June 30, 1942. D. SEGELIN ET AL 2,288,212

CREASE CONSTRUCTION FOR TROUSERS

Filed Aug. 1, 1939

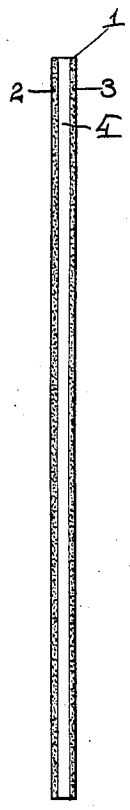


FIG. 3

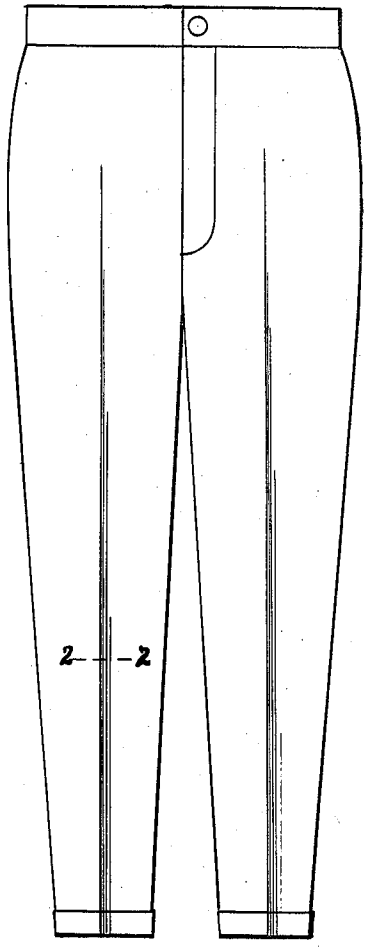


FIG 1

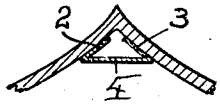


FIG 2

INVENTORS
DAVID SEGELIN &
SOLOMON SEGELIN

BY

ATTORNEY

Patented June 30, 1942

2,288,212

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,288,212

CREASE CONSTRUCTION FOR TROUSERS

David Segelin and Solomon Segelin,
Rochester, N. Y.

Application August 1, 1939, Serial No. 287,770

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—231)

This invention relates to the formation of creases especially in trousers and has for its principal object to provide such a crease with a novel crease shaping and maintaining tape which will shape and hold the crease in its natural form in any kind of fabric.

This object and attendant advantages will become more readily apparent from the detailed description of the invention which follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a pair of trousers embodying my novel crease shaping and maintaining structure.

Figure 2 is an enlarged cross section of the crease taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a plan view of the tape used for permanently fixing and shaping the crease.

In the novel crease construction forming the subject matter of our present invention we have overcome an objection inherent to all permanent crease structures that are permanently fixed, namely the inability to readily reshape the crease into its original form after the crease has been destroyed in the cleaning or washing of the garment. Furthermore we have provided a crease with means which not only make it retain its shape but which shape the crease by stiffening the sides thereof while keeping the crease proper in its original flexible form.

For this purpose we employ a tape 1 which is coated on the under side along the edges with two strips of adhesives 2 and 3 which are spaced by an uncoated central strip 4. The adhesive coating used is preferably of the type which is normally dry and non-adhesive and requires the application of heat to make it adhesive. For this purpose a properly heated iron is used in the application of the tape.

As illustrated in the section illustrated in Figure 2 the tape 1 is placed over the back of the crease so that the coated surface of the strips 2 and 3 thereof cover a predetermined area of the fabric on each side of the crease leaving the crease proper uncovered. The heat applied to the tape thus causes the adhesive of the coated areas to liquify and permeate the surface of the fabric so that on the cooling of the adhesive it will have firmly joined the tape to the fabric. The adhesive coating transferred from the tape to the fabric has the effect of slightly stiffening the fabric portion to which the tape is attached and thus accentuates the flexibility of the crease proper which is located between the attached portions of the tape.

The uncoated connecting portion of the tape is preferably spaced from the crease proper and is made wide enough so as not to affect the flexibility thereof. To accomplish this and at the same time have it provide a bracing effect between the sides of the crease, the uncoated area of the tape is folded over the back of the attached portions of the tape to connect the outer edges of the attached portions of the tape. In this way any lateral strain in the garment is transmitted from one side of the crease to the other thru the uncoated portion of the tape which keeps the crease from pulling out.

Stiffening the sides of the crease by means of the tape provides a flexible line in the garment between them even after the crease has been destroyed. This feature is extremely important because it enables the presser to quickly find the original location and line of direction of the crease and all he needs to do is to fold the garment between the stiffened strips of the crease retaining tape and the crease will be automatically located and formed in the proper place on the ironing thereof.

While we have described our invention specifically it is to be understood that we do not limit ourselves to such precise construction, but consider that we are at liberty to make such changes and alterations as fairly come within the scope of the appended claim.

We claim:

In combination with a creased garment, of a tape, adhesive covered areas along the edges of said tape attached to the back of the garment on each side of its crease, and an uncoated area intermediate the edges of said tape bridging the back of the garment crease at the rear of the coated areas of the tape.

DAVID SEGELIN.
SOLOMON SEGELIN.