

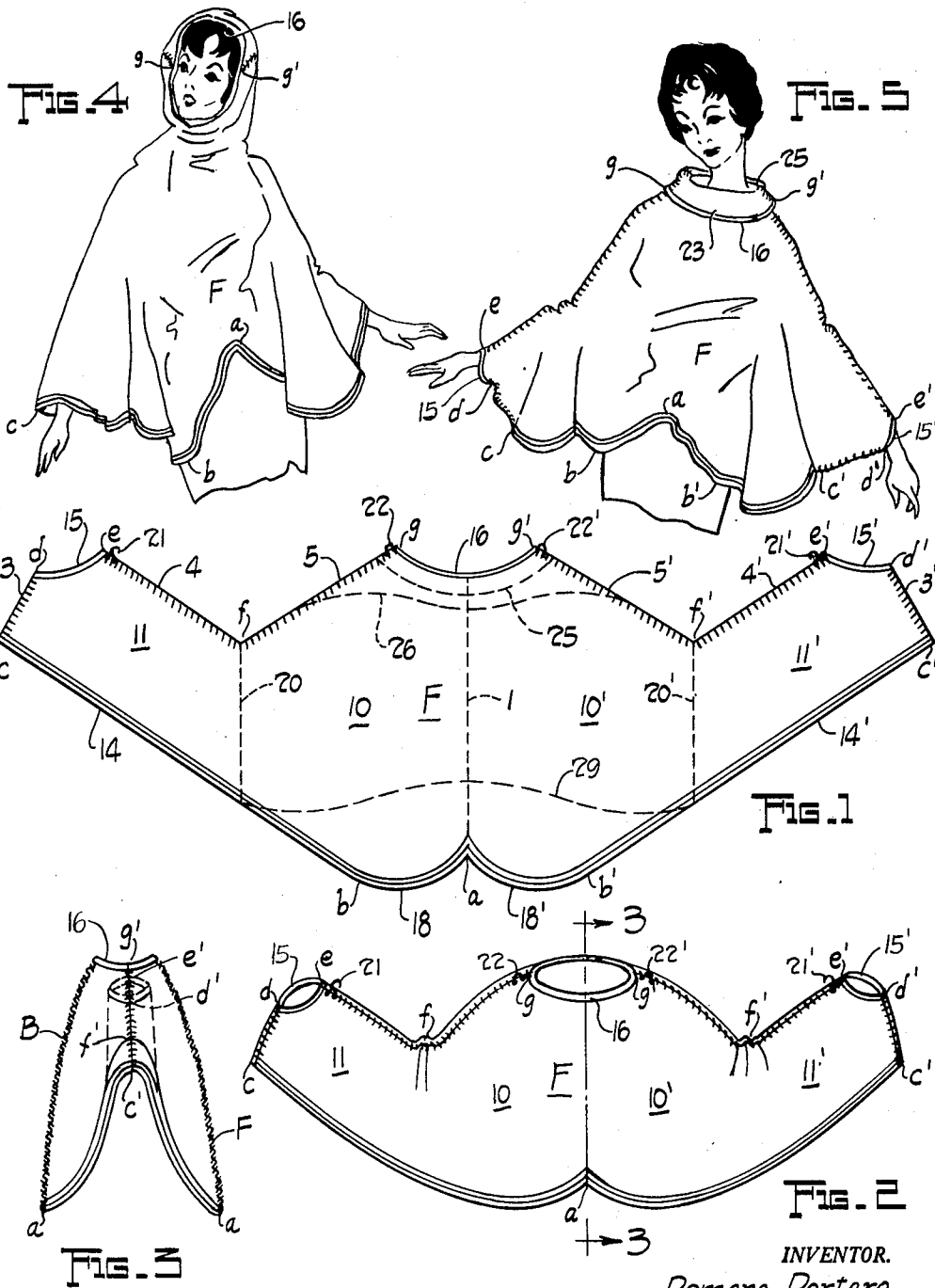
Aug. 18, 1964

R. PORTARO
COMBINATION GARMENT

3,144,660

Filed Dec. 12, 1961

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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3 Sheets-Sheet 2



