

Sept. 27, 1938.

H. A. HORTON ET AL

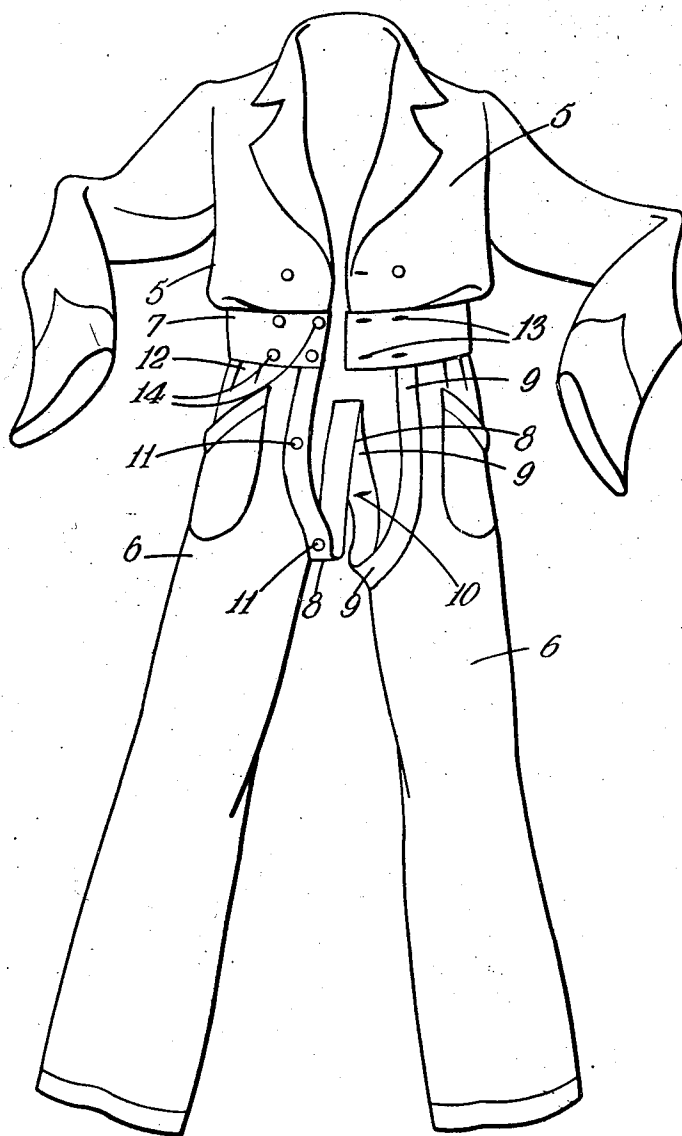
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WEARING APPAREL

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4 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



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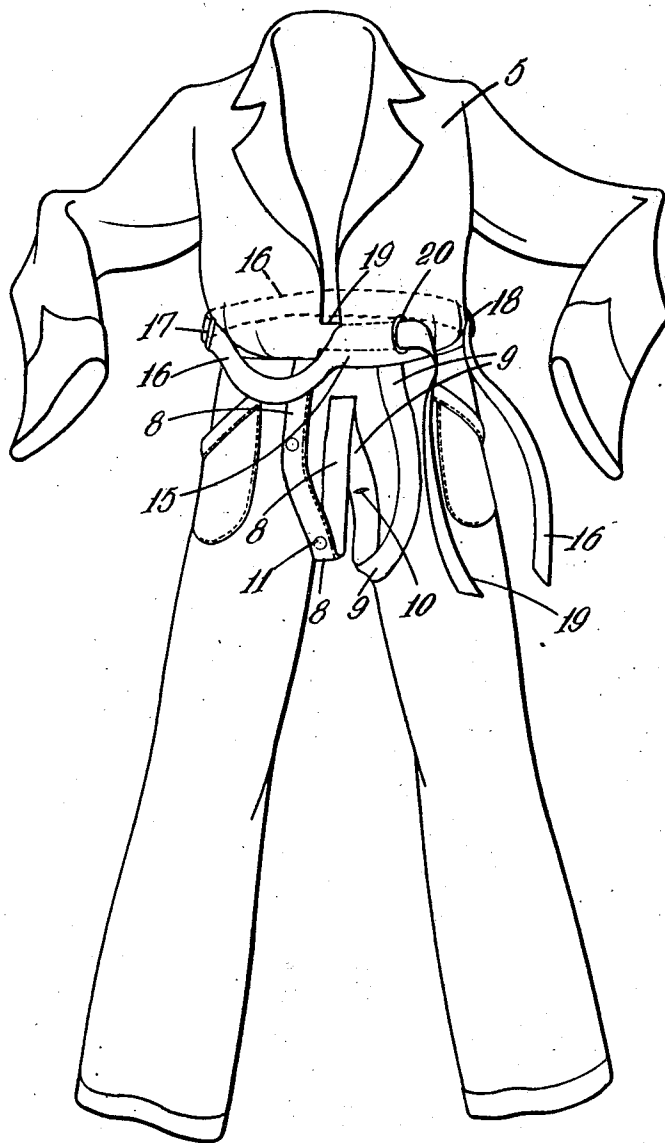
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Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

