

April 1, 1969

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3,435,461

ALL-IN-ONE INFANT'S GARMENT AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

Filed March 21, 1968

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FIG. 2.

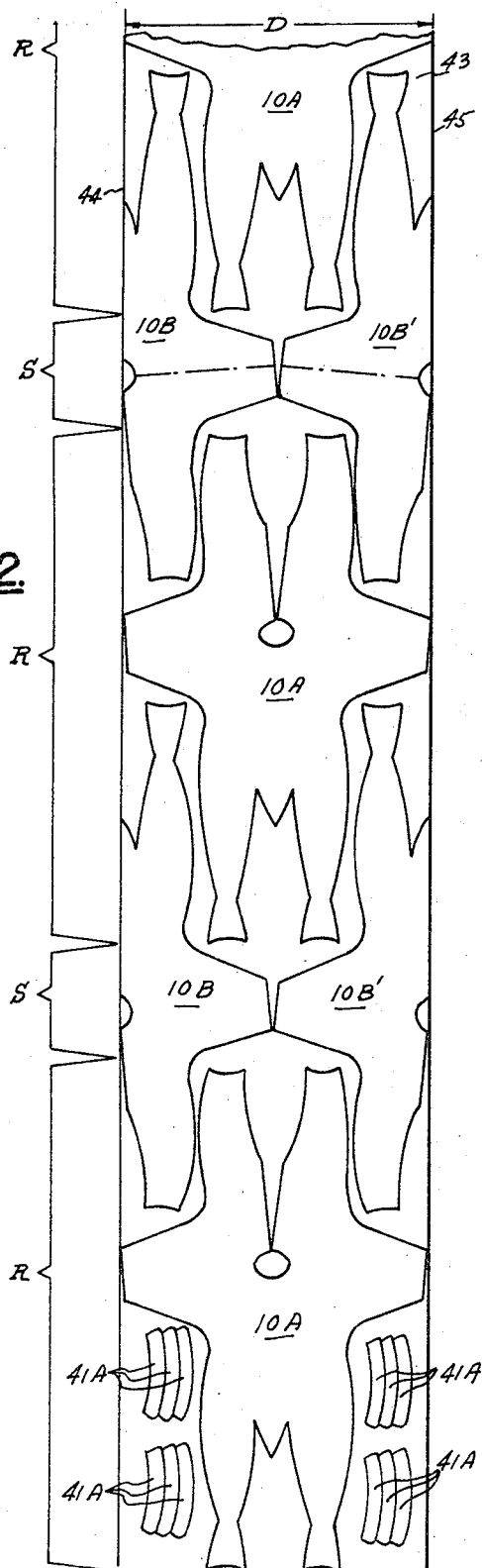


FIG. 1.

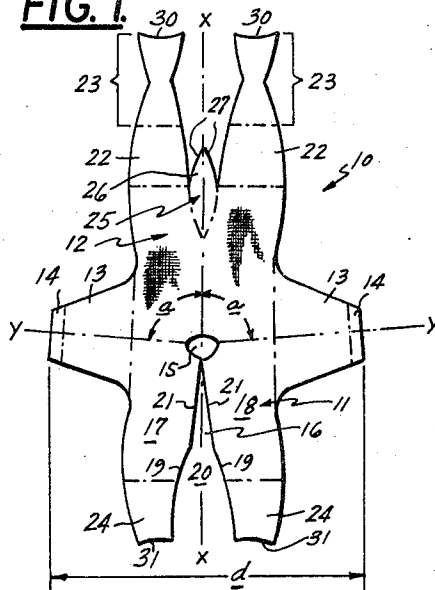


FIG. 3.