Fig. 6

Fig. 7

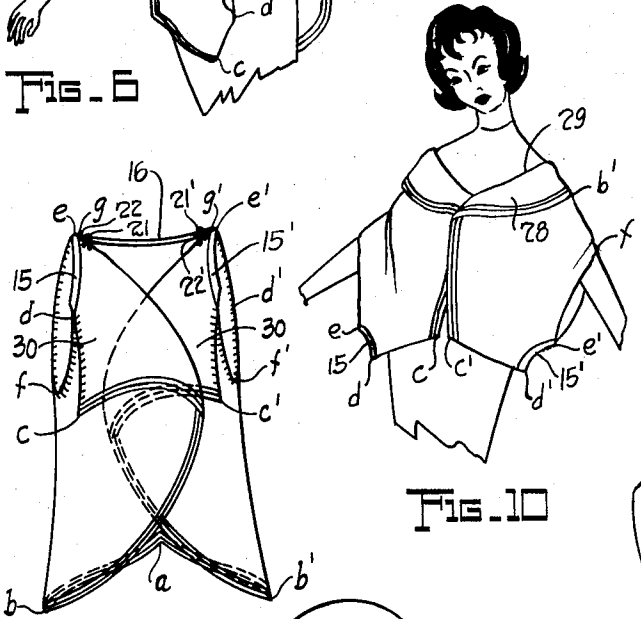


Fig. 9

Fig. 10

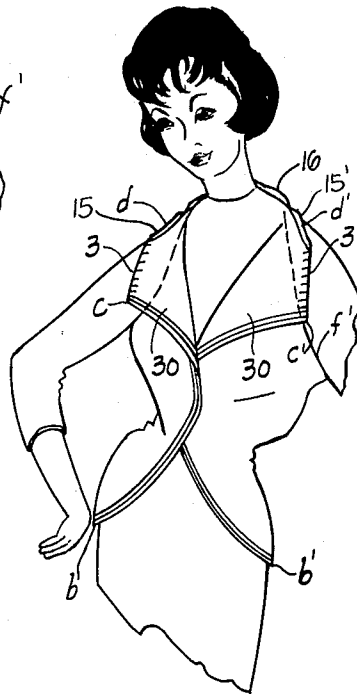


Fig. 8

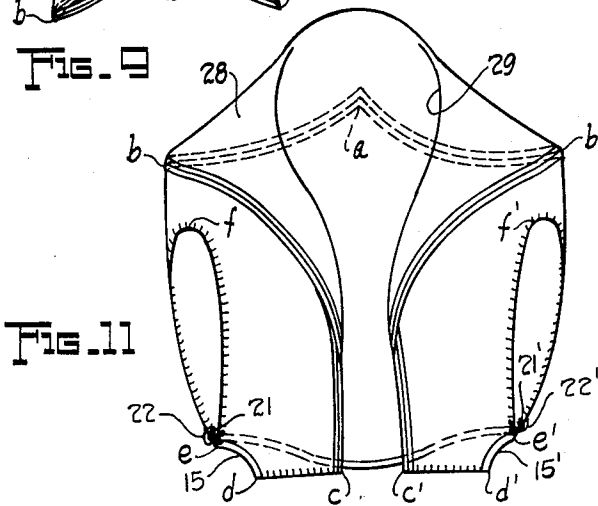


Fig. 11

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3 Sheets-Sheet 3

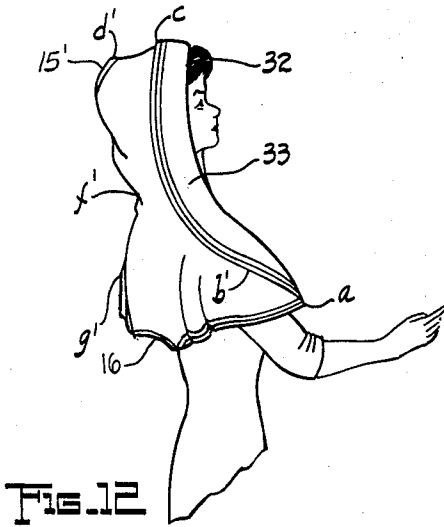


FIG. 12

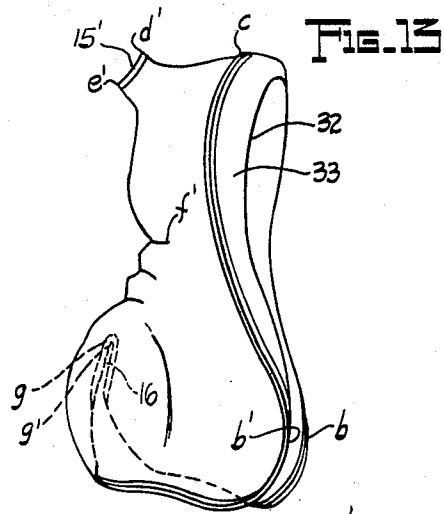


FIG. 13

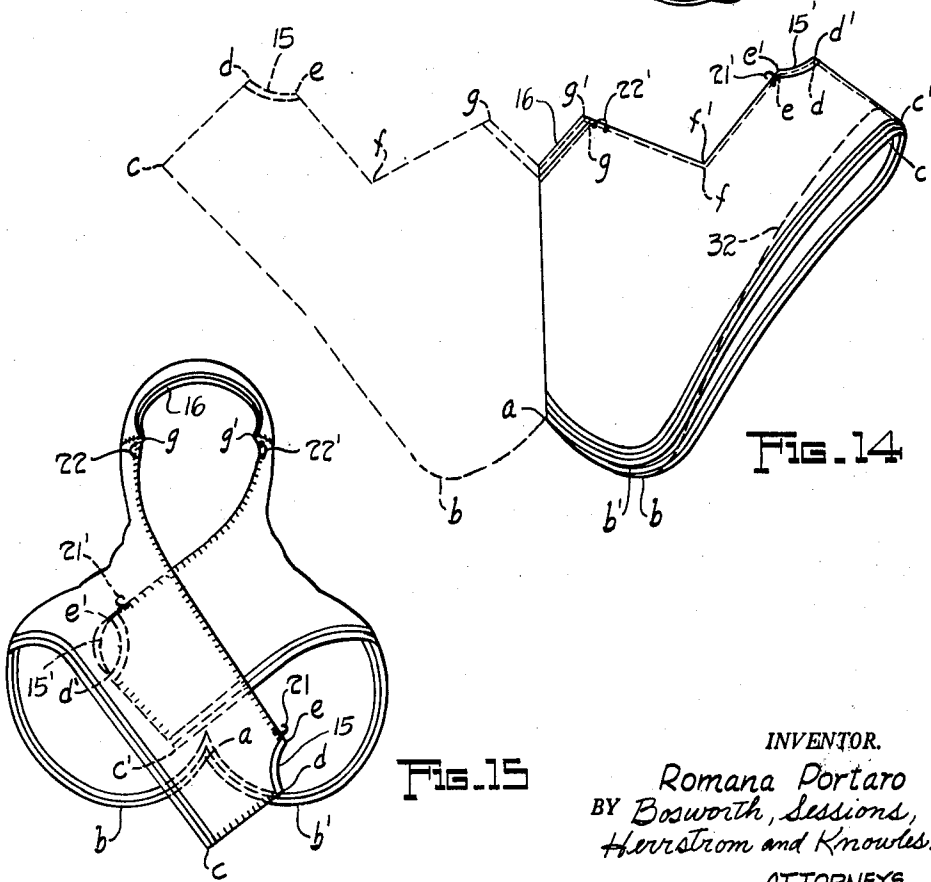


FIG. 14

FIG. 15

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COMBINATION GARMENT
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 20 Claims. (Cl. 2-38)

This invention relates to wearing apparel, more particularly to combination garments that can be worn in various ways so as to satisfy the changing needs, desires and whims of the wearer.

The garment of the present invention, in its preferred embodiment and that which represents the best known mode of practicing the invention, is basically a cloak or mantle that can be easily and economically manufactured in quantity from available clothing materials such as woven cloth, knitted fabrics, all made of either natural or synthetic fibers or combinations of natural and synthetic fibers, and suitable sheet materials. Advantages derived from such easy quantity production are objectives of the invention.

Another and principal object of the invention is to provide a useful, light weight combination garment which can be worn variously as a shawl, cape, mantle, jacket or hood or in other fashions as desired, merely by folding or donning it in different ways; more particularly the invention seeks to provide such a garment which is in one piece and can be worn as any one of various types of garments without any need for removable components, liners or additional parts.

Another object is to provide such a garment that is characterized by durability and utility, that has distinctive eye appeal in all of the forms in which it is worn.

Another object is to provide a garment of the character referred to which can be worn as either a pull-over or a slip-over covering or as a wrap-around fastened by buttons or snaps; more particularly, the invention seeks to provide such a garment capable of being worn with different sleeve arrangements and different neckline contours.

A still further object is to provide a combination garment that is reversible and symmetrical and can be worn optionally in either tight fitting or loose fitting arrangements.

Still other objects are concerned with simplicity in construction and design and with specialized neck and arm opening features. The objects and advantages referred to, and others as well, will become apparent from the following detailed description made in connection with the accompanying drawings which form a part of the specification and wherein like parts are referred to by the same reference numerals throughout.