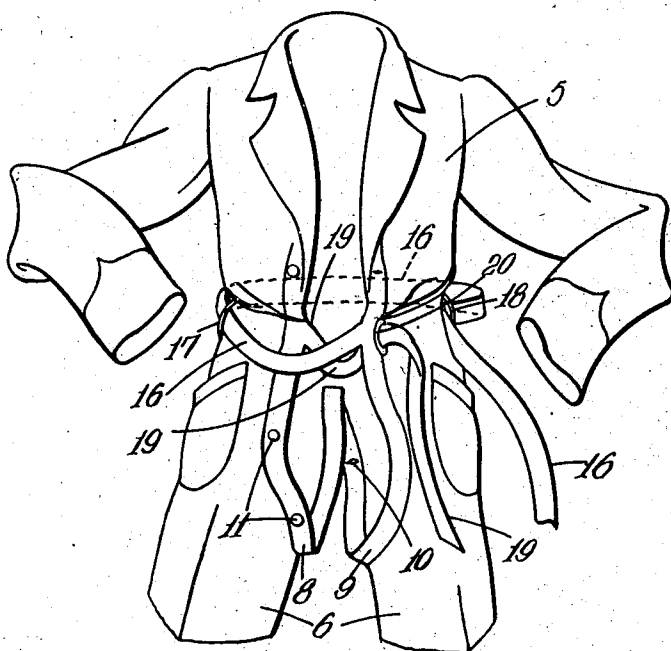
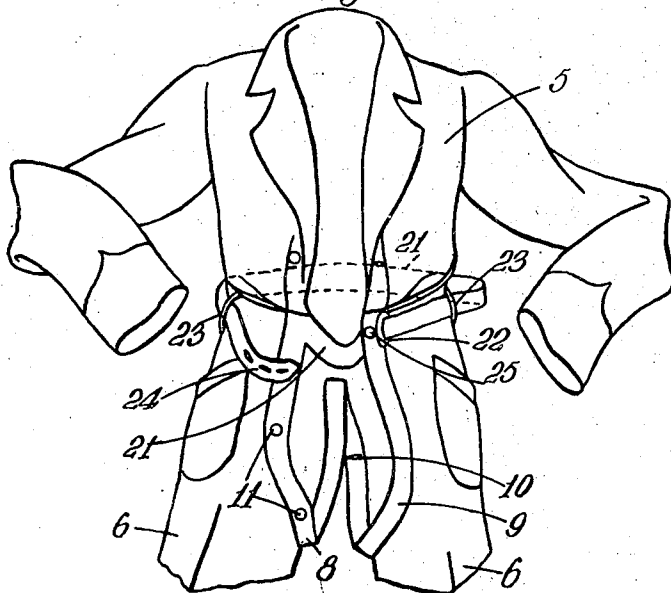


Fig. 4.



