

March 16, 1948.

W. W. ARTZT

2,437,988

GARMENT

Filed July 12, 1945

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

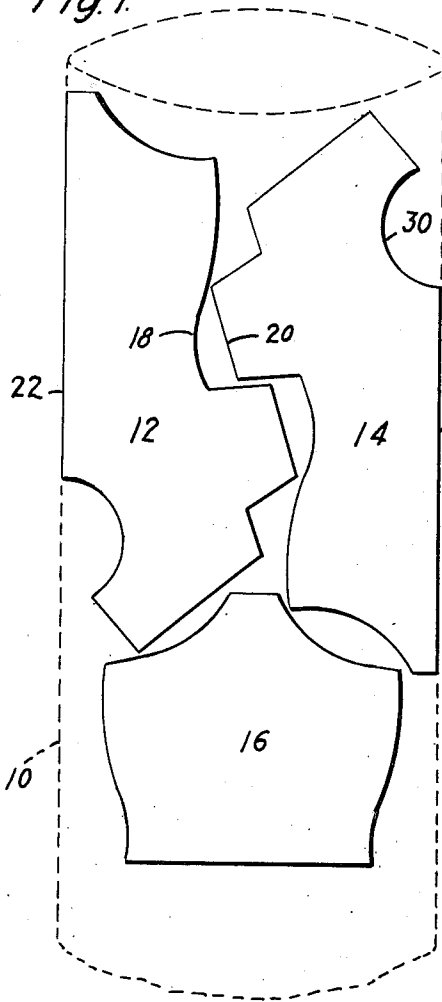


Fig. 2.

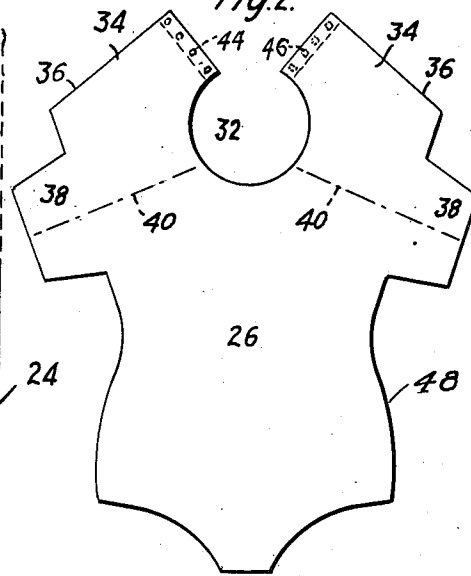


Fig. 3.

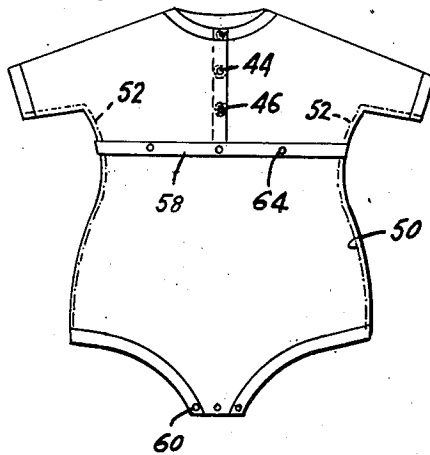
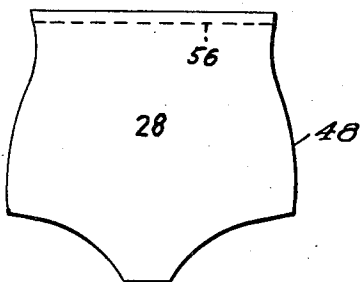


Fig. 4.



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 5.

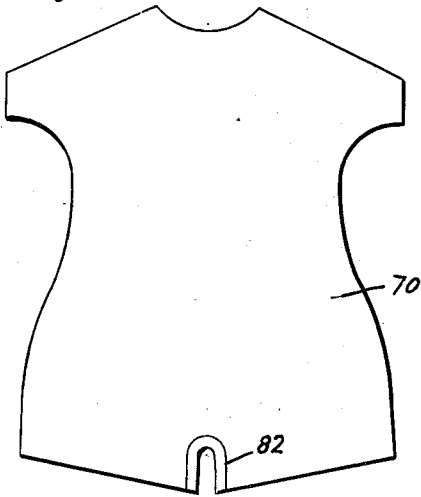


Fig. 6.

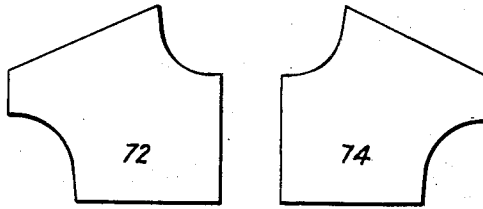


Fig. 7.

