June 24, 1930. J. P. O'BRIEN 1,767,255

METHOD OF PRODUCING REAR VENTS FOR UNLINED GARMENTS

Filed Feb. 11, 1929

Fig. 1

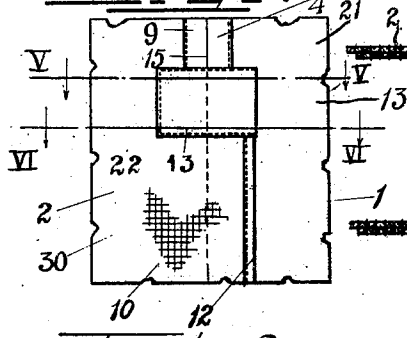


Fig. 5

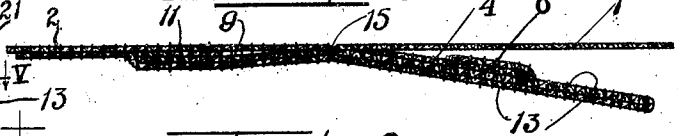


Fig. 6

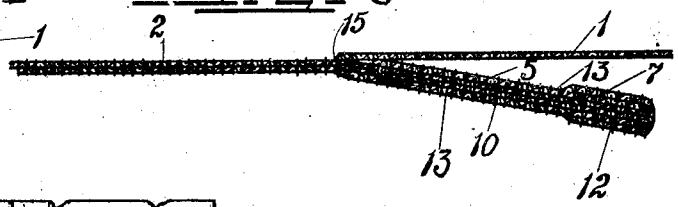


Fig. 2

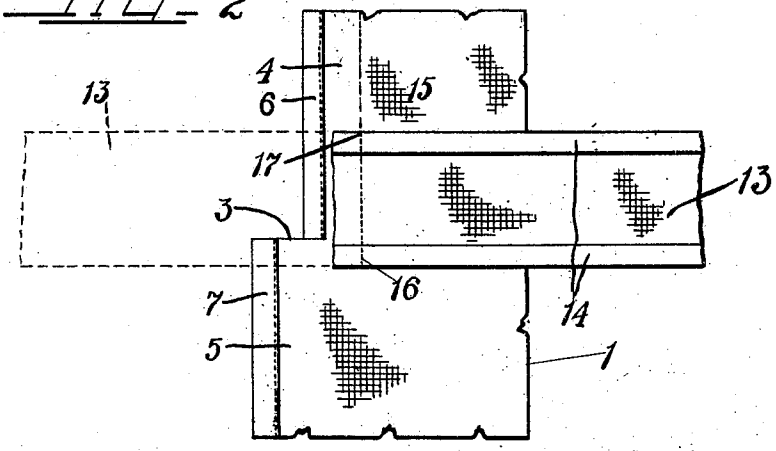


Fig. 3

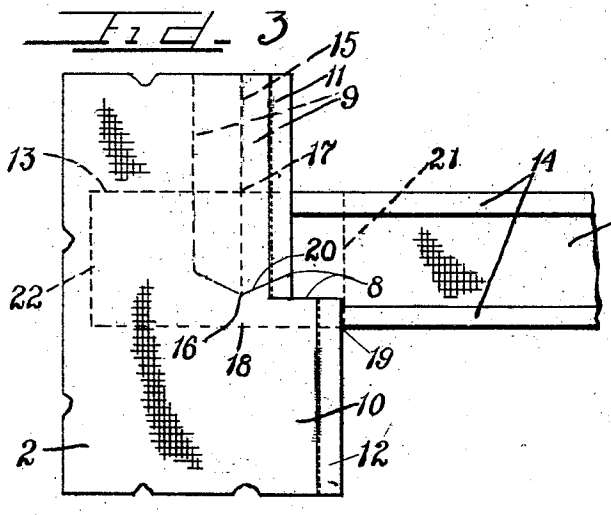
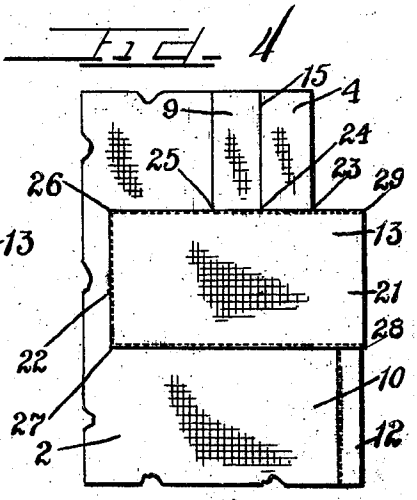


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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METHOD OF PRODUCING REAR VENTS FOR UNLINED GARMENTS

Application filed February 11, 1929. Serial No. 338,950.

