

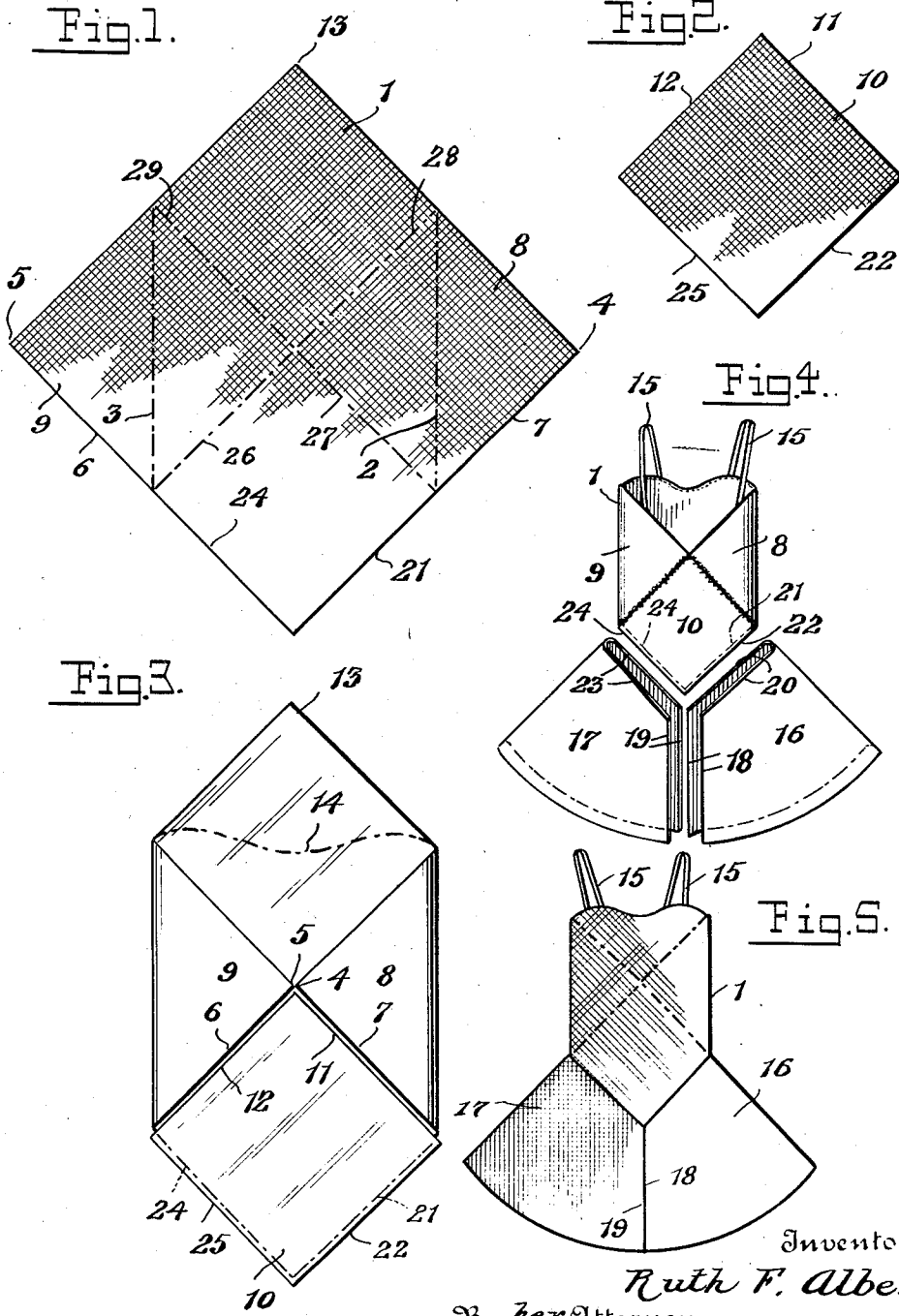
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GARMENT

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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GARMENT

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This invention relates to a garment for women's wear and to the process of making such garment. The object of this invention is to provide a new method of producing garments whereby such garments are made with a minimum of material and labor, and at the same time are so constructed that they afford a better, smoother and more accurate fit than those produced by other methods of construction.

The garment contemplated by this invention may, according to its material, design and finish, be either an undergarment or an outer garment; it may be an underslip, a chemise or the like, or it may be a dress, gown or nightgown, the use to which the garment is put being relatively unimportant since this invention relates to its construction and the mode of producing the same.

With the objects above set forth, and such other objects as may appear hereinafter in view, I have devised the particular arrangement of parts and means of assembling the same, as is set forth below and more particularly pointed out in the claims appended hereto.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part hereof, in which

Figure 1 is a plan view of the main section of fabric which is utilized for the production of the body or trunk portion of the garment;

Figure 2 is a plan view of the supplemental piece or insert;

Figure 3 is a view showing the two fabric sections disclosed in Figures 1 and 2 in their respective positions and ready for seaming together;

Figure 4 is a view of the rear of the body portion of the garment, showing said body portion in its completed condition and ready for the attachment of the skirt sections; and

Figure 5 is a front view of the completed garment.

Throughout the various views of the draw-

ings, similar reference characters designate similar parts.

In the embodiment of my invention disclosed in the accompanying drawing, 1 indicates the main section or piece of fabric from which the body or trunk portion of the garment is adapted to be formed. This section of fabric 1 is square in outline and is preferably, although not necessarily, so cut that the warp and weft threads of the piece extend parallel to the edges of the section. Thus, when the piece is utilized in forming the garment, in the manner hereinafter explained, the threads of the section 1 are located diagonally or on the bias with respect to the longitudinal axis of the garment. This lends an elasticity to the body of the garment which I have found highly desirable since it tends to cause the garment to snugly conform to the wearer's body and to readily fit persons of different body contour.