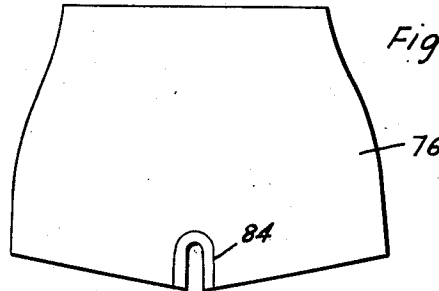


Fig. 9.

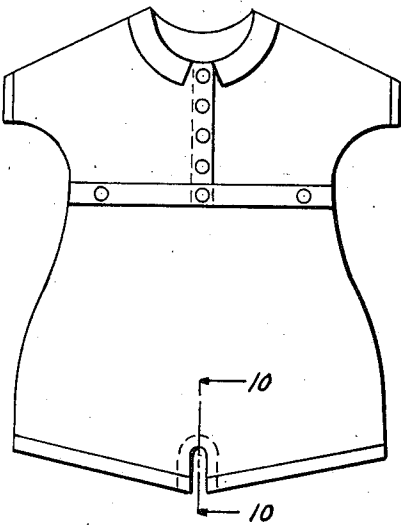


Fig. 8.

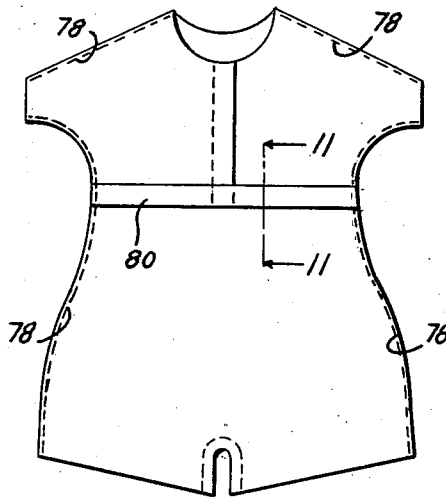


Fig. 10.

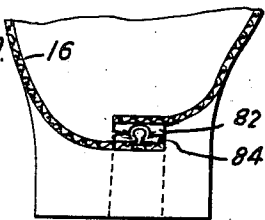
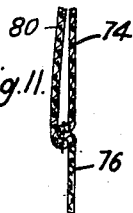


Fig. 11.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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GARMENT

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by mesne assignments, to Lisle Mills, Inc.,  
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3 Claims. (Cl. 2—80)

1

This invention relates to improvements in garments and the method of making the same and particularly to garments for infants generally known as rompers or creepers.

One of the objects of the present invention resides in a novel method of making garments of the character indicated which eliminates certain steps necessary in the prior methods of making of such garments.

Another object resides in the provision of a garment which will fit more comfortably than garments of this character heretofore made.

Another object resides in the provision of a garment wherein the entire back and the upper front portion are made of a single piece of material.

A further object resides in the provision of a garment which can be readily applied and removed from the infant.

A still further object resides in the provision of a garment which is neat when worn and which has the appearance of a separate jacket and body.

The features of the garment of the present invention may be employed in garments such as suits, overalls and the like for older children. When so employed slight modifications, as will be described in detail hereinafter, may be made which will result in many advantages over such garments as at present made.

In garments for older children, particularly for boys who have reached the age where they are able, without assistance, to attend to their own toilet, a fly is generally provided by forming a slit or opening in the front of the garment immediately above the crotch and it is customary in such garments to eliminate fastening means for the fly. When the wearer sits or spreads his legs the fly has a tendency to open and expose the child's undergarments. In such structures also when the child desires to attend to its natural needs, the lower portion of the garment is unfastened at the waist and lowered, resulting in soiling the garment in many instances.

In such prior structures, because of the necessity of dropping the rear lower portion of the garment it is necessary that the upper edge of the lower portion be removably secured to the lower edge of the waist section, which in many instances results in exposure of the child's body or undergarments at the waist due to separation of the sections because of stretching of the fabric or loss of buttons or other fastening means.

One of the objects of the modified form of the present invention resides in the provision of a

2

garment of the character indicated wherein all of the aforesaid objections are eliminated.

Another object provided by the modified form resides in the provision of a fly construction in the crotch of the garment which will remain closed regardless of the activity of the wearer and which readily can be opened by the boy to attend to either of his natural needs, and wherein the rear lower section of the garment readily can be raised whereby to prevent soiling.

Another object provided by the modified form resides in the provision of a fly formed in the crotch portion and wherein the crotch and inner sections of the legs are removably secured to each other, whereby when the garment is worn the fly is invisible.