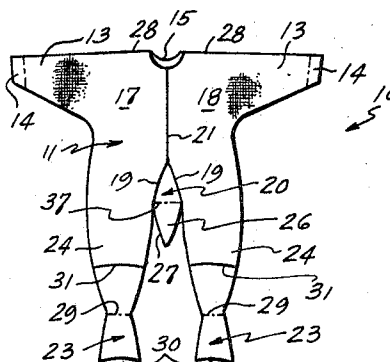
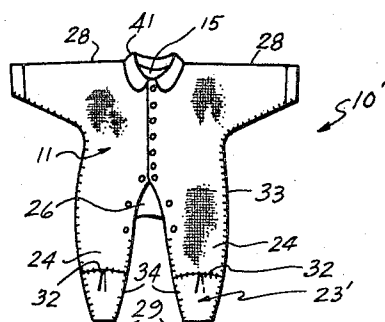


FIG. 4.



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FIG. 5.

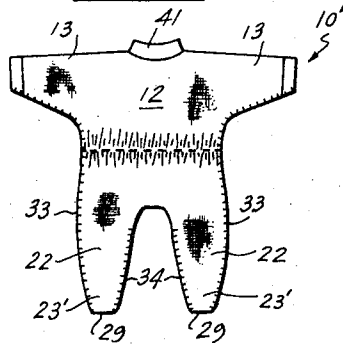


FIG. 7.

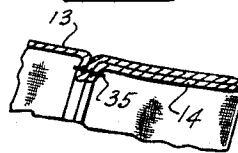


FIG. 6.

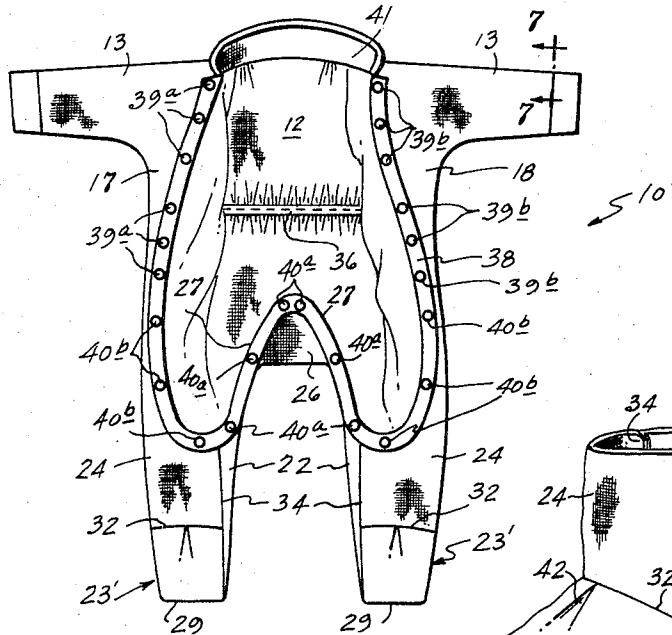
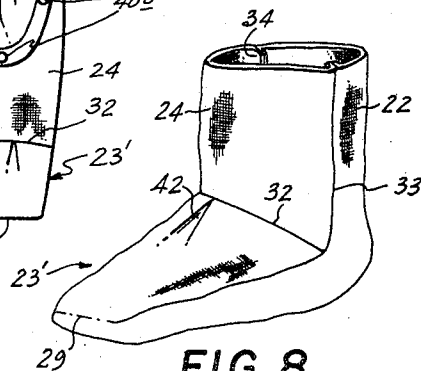


FIG. 8.



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3,435,461

ALL-IN-ONE INFANT'S GARMENT AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

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Int. Cl. A41d 9/00

U.S. Cl. 2—83

9 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An all-in-one infant's garment has its body, sleeves, cuffs, legs, crotch and feet all constituted by a single fabric piece, with continuous seams extending along the outside of the feet, legs and body and along the underside of the sleeves at the opposite sides of the garment and with each of the garment feet being completed by a lateral seam joining the same to the front of the related leg and by an inside seam which also extends along the lower part of the leg, and an inverted Y-shaped front opening extends from the neck opening of the garment down the center of its body and along the opposite sides of the crotch and the adjacent insides of the legs and is closeable by separable fasteners disposed at the edges of such front opening. In making the garment, flat and longitudinally folded blanks are cut from a flattened tube of fabric to constitute the single fabric pieces of the garments with maximum economy in the cutting operation and in the utilization of the fabric.

