

Dec. 6, 1938.

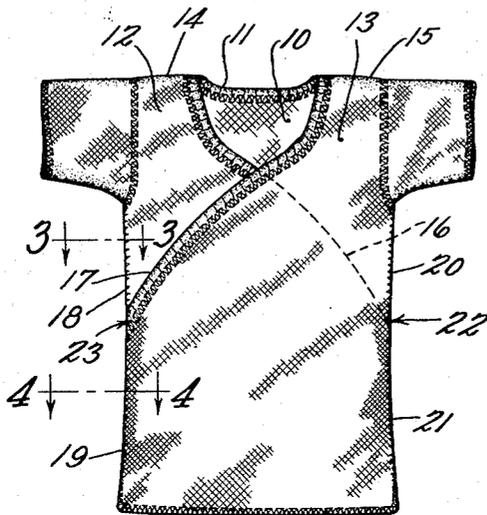
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2,139,270

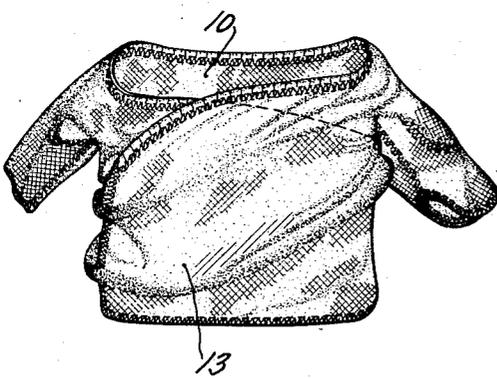
GARMENT

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*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## GARMENT

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### 1 Claim. (Cl. 2—111)

This invention relates to improvements in buttonless shirts, which while mainly designed for infant's garments are not restricted to that use. In infants' shirts it is particularly desirable to avoid completely the use of buttons, straps, or pins, and at the same time to insure that the garment may be put on and taken off easily, and shall fit snugly enough to be warm when in place. The invention is particularly applicable to double breasted infants' shirts which are entirely without any buttons, straps, or pins.

The invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which Fig. 1 is a front view of the garment;

Fig. 2 is a front view of the garment in position for being drawn over the head;

Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 is a section on line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

The back 10 of the shirt is preferably made from a rectangular piece of knitted or other fabric, suitably cut away at 11 to form a neck. Two front pieces 12 and 13 are attached to the back piece 10 along lines 14 and 15, preferably by being cut simultaneously from the same blank. The piece 12 is cut diagonally along the line 16, and the piece 13 is cut diagonally along the line 17. The piece 12 is sewed to the back piece 10 along the whole side 18, and the piece 13 is sewed to one or both of the pieces 10 and 12 along the portion 19 of this line below the diagonal line 17. Similarly, the piece 13 is sewed to the back piece 10 along the whole side 20, and piece 12 is sewed to one or both of them along the portion 21 of this line below the diagonal line 16. The overlapping portions of the members 12 and 13 above the lines 19 and 21 are not attached to each other, but are free to adjust themselves relative to each other and to separate when the garment is being put on or off.

The angle at which the diagonal lines 16 and 17 are cut is of considerable importance, since it determines both the formation of the neck and the degree to which the garment can be expanded for the purpose of passing it over the head. This is of considerable importance particularly for the reason that the edges 19 and 21 are firmly and permanently bound. In distinction from garments of somewhat similar appearance in which one or both sides are secured by buttons or tapes, the entire expansion and contraction of the neck portion of the garment in passing it over the head is accomplished by

the relative movement of the upper portions of the parts 12 and 13.

The exact angle at which the edges 16 and 17 are cut is determined to some degree by the width and shape of the neck opening. Irrespective of the shape of this opening, however, the points 22 and 23 at which the pieces 12 and 13 first meet the side seams may be determined by a simple test. I have found that if these points are too high the neck portion cannot be expanded as in Fig. 2 to a sufficient circumference to pass over the head, while if they are too low the slanting edge 17 on the outside tends to buckle outwardly or sag while being worn. If these points are too high it will be necessary to provide detachable means along either or both of the lines 19 and 21 to permit the garment to be put on; while if the points are too low similar means at these or other points must be provided to tighten the garment sufficiently to prevent sagging while in use. To secure the advantages of my invention the points 22 and 23 should be so located that, as shown in Fig. 2, the neck portion can just be expanded to the size of the main tubular body of the garment when the latter is contracted vertically. If these securing points are thus located it will be possible to put on the garment easily while producing no sagging of the diagonal edges of the double breasted front while in use.

I claim:

A one-piece buttonless shirt comprising a back piece and two overlapping front pieces, one of the front pieces being secured throughout one vertical edge of the back piece with the exception of the arm hole, and the other front piece being similarly secured throughout the other vertical edge of the back piece, the upper edge of the back piece being cut away to form the rear portion of the neck opening of the garment, the upper parts of the front pieces being cut away along oppositely inclined diagonal lines, the so cut upper edges of the front pieces forming downwardly inclined extensions of the neck opening, the side edges of the front pieces below said diagonal upper edges being secured to opposite vertical edges of the back piece, the lower ends of said diagonal edges being so located that the diagonal edges are of sufficient length to permit increase of the neck opening to substantially the size of the main tubular body of the garment by vertical contraction of the garment.

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