Other and further objects of the present invention will be manifest from the following description and the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a section of a piece of material from which blanks for garments of the present invention may be cut;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of a blank from which the entire back panel and the upper portion of the garment is formed;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the completed garment;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the lower front portion of the garment;

Fig. 5 is a rear view of the back panel of a modified form of garment;

Fig. 6 is a front view of the upper sections thereof;

Fig. 7 is an inside view of the lower front section thereof;

Fig. 8 is a rear view of the completed garment;

Fig. 9 is a front view of the completed garment;

Fig. 10 is a sectional view on line 10—10 of Fig. 9; and

Fig. 11 is a sectional view on line 11—11 of Fig. 8.

Referring to the drawings in detail and first of all to the form shown in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive. In Fig. 1 there is illustrated a flat tubular piece of fabric 10, which preferably is knitted material, from which garments of the present invention are to be made.

Identical patterns 12 and 14 are laid on the fabric in interlocking relation in the manner illustrated whereby to occupy the least space in the fabric to avoid waste. On the same piece of fabric immediately below the patterns 12 and 14 a third pattern 16 is laid.

The tubular fabric is then cut along the inside edges 18 and 20 of the patterns 12 and 14 respec-

3

tively and around the entire edge of the pattern 16. The fabric lying under the straight edges 22 and 24, of course, are not cut as these edges are in alignment with the side folds of the fabric.

After cutting the fabric in the manner just described the section under the pattern 12 when opened along the side fold of the fabric will be in the form of a blank 26 shown in Fig. 2 from which a garment is to be made. The fabric under the pattern 14 will form a similar blank for another garment. The fabric under the pattern 16 will form two blanks, such as blank 28 shown in Fig. 4 which forms the lower front piece of a garment, as will be described in detail hereinafter. The blank 26, as will be seen from Fig. 2 is provided with a neck opening 32 and a pair of upper wings 34 each having a straight edge 36. A lower pair of wings 38 are also provided. The wings of each pair extend substantially radially of the neck opening.

In the blank 26 when the upper portion, that is, the portion lying above the longitudinal center line of each of the lower wings 38, is folded along the dotted lines 40, the lower wings 38 form the shoulders and sleeves of the garment and the upper wings 34 each form a half of the front waist portion while the cut out 30 forms the neck opening as illustrated in Fig. 3.

It will be noted that the edges 36 of the projecting wings 34 will lie in overlapping alignment on the front of the garment. One of these edges is provided with button holes 44 and the other with buttons 46 whereby to close the front of the vest. It will be noted also that the neck opening is formed so that when the blank is folded in the manner described the front of the neck opening will be lower than the back of the opening, which is desired in garments of this character. This is because the fold lines 40 meet the neck opening at points below the center line, which is illustrated in Fig. 2 is substantially at the line of bisectors of each of the lower quarters of the substantial circle which defines the neck opening.

After folding the blank 26 in the manner described the blank 28 is laid on the lower portion of the blank 26 and stitched thereto along the sides 48 as indicated by dot and dash lines 50. The upper portion of the front of the garment is completed by stitching along the dot and dash lines 52, which stitching forms the closure seam for the sleeves and the sides of the garment.

The lower front section 28, before the same is stitched in place, may have its upper edge folded over on the dotted line 56 whereby to form a false belt 58, as shown in Fig. 3.

Snap fasteners 60 or other fastening means are secured to the crotch of the garment whereby the lower portion may be readily opened to facilitate removal and renewal of diapers. As will be noted when the fasteners 60 are opened the actual opening provided includes both leg openings which provide a full and ample opening for folding back of the lower portion of the garment when desired.

Buttons 64 or other fastening means may be provided on or adjacent the lower edge of each of the front waist halves and buttonholes provided for these buttons in or under the false belt 58.

As will be seen from the drawing and the foregoing description the entire back of the garment is in one piece and is free of any seams, folds or buttons whereby to provide a smooth rear or back portion for greater comfort for the

4

infant when lying on its back. It will also be seen that the sleeves of the garment slope downwardly because of the position of the folds 40. This too provides for greater comfort and neater appearance of the garment than is possible with garments with straight shoulders as made by prior methods.

The garment illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive is readily applied to an infant by merely opening the buttons 46 and 64, laying the garment on a table or bed, placing the infant in the garment feet first and then placing the infant's arms in the sleeves and fastening the buttons. The garment is removed in the same manner. This method of applying the garment has many advantages over the former methods wherein the garment is pulled over the head of the infant, in that when the garment is wet or damp it does not contact the head of the infant. It also has the advantage that the garment can be applied to the infant by one individual without any assistance.

It is to be understood that the garment may be made without sleeves, if so desired, in which case the tubular material 10 employed in forming the blanks may be of smaller diameter.

Referring now to the form of garment illustrated in Figs. 5 to 11 inclusive wherein a garment for an older child is illustrated, a back panel 70 (Fig. 5) is provided in the same manner as the back panel 26 of Figs. 1 and 2. In this form the upper front of the waist may be formed separately as shown in Fig. 6, but it is to be understood that the back panel and upper front of the waist may be made of a single piece of fabric as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The garment of Figs. 5 to 11 inclusive comprises the single back panel 70, sections 72 and 74 of the upper front waist section and a lower front section 76 all cut from a suitable piece of fabric. The sections 72, 74 and 76 are then superimposed on the back panel 70 and stitched along the side and top edges as indicated at 78 whereby to complete the garment.

