March 23, 1954

A. M. ITRI

GARMENT

2,672,615

Filed Oct. 31, 1949

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

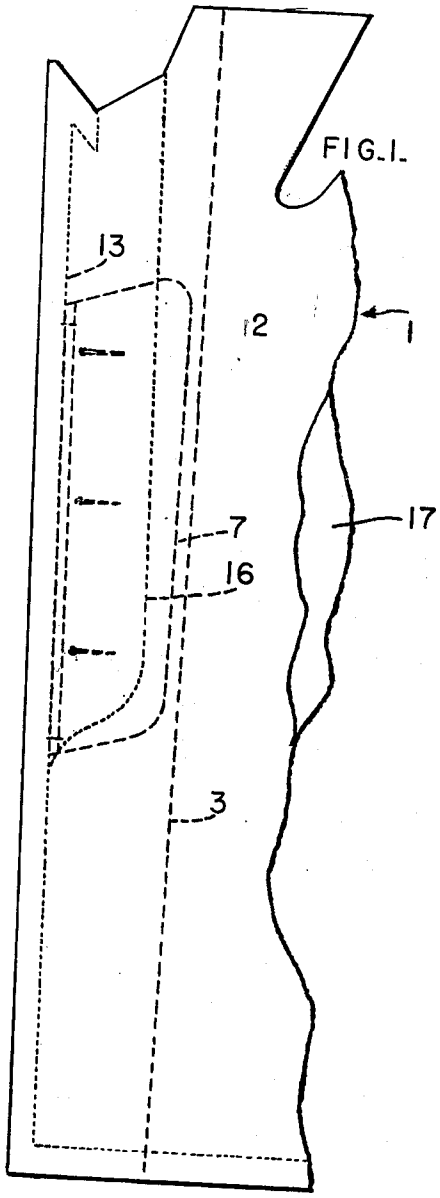
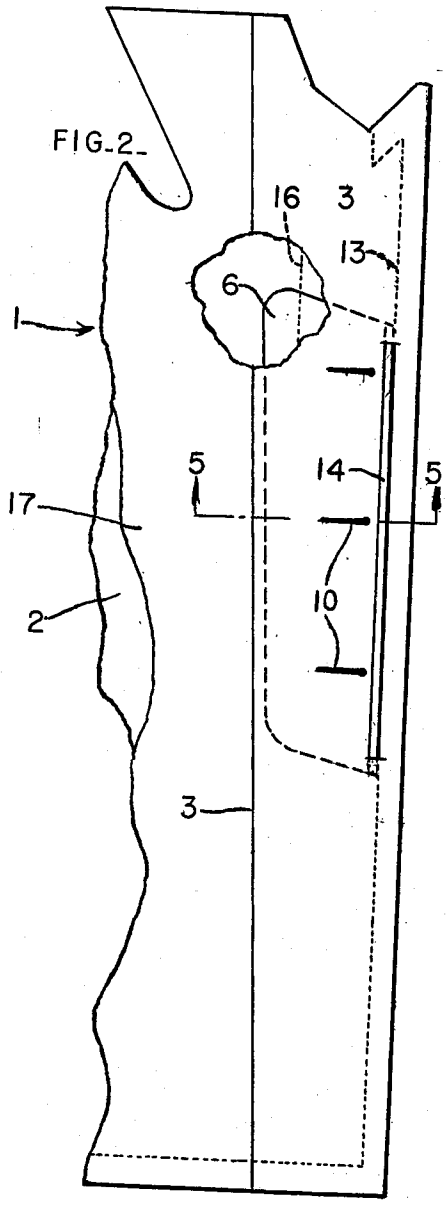


FIG. 2.



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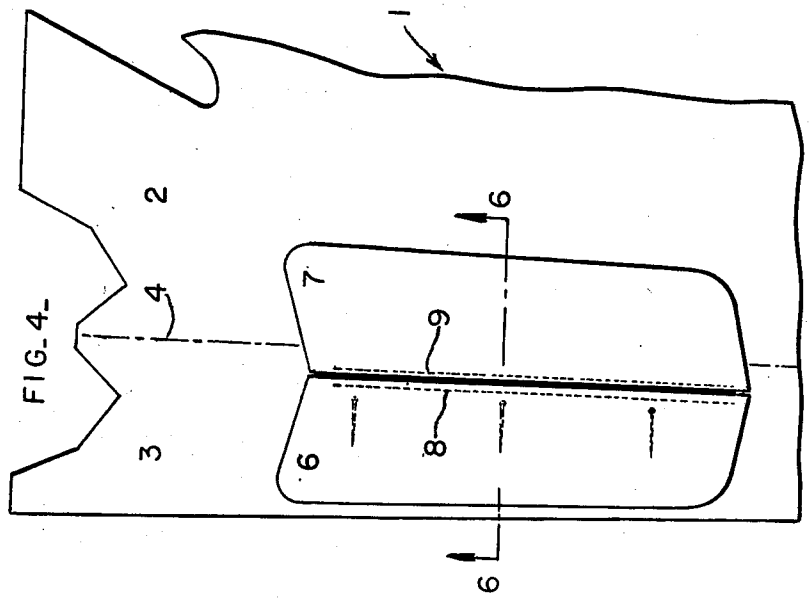


FIG. 4.