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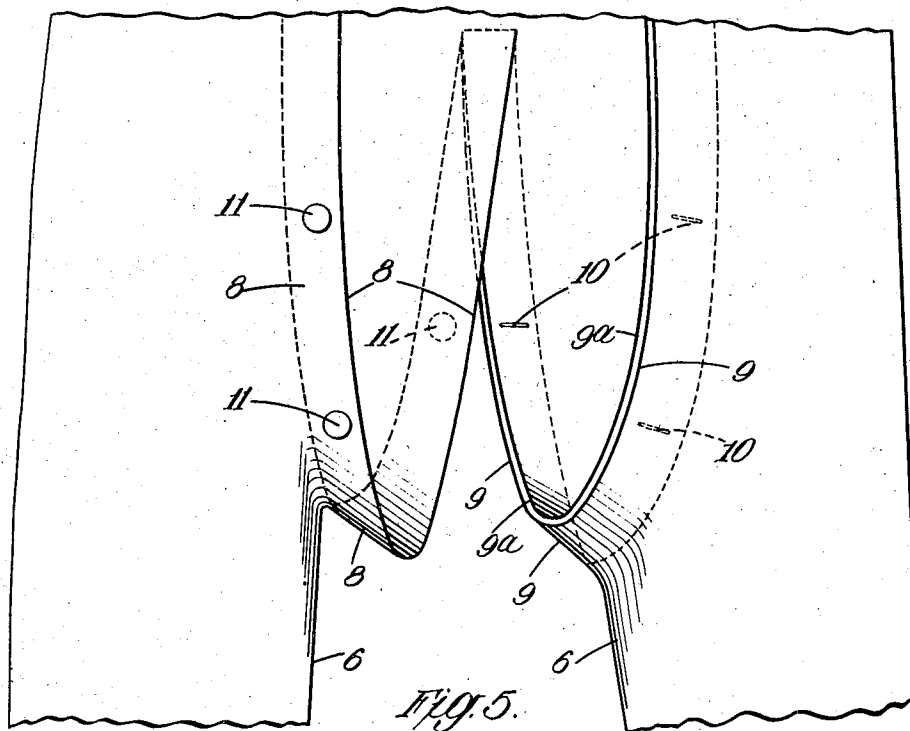
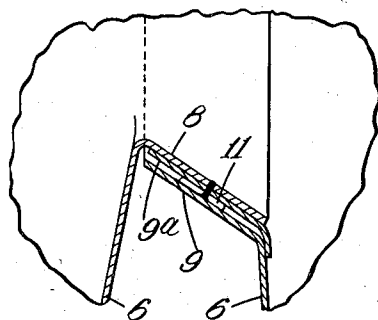


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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WEARING APPAREL

Harry Arthur Horton, London, and Lily Agnes
Rose, Eastbourne, EnglandApplication August 15, 1936, Serial No. 96,140
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2 Claims. (Cl. 2-79)

This invention relates to wearing apparel and has particular reference to garments known as pyjamas, the chief object of the invention being to provide an improved garment of this kind which has several advantages over the usual type of pyjama garment and is generally more attractive in appearance, whilst also being more comfortable and of greater utility.

According to this invention, the pyjama garment is made as a single-piece article comprising an upper part or coat portion in one with or united to a trousers portion with an opening or division at the front extending from the upper portion to or beyond the crotch of the trousers portion and interfitting or interlocking parts on the trousers to close the trousers opening, in conjunction with means extending across the opening whereby the garment can be secured around the waist. An important feature of the invention is the manner in which the trousers portion is formed and according to the invention the trousers follow the general cut or line of ordinary pyjama trousers, but the opening extends from a point at the lower part of the back between the legs and upwardly towards the waist at the front. Although this opening is provided, a kind of fly formation or fitting is afforded by the interfitting or interlocking parts along the edges of the opening to enable a neat closure to be effected, and one or more buttons or similar fastenings may be provided at the front, whilst a button or similar fastening may be provided at the lower part under the crotch and at the rear. It is preferred to so form the fly fitting that the edge at one side of the opening fits within a double edge or fold at the other side, and the buttons or other fastenings are preferably concealed within the double edge or fold. The garment when in position on the wearer may be fastened or closed around the waist by means of a waistband or by a girdle or girdles or by other means adapted to extend across the front opening of the garment, and the closure means at this position may be such that when they are fastened they tend to maintain the aforesaid interfitting or interlocking parts together against unrequired displacement. By unfastening the buttons or the like at the trousers opening, the trousers legs can be opened or separated to the point at the rear where they are joined, without necessarily unfastening the closing means at the waist, the extent to which the opening or separation can be effected being sufficient for all purposes. It will be appreciated that according to the invention there is provided a single-piece pyjama garment having all the ad-

vantages of the usual two-piece pyjamas, whilst generally affording neater appearance, greater comfort and general convenience for all purposes, and although the two parts of the garment may be made and cut separately, they are preferably permanently joined. The garment, however, could be made entirely in one piece, if desired.