In the drawings:

FIGURE 1 is a plan view of the garment of the present invention as it appears when laid out on a work table or other flat surface, showing the pattern or outline shape of the two companion pieces of material employed in its construction;

FIG. 2 is a frontal perspective of the garment of FIG. 1, reduced in size, showing it ballooned out to a three-dimensional figure adapted to be received over the head, body and arms of a wearer;

FIG. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken approximately in the plane represented by the line 3—3 of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view showing the garment being worn as a parka or storm cover;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view showing the garment being worn as a poncho or mantle;

FIG. 6 is a perspective view showing the garment being worn as a shawl or cloak;

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FIG. 7 is a frontal view of the garment as it appears when folded to be worn as shown in FIG. 6;

FIG. 8 is a perspective view showing the garment being worn as a cape;

5 FIG. 9 is a frontal view of the garment as it appears when folded for wearing as shown in FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 is a perspective view showing the garment being worn as a jacket or vest;

10 FIG. 11 is a frontal view showing the garment as it appears when folded for wearing as in FIG. 10;

FIG. 12 is a side perspective view showing the garment being worn as a hood;

FIG. 13 is a side view of the garment as it appears when folded for wearing as in FIG. 12;

15 FIG. 14 is a partly diagrammatic view showing steps in the folding of the garment to ready it for wearing as in FIG. 12; and

FIG. 15 is a frontal view of the garment as it appears when folded for wearing as a babushka.

20 The garment comprises a front member F and a back member B which, except for optional ornamental features, decorative trim and the like, are substantially identical; if it is made in one piece, as by knitting, the front F and the back B are integral. As shown, however, the front and the back preferably are made separately and suitably fastened together along portions of their edges as by stitching, as will appear. The front and back members each may be made up of a number of panels suitably fastened together as by stitching in achieving different color and fabric combinations or, as shown, the front and the back may each consist of a single piece of cloth or other flexible material. Thus FIG. 1, wherein the garment is shown flat, parallel to the plane of the drawing, portrays the shape of both the front and the back. Assuming that in FIG. 1 it is the front member F of the garment that is visible, the back member B being covered by or behind the front member, it is seen that the garment comprises right and left parts, the right and left designations being those which would normally be given by the wearer when the garment is worn as, for example, in FIG. 5. The right and left parts are symmetrical with respect to a given central plane normal to the plane of the drawing; the intersection of the plane of symmetry with the drawing being indicated by broken line 1 in FIG. 1.

45 The right part thus comprises one half of the front member and one half of the back member and the left part comprises the other half of the front member and the other half of the back member. The right part comprises front and back body sections or panels 10 and front and back sleeve sections or panels 11. The left part comprises similar front and back body sections or panels 10' and sleeve sections or panels 11'. The front and the back members are fastened together along limited portions of their upper edges as by several straight stitched seams. At their distal ends or extremities the sleeve sections of each part are connected together along seam lines 3, 3' which extend from points c, c' on lower margins 14, 14' of the garment to points d, d' at the outer ends of cuff portions 15, 15' which define wrist openings or slots in the distal ends of the garment.

50 Seams or lines of stitching indicated at 4, 4' join the top edges of the sleeve sections, such stitching extending from distal points e, e' at the cuffs or wrist openings 15, 15' to intermediate points f, f' at the inner ends of the sleeve sections. Seams or lines of stitching indicated at 5, 5' join the upper edges of the body sections 10, 10', such stitching lines extending from the intermediate points f, f' to proximate points g, g' on collar 16 which defines the neck opening of the garment.

70 The front and back members F and B are thus connected together only along their upper edges, their bot-

tom edges from one distal point *c* to the other distal point *c'* being unconnected so that, as will appear, the garment can be quickly and easily donned, doffed, folded and rearranged by the wearer for any one of several optional arrangements or effects. Thus the bottom edges of the front and back parts may be given various contours for different styling. They can be fringed or plain; they can be scalloped or straight. In the arrangement shown the bottom edges of the front and back members each includes straight portions 14, 14' which extend between the distal points *c*, *c'* and intermediate points *b*, *b'* and curved portions 18, 18' which extend between the intermediate points *b*, *b'* and central point *a*. The curved edge portions 18, 18' are tangent to the straight portions 14, 14', respectively, and at the center of each of the front and the back members the curved bottom portions 18 and 18' converge into an internal angular relationship at the recessed point *a*.