This invention relates to infants garments, such as sleepers, pajamas and the like, and more particularly is directed to all-in-one infants' garments of the type in which the leg portions are integral with the body portion of the garment and have foot covering portions joined to the extremities thereof, and also to the method of mass producing such garments.

Heretofore, in making garments of the described character, it has been proposed to form the body portion, sleeves and leg portions of the garment from a single piece of fabric, but the foot-covering, crotch and cuff portions of the garment have been cut separately therefrom and then stitched to the remainder of the garment in their respective locations.

The above method of making the garments, and the garments that result therefrom are subject to many objections. The separate cutting of the crotch, foot-covering and cuff portions, and the assembling together of the various separately cut parts of the garment are time consuming operations that involve much costly labor and thus result in a loss of economy in the mass production of the garments. Further, when the crotch, foot-covering and cuff portions are cut separately from the remainder of the garment, such portions are often made from a run of the fabric which is different from the fabric run cut to provide the remainder of the garment, and, in the dyeing of different fabric runs there may be variations in the shades thereof which result in undesirably noticeable contrasts between the shades of the crotch, foot-covering and cuff portions and of the remainder of the garment. The attachment of the separately cut crotch, foot-covering and cuff portions to the remainder of the garment requires stitched seams which may unravel and may also cause discomfort to the wearer, particularly when the seams occur at locations on the garment that are normally subject to pressure, for example, at the bottom and back of the foot-covering portions or at the back of the crotch portion.

Accordingly, it is an object of this invention to provide a method of mass producing garments of the described character which avoids all of the foregoing objections to the previously employed method and to the garments that result therefrom.

A particular object of the invention is to provide a garment of the described character with a minimum number of seams, and particularly to avoid the presence of the seams at regions of the garment where the seams may cause discomfort to the wearer.

Another object is to provide a garment of the described type in which the body, sleeves, cuffs, legs, foot-covering and crotch portions are all formed of a single fabric piece and so arranged thereon as to minimize the seams required to complete the garment, and further to ensure that none of such seams occur at locations where they may cause discomfort to the wearer.

A further object is to provide for production of garments of the described type from blanks cut from a flattened tube of fabric so as to minimize the cutting operations and to obtain maximum utilization of such fabric, with each of the blanks having a configuration to provide the body, sleeve, cuff, leg, foot-covering and crotch portions of the completed garment.

In accordance with an aspect of this invention, an all-in-one infants garment has its body, sleeves, cuffs, legs, feet and crotch all constituted by a single fabric piece, with continuous seams extending along the outside of the feet, legs and body and along the underside of the sleeves at the opposite sides of the garment and with each of the feet being completed by a lateral seam joining the same to the front of the related leg and by an inside seam which extends also along the lower part of the leg, and an inverted Y-shaped front opening is provided extending from the neck opening of the garment down the center of its body and along the opposite sides of the crotch and the adjacent insides of the legs so as to facilitate the donning and removal of the garment.

In order to make possible the seaming of the garment at the locations indicated above, such garment is formed from a one-piece blank comprising front and back body-forming portions arranged end-to-end, laterally directed projections extending from the opposite sides of the body forming portions to define sleeve-forming portions terminating in cuff-forming portions, the body-forming portions having a laterally centered neck opening located therebetween, the front body-forming portion having a central cut extending therealong from the neck opening to divide the front body-forming portion into left and right sections with the confronting edges of such sections being divergent in the direction away from the neck opening at least at parts thereof remote from such opening to define a cutout between the divergent edge parts, bifurcated back leg-forming portions extending longitudinally from the back body-forming portion and terminating in foot-forming portions as extensions thereof, front leg-forming portions extending longitudinally from the sections of the front body-forming portion at opposite sides of the mentioned cutout, and a crotch-forming portion extending from the back body-forming portion between the back leg-forming portions and having a projecting part with convergent edges free of the back leg-forming portions and which dimensionally corresponds substantially to the cutout.