This invention relates to an improved method of producing rear vent for unlined or skeleton garments. Heretofore unlined or skeleton garments having vents required pieces of reinforcing material on the inner side of the garment, to be stitched to the vent sections and to the body of the garment, after which the reinforcing pieces would have to be covered by a piece of finishing material. The old method of providing vents for unlined garments resulted in the applying of strains to one of the back sections of the garment, causing ripping or tearing at the point where the reinforcing material has been stitched to the back section. The ripping and tearing at the particular point where the reinforcing material has been stitched to form the vent weakens the garment at the particular point long before the garment shows any signs of wear in other places. To obviate the above-mentioned conditions, this invention relates to an improved method of providing rear vents for unlined or skeleton garments without requiring the use of any stiffening or reinforcing pieces other than a strip of finishing material made out of the lining and applied in such a way that no strain is applied to the back sections of the skeleton garment.

It is an object of this invention to provide an improved method of producing a vent in unlined garments by applying a combination reinforcement and finishing strip in such a manner that strains are not applied to the sections of the garment between which the vent is formed.

It is also an object of this invention to provide an improved method of producing a vent in an unlined or skeleton garment by applying a finishing strip of material on the interior of the garment at the point of intersection of the end of a seam and the end of a vent formed between sections of the garment by stitching the finishing strip to the vent underlay strips and to the center seam inlay strips to cause the finishing strip to serve as a reinforcement without securing the finishing strip to the sections of the garment thereby relieving the sections of strains when pulling or other forces are applied to the sections of the garment in which the vent is formed.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an improved method of furnishing a vent in an unlined or skeleton garment by applying two garment sections, one upon the other, and by positioning one end of a finishing strip upon one of said sections and then sewing the seam uniting the sections and including in said sewing one end of the finishing strip, after which the seamed inlay strips are opened and the finishing strip is bent over the vent underlay strips and the seamed inlay strips with said finishing strip stitched to the inlay strips of the vent and the seam to reinforce the vent at the point of intersection of the seam and the vent.

It is furthermore an object of this invention to provide an improved method of producing a vent in an unlined garment by seaming in one margin of a reinforcing strip with the seam of the garment sections and then opening up the seam and stitching the reinforcing strip to the inlay strips of the seam and to the underlay strips of the vent section without stitching the reinforcing or finishing strip to the sections forming the garment in which the vent is produced.

It is an important object of this invention to provide an improved method of producing vents in unlined or skeleton garments by using a single finishing and reinforcing strip on the interior of the garment, seaming in one margin of the strip with the seam where it terminates at the end of the vent and then opening up the seam and stitching the finishing strip to the vent underlays and the seam inlays and slightly tacking the finishing strip to the interior of one of the garment sections and omitting any connection between the finishing strip and the other section of the garment to obviate any strain being applied to said section of the garment.

Other and further important objects of this invention will be apparent from the disclosures in the specification and the accompanying drawings.

The invention (in a preferred form) is illustrated in the drawings and hereinafter more fully described.

On the drawings:

Figure 1 is an interior elevational view of a fragmentary portion of an unlined garment illustrating the finished reinforced vent section produced by an improved method embodying the principles of this invention.

Figure 2 is a slightly enlarged fragmentary plan view of two superimposed garment sections and a finishing strip stitched thereto illustrating the first step in the method of producing a garment vent and furthermore illustrating in dotted lines the second position of the finishing strip.

Figure 3 is a plan view of the fragmentary portions of the superimposed garment sections turned over from the position illustrated in Figure 2 and illustrating in dotted lines the third position of the reinforcing strip and also illustrating in dotted lines one of the seamed inlay strips bent over and pressed into position beneath the dotted line position of the finishing strip.

Figure 4 is a plan view of the interior of the garment section with the seam opened up and the seam inlay sections stitched to the finishing strip which is also stitched to one of the underlay strips forming the vent section of the garment.

Figure 5 is an enlarged detail section taken on line V—V of Figure 1 through the upper portion of the reinforcing strip where it is attached to the end of the seamed inlay section.

Figure 6 is an enlarged detail section taken on line VI—VI of Figure 1 through the lower portion of the reinforcing strip where it is stitched to one of the overlapping underlay sections forming the vent of the garment.

As shown on the drawings:

The reference numerals 1 and 2 indicate back sections of an unlined or skeleton garment. The garment section 1 along one longitudinal margin thereof is provided with a cutout or notch 3 to afford a seam inlay strip 4 and a vent underlay strip 5. The seam inlay strip 4 has an outer margin thereof bent over and stitched to form a hem 6. The outer longitudinal margin of the vent underlay strip 5 is also bent over and stitched to form a hem 7 as illustrated in Figure 2.