The lines 4 and 5 along which the body and sleeve panels of the right part are joined are angularly disposed so that, when the garment is flat as in FIG. 1, the stitching line or top edge 4 makes an obtuse angle of from about 90° to about 150°, preferably of the order of about 120° with the stitching line or top edge 5. The same angular relationship exists between the stitching lines or top edges 4' and 5' of the left part. Thus each of the sleeve sections 11, 11' is obtusely angled relative to the particular body section 10, 10' from which it extends. This relationship is represented in FIG. 1 wherein a broken line 20 represents the juncture between the body and sleeve sections of the right part and a corresponding broken line 20' delineates the body and sleeve sections of the left part. The lines 20, 20' may represent lines of stitching as when the body and sleeve panels are made of different pieces of material. The angular relationship of each of the lines 20, 20' to each of the upper stitched edge portions of the garment may be varied for desired ornamental effects. In the arrangement shown, each of the lines 20, 20' is disposed at approximately 120° to the stitched seam along the top edge of the adjacent sleeve section and is also disposed at approximately 120° to the stitched seam along the top edge of the body section. Thus the boundary or stitching lines 20, 20' may be made parallel to one another when the body stitching lines 5 and 5' are disposed at approximately 120° to one another.

It is convenient, effective and, in certain designs, economical of material to lay out the pattern for the garment so that the stitching line 5 of the right body part is substantially parallel to the stitching line 4' of the left sleeve part and the stitching line 5' of the left body part is parallel to the stitching line 4 of the right sleeve part. It is also advantageous to make the straight portions 14, 14' of the bottom edges of the garment members parallel to the stitching lines 4, 4' of the corresponding sleeve panels. Thus the bottom edge straight portions 14 of the right part are parallel to the stitching line 5' of the left part and the straight bottom edge portions 14' of the left part are parallel to the stitching line 5 of the right part. The distal stitching lines 3 and 3' at the sleeve extremities are each in angular relationship, preferably at right angles, to the adjacent sleeve stitching lines 4, 4'.

Companion fastening means such as ribbon ties, snaps, or hook 21 and eye 22 of a mating hook and eye set is provided to permit optional connection of the point *e* to the point *g* of the right part; similar means such as hook 21' and eye 22' is provided for connecting the points *e'* and *g'* of the left part.

Parka.—To wear the above described garment as a parka or storm cover, illustrated in FIG. 4, it is placed over the head of the wearer with the wearer's face framed in the collar portion 16. Thus the head, neck and shoulders of the wearer are substantially completely enclosed by the material of the garment and the garment is draped over the wearer's shoulders, arms and torso, excluding

rain, snow and wind. The collar 16 preferably is elastic, being made of elastic material or having elastic inserted, or the garment is made entirely of fabric having elastic characteristics; thus the collar 16 is caused yieldingly to embrace the head of the wearer providing a snug fit. When so worn, the sleeve portions 11, 11' normally are draped over the arms of the wearer; alternatively, the arms of the wearer may extend through the cuffs 15, 15'.

Mantle.—To wear the garment as a mantle or poncho, illustrated in FIG. 5, it is loosely draped from the shoulders of the wearer, the head of the wearer being received through the neck opening; a marginal portion 23 of the garment adjacent and surrounding the collar 16 is rolled or folded down to provide a pleasing wide collar effect. The wearer's hands and lower arms are extended through the cuffs 15, 15', as shown, or if desired, the garment can be worn with the sleeve portions 11, 11' draped over the arms of the wearer as in the style of the storm cover of FIG. 4. In use as parka or mantle the garment receives the body of the wearer between its front and back members.

Shawl.—To wear garment as a shawl or cloak, illustrated in FIG. 6, the front and back members F, B are not separated as for the parka or storm cover of FIG. 4 or the poncho or mantle of FIG. 5 but are kept together and the garment is merely laid across and draped about the shoulders of the wearer. The body panels or sections 10, 10' of the front member are juxtaposed to the corresponding panels or sections of the back member and are disposed across the back and over the shoulders of the wearer. The sleeve panels or sections 11, 11' of the front member and the corresponding panels or sections of the back member are juxtaposed and hang forwardly over the upper arms of the wearer. An upper marginal portion 24 of the juxtaposed front and back body panels or sections 10, 10' is folded outwardly and turned down about the neck and over the shoulders of the wearer, providing a wide shawl collar effect.

FIG. 7 shows the relative positions of the several panels or sections of the garment when worn as in FIG. 6 as a shawl or cloak. In this arrangement the garment is reversible in that either the back member B or the front member F can be on the outside. Thus materials can be used for the front member which differ from those used for the back member, affording one effect when the garment is worn with the back material outside, another effect when the front material is outside. For example, the back member can be made of a rubberized or plastic coated fabric or several panels of such material, all impervious to rain and snow, while the front member can be made of heavy knitted or woven fabric material in one or several pieces and having good heat insulating characteristics. Instead of or in addition to using materials of different textures and compositions, the front and back members may be made of essentially the same material but in different colors or patterns.