In order to facilitate cutting of the blanks for producing garments according to this invention and further to effect maximum utilization of the fabric from which such blanks are cut, a tube of fabric is flattened to provide two superposed fabric layers joined together along fold lines at the opposite sides of the flattened tube and which have a width approximately equal to the distance

across each blank from one cuff-forming portion to the other. Such flattened tube has cut from both of its fabric layers, at each of regions spaced apart along the tube, two flat blanks having the configuration described above and, between each two of such spaced regions and between the opposite sides of the flattened tube and the leg- and foot-forming portions of the flat blanks cut from the two spaced regions, two longitudinally folded blanks which are identical with the flat blanks as folded about the longitudinal medial lines thereof and which have their longitudinal medial lines arranged along the fold lines of the flattened tube at the opposite sides of the latter. After such cutting of the flat and folded blanks from both layers of the tube, each of the folded blanks may be unfolded to provide an additional flat blank identical with the flat blanks cut from the flattened tube.

The above, and other objects, features and advantages of this invention, will be apparent in the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment thereof which is to be read in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a plan view of a flat blank from which a garment may be produced in accordance with this invention;

FIG. 2 is a plan view illustrating the manner in which blanks of the configuration shown on FIG. 1 may be cut from a flattened tube of fabric in the mass production of garments according to this invention;

FIG. 3 is a front elevational view illustrating a first stage in the manufacture of a garment from the blank of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a front elevational view of a completed garment formed from the blank of FIG. 1;

FIG. 5 is a back elevational view of the completed garment;

FIG. 6 is an enlarged front elevational view of the garment according to this invention shown with its front in an opened position;

FIG. 7 is an enlarged, fragmentary sectional view taken along the line 7—7 on FIG. 6; and

FIG. 8 is an enlarged, fragmentary perspective view illustrating a foot-covering portion of the garment formed integrally with the related leg portion in accordance with this invention.

Referring to the drawings in detail, and initially to FIG. 1 thereof, it will be seen that a one-piece fabric blank 10, preferably of two-way stretch knitted pile fabric as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,111,829, issued November 26, 1963, to William W. Artzt, for producing an all-in-one infants garment in accordance with this invention is there generally identified by the reference numeral 10. The blank 10 is shown to comprise front and back body-forming portions 11 and 12, respectively, in end-to-end arrangement, and laterally directed projections extending from the opposite sides of front and back body-forming portions 11 and 12 and being preferably tapered to define sleeve-forming portions 13 terminating in cuff-forming portions 14.

The body-forming portions 11 and 12 are shown to have a laterally centered neck opening 15 located therebetween, and the front body-forming portion 11 is shown to have a central cut 16 extending longitudinally therealong from neck opening 15 to divide front body-forming portion 11 into left and right sections 17 and 18. The confronting or inner edges of sections 17 and 18 are divergent in the direction away from neck opening 15 at least at the parts 19 thereof remote from opening 15 to define a cutout 20 between such divergent edge parts 19. In the embodiment shown, the confronting or inner edges of sections 17 and 18 also diverge away from neck opening 15 at the parts 21 thereof extending from neck opening 15 to the edge parts 19 remote from such opening, but the angle between diverging edge parts 21 is smaller than that between the edge parts 19 remote from the neck opening. Further, where the edge parts 21 are divergent,

as shown, sleeve-forming portions 13 of the blank are symmetrical about medial lines Y—Y disposed at acute angles α with respect to the longitudinal medial line X—X of the blank in the back body-forming portion 12 thereof.

The blank 10 is further shown to comprise, as integral parts thereof, bifurcated back leg-forming portions 22 extending longitudinally from back body-forming portion 12 and terminating in foot-forming portions 23 as extensions thereof, front leg-forming portions 24 extending longitudinally from sections 17 and 18 of the front body-forming portion 11 at opposite sides of cutout 20, and a crotch-forming portion 25 extending from back body-forming portion 12 between back leg-forming portions 22 and having a projecting part 26 with convergent edges 27 free of back leg-forming portions 22 and which dimensionally corresponds substantially to the cutout 20.

