Oct. 20, 1964 TAKAKO SAKURAI 3,153,243

TRUNKS, DRAWERS AND THE METHOD OF MAKING SAME

Filed May 3, 1962

FIG.1

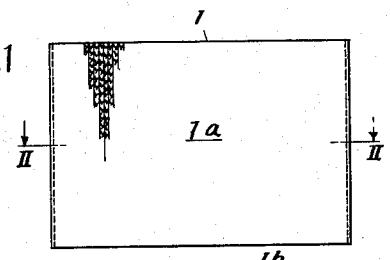


FIG.2

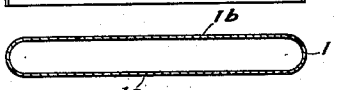


FIG.3

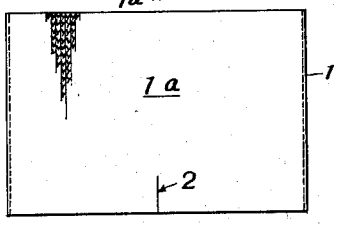


FIG.4

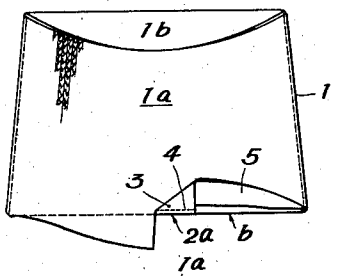


FIG.5

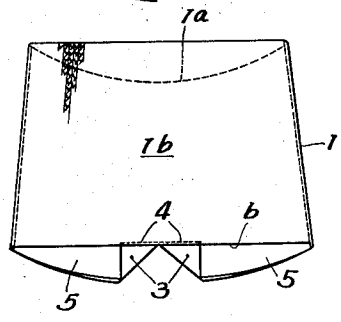


FIG.6

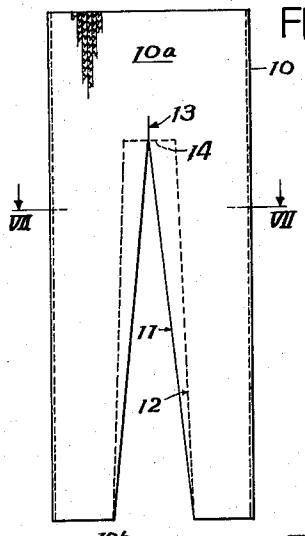


FIG.7

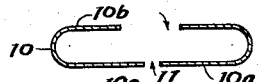
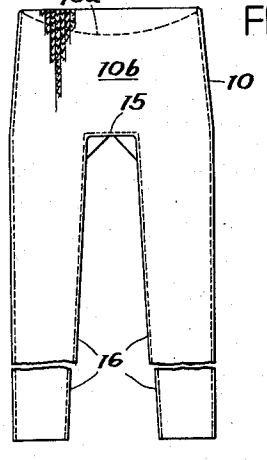


FIG.8



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TRUNKS, DRAWERS AND THE METHOD OF MAKING SAME

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6 Claims. (Cl. 2—224)

This invention relates to trunks, drawers and the like. In known trunks or drawers, the rear stuff is higher than the front one, and in order to have enough room for a hip, another patch of cloth is supplied for a gusset. Their manufacture thus requires much time and trouble in cutting and sewing and in preparation of such additional stuff for a gusset.

An object of the present invention is to provide trunks, drawers or the like in which such a gusset is not used.

Another object of this invention is to provide trunks, drawers and the like, the cutting of which is very simple.

A further object of this invention is to provide trunks, drawers or the like which have much smaller sewn portions than known types, the work of sewing them being far easier and simpler.

With these objects in view, the present invention provides trunks, drawers or the like in which the front of material of cylindrical form has a short straight slit cut in at its bottom along the vertical center line thereof. This slit is opened, and its edge on either side turned back inside and placed on and sewed to the lower edge of the rear of the material. Thus the rear is made higher than the front by the length of the slit.

According to the present invention, the rear of trunks, drawers or the like is given enough height for the hip by means of merely cutting and sewing a slit. No additional patch of stuff is used for a gusset, and not only is the cutting and sewing of material far more simplified but the cutting loss of material is zero, enabling the most desirable and economical sort of mass-production.

Other and the further objects of the present invention will become apparent from the following specifications and claims taken together with the accompanying drawings in which is shown the preferred embodiment of the trunks and the drawers according to the present invention.

FIGS. 1–5 show the process of making trunks embodying the present invention.

FIG. 1 is a front view of material having cylindrical form;

FIG. 2 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line II—II;

FIG. 3 is a front view of the material with a slit cut in;

FIG. 4 is a front view of trunks with the right slit portion sewed to the bottom of the rear stuff, and

FIG. 5 is a back view of finished trunks.

FIGS. 6–8 show an embodiment of drawers according to the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a front view of material having a slit cut in;

FIG. 7 is a horizontal sectional view of the same taken of the line VII—VII, and

FIG. 8 is a back view of finished drawers.