Jacket.—When the garment is to be worn as a jacket or vest, FIG. 8, the front and the back members are juxtaposed as for the shawl or cloak of FIGS. 6 and 7. Starting from a flat position as in FIG. 1, the sleeve panels 11, 11' are brought forward and folded over against the body panels 10, 10' (FIG. 9) and the fastening means or hooks 21, 21' are connected to their corresponding companion or mating fasteners or eyes 22, 22'. When the companion fasteners are thus connected, the lines of stitching 4, 5 of the right part define an armhole for the right arm of the wearer and the corresponding lines of stitching 4', 5' of the left part define an armhole for the left arm of the wearer. The extremities of the sleeve portions 11, 11' are turned outwardly, providing lapels 30, the lines of stitching 3, 3' along the ends of the sleeve portions being disposed adjacent the shoulders of the wearer. Below the lapels 30 the edges 14, 14' of the sleeve panels 11, 11' are drawn together or overlapped as

in FIGS. 8 and 9 and held by suitable fastening means such as snaps, pins or buttons (not shown).

Cape.—When the garment is to be worn as a cape, FIG. 10, the several corresponding panels of the front and the back members are juxtaposed as described in connection with the shawl or cloak of FIGS. 6 and 7 and, relative to such figures, the garment is upended; that is, reversed top for bottom. Portions 28 of the body sections or panels 10, 10' along the free margins of such panels are folded over along a line 29 producing a wide collar effect. The hooks or fasteners 21, 21' are connected to the mating eyes or fasteners 22, 22' so that in the folded condition (FIG. 11) the sleeve panels are brought into juxtaposition to the body panels and the seams or lines of stitching 4, 5 of the right part and the corresponding seams or lines of stitching 4', 5' of the left part define openings through which the arms of the wearer are received.

Hood.—When the garment is to be worn as a hood, FIG. 12, one of the parts, say the right part, is disposed inside the other or left part. This infolding of one part into nested relation with the other part is represented diagrammatically in FIG. 14 wherein the solid lines show the right part inside the left part and the broken lines represent the outline of the right part prior to the infolding operation. In this arrangement the nested sleeve sections are opened out and constitute a head piece and the body section 10, 10' are draped over the shoulders of the wearer. Those body and sleeve sections which comprise the front member F of the garment are, in the hood arrangement of FIGS. 12-14 juxtaposed so as to be located on one side, say the right side, of the wearer whereas the body and sleeve sections which constitute the back member B of the garment are juxtaposed and when worn are located on the other side, say the left side, of the wearer.

As a further feature of the hood arrangement, the free marginal edges 14, 14' may be turned back along a fold line 32 providing an integral scarf or band 33 which frames the face of the wearer.

Babushka.—The garment can be worn as a babushka, FIG. 15, by placing it over the wearer's head with the front and back members juxtaposed as in FIG. 1. The edge portions of the front and back members which extend between the points *g* and *g'* and constitute the collar 16 parallel one another and lie across the forehead of the wearer. The body sections 10, 10' are disposed against the shoulders and upper back of the wearer; the sleeve sections 11, 11' are crossed under the chin of the wearer and, if desired, are held by a suitable fastener means such as pins, buttons or snaps (not shown).

Thus the present invention provides a combination garment having right and left parts on opposite sides of and generally symmetrical relative to a given or median plane. The right and left parts each comprises front and back body sections and front and back sleeve sections. The body sections or panels of one part, say the panels 10 of the right part, are joined to corresponding body sections or panels 10' of the other or left part at the median plane of symmetry; along their top edges the front body and sleeve sections or panels are joined to the rear body and sleeve sections by lines of connection or stitching. Each of the front and back sleeve sections or panels of one part is joined to an adjacent front or back body section or panel of the corresponding part, as along a juncture line 20, 20'. When the garment is unstressed and lying flat with each of the front member sections or panels 10, 10', 11 and 11' on top of a corresponding one of the back member sections or panels, the top edge connection or stitching lines 5, 5' of the body sections are each disposed at an angle of less than 180°, as measured outside the garment, relative to the adjacent top edge connection or stitching line 4, 4' of the companion sleeve section. Thus the sleeve panels 11, 11' which constitute the sleeve components of the garment extend outwardly

and upwardly from the companion body panels to which they are attached, the sleeve panels being smaller than the body panels.

The front F and the back B can each be laid out as or assembled from a number of figures each generally trapezoidal in shape. For example, the front F may comprise trapezoidal body panels 10, 10' and trapezoidal sleeve panels 11, 11'. The trapezoidal figures of the body panels have a common long base line which is the line 1 representing the intersection of the plane of symmetry with the garment and having relatively short lines 20, 20' respectively, parallel to and spaced from the common base line. The non-parallel somewhat irregular sides of these body panel trapezoids comprise portions of the collar 16 and the body stitching lines 5, 5' along the upper margins of the garment and, along the lower margin of the garment, the curved hems 18, 18' with portions of the straight hems 14, 14'.