In forming a garment 10' (FIGS. 4, 5 and 6) from a blank 10 as described above with reference to FIG. 1, such blank is folded about the medial lines Y—Y of sleeve-forming portions 13, and the blank 10, when thus folded, has the appearance from the front as shown on FIG. 3, wherein the fold lines are seen to define downwardly sloping shoulders 28. By reason of the folding of blank 10 about medial lines Y—Y which are at acute angles α with respect to the longitudinal medial line X—X in the back body-forming portion 12 of the blank, parts 21 of the inner edges of sections 17 and 18 of front body-forming portion 11 are brought together at the front of the folded blank, while the edge parts 19, which diverge at a greater angle, define the cutout 20 therebetween. The front and back body-forming portions 11 and 12 are dimensioned so that, upon folding of blank 10, as described, front body-forming portion 11 is substantially superposed on, and coextensive with back body-forming portion 12. Similarly, front leg-forming portions 24 and back leg-forming portions 22 of the blank are dimensioned so that, upon folding of the blank, the front and back leg-forming portions are superposed and substantially coextensive with each other and the foot-forming portions 23 depend from back leg-forming portions 22 substantially below the lower ends of front leg-forming portions 24, as shown on FIG. 3. Further, each foot-forming portion 23 is folded upwardly upon itself about a transverse fold line 29 (FIG. 3) to bring the free end edge 30 of foot-forming portion 23 into substantially edge-to-edge relation to the bottom end edge 31 of the related front leg-covering portion 24, as shown on FIG. 4.

A lateral seam 32 (FIGS. 4, 6 and 8), preferably of overlapped stitching, is formed to join each end edge 30 with the related end edge 31, and a continuous seam 33, also preferably of overlapped stitching, is formed to join together the adjacent outside edges of the folded foot-forming portion 23, of the front and back leg-forming portions 24 and 22 and of the front and back body-forming portions 11 and 12 and also the contiguous lower edges of the sleeve-forming portions 13 at each side of the folded blank. An inside seam 34, also preferably of overlock stitching, is formed to join together the inside edge of the folded foot-forming portion 23 and also of the adjacent lower parts of the front and back leg-forming portions 24 and 22 (FIGS. 4, 5 and 6). As shown particularly on FIG. 7, each cuff-forming portion 14 is reverted against the adjacent end section of the related sleeve-forming portion 13 and secured to the latter along its edge, as by overlock stitching 35.

As shown particularly on FIG. 6, a length of elastic 36 may be extended across the inner surface of back body-forming portion 12, at the waist region, and stitched to portion 12 while the latter is shirred or gathered.

When the projecting part 26 of the crotch-forming portion is folded upwardly upon itself about the lateral fold line 37 (FIG. 3) so as to occupy the cutout 20, as on FIG. 4, there is provided an inverted Y-shaped front

opening extending from the neck opening 15 down the center of front body-forming portion 11 and along the opposite sides of crotch part 26 and the adjacent insides of the legs to the upper ends of inside seams 34.

In accordance with this invention, as shown on FIG. 6, a single length of reinforcing or binding tape 38, which may also be formed of the two-way stretch knitted pile fabric mentioned above for the formation of blank 10, extends along the edges of the mentioned inverted Y-shaped front opening, that is, along the inner edges of sections 17 and 18 of front body-forming portion 11, the inside edges of leg-forming portions 22 and 24 which are above the inside edges of leg-forming portions 22 and 24 which are above the inside seams 34 and the edges 27 of crotch part 26. Separable fasteners, such as, snap fasteners, are secured to garment 10' along the edges thereof reinforced by tape 38 for releasably joining such edges of the garment and thereby closing the front opening thereof. For example, as shown particularly on FIG. 6, male snap-fastener elements 39a may be spaced apart along the part of tape 38 extending along edge part 21 of section 17 for engagement by female snap-fastener elements 39b similarly spaced apart along the part of tape 38 extending along edge part 21 of section 18. Further, male snap-fastener elements 40a may be spaced apart along the parts of tape 38 extending along edges 27 of crotch part 26 and along the adjacent inside edges of back leg-forming portions 22 for engagement by similarly spaced apart female snap-fastener elements 40b spaced apart along the parts of tape 38 extending along edge parts 19 of sections 17 and 18 and along the adjacent inside edges of front leg-forming portions 24. With the inverted Y-shaped front opening of the garment 10', as described, the front of the garment may be opened wide, as illustrated FIG. 6, to facilitate the donning and removal of the garment.

