Jan. 23, 1934. M. S. ERLANGER 1,944,416

GARMENT

Filed Dec. 23, 1932

Fig. 1,

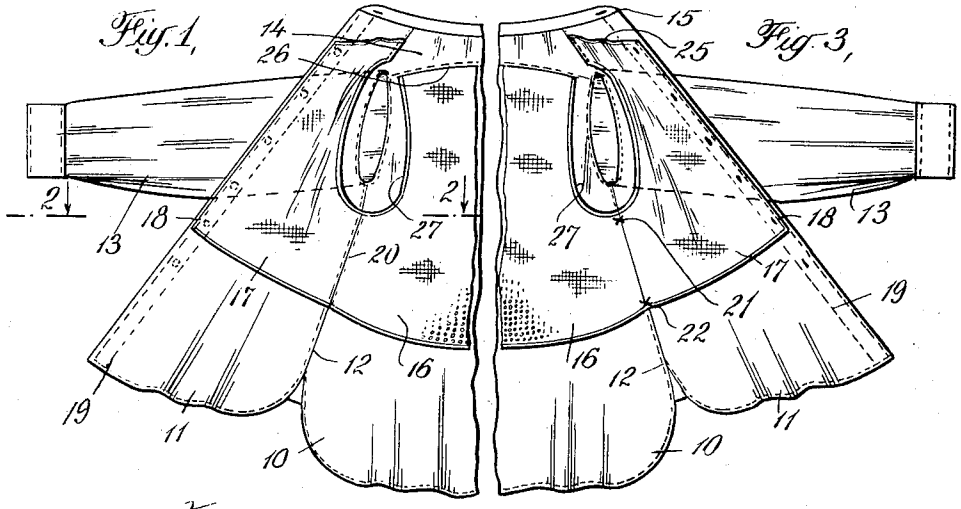


Fig. 3,

Fig. 2,

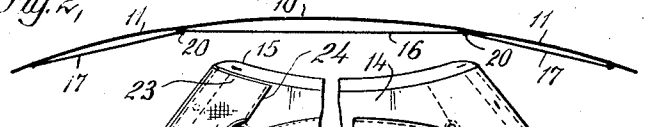


Fig. 4,

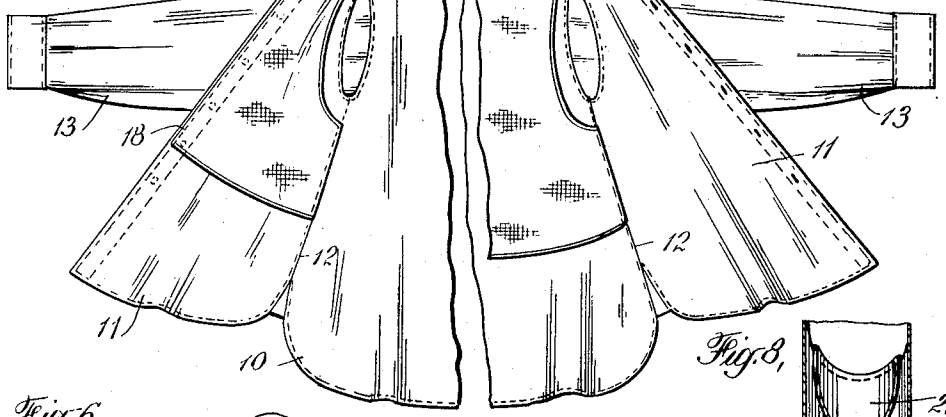


Fig. 5,

Fig. 8,

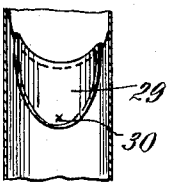


Fig. 6,

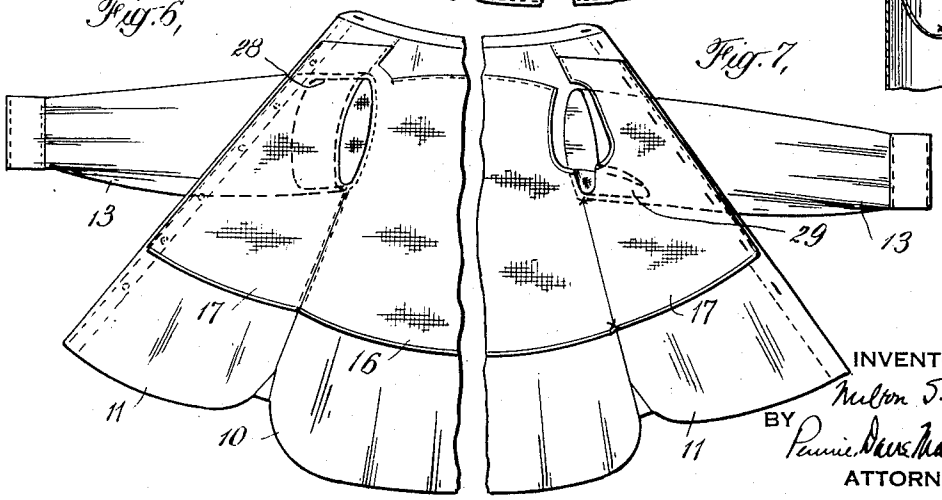


Fig. 7,

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1,944,416

GARMENT

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Application December 23, 1932
Serial No. 648,551