The garment section 2 along one longitudinal margin thereof is also cut out or provided with a notch 8 to form a seam inlay strip 9 and a vent underlay strip 10 as illustrated in Figure 3. The vent inlay strip 9 has the longitudinal margin thereof bent over and stitched to form a seam 11, and the outer margin of the vent underlay strip 10 is bent over and stitched to form a seam 12.

The improved method consists of placing the two garment sections 1 and 2 with the outer faces thereof abutting one another with the section 1 lying upon section 2 as illustrated in Figure 2. A reinforcing strip of finishing material 13 is placed face down transversely upon the back surface of the garment section 1 as illustrated in Figure 2 and the longitudinal margins of said reinforcing strip 13 are bent over to form hem strips 14. The ends of the reinforcing strip 13 are left raw. One end of the reinforcing strip 13 projects beyond the seam line to within a short distance or adjacent the hem 6. The reinforcing strip 13 projects above and below the lower end of the notch 3. With the three pieces of material 2, 1, and 13 positioned in superimposed relation, the three pieces are sewed together by means of a center seam 15 down to the point 16 where the seam is well tacked. The reinforcing strip 13 is now bent over along the line 16—17 where it has been stitched with the center seam, thus positioning the reinforcing strip in the dotted line position of Figure 2.

The three pieces of material are now turned over into the position illustrated in Figure 3. The upper portions of the vent underlay strips 5 and 10 are now stitched transversely from point 18 to 19 through the reinforcement strip 13 and is fastened well at the point 18. The seam inlay strip 9 is now cut diagonally along the line 20 above the corner of the notch 8 to the point 16 as clearly illustrated in Figure 3.

The center seam inlay strip 9 is now bent over along the seam 15 into the dotted line position illustrated in Figure 3, thereby opening the center seam. The reinforcing strip 13 is now bent over and creased along the line 21 and the raw end margin of the reinforcing strip 13 is bent over to provide a finished end 22. The reinforcing strip 13 now furnishes a complete covering for the intersection of the vent portion and the lower end of the seam section of the garment. The upper edge of the reinforcing strip 13 is now stitched across the seam inlay strip 4 from the points 23 to 24 and said stitching is continued across the seamed inlay strip 9 from the point 24 to the point 25. The remainder of the upper edge of the reinforcing strip 13 is now lightly stitched along the line 25—26 to the inner side of the garment back section 2. The finished edge 22 of the reinforcing strip 13 is now stitched to the inner face of the garment section 2 along the line 26—27. The lower longitudinal finished edge of the reinforcing strip 13 is now stitched from the point 27 to the point 28 with the stitching going through the two overlapping underlay strips 5 and 10 and through the portions of the reinforcing strip 13 which are disposed above and below the two superimposed underlay strips. From the point 29, the upper edge of the two overlapping portions of the reinforcing strip 13 are stitched together from the point 29 to the point 23 to close the vent in that portion of the reinforcing strip.

With the reinforcing strip stitched in posi-

tion as hereinbefore described, the garment section 1 is now removed from beneath the garment section 2 into the position illustrated in Figure 1 and the garment is pressed along the seam line 15 and continuing along the line 30 providing a crease between the garment section 1 and the vent underlay strip 5. The reinforcing strip 13 which covers the intersection of the garment vent with the lower end of the center seam 15 is entirely free of the garment section 1 so that any strains applied to the vent portion of the garment are not transferred to the garment section 1 but terminate in the strongest part of the vent reinforcement along the line 18—19 where the stitching penetrates through four layers of the garment to form a very strong seam transversely across the upper end of the vent underlay sections 5 and 10.

While the invention is described as pertaining to the rear vent of an unlined or skeleton garment such as a man's coat or overcoat, it will of course be understood that the improved method may be applied in the forming of reinforcement at any vent provided in other portions of garments or in similar articles.

It will of course be understood that many changes may be made and numerous details of construction may be varied through a wide range without departing from the principles of this invention, and it is therefore not purposed limiting the patent granted hereon otherwise than necessitated by the scope of the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:

1. The method of producing a reinforced vent for unlined garments, said method consisting of placing two notched garment sections with the outer surfaces of said sections superimposed one on the other to provide seam inlay strips and vent underlay strips, laying a piece of reinforcing material transversely across the inner face of one of said sections and then securing the two sections and the piece of reinforcing material together by a single seam stitching, then bending the strip of reinforcing material over along the line of the seam stitching and stitching another portion of the reinforcing section through the two underlay strips forming part of the garment section, then cutting one of the inlay strips of the seam and pressing open said seam, after which the reinforcing strip is bent over on itself to cover the lower end of the seam inlay strips and the upper end of the vent underlay strips and finally stitching the edges of the reinforcing strip to the seam inlay strips, the vent underlay strips, and to the inner surface of one of said garment sections only.