Each garment 10' embodying this invention is completed by a collar 41 suitably stitched around the edge of its neck opening 15 and which is preferably cut from the same fabric run as the blank 10 of such garment so as to avoid any differences in the shade or tint of the fabric constituting the blank 10 and the collar 41.

As is shown on FIGS. 1 and 3, the free end edges 30 and 31 of foot-forming portions 23 and front leg-forming portions 24 are preferably concave so that, when end edge 30 of each foot-forming portion 23 is joined to end edge 31 of the related front leg-forming portion 24, as by the lateral seam 32, the concavity of the joined edges 30 and 31 draws the resulting foot-covering portion 23' of the garment 10' into a forwardly directed orientation with respect to the related leg-covering portion of the garment, as shown particularly on FIG. 8. It will be apparent that each foot-covering portion 23' of the garment is devoid of seams in the sole or bottom part thereof, at the heel and also at the desirably straight or square toe which is defined by the transverse fold line 29 of the foot-forming portion 23 of the blank. If desired, a dart or lateral fold may be taken in the end edge portion of each foot-forming portion 23, as at 42 (FIG. 8) when joining edge 30 to edge 31, whereby to shape the foot-covering portion 23' at the top of the instep. The absence of any seams at the toe, sole and heel of foot-covering portion 23' ensures the utmost comfort to the wearer when upright and also when prone on the back. It is further to be seen that the entire back of the garment (FIG. 5), and particularly the shoulders and crotch thereof, are devoid of seams to avoid discomfort to the wearer when lying on the back.

Referring now to FIG. 2, it will be seen that, in the mass production of the described garments in accordance with this invention, the one-piece blanks 10 for the production of such garments are preferably cut from a circularly knitted tube 43 of the two-way stretch pile fabric previously mentioned herein. Such tube 43 is dimensioned so that, when the same is flattened to provide two superposed fabric layers joined together along fold lines 44 and 45

at the opposite sides of the flattened tube, the width of each layer, that is, the distance D between fold lines 44 and 45, will be approximately equal to the distance d (FIG. 1) across each blank from one cuff-forming portion 14 to the other.

In order to facilitate cutting of blanks 10 from flattened tube 43 and further to ensure maximum utilization of the fabric in such tube, the flattened tube 43 has cut from both of its superposed fabric layers, at regions R which are spaced apart along the tube, as at S, flat blanks 10A having the configuration described above with reference to the blank 10 of FIG. 1. It will be apparent that two flat blanks 10A are obtained by cutting each of the regions R by reason of the two superposed layers of fabric constituted by the flattened tube 43. The spacing S between the regions R is substantially equal to the width of the sleeve-forming portions 13 of blank 10. From each spacing S, that is, between each two adjacent regions R, and between the fold lines or opposite sides 44 and 45 of the flattened tube and the leg- and foot-forming portions of the flat blanks 10A cut from regions R there are also cut two longitudinally folded blanks 10B and 10B'. The folded blanks 10B and 10B' are each identical with the blank 10 of FIG. 1 as folded about the longitudinal medial line X—X thereof, and such folded blanks have their longitudinal medial lines arranged along the fold lines 44 and 45 of the flattened tube 43 at the opposite sides of the latter (FIG. 2). After longitudinally folded blanks 10B and 10B' are cut from flattened tube 43, such blanks are unfolded about their longitudinal medial lines to provide additional flat blanks identical with the blanks 10A cut flat from the tube.