3 Claims. (Cl. 2—115)

This invention relates to body garments, such as shirts and the like, and is concerned more particularly with a garment of this type provided with a lining which performs all or part of the functions of an undershirt depending on the form of the lining. While the principles of the invention may be utilized in making garments of different types, for purposes of explanation, a garment embodying the invention and taking the form of a combined shirt and undershirt will be described in detail, but it is to be understood that the utility of the invention is not restricted to any particular form of body garment, although the shirt type is preferred.

The new shirt includes an outer member of any desired construction, but preferably made up of a back, front portions, a yoke, and sleeves. The back and front portions may be secured together in the usual way by side seams extending down from the armholes, and the free edges of the front portions are provided with buttons and buttonholes so as to provide a front opening. The yoke lies at the top of the back and is connected thereto. It is also attached at its ends to the front portions. The top of the garment may be provided with either the usual neckband or a collar.

Within this outer member is a lining preferably made of a porous absorbent material, and this lining may extend circumferentially throughout the entire garment or it may cover the inner surface of the back only or the inner surfaces of one or both front portions. The lining preferably extends down to or only slightly beyond the waistline and it is attached to the outer shirt at spaced places. If the lining covers only the back of the shirt, it extends preferably from one side seam of the shirt to the other and is connected to the shirt along the side seams either by continuous rows of stitching or by tacking at spaced points. The top of the lining may then extend to the bottom or to the top of the yoke. In case the lining covers only the front portions of the shirt, it is preferably secured thereto along the free edges of the front portions and also along the side seams. In any case, the lining is narrower than that portion of the shirt which it covers, that is, the distance measured horizontally along the lining from one place of attachment to the adjacent place of attachment is less than the corresponding distance measured along the shirt.

By making the lining of less width than that portion of the shirt covered by it, air pockets are formed between the lining and the outer shirt, and as a consequence, movements of the wearer produce a circulation of air between the lining and the outer shirt, the two parts of the garment having somewhat the effect of a bellows. This circulation of air, together with the absorbent character of the lining, makes the new garment much more comfortable to wear than a separate shirt and undershirt. In addition, the new garment is much more convenient to put on and take off, and the undershirt, being held in place by the outer shirt, cannot pull up or become bunched together with consequent discomfort to the wearer.

In garments to be worn in temperate climates, a complete lining will ordinarily be used; that is, the lining will cover both the back and front portions of the shirt, but a garment to be worn in hotter climates may be made with either a back lining or a front lining, the form employed being dependent to some extent on the use of the garment. A shirt of the new type to be worn out of doors and under a coat will preferably have the lining in the back only, the lining thus absorbing perspiration from the back. For somewhat more formal occasions on which the wearer wears a coat but no vest, a shirt of the new type having only a front lining will be preferred since the front lining gives the wearer the appearance of having an undershirt.

The lining of the new garment in any of the forms described may include portions extending into the sleeves either as short sleeves or as tabs which enter the lower portions of the sleeves and act as a protection against perspiration.

For a better understanding of the invention, reference may be had to the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 is a view of the interior of a portion of the new garment showing one method of attaching the lining in position;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing another method of attaching the lining;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing the garment provided with a front lining only;

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing a garment having a back lining only;

Figs. 6 and 7 are views similar to Figs. 1 and 3 but illustrating linings of modified construction having portions entering the sleeves; and

Fig. 8 is sectional view of a sleeve showing the manner of attaching the sleeve extension illustrated in Fig. 7.

In the drawings, the new garment is illustrated in the form of a shirt of the coat type, the shirt having a back 10 and front portions 11 connected to the back by side seams 12. The shirt is also provided with the usual sleeves 13 and yoke 14, the yoke being connected at its lower edge to the top of the back and at its end edges to the front portions near their upper end. At the top, the garment is illustrated as provided with a neckband 15 and it is to be understood that this

neckband may be either of the type used with a detachable collar or of the kind employed with a collar permanently attached to the shirt as desired.