In order that the invention may be clearly understood and readily carried into effect, the same will now be more fully described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a front view illustrating one form of the improved garment according to the invention.

Figure 2 is a front view illustrating a modified form of the improved garment.

Figures 3 and 4 are fragmentary front views illustrating further modifications.

Figure 5 is an enlarged diagrammatic view illustrating more particularly the formation of the crotch parts of the garment in a loose or unstretched unlocked position and showing the double fold of one of the parts.

Figure 6 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view showing the parts in section and locked together.

Referring to Figure 1, the upper part or coat portion of the garment is represented by the reference numeral 5, whilst the lower part or trousers portion is indicated generally by the reference numeral 6, the two parts having between them a waistband 7 to which they are stitched or connected in any suitable way. The trousers portion 7 is formed with an opening or division as shown extending from the lower part of the back between the legs and up the front to the waistband. The coat portion with the waistband is open at the front, but it can be closed as hereinafter described. The trousers portion on one side or edge of the opening therein is formed to provide a kind of laterally disposed extension or portion 8, whilst the corresponding side or edge of the other leg portion is made with a part 9 forming a kind of laterally disposed extension or portion that is adapted to receive within it the part 8 or extension 8. Preferably the part 9 is of double fold or formation, the inner fold having buttonholes as indicated at 10, so that the part 8 when fitted within the part 9 can be connected to the inner fold of the latter by the buttons 11 engaging the said buttonholes 10. This arrangement provides a kind of fly front, the fly formation also extending between the legs to the lower part of the back. The formation is such that the two parts 8 and 9 tend to lock or stay together

without the button and buttonhole fastening, but it is generally preferred to provide the buttons and buttonholes. The formation of the two parts 8 and 9 is more clearly indicated in Figures 5 and 6.

The part 8 is so positioned as to show its edge placed to provide the shape which when fitted in the part 9 will interlock or hook into position to prevent separation unless positively pulled apart. These figures also show the double fold of the part 9, 9 being more particularly the outer fold, and 9a the inner fold. Figure 6 shows particularly how the buttons 11 on the part 8 fit in the buttonholes 10 in the inner fold 9a and are concealed by the outer fold. It will be appreciated that the parts 8 and 9 can be held together without fastening the buttons, and that the double fold due to the increased thickness, assists in holding the parts together. In Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive the garment is illustrated with the leg members or trousers portion 6 stretched or spread laterally to more clearly show the structural features of the garment. When thus stretched it will be appreciated that the complementary laterally disposed portions 8 and 9 are no longer interlocked with one another and furthermore the lower portion of the part 8 has been pulled into substantially horizontal position from its normal downwardly inclined position corresponding to the inclination at this point of the portion 9. In a convenient arrangement, one or more buttons may be provided at the front, one under the crotch and another at the rear part of the opening. As previously stated, the trousers may be stitched to the waistband, and in this particular example it may be preferred to form a series of pleats as indicated at 12 at the front of the trousers and to provide for a certain amount of fullness in the coat portion adjacent the waistband. The garment in this example is of double breasted formation, so that one portion of the upper or coat portion will fit over the other part so as to be secured by means of a button and buttonhole as shown. The waistband 7 in this example extends beyond or across the opening in the trousers portion so that it projects substantially beyond the edge of the part 9, this end of the waistband being formed with buttonholes 13 that can engage with corresponding buttons 14 on the other side or end of the waistband. The projecting portion or end of the waistband having the buttonholes 13 when held closed or fastened, tends to draw the part 9 over the part 8, so that this formation and method of attachment has the effect of maintaining the two parts 8 and 9 of the trousers together when the garment is closed. By unfastening the buttons or the like which are concealed within the outer fold of the portion 9, the trousers legs can be opened or separated from the point at the rear where they are joined, the extent to which the opening or separation can be effected being sufficient for all purposes.