Each fabric tube 43 may desirably have a length sufficient to permit the cutting therefrom of six flat blanks 10A and six folded blanks 10B and 10B', that is, a total of one dozen blanks 10, as shown on FIG. 1. A dozen collars 41A (FIG. 2) may be cut from the same tube 43 as the blanks 10A, 10B and 10B' to which such collars are to be attached, and particularly from the portions of the flattened tube disposed at the opposite sides of the leg-forming portions of the flat blanks 10A cut from the region R at one end of the tube, as shown.

It will be apparent that the blanks, when cut from the flattened tube 43 as described above with reference to FIG. 2, effect maximum utilization of the fabric thereof. Further, since each cut blank has a configuration to form the body, sleeves, cuffs, legs, crotch and foot-covering portions of a garment and since the collar blank 41A for such garment is cut from the same fabric tube as the blank 10 which constitutes the remainder of the garment, there is no possibility that the various parts of any garment will differ in shade or color.

It will also be seen that, since each blank 10 defines all parts of the completed garment, with the exception of the collar thereof, the cutting operations are substantially simplified, and there is elimination of the laborious and time consuming separate handling of individually cut parts, as in the methods previously employed for producing garments of the described character. The cutting of blanks 10 to include all parts of the completed garment with the exception of the collar thereof further very substantially minimizes the seaming that is required to finish the garment. Thus, garments in accordance with this invention can be economically produced with maximum comfort to the wearer, by reason of the absence of seams at those locations where pressure may be applied, and such garments have increased durability by reason of the minimizing of the number of seams at which unraveling can occur.

Although an illustrative embodiment of this invention has been described in detail herein with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to that precise embodiment, and that various changes and modifications may be effected therein by one skilled in the art without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. An all-in-one infants garment comprised of a single fabric piece defining front and back body portions which are integral with each other at top parts thereof and having a central neck opening in said top parts, said front body portion being divided into right and left sections having inner edges which are adapted to be brought together at the center of said front body portion from said neck opening to the bottom part of said front body portion and which are divergent downwardly in said bottom part, sleeve portions which are laterally directed, integral extensions of said top parts at opposite sides of said body portions and which terminate in integral cuffs, bifurcated back leg-covering portions depending integrally from said back body portion, front leg-covering portions depending integrally from said sections of the front body portion, a crotch portion integral with said back body portion and having a depending part extending from between said back leg-covering portions to close the space between said divergent edges of said sections in said bottom part of the front body portion, and foot-covering portions depending integrally from said back leg-covering portions and being each folded upon itself to bring an end of the foot-covering portion into substantially edge-to-edge relation to the bottom end of the related front leg-covering portion;

a continuous seam joining together the adjacent outside edges of said folded foot-covering portion, said front and back leg-covering portions and said front and back body portions and also the contiguous lower edges of said sleeve portion at each side of the garment, a lateral seam joining together said end of each foot-covering portion and said bottom end of the related front leg-covering portion, and an inside seam joining together at least the inside edges of said folded foot-covering portion; and separable fastener means for releasably joining said inside edges of the front and back leg-covering portions down to said inside seam at each side of the garment, said divergent edges of the front body portion sections with the adjacent edges of said crotch portion, and said edges of the sections which are brought together at the center of said front body portion.

2. An all-in-one infants garment according to claim 1, further comprising a collar seamed to said single fabric piece along the edge of said neck opening.

3. An all-in-one infants garment according to claim 1, further comprising a single length of tape stitched to said single fabric piece and extending continuously along the edges of said fabric piece which are releasably joined by said fastener means.

