Feb. 12, 1946. I. L. FREEDMAN 2,394,541

SLEEVE CONSTRUCTION

Filed Dec. 14, 1944

Fig. 1

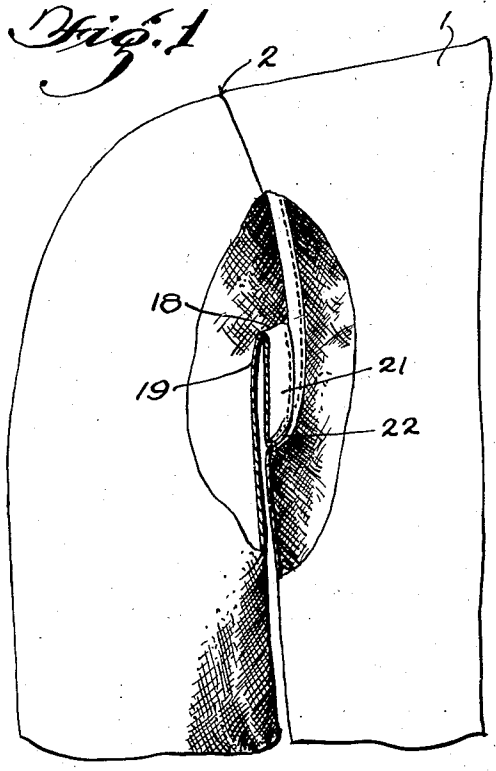
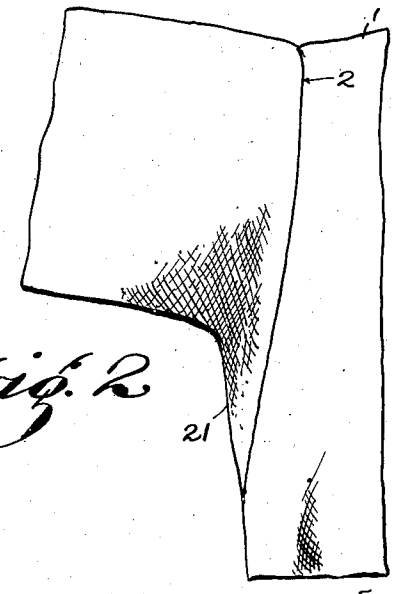
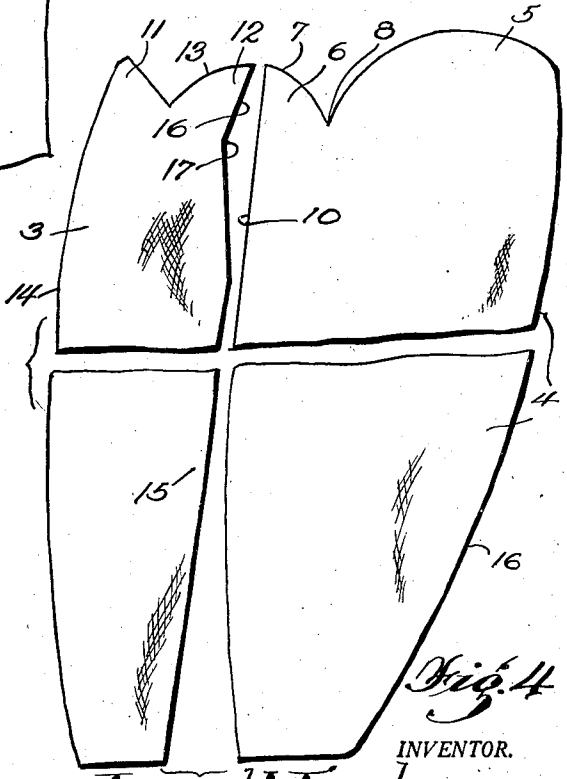


Fig. 2





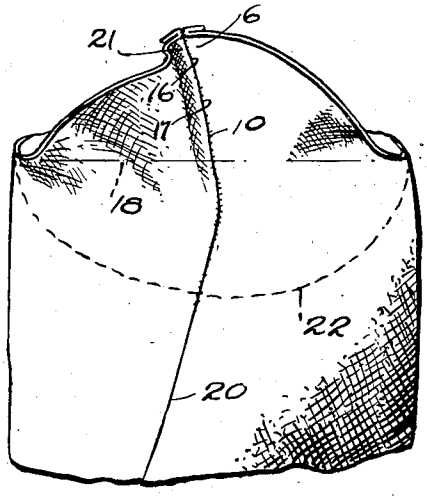


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

INVENTOR.

Israel L. Freedman

BY

William F. Desmond

ATTORNEY

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SLEEVE CONSTRUCTION

Israel L. Freedman, Washington, D. C.

Application December 14, 1944, Serial No. 568,170

2 Claims. (Cl. 2—125)

(Granted under the act of March 3, 1883, as amended April 30, 1928; 370 O. G. 757)

The invention described herein, if patented, may be manufactured and used by or for the Government for governmental purposes, without the payment to me of any royalty thereon.

The present invention relates to sleeves for coats, overcoats and similar garments, and has for its primary object to provide a construction which will permit the arm of the wearer to be raised vertically, or substantially so, without placing undue strain on the body of the garment such as customarily occurs when the conventional garment is worn.