A false belt 80 may be applied to the garment to give the same a decorative effect. In stitching the belt in place, as will be seen from Fig. 11 the top edge of the lower front section, the lower edge of the waist sections 72 and 74 and the lower edge of the belt section 80 are brought together and stitched to each other with the seam on the outside of the garment and inside of the belt whereby to provide the greatest comfort for the wearer and whereby the seam thus formed is invisible.

A combination crotch and fly portion of the garment is provided by stitching a strip of material 82, having a plurality of female members of a fastening means, along the inside wall of the rear panel which eventually will correspond to one seam of the inner central section of the crotch and leg portions, as shown in Fig. 5, and a complementary strip of material 84, having a corresponding number of male members of a fastening means, is attached along the inside wall of the front section which, will eventually correspond to the over-lapping seam of the inner central portion of the leg portions. The fastening means may be the conventional "snap fasteners" or may be a sliding fastener generally known as "zippers" or any other convenient fastening means may be employed.

The strips 82 and 84 are brought into overlapping relation and the fastening means secured in the manner shown in Fig. 10.

As will be seen from Fig. 8 the combined crotch and fly are in the form of an inverted

5

U and have the appearance of a garment with a pair of legs without any fly being visible.

It will also be seen from the foregoing that the fly can readily be opened to attend to the natural needs of the wearer and if desired when the fly is opened the entire lower back section can be raised whereby to attend to the further natural needs of the wearer.

The entire garment of Figs. 5 to 11 inclusive preferably is made of knitted material with the ribs running longitudinally of the garment to provide the necessary transverse elasticity. The false belt likewise preferably is of the same material whereby to provide for transverse stretching or elasticity at the waist of the garment.

The garment of Figs. 5 to 11 inclusive is applied to the wearer by merely opening the buttons at the waist and stepping into the lower section.

The garments of the present invention has been found to possess greater comfort and greater convenience to the wearer.

In addition to the objects and advantages of the garments of the present invention, as hereinbefore set forth, the method of making these garments has other advantages in the economy in the saving of material, the cutting of blanks for a plurality of garments substantially simultaneously and other obvious advantages.

While I have illustrated and described preferred steps of my improved method of making garments of the character indicated and preferred forms of my improved garment, I do not wish to be limited to these specific steps or forms, as obviously various changes and modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

What I claim is:

1. A garment of the class described comprising a single piece of fabric including an entire rear panel and front halves of a waist portion, said panel having a neck opening and being folded upon itself along lines which meet the neck opening at points below the center line thereof whereby said halves will lie on the upper portion of the panel with the adjacent edges in aligned overlapping relation, a lower front portion permanently secured adjacent its side edges to the edges of the lower portion of the panel, said lower front portion having its upper edge folded over upon itself to simulate a front belt portion.

2. A garment of the class described comprising a single piece of fabric including an entire rear body panel extending from leg openings upwardly to a neck opening and shoulders, over the shoulders and downwardly in front of the waist line in the form of split front waist halves, each having their edges parallel and provided with complementary fastening means, said piece having

6

laterally extending portions folded with the shoulders to provide front and rear sleeve portions seamed at the bottom and having a seamless top edge sloping downwardly and outwardly on a straight line from the neck opening centrally atop of the shoulders to the ends of the sleeves, said piece being curved upwardly and outwardly from its bottom edge adjacent its longitudinal center line, and a lower half front body piece being curved upwardly and outwardly from adjacent its longitudinal center line, and being secured to the edges of the rear lower portion of the first piece from points adjacent the upper terminal of the curved portions to the waist line, and complementary separable fastening means carried by the lower edges of the pieces intermediate the curved portions whereby to provide separable leg openings having curved lower edges formed by said curved portions.

3. The method of making a garment of the class described which method comprises forming a blank of fabric having a substantially circular neck opening and a pair of upper and a pair of lower wings extending substantially radially of the neck opening, folding the fabric upon itself along diagonal lines substantially central of the lower pair of wings and extending from opposite points below the transverse center line of the neck opening, whereby to bring the outer edges of the upper pair of wings into aligned overlapping relation to form separable split sections of the front of the waist of the garment and whereby the lower pair of wings will form sleeve portions and the major portion of the blank will form the back of the garment, stitching the adjacent longitudinal edges of the sleeve portions to complete a pair of sleeves, applying a lower front section to the blank, and stitching the side edges of the waist sections and the lower front section to the back, and forming a pair of separable leg openings by securing complementary fastening means to the lower edges of the blank and the lower front section adjacent the center thereof.

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