Sept. 13, 1927. 1,642,483

I. BLOOMENTHAL

PYJAMA TROUSERS

Filed Feb. 10, 1926

Fig. 1.

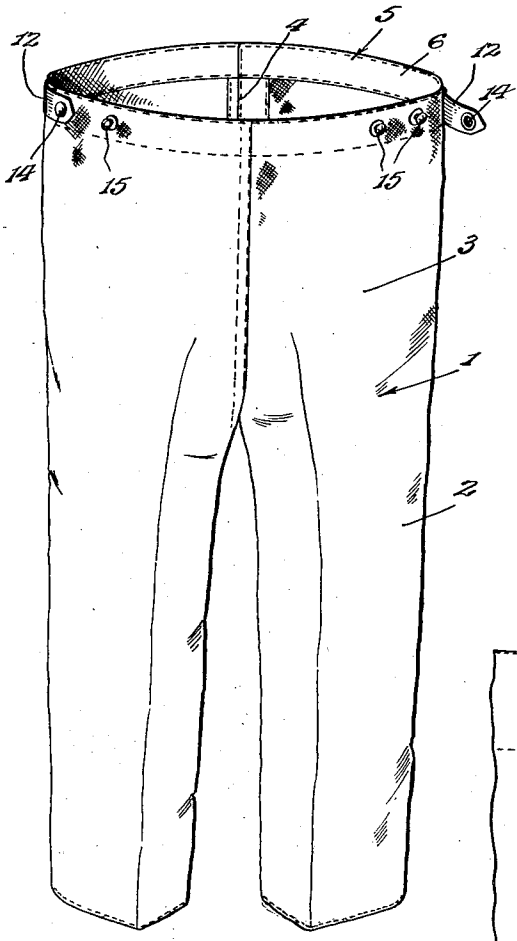


Fig. 2.

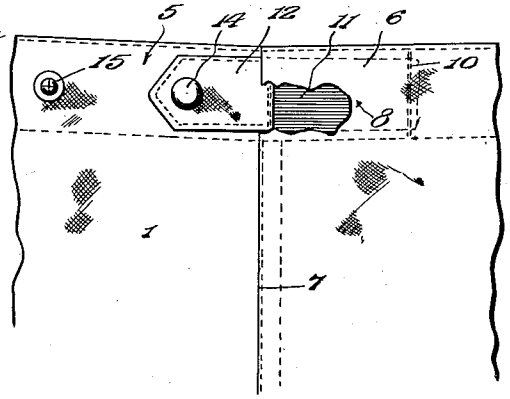


Fig. 3.

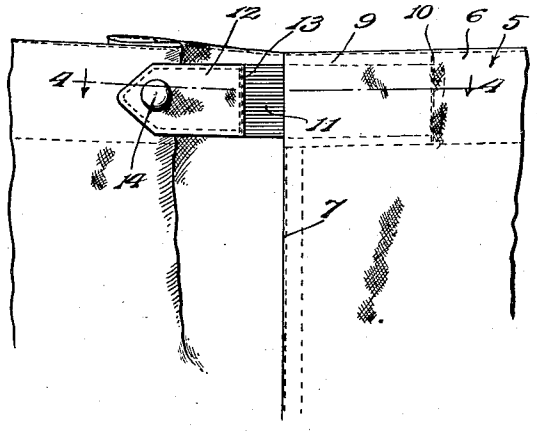
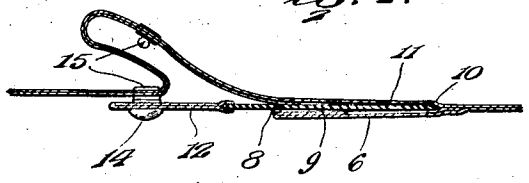


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRVIN BLOOMENTHAL, OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

PYJAMA TROUSERS.

Application filed February 10, 1926. Serial No. 87,396.

This invention relates to improvements in pyjama trousers.

In the ordinary pyjama trousers a draw string is inserted through a hem extending around the waist band of the garment and is pulled tight and tied in a knot either at the front or at one side, with the result that there is a fullness and puckering or gathering about substantially the entire waist band, and the draw string is usually either drawn too tight so as to cause inconvenience, or too loosely drawn so that the garment is liable to slip upon the wearer and cause inconvenience. Furthermore, in laundries, during the process of laundering, the draw string is liable to be pulled out of the hem and its re-insertion is a difficult and tedious task. Likewise, where such strings are employed, the fly or open front of the garment is usually so disarranged as to cause the same to bulge open. In view of the foregoing, the present invention has as one of its objects to provide pyjama trousers which will embody novel means for suitably adjusting the waist band to the wearer without causing inconvenience to the wearer, either because of too tight binding of the garment about the body at the waist line or a loose fit such as would permit of slipping of the garment.