4. A one-piece blank for forming an all-in-one infants garment comprising a front body-forming portion, a back body-forming portion extending from an end of said front body-forming portion, laterally directed projections extending from the opposite sides of said front and back body-forming portions to define sleeve-forming portions terminating in cuff-forming portions, said front and back body-forming portions having a laterally centered neck opening located therebetween, said front body-forming portion having a central cut extending therealong from said neck opening to divide said front body-forming portion into left and right sections, the confronting edges of said sections being divergent in the direction away from said neck opening at least at parts thereof remote from said opening to define a cutout between said divergent edge parts, bifurcated back leg-forming portions extending longitudinally from said back body-forming portion and terminating in foot-forming portions as extensions thereof, front leg-forming portions extending longitudinally from said sections of the front body-forming portion at opposite sides of said cutout, and a crotch-forming portion extending from said back body-forming portion between said back leg-forming portions and

having a projecting part with convergent edges free of said back leg-forming portions and which dimensionally corresponds substantially to said cutout.

5. A blank according to claim 4, in which said edges of the right and left sections of said front body-forming portion also diverge away from said neck opening at the parts thereof extending from said opening to said edge parts remote from said opening but at an angle therebetween which is smaller than that between said edge parts remote from the neck opening, and in which said sleeve-forming portions are symmetrical about medial lines disposed at acute angles with respect to the longitudinal medial line of said back body-forming portion.

6. In the method of making all-in-one infants garments, the step of

flattening a tube of fabric to provide two superposed fabric layers joined together along fold lines at the opposite sides of the flattened tube;

cutting from both of said fabric layers, at each of regions spaced apart along the tube, two flat one-piece blanks each comprised of end-to-end arranged front and back body-forming portions centered with respect to the longitudinal medial line of said flattened tube, laterally directed projections extending from opposite sides of said body-forming portions to define sleeve-forming portions terminating in cuff-forming portions which extend substantially to said opposite sides of the flattened tube, said front and back body-forming portions having a laterally centered neck opening located therebetween, said front body-forming portion having a central cut extending therealong from said neck opening to divide said front body-forming portion into left- and right-sections having confronting edges which are divergent at least at the parts thereof remote from said neck opening to define a cutout between said divergent edge parts, bifurcated back leg-forming portions extending longitudinally from said back body-forming portion and terminating in foot-forming portions, front leg-forming portions extending longitudinally from said sections of the front body-forming portion at opposite sides of said cutout, and a crotch-forming portion extending from said back body-forming portion between said back leg-forming portions and having a projecting part with convergent edges free of said back leg-forming portions and which dimensionally corresponds substantially to said cutout;

cutting from both of said fabric layers, between each two of said spaced regions and between said opposite sides of the flattened tube and said leg- and foot-forming portions of said flat blanks cut from said two spaced regions, two longitudinally folded blanks which are identical with said flat blanks as folded about the longitudinal medial lines thereof and which have their said longitudinal medial lines arranged along said fold lines of the flattened tube at said opposite sides of the latter; and

unfolding said folded blanks to provide additional flat blanks identical with said flat blanks cut from the flattened tube.

7. The method according to claim 6, further comprising the steps of

folding each flat blank about the medial lines of said sleeve-forming portions thereof to bring said front body-forming portion and said front leg-forming portions into superposed relation to said back body-forming portion and said back leg-forming portions, respectively, folding said foot-forming portions upon themselves to bring the free ends thereof into edge-to-edge relation to the free ends of said front leg-forming portions, and folding said cuff-forming portions against the adjacent end parts of said sleeve-forming portions; and

continuously seaming together the adjacent outside

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edges of the folded foot-forming portion, the front and back leg-forming portions and the front and back body-forming portions, and also the contiguous lower edges of the folded sleeve-forming portions, at each side of the blank, laterally seaming together said free end of each folded foot-forming portion and the free end of the related front leg-forming portion, and seaming together at least the inside edges of said folded foot-forming portions.

8. The method according to claim 7, further comprising the steps of stitching a single length of reinforcing tape along said edges of the right and left sections of the front body-forming portion, the remainder of said inside edges of the leg-forming portions and said free edges of said projecting part of the crotch-forming portion, and securing separable fastener elements to said tape.

9. The method according to claim 7, in which the lower parts of the inside edges of said front and back

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leg-forming portions are seamed together continuously with the seamed together inside edges of the folded foot-covering portions.

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15 H. HAMPTON HUNTER, *Primary Examiner*.

U.S. Cl. X.R.

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