In order to accomplish this result, it is essential that the fold or hinge line of the underarm portion of the sleeve be located closely adjacent the arm pit of the wearer of the garment, or, in other words, at a point substantially higher than the point where the ordinary sleeve joins the armhole of the body of a garment.

This particular arrangement and location of the hinge point of the underarm portion of a sleeve has been disclosed in my co-pending application, Serial No. 531,442 for Sleeve construction; however, in this prior construction it was necessary that a dart be provided in the extension of the sleeve so as to provide the bias fold necessary to prevent sagging of the material in an unsightly manner.

It is an object of the present invention to so design the upper and underarm sections or blanks of a two-piece sleeve as to provide an extension on the upper end of the underarm section and, at the same time, provide the equivalent of a dart across the extension, when the sections are stitched together to shape the sleeve to final form, preparatory to uniting the same to the conventional armhole of the body of a conventional garment.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be in part apparent and in part pointed out in the following description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary, perspective view of a garment with a novel sleeve incorporated therein, parts being broken away to more clearly disclose the details of construction.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary, front elevational view of the garment with the arm or sleeve raised slightly above the horizontal so as to depict the operation of the bias fold in actual use.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary, perspective view of the upper end of the completed sleeve prior to its incorporation into the garment, and,

Figure 4 is a plan view of the two sections or blanks forming the sleeve.

Referring to the drawing in more detail, the numeral 1 indicates the body of a garment, such as a coat, blouse, overcoat or the like. This garment is provided with armholes 2 of conventional shape and dimensions, and these armholes are situated in the exact positions as are the armholes of conventional coats, etc.

The blanks for producing the novel sleeve are indicated by the numerals 3 and 4, the former being the under-sleeve section, and the latter being the top-sleeve section. The section 4 is provided with the usual rounded, upper-edge portion 5 which forms the shoulder portion of the conventional sleeve, and is additionally formed with an extension or projection 6 extending a substantial distance above the upper edge of a normal or conventional top-sleeve section. The upper edge of this extension 6 is rounded, as indicated by numeral 7, and joins with the shoulder portion 5 to provide an indentation 8. The longitudinal edges 9 and 10 of this top-sleeve section are shaped substantially as those of the conventional top-sleeve blank.

The under-sleeve section 3 is provided with the usual upwardly inclined portion 11 on its upper edge, and is additionally formed with an extension or projection 12 extending a substantial distance above the upper edge of a normal or conventional under-sleeve section. The upper edge of the extension 12 is rounded, as indicated by numeral 13, and when the sleeve sections are united, it forms a complementary part of the section 6 of the top-sleeve section, as will appear hereinafter. The longitudinal edge 14 of the under-sleeve section 3 is substantially the same as that of a conventional under-sleeve section of a two-piece sleeve, but the shape of its opposite edge 15 departs from that of the usual under sleeve. This edge of the sleeve section is cut to provide an obtuse angle 16 having its apex 17 at the fold line 18 (Figures 1 and 3) of the bias fold 19.

When the sleeve sections 3 and 4 are united by lines of stitches, as indicated by the numeral 20, the angular edge 16—17, cut in the under-sleeve section 3, produces a dart 21, or the equivalent thereof, in the combined projections 6 and 12 and thus provides for the formation of the bias fold 19, when the sleeve is stitched to the lower edge of a conventional armhole by the combined rounded edges 7 and 13 which conform to the lower edge of the armhole.

The curved and dotted line 22, Figure 3, indicates the upper edge of a normal, under-sleeve section and, thus, it also indicates the terminal

of that part of the bias fold which lies within the sleeve proper.

As will be obvious to those skilled in the art, the fold 19 extending above the normal armhole (Figure 1) of the garment brings the pivot of the sleeve substantially closer to the arm pit of the wearer and thus reduces to a great extent the tendency to pull the body of the garment upwardly when the arm is raised. Moreover, by forming the fold of bias-cut material and the dart 21, the fold 19 is caused to retain its shape and its upwardly extending position, thereby eliminating the necessity of employing rubber bands or other extraneous material for this purpose. And again, by providing the notch 16—17 in one of the edges forming the under-sleeve seam, at least two operations are eliminated; namely, the operation of cutting an entirely separate dart in the under-sleeve section, and the operation of separately stitching the edges of the dart when the sleeve is being formed, as are required in the sleeve construction disclosed in my co-pending application, above referred to.

In accordance with the patent statutes, I have described what I now believe to be the preferred embodiment of the invention, but the present disclosure is to be construed as illustrative of the invention rather than in any limiting sense.

What is claimed is:

1. A garment sleeve comprising an undersleeve section and a top-sleeve section, an extension formed on the upper edge of each section at the longitudinal edges forming the under seam of the sleeve, said longitudinal edge of the under sleeve section being incut to form an obtuse angle having its apex at the side of the under-sleeve extension, the adjacent edge of the top-sleeve section being substantially straight.

2. A garment sleeve comprising an under-sleeve section and a top-sleeve section, an extension formed on the upper edge of each section at the longitudinal edges forming the under seam of the sleeve, the longitudinal edge of one of said sections being incut to form an obtuse angle having its apex adjacent the extension of the respective sleeve section, and the adjacent edge of the other sleeve section being substantially straight.

ISRAEL L. FREEDMAN.