Another object of the invention is to provide pyjama trousers embodying a waist band adjusting means which will permit of this portion of the garment adapting itself to movements of the body of the wearer and which will permit of a relatively wide range of adjustment.

Another object of the invention is to provide pyjama trousers having waist band adjusting means which constitutes an integral part of the garment and, therefore, cannot become separated therefrom in laundering.

Another object of the invention is to so construct and arrange the waist band adjusting devices of the trousers that when properly adjusted, the waist band will snugly and evenly fit about the waist of the wearer without any appreciable puckering of the said waist band.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pair of pyjama trousers embodying the invention, the view being taken from the rear and illustrating one of the waist band adjusting devices fastened and the other unfastened.

Figure 2 is a view in side elevation, a portion being broken away, illustrating the upper or waist band portion of one side of the garment and one of the adjusting means arranged in one position of adjustment.

Figure 3 is a similar view illustrating said means arranged in another position of adjustment and as the same would be tensioned while the garment is being worn.

Figure 4 is a horizontal sectional view taken substantially on the line 4—4 of Figure 3, looking in the direction indicated by the arrows.

Except for the waist band and the adjusting means therefor, the pyjama trousers, indicated in general by the numeral 1, are of the usual construction, including the usual legs 2, seat 3, and open front or fly 4 which is to be closed in the usual manner, namely by buttons and buttonholes (not shown).

The waist band, which is indicated by the numeral 5, is provided with a hem 6 of two-ply construction, and at the opposite sides of the garment and more specifically the side seams 7 thereof, the outer ply of the hem is folded back upon itself as at 8 so as to provide a pocket 9 the open side of which is presented rearwardly, a line of stitching 10 being run vertically of the hem at the inner end of the pocket so as to secure the free end of the folded-in part of the said outer ply of the hem. The line of stitching 10 likewise serves to secure, within the inner or closed end of each pocket 9, one end of a short length of elastic tape indicated by the numeral 11, which tape, when not under tension, is completely housed within the said pocket 9, as clearly shown in Figure 2 of the drawings. A tab 12 is secured by stitching or otherwise, as at 13, to the free end of the elastic tape 11 and carries, at its extremity, one member 14 of any suitable fastening device such for example as a snap fastener, this particular member being, for example, the socket member. The numeral 15 indicates the other or stud members of such a fastener and these are secured to the waist band 6, one relatively close to and rearwardly of the mouth of the respective pocket 9 and the other a suitable distance rearwardly of the first mentioned one of said elements.

It will be observed that the garment is not open at its sides and that when the socket members 14 of the fastening devices are engaged with the foremost ones of the respective stud members 15, the inner or attached

end of the tab 12, together with the tape 11, will be housed within the respective pocket 9. If, with the parts thus adjusted, the waist band of the garment fits too loosely, the socket member 14 of one of the tabs 12 may be disengaged from the respective stud member referred to and engaged with the other one of the respective stud members or, in other words, the one more remote from the mouth of the pocket. as shown in Figures 3 and 4 of the drawings, in which event the waist band of the garment will be somewhat restricted. If it is desired to adapt the waist band to fit more snugly, then a similar adjustment of the other tab 12 will be effected. However, inasmuch as the tabs are connected with the elastic tapes 11, the adjustable connections will yield so that the waist band will expand and contract in conformity with the body movements of the wearer.

It will be evident from the foregoing that a relatively wide latitude of adjustment is provided for and that substantially the entire waist band of the garment will fit snugly and smoothly to the body of the wearer regardless of the adjustments effected. It will likewise be evident that inasmuch as the elastic tape 11 is of a length less than the depth of the pocket 9 and is wholly received therein when the corresponding tab 12 is disengaged from the stud members of the snap fasteners, there will be no likelihood of mutilation of the elastic tape while the garment is being laundered. Likewise, it is more or less protected by the walls of the pocket in which it is housed for the greater portion of its length even when the garment is adjusted as shown in Figures 3 and 4.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is:

A garment including a waist band having inner and outer plies, the outer ply having a portion turned in and free from the inner ply to provide an opening constituting an entrance to a pocket between the plies, a strip of elastic extending longitudinally in said pocket and secured at its inner end between the plies, said elastic strip being of a length to normally dispose it entirely within the pocket, fastener members secured to the outer face of said waist band in spaced relation to the entrance to said pocket and spaced from each other longitudinally of the waist band, and a tab of non-elastic material secured to the outer end of said elastic strip and extending longitudinally therefrom out of the open end of the pocket and adapted to be releasably engaged with a selected one of said fastener members and retain a portion of the waist band folded inwardly.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

IRVIN BLOOMENTHAL. [L. S.]