The garment illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3 includes an undershirt or lining which comprises a portion 16 covering the back and portions 17 covering the front members of the shirt. The lining is secured along its lateral margins 18 to the edges of the front portions of the shirt, and, for this purpose, the edges of the lining may be stitched under the strips 19 with which the free edges of the front portions of the shirt are customarily provided or may terminate at the edges of the strips. The back and front parts of the lining are then secured to the outer shirt along the side seams either by rows of stitching 20, as shown in Fig. 1, or by being tacked thereto at spaced points 21 and 22, as illustrated in Fig. 3. The top of each front portion of the lining may extend up to the neckband as illustrated at 23 in Fig. 4 with the edge 24 secured to one end of the yoke, or the top of the front part of the lining may be cut away and suitably finished with tape, hem, etc., as indicated at 25, Fig. 3, the latter arrangement causing the lining to simulate the ordinary appearance of an undershirt at this point. The back part 16 of the lining may either extend to the lower edge 26 of the yoke as shown in Fig. 1, or extend entirely across the yoke to the neckband.

The lining has enlarged armholes, as indicated at 27, formed partly in the back and partly in the front parts of the lining, or the lining may have sleeves 28 entering the shirt sleeves, or extensions 29 which enter the lower portion of each shirt sleeve and serve merely as perspiration shields. When such shield extensions are employed, they may be free of the shirt sleeves at their lower ends or may be tacked thereto, as indicated at 30, the latter arrangement being preferred.

The lining in all of its forms is preferably made of a porous absorbent material which may be woven or knitted, and it is attached to the outer member of the new garment at spaced points. Thus, the lining is anchored in place and cannot become twisted about the body of the wearer and at the same time, since it is substantially smaller than the outer member of the garment, air spaces between the lining and the outer garment are provided so that the movements of the wearer produce a bellows actions which promotes circulation of air with resultant cooling action. The use of the new garment makes an undershirt unnecessary and the new combined garment is comfortable and sightly, whereas a shirt worn without an undergarment sticks to the body when the wearer perspires and is both uncomfortable and unpleasant in appearance. Also, since the lining of the new garment extends down to or only slightly below the waistline, the lining is much cooler than a separate undershirt which necessarily has a portion extending a substantial distance below the waistline.

While the garment illustrated contains an outer member in the form of a shirt of the coat type, it will be understood that the attached lining may be employed in outer members of different constructions, as, for example, shirts which have either a stiff or soft bosom having an opening in the back instead of in the front. In such garments, in which there is no front opening extending from top to bottom, as in the garment illustrated, the lining may be continuous across the front so as to resemble the portion 16 in the back of the coat type of garment.

I claim:

1. A body garment which comprises an outer shirt including a main section, two minor sections, said minor sections being united to the main section along its vertical side edges and having free edges defining an opening and adapted to be connected together when the garment is being worn, a neckband connected to said sections at the top thereof and adapted to have a collar attached thereto, and sleeves attached to said sections along the vertical side edges of the main section, and an undershirt inside the outer shirt and made up of sections the widthwise dimensions of which are substantially the same as the sections of the outer shirt which they underlie, the sections of the undershirt being connected to the outer shirt along the vertical side edges of the main section thereof and along the free edges of the minor sections thereof, said undershirt extending along the front of the outer shirt from a point only slightly below the waistline substantially to the lower edge of said neckband.

2. A body garment which comprises an outer garment made up of sections and including sleeves, a neckband to which a collar may be attached, and a yoke extending downward from the neckband in the top of the outer shirt, said outer shirt having side seams by which said sections are connected together, said side seams extending down the sides of the shirt from the armholes opening into the sleeves, said outer shirt also having a front opening with marginal side portions defining said opening, and an undershirt inside the outer shirt and comprising sections of material secured to said outer shirt along said side seams and along said marginal side portions, said undershirt having an extension between said armholes which is connected to said yoke and other extensions connected to the ends of the yoke above said armholes, the portions of said undershirt along said marginal side portions of said outer shirt extending substantially to the lower edge of said neckband.

3. A body garment which comprises an outer garment made up of sections and including sleeves a neckband to which a collar may be attached, and a yoke extending downward from the neckband in the top of the outer shirt, said outer shirt having side seams by which said sections are connected together, said side seams extending down the sides of the shirt from the armholes opening into the sleeves, said outer shirt also having a front opening with marginal side portions defining said opening, and an undershirt inside the outer shirt and comprising sections of material secured to said outer shirt along said side seams and along said marginal side portions, said undershirt having an extension between said armholes which is connected to said yoke and other extensions connected to the ends of the yoke above said armholes, the portions of said undershirt along said marginal side portions of said outer shirt extending substantially to the lower edge of said neckband, said undershirt extending to the edges of said armhole openings and having portions entering said sleeves.

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