The trapezoidal figures of the sleeve panels 11, 11' have relatively long base lines comprising portions of the straight hems 14, 14' along the lower margin of the garment and, parallel to and spaced from such base lines, the relatively short straight stitching lines 4, 4' along the upper margin of the garment. The non-parallel sides of these sleeve panel trapezoids comprise the lines 20, 20' at the inner ends of the sleeve panels and the irregular lines comprising the cuffs 15, 15' and the stitching lines 3, 3' at the distal ends of the sleeve panels. Thus the body panels 10, 10' each have spaced parallel vertical boundaries or edges 1 and 20 and 1 and 20', respectively, which are of unequal length and, extending between such parallel edges, the edges of which the stitching lines 5, 5' and the bottom margin hems 14, 14' constitute the major portions and are angularly disposed relative to one another. The parallel edges 4 and 14 of each of the sleeve panels of the right part and 4' and 14' of each of the sleeve panels of the left part are of unequal lengths and the major portions of the other edges 3 and 20 and 3' and 20' of the sleeve panels are also angularly disposed relative to one another. Each of the sleeve panels 11, 11' is joined to its companion body panel 10, 10' along the shorter 20, 20' of the parallel edges of the trapezoidal body panel, the parallel edges 4, 14 and 4', 14' of a given sleeve panel 11 or 11' being oblique to the parallel edge 20 or 20' of the body panel to which the given sleeve panel is joined. The front and the back body panels of each part (10 of the right part and 10' of the left part) are joined together along corresponding ones 5, 5' of their non-parallel or angularly disposed other edges, and the front and back sleeve panels of each part (11 of the right part and 11' of the left part) are joined together along corresponding ones 4, 4' of their parallel edges.

Because of the geometrical relationships referred to the garment of the present invention lends itself to numerous variations and rearrangements in the design and economical manufacture of attractive apparel for any and all occasions. By appropriate selection of materials for the different parts and panels it is possible to achieve a garment that can be worn advantageously throughout the year, for sun, rain, snow or sleet, in all seasons, and in different climates. It can be made in large and small sizes and intermediate sizes. It can comprise heavy woven, knitted or felted materials or combinations thereof. It can be sheer material, light in weight, airy and cool. For specialty wear, as at the beach or pool it can be of toweling material or terry cloth and function not only as an attractive garment wrap protecting the wearer from sun, wind and sand but also as a towel. Other specialty uses and designs will be apparent to persons skilled in the clothing art and are contemplated.

In accordance with the provisions of the patent statutes, the principles of the present invention may be utilized in various ways, numerous modifications and alterations being contemplated, substitution of parts and changes in construction being resorted to as desired, it being under-

stood that the embodiment shown in the drawing and illustrated above is given merely for purposes of explanation and illustration without intending to limit the scope of the claims to the specific details disclosed.

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

1. A combination garment comprising a front and a back each of flat flexible material, the front and the back each having a central panel comprising a pair of juxtaposed body panel portions and, beyond and spaced by the central panel, a pair of sleeve panel portions, each sleeve panel portion being adjacent and connected to a body panel portion, collar means defining a central neck opening and cuff means defining a pair of distal arm openings between and at the upper edges of the front and the back, the front and the back having runs of their top edge portions joined together between the neck and arm openings, said joined top edge runs including a central pair separated by the neck opening and extending along the body panel portions and having inner ends at and outer ends spaced from the neck opening and, located along each of the sleeve panel portions, an intermediate run oblique to the central run of the adjacent body panel portion, the said intermediate runs having near ends at the outer ends of the central runs and distal ends at the cuff means, said intermediate runs extending generally upwardly and away from the said outer ends toward the arm openings, and the garment having a generally continuous opening along the bottom edges of the body and sleeve panel portions to permit easy donning over the head and arms of the wearer.
2. A combination garment as defined in claim 1 including means for easily attaching and detaching predetermined points of the cuff means to and from the collar means.
3. A combination garment as defined in claim 2 in which the attaching and detaching means comprises pairs of fastener sets each including readily separable components, one such component being fast to the inner end of one of the central runs of the joined edges and the other such component being fast to the distal end of one of the intermediate runs of the joined edges.
4. A combination garment as defined in claim 1 in which the sleeve panel portions have lower edge margins paralleling their respective top edge runs in simulation of tubular sleeves.
5. A combination garment as defined in claim 1 in which the body panel portions have lower edge margins oblique to their respective central upper edge runs so that the body panel portions each progressively diminishes in height toward the sleeve panel beyond.
6. A combination garment as defined in claim 1 in which at least one of said front and said back has a bottom edge margin that is reentrant at the juncture of the body panel portions.
7. A combination garment as defined in claim 1 in which at least one of said front and said back has body panel portions which diminish in height toward the respective adjacent sleeve panel portions, has one bottom edge margin in a continuous substantially straight line along the bottom edges of one of the body panel portions and one of the sleeve panel portions and has another bottom edge margin in another continuous substantially straight line along the bottom edges of another of the body panel portions and another of the sleeve panel portions.
8. A combination garment as defined in claim 7 in which said one bottom edge margin is oblique to said other bottom edge margin.
9. A combination garment as defined in claim 7 in which the bottom edge margins are substantially parallel