In producing the garment, I take opposite pointed terminals or ends 4 and 5 of the piece or section 1 and fold the same inwardly toward one another on the parallel lines 2 and 3, so that these ends 4 and 5 meet, as shown in Figure 3, on the center line of the section and at the center of the piece. This inward folding action produces a pair of like triangular back sections 8 and 9, whose lower edges 6 and 7 then diverge downwardly from the center point of the garment body to its opposite side edges.

At 10 in Figure 2 is shown an inserted fabric section. This is substantially square in shape and is one quarter the area of the section 1. The insert 10 is also so cut that when it is secured to the body of the garment and forms a portion thereof, its threads are on the bias with respect to the axis of the garment, and this section accordingly co-operates with the section 1 in providing the requisite elasticity in the trunk portion of the garment.

The fabric insert 10 is fitted in position substantially as shown in Figure 3, with its

upper edges 11 and 12 extending co-extensively with the divergent lower edges 6 and 7 on the main fabric section 1. The edge 7 is then stitched to the edge 11 on the piece 10 and similarly, the edge 6 is seamed to the edge 12 on said piece 10. Thereafter the upwardly projecting point 13 at the front of the garment is cut off, as for instance along the dotted line 14. After the attachment of the conventional shoulder straps 15, the trunk portion of the garment is completed and is ready for the attachment of the lower skirt portion.

The skirt portion is preferably composed of two like sections 16 and 17. These two sections have their respective vertical edges 18 and 19 seamed together to form a continuous or tubular skirt section. The upper diagonal edges 20 on the skirt section 16 are then stitched to the lower edges 21 and 22 on the main section 1 and inserted piece 10 respectively. Likewise, the top edges 23 on the skirt section 17 are sewed to the lower edges 24 and 25 of the main section 1 and inserted piece 10 respectively. This completes the garment.

I have herein mentioned that the main section or piece 1 is composed of a single piece of fabric. While this section 1 is for the purpose of conserving time in construction preferably composed of a single piece of fabric, it does not necessarily have to be so made. The section 1 may be composed of four square pieces of fabric seamed together on the lines 26, 27, 28 and 29. Four or more pieces of fabric so connected will serve to make up a large polygon such as shown in Figure 1.

I have also herein stated that the piece 1 and its inserted section 10 are preferably square in outline. This may be departed from in various ways by uniting similar sections of generally polygonal shape to produce the type of garment herein described.

I have also, in defining the pointed ends or terminals 4 and 5 as "pointed ends" meant by this term that such ends need not necessarily mean the sharply pointed ends shown in the drawing but may well mean any portions which when brought together will provide divergent lower edges which will extend co-extensively with the top edges of an inserted piece such as is disclosed at 10.

In referring to the skirt portion composed of the elements 16 and 17, I do not necessarily limit myself to an extended flowing skirt-like portion of the type disclosed in the drawing, since such lower dependent part may be extremely short, such as is found on a chemise or such similar undergarment. The lower skirt portion may also, if desired, be bifurcated or may be shaped and formed to suit different requirements of wear.

Having described one embodiment of my invention and the process of making the garment disclosed thereby, it is obvious that the

same is not to be restricted thereto, but is broad enough to cover all structures coming within the scope of the annexed claims.

What I claim is:

1. A garment provided with a trunk portion composed of a main piece of fabric having its opposite ends folded inwardly and meeting at a point located substantially at the center of the piece, the lower edges of said inwardly folded portions diverging outwardly from the center of the piece towards its opposite sides, an inserted piece of fabric having upper edges extending co-extensively with the divergent edges on the main piece and stitched thereto, and a skirted portion secured to the lower edges of the inserted piece at the back of the garment and to the lower edges of the main piece at the front of the garment.

2. A garment having a trunk portion composed of a single main section of fabric extending over and wholly forming the front of the trunk portion, said portion having tapered ends folded to the back of the wearer and meeting at a center point in the fabric section, said tapered ends when so meeting providing downwardly divergent lower edges, and a separate inserted fabric piece of a shape similar to that of the main piece and of substantially one-quarter the area thereof having upper edges extending co-extensively with the divergent edges on the main piece and stitched to the same.

3. A garment consisting of a substantially square main section of fabric having opposite terminals folded inwardly so that said terminals meet at a center point on the section, a smaller substantially square piece of fabric stitched to the lower edges of said folded portion, and a skirted portion attached to the lower edges of the smaller piece, and to the lower edges of the main piece, said lower edges of the main piece being located at the front of the garment.

4. A garment having a trunk portion, the entire front of said trunk portion and a portion of the back thereof being composed of a single folded section of woven bias fabric, the lower edges of the back of the trunk portion terminating above the lower edges of the trunk front, and a single bias fabric insert stitched to the lower edges of the trunk back on lines extending diagonally of the trunk.

5. A garment having a trunk portion composed of a single section of bias fabric extending over the front of the wearer and having its opposite side portions folded inwardly and meeting on the center line of the back of the garment, the lower edges of the two meeting back parts diverging downwardly, and a single inserted section of bias fabric secured to said divergent edges and completing the back of the trunk portion of the garment.

6. A garment having a trunk portion com-

posed of a section of fabric substantially square in outline and extending over and forming a seamless front trunk portion, said section having infolded parts which meet at the center of the garment back and partly cover the same, the lower edges of said meeting parts diverging downwardly from their meeting point to the side folds of the garment, and an inserted piece of substantially square outline secured to said divergent lower edges and completing the back of the trunk portion of the garment.

Signed at the city, county and State of New York, this 12th day of March, 1930.

RUTH F. ALBERT.