First, an embodiment of trunks according to this invention, which is shown in FIGS. 1–5, will be described.

Material used here is knit or woven stuff, which has a cylindrical form conforming to the size of trunks to be made. For knit stuff it is desirable to use a cylindrically knit one as it is, and when woven stuff is used, both ends are sewn together to give it cylindrical form. FIGS. 1 and 2 show the cylindrical material **1** thus formed; **1***a* indicates the front of trunks and **1***b* indicates the rear thereof. Along the vertical center line of the front **1***a* is cut a straight slit **2** of suitable length as shown in FIG. 3. This slit can be easily cut with scissors.

When the front **1***a* is pulled down ,the lower part thereof protrudes beyond the lower hem of the rear **1***b*.

Each of side portions **3**, **3** of the slit **2** is turned back inside with its slit edge **2***a* placed on the lower hem *b* of the rear **1***b* as shown in FIG. 4. The overlapped part is sewn together along the slit edge **2***a* and the lower hem *b* with a thread **4**. FIG. 4, shows the case of the right side portion **3** only but it is same with the left side portion **3**.

Thus the slit **2** being cut in at the bottom of the front **1***a* and the side portions **3**, **3** thereof being opened right and left and sewed to the lower hem *b* of the rear **1***b*, the front **1***a* becomes lower than the rear **1***b* by the length of the slit **2**, giving the rear **1***b* enough room for a hip to get in comfortably.

The side portions **3**, **3** of the slit **2** being turned back inside and the slit edges **2***a* being sewed thereto along the lower hem *b*, there form cylindrical portions **5**, **5** for legs.

Second, an embodiment of drawers according to the present invention, shown in FIGS. 6–8, will be described.

Material used in this is knit or woven stuff, just as in the case of trunks above described, and has a cylindical shape long of the vertical axis.

At the lower part of the front **10***a* of this cylindrical stuff **10** is formed a cut **11** of longitudinally isosceles triangle shape and at the lower part of the rear **10***b* is formed a cut **12** of longitudinally long trapezoid shape opposite to the cut **11**.

Along the center line of the front **10***a* a short straight slit **13** is cut from the apex of the triangular cut **11** upward. Each edge of the slit is turned back inside, placed on the upper side of the cut **12** of trapezoid shape and sewn thereto with a thread **15**.

The method of sewing is the same as with the trunks described above. Then the triangular cut **11** and the trapezoid cut **12** are sewn together so as to form cylindrical parts for legs, as shown in FIG. 8.

Thus the finished drawers, having the rear **10***b* higher than the front **10***a* by the length of the slit **13**, are given enough room for a hip, as in the case of the aforesaid trunks.

It is thought that the invention and its advantages will be understood from the foregoing description and it is apparent that various changes may be made in the forms, construction and arrangement of the parts without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, the form hereinbefore described and illustrated in the drawings being merely preferred embodiments thereof.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. An article of clothing in the form of trunks, drawers or the like, comprising:

a cylindrical length of material having top and bottom ends and a side wall, and having a straight slit cut in the wall adjacent the bottom end parallel to the longitudinal cylinder axis, the edges forming the slit being turned back from each other and inwardly; a hemmed edge formed along a portion of the lower end of said cylinder diametrically opposite said slit; and thread means stitching the edges forming the slit to the hemmed edge.

2. A method of making an article of clothing such as trunks, drawers, or the like, comprising the steps of cutting a length of tubular material having an upper and a lower end, a portion of the wall defining a front surface, so that the upper edges are substantially transverse to the longitudinal direction of the tubular length; cutting a straight slit at the front of the lower end of the length of tubular material and along the vertical center line thereof; turning back in an inward direction the side portions of said slit; and attaching the edges of said slit to the central lower portion of the rear of said material.

3. A method of making an article of clothing, comprising the steps of: cutting a tubular length of material to have a rear edge substantially transverse to and bisected by a longitudinal center plane of the tubular length, and a front edge; cutting in the length of tubular material a straight slit which passes through the front edge along said longitudinal center plane and which is substantially opposite said rear edge; turning the side edges of said slit inwardly toward said rear edge; and joining said side edges to said rear edge.

4. A method as defined in claim 3, wherein the front edge is formed by cutting the tubular length of material substantially transversely of the longitudinal direction thereof.

5. A method as defined in claim 3 wherein said front edge is formed by cutting a triangular cutout in said material and said rear edge is formed by cutting a trapezoidal cutout in said material and opposite said triangular cutout, said rear edge being one side of the trapezoidal cutout.

6. A one-piece article of clothing comprising a single

piece of material defining a tubular seamless body encircling portion having an axis, and an axially adjacent bifurcated leg encircling portion, said bifurcated portion including first and second edges on a first side of the article, said edges ending at a common point and a slit extending therefrom into said body encircling portion parallel to said axis, the edges of the slit being folded inwardly therefrom, and further having a cutout portion on a second side, opposite the first side, including a second edge substantially transverse to the axis, and stitching attaching the edges of the slit to the second edge.

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