to the top edge runs of their respective sleeve panel portions.

10. A combination garment as defined in claim 7 in which said one bottom edge margin is substantially parallel to the top edge run of the said one sleeve panel portion, said other bottom edge margin is substantially parallel to the top edge run of the said other sleeve panel portion, and said bottom edge margins are oblique to one another.

11. A combination garment as defined in claim 10 in which a reentrant bottom edge margin is centrally disposed and extends between and joins said one and said other bottom edge margins.

12. A combination garment as defined in claim 1 in which the front and the back include distal runs of their edge portions located beyond the arm openings and joined together.

13. A combination garment as defined in claim 12 in which the distal runs of the joined edges are oblique to the respective intermediate runs.

14. A combination garment as defined in claim 1 in which the central runs of the joined top edge portions extend downwardly and outwardly from the neck opening.

15. A combination garment as defined in claim 14 in which the central runs are along substantially straight lines that intersect outside the garment,

the intermediate runs of the joined top edges are along substantially straight lines that respectively intersect the lines of the corresponding central runs, and

the included angles of the several intersecting lines are substantially equal.

16. A combination garment as defined in claim 1 in which the central top edge run along one of the body panel portions is substantially parallel to the intermediate top edge run along the sleeve panel portion which is beyond the other of the body panel portions.

17. A combination garment having right and left parts on opposite sides of a given plane;

means joining the parts together;

each part comprising front and back body panels and, companion to and smaller than said body panels, front and back sleeve panels,

each of said body and sleeve panels being substantially trapezoidal in shape,

the body panels each having spaced parallel vertical edges of unequal length and, extending between the parallel edges, other edges the major portions of which are angularly disposed relative to one another,

the sleeve panels each having spaced parallel edges of unequal length and, extending between the parallel edges of the sleeve panels, other edges the major portions of which are angularly disposed relative to one another,

each of the sleeve panels along one of its said other edges being joined to its companion body panel along the shorter of the parallel edges of the body panel, the parallel edges of a given sleeve panel being oblique to the parallel edge of the body panel to which the given sleeve panel is joined,

the front and back body panels of each part being joined along corresponding ones of their said angularly disposed other edges,

the front and back sleeve panels of each part being joined along corresponding ones of their said parallel edges,

the garment having a generally continuous opening along the bottom edges of the body and sleeve panels to permit easy donning over the head and arms of the wearer,

said body panels having means defining a neck opening with portions located on opposite sides of said plane, and said sleeve panels having means defining wrist openings one in each of said parts and remote from the neck opening.

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18. A garment as defined in claim 17 in which the body sections of the parts each includes a free top edge portion along which the line of connection joining such last mentioned sections is discontinuous adjacent said plane in the provision of a neck opening.

19. A garment as defined in claim 18 in which the top edge line of connection by which each body section is joined to another body section is of greater length than the discontinuous portion comprising the neck opening.

20. A combination garment made of flexible material and having right and left parts adapted to be disposed on opposite sides of and in generally symmetrical relation to a given plane,

said parts each comprising front and back body sections and front and back sleeve sections,

the body sections of one part each being joined to the corresponding body sections of the other part at said plane,

the front and back sleeve sections of each part being joined respectively to the front and back body sections of the corresponding part,

the body sections of each part being joined together along a line of connection at their top edges,

the sleeve sections of each part being joined together along a line of connection at their top edges,

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the garment having a generally continuous opening along the bottom edges of the body and sleeve sections to permit easy donning over the head and arms of the wearer,

and said garment, when lying flat with each of its several front sections respectively on top of a corresponding one of its several back sections, having the connection line between the body sections of each part disposed angularly at less than 180°, as measured outside the garment, relative to the connection line between the sleeve sections of the corresponding part.

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