthermore, the flap 18 of the collar is connected along the upper edges of the ribs 29 and 30, so that the shoulder panels, collar, and flaps 12 and 13 are all firmly fastened together and their forces are directly interchanged through the ribs 29 and 30.

It will be evident that when the seam 11 is adjusted during the process of fitting the garment to the wearer, the ribs 29 and 30 should be disconnected from the shoulder panels and from the collar portion, and reset after the garment has been fitted, so

that all of these parts will be finally fastened together in their proper relative positions.

Examination of Fig. 1 in particular shows the presence of a braid or binding 33 along the edge portion of each of the flaps 12 and 13 and its companion rib. This braid reaches downwardly throughout substantially the entire vertical dimension of the garment and gives the garment a very distinctive appearance, as is evident from Fig. 1. Furthermore, the edges 21 and 22 of the panels 19 and 20, respectively, are also faced with braid, which curves upwardly to the seam of connection between the collar and the ribs 29 and 30. All of these parts are such that the central seam 11, together with the ribs, present the appearance of a spear having a substantially triangular shaped upper head end. The lower portion of this seam is preferably finished by means of a panel 34, which is also trimmed with braid, and which panel is of the general shape of the tail of an arrow. Consequently, the entire seam presents the appearance of an arrow or spear and its tail.

It will be evident that there is a space established between the shoulder panels 19 and 20 and the shoulders 14 and 15 proper. This space is convenient for the reception of padding material for the shoulders. Ordinarily, the flaps 35 and 36 will be provided around the sleeve openings 37 and 38 so as to more or less protect said openings and give the garment a finished appearance. The upper ends of these flaps 35 and 36 are preferably connected directly to the lower portions of the panels 19 and 20 at the points 25 and 26, so that the entire inner portion of the sleeve is given a direct support from the panels. Ordinarily the flaps 35 and 36 are left with their outer edges free or disconnected from the back panels 9 and 10 at the time the garment is manufactured.

After the garment has been fitted to the wearer, suitable padding strips or sheets may be set into the pockets established underneath the panels 19 and 20, and in some cases the flaps 35 and 36, and then all of these parts can have their edge portions sewed down onto the back panels 9 and 10 so as to close the pockets and seal in the padding.

Tailors frequently find trouble from the formation of wrinkles on the neck under the collar of their garments, which must usually be padded with an uncomfortable padding. This padding takes away the beauty of the natural effect and fit of the garment. The present invention, as herein explained, eliminates all possible wrinkles and misfit in the back of the collar and gives beauty to the garments worn by different proportioned men. This is true whether the garments be

of high or low neck, or lower shoulders, as 65 the majority of people are built in different proportions and dimensions.

While I have herein shown and described only a single embodiment of the features of my present invention, still I do not limit 70 myself to the same except as I may do so in the claims.

I claim:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a coat having a pair of back panels joined together by a vertical central seam, with flaps at said seam lying against the inside face of the garment, a shoulder panel lying against the inside face of each shoulder of the garment and secured thereto at its upper edge and also adjacent to the sleeve opening, a collar section along the upper edge of the garment, a rib extension on the upper portion of each of the flaps first mentioned and extending sidewise adjacent 75 to the collar section to overlap the upper portion of the corresponding shoulder panel, a connection between the upper edge of each rib and the collar section, and a connection between the end of each rib and the adjacent shoulder panel, whereby the shoulder panels and collar section are directly supported by the seam flaps through the medium of the ribs, and whereby the upper 80 interior portion of the garment is held together and reinforced independently of the back panels, substantially as described. 85

2. As a new article of manufacture, a coat of adjustable size having a pair of back panels joined together by a vertical central seam, with flaps at said seam lying against the inside face of the garment, a shoulder panel lying against the inside face of each shoulder of the garment and secured thereto at its upper edge and also 90 adjacent to the sleeve opening, a collar section along the upper edge of the garment, a rib extension on the upper portion of each of the flaps first mentioned and extending sidewise to the collar section to overlap 95 the upper portion of the corresponding shoulder panel, an adjustable connection between the upper edge of each rib and the collar section, and an adjustable connection between the end of each rib and the adjacent shoulder panel, whereby the shoulder panels and collar section are directly supported by the seam flaps through the medium of the ribs, and whereby the upper 100 interior portion of the garment is held together and reinforced independently of the back panels, substantially as described. 105

3. As a new article of manufacture, a coat of adjustable size having a pair of back panels joined together by a vertical central seam, with flaps at said seam lying against the inside face of the garment, a shoulder panel lying against the inside face of each shoulder of the garment and secured thereto at its upper edge and also 110 adjacent to the sleeve opening, a collar section along the upper edge of the garment, a rib extension on the upper portion of each of the flaps first mentioned and extending sidewise to the collar section to overlap 115 the upper portion of the corresponding shoulder panel, an adjustable connection between the upper edge of each rib and the collar section, and an adjustable connection between the end of each rib and the adjacent shoulder panel, whereby the shoulder panels and collar section are directly supported by the seam flaps through the medium of the ribs, and whereby the upper 120 interior portion of the garment is held together and reinforced independently of the back panels, and whereby the size of the garment may be changed by changing the back seam and the connections of the ribs to the collar section and to the shoulder panels, 125 substantially as described.

HENRY M. LINDENTHAL.