2. The method of producing a vent for an unlined garment, said method consisting of seaming together two sections of a garment to a certain point at the junction with a vent section to provide seam inlay strips and vent underlay strips and securing one end of a reinforcing strip in said seam and bending said strip over the end of the seam and the end of the vent section and stitching the margin of the reinforcing strip to the seam inlay and vent underlay strips and to one of said garment sections only.

3. The method of producing a vent for an unlined garment, said method consisting of stitching one margin of a reinforcing strip together with the seam stitching of a pair of garment sections up to a point overlapping the inner end of a vent section to form inlay strips and vent underlay strips and then bending over the reinforcing strip and stitching the margins thereof to the seam inlay strips and the vent underlay strips and to the inner face of one of said garment sections only.

4. The method of producing a vent for an unlined garment, said method consisting of seaming two sections of a garment together to a point to which a vent is to start to provide underlay strips and securing one margin of a reinforcing strip to said sections by the seam switching and then stitching a portion of another margin of said reinforcing strip across the overlapping underlay strips of the garment sections after which the reinforcing strip is bent over upon itself to cover the intersection of the garment seam and the vent thereof and finally stitching the margins of the reinforcing strip to the inner face of one of said garment sections only.

5. The method of producing a vent for an unlined garment, said method consisting of placing two garment sections face to face and laying a reinforcing strip across one of said garment sections and then seaming the two garment sections and the strip of reinforcing material with a single seam stitching to provide overlapping seam inlay strips and vent underlay strips and bending the reinforcing strip along the line of said stitching and again stitching a portion of the reinforcing strip and two portions of the garment sections together across the upper end of the vent, then opening the seam inlay strips and bending the reinforcing strip over that portion of the garment where the end of the seam joins the end of the vent and then stitching the reinforcing strip together at one corner and furthermore stitching the margin of the reinforcing strip to the seam inlay strips and the vent underlay strips and to the inner face of one of the garment sections only.

6. The method of producing a vent in an unlined garment, said method consisting of laying two sections of a garment face to face and then laying a finishing strip transversely across the inner face of one of said garment sections and stitching the two garment

sections and the finishing strip together along a seam, then bending the finishing strip along the seam and again stitching the two garment sections and the finishing strip transversely across the upper end of a vent section, and finally bending the finishing strip over to cover the intersection of the seam and the vent section and stitching the margin of the finishing strip to one of the garment sections only.

7. The method of producing a vent in an unlined garment, said method consisting of applying two garment sections face to face and then seaming said garment sections including in said seam stitching one margin of a finishing strip which is then bent over along the seam stitching and is again stitched to the two garment sections transversely of the upper end of the vent section and then pressing open the seam and pressing the vent section, after which the reinforcing strip is again bent over to enclose the intersection of the seam and the vent portion, leaving one of said garment sections entirely free from attachment to the finishing strip.

8. The method of reinforcing a skeleton garment at the intersection of a seam and a vent portion, said method consisting of stitching in one margin of a finishing strip with the center seam connecting two garment sections and then bending over the finishing strip and stitching the same transversely across the upper end of the vent portion, and finally stitching the margin of the finishing strip to one garment section only to obviate strains being applied to the other garment section.

9. The method of protecting an unlined garment at the intersection of a seam and a vent portion having seam inlay strips and vent underlay strips, said method consisting of stitching one margin of a reinforcing strip with the seam stitching and then bending over the reinforcing strip and again stitching a portion of the same transversely across the two garment sections at the head of the vent portion and then bending over the reinforcing strip and tacking the same at its margins to the seamed inlay strips and the vent underlay strips and to the inner face of one of the garment sections only.

10. A vent section for an unlined garment comprising two garment sections seamed together and each section having a seamed inlay strip and a vent underlay strip, with the underlay strips superimposed on one another and on one of said garment sections and with the seamed inlay strips pressed against the respective garment sections, and a finishing and reinforcing strip stitched in with the garment seam and also stitched transversely of the vent underlay strips and the seamed inlay strips and to one of the garment sections only, leaving the other garment section free from stitching connections with said finishing strip.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name at Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

JOHN P. O'BRIEN.