In the example illustrated in Figure 2, the garment is of generally similar formation to that shown in Figure 1, as it is of double breasted formation, but instead of providing the waistband fastening or connection as shown in Figure 1, a girdle or strap fastening is employed. The formation of the interfitting parts of the trousers portion is similar to that already described, and similar reference letters are used to denote corresponding parts. In this example, one side of the coat portion 5 is extended beyond the fly portion 9 of the trousers as indicated at 15, and this extended portion 15 has attached thereto one end of a band or girdle 16 which passes through a

side loop 17 on the garment and round the back, the free end being brought to the front through another side loop 18. A band or girdle 19 is attached to the other side of the coat portion and extends from an edge which is in line with the edge of the trousers part 8, and it is threaded through a slit or slot 20 in the opposite side of the coat portion, so that the free or projecting end can be tied to the free or projecting end of the girdle 16. When the two ends of the girdles are tied together to fasten the garment around the waist, the pull on the girdle 16 tends to retain the interfitting fly parts 8 and 9 together, although it is preferable to provide the buttons and buttonholes 10 and 11 as indicated.

The garment illustrated in Figure 3 is similar to the garment shown in Figure 2 so far as the arrangement of girdles is concerned, but the invention is shown as applied to a single breasted garment. For this purpose a girdle 16 extends from the trousers portion at the upper end of the fly part 9, and after passing through loops and around the back is free so as to be tied to the girdle 19 which extends from the upper edge of the part 8 of the trousers portion, and passes through the slot 20.

In the example shown in Figure 4, the general arrangement is somewhat similar to that shown in Figure 3, as the garment is of the single breasted type, but instead of having two girdles, a single girdle or band 21 extends from the upper end of the fly part 8 across the front of the opening and passes through a slot 22 in the opposite side of the garment, whence it passes around the back through loops 23 so as to be brought to the front, the free end of the girdle having a series of buttonholes 24, any one of which can be fastened on to a button 25 adjacent the fly part 9 of the trousers according to requirements. The free end of the girdle 23 after being buttoned in position can be folded back and inserted through the slot 22.

All the figures of the drawings show the pyjamas with the division at the front and back, open, in order that the parts can be seen more clearly. It will be appreciated that in all the examples when the opening or division is closed and the parts 8 and 9 are interlocked or fitted one within the other, a neat closure is provided which even if not buttoned remains closed during ordinary movements, although it is generally preferred to provide the buttons or similar fastening means which, however, are completely concealed by the outer fold of the fly part 9 when the garment is closed. The garment is comfortable in wear under all conditions and does not drag in any way when the wearer is sleeping or reclining. The improved pyjamas which may be made for men's, women's or children's wear, although eminently suitable for use as a sleeping garment, can also be designed for beach use or negligee wear. It will be understood that the upper portion or coat part of the garment may be designed in any suitable way with any shape of collars, lapels or the like and with any desired shaping or pouching as may be required. The trousers may have any arrangement of pleats at the waist part and may have side or front pockets. The trousers may be cut as "trunks" or "shorts" if desired. The garment may have an elastic fitting at the waist, for instance, the waistband or girdles or strap shown in the various examples may be elastic. Elastic insertions or portions may be provided in the material.

What we claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:—

1. A garment comprising an upper or coat portion joined with a trousers portion at the waist line thereof and having an opening extending
5 downwardly from said waist line through the crotch and up the lower part of the back, the marginal edges of said opening having complementary laterally disposed portions extending
10 throughout the length thereof and inclined in the same direction and at an angle to the vertical center line of the garment at the crotch, so that when said opening is closed the said laterally disposed portions interlock with one another at the
15 crotch whereby to maintain said opening closed during wear independently of fastening means and in such manner that ordinary movements do not separate the parts, thus providing a safe and secure closure for ordinary usage.

2. A garment comprising an upper or coat portion joined with a trousers portion at the waist line thereof and having an opening extending downwardly from the neck opening of the upper garment through the crotch and up the lower part of the back, the marginal edges of said opening having complementary laterally disposed portions extending throughout the length thereof and inclined in the same direction and at an angle to the vertical center line of the garment
5 at the crotch, so that when said opening is closed the said laterally disposed portions interlock with one another at the crotch whereby to maintain said opening closed during ordinary wear independently of fastening means, and means for
10 maintaining said opening closed at the waist line.
15

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