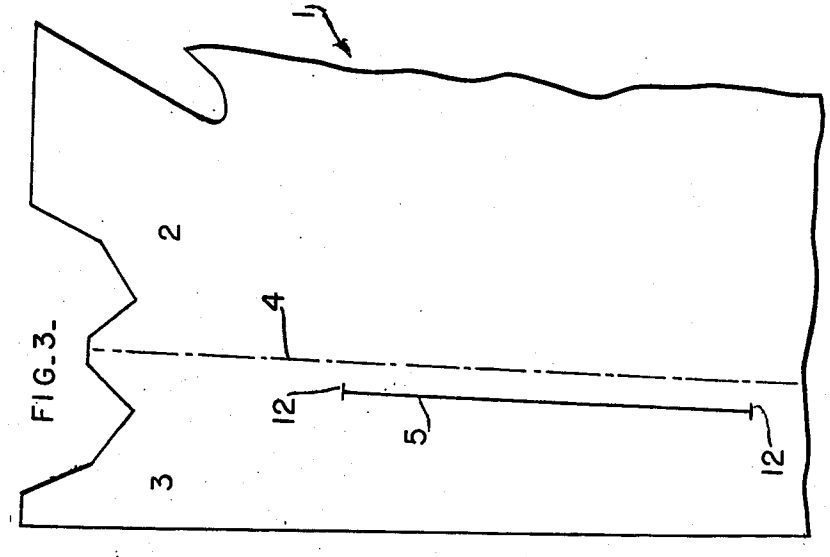


FIG. 3.

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FIG. 5.

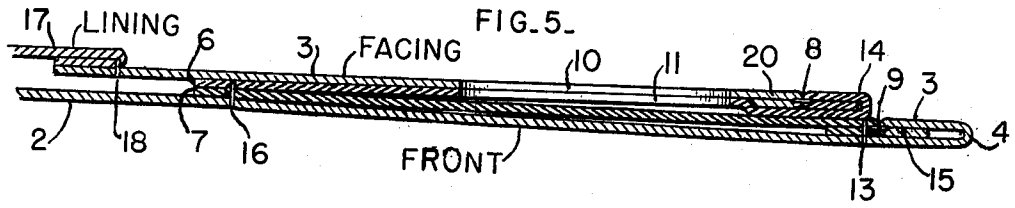


FIG. 6.

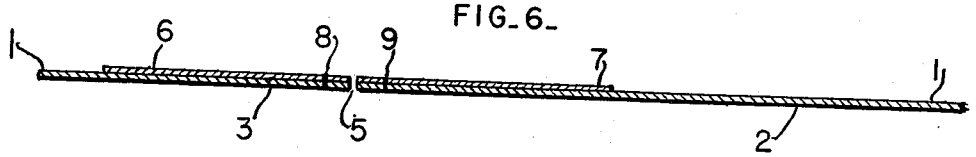
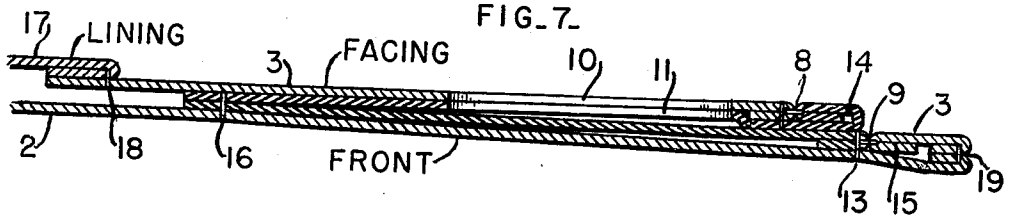


FIG. 7.



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GARMENT

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Application October 31, 1949, Serial No. 124,686

6 Claims. (Cl. 2—96)

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This invention relates to wearing apparel and has particular reference to improvements in overcoats, top coats and the like, which comprise a pair of front sections or panels which are overlapped at the front of the wearer and fastened together by buttons or other separable fasteners to close the garment about the body of the wearer.

It is the primary object of the present invention to improve the construction and appearance of garments of the class just referred to.

In constructing an overcoat it has been common practice to sew a comparatively narrow facing strip in position upon the inner side of the marginal portion of each front section or panel immediately adjacent to and paralleling the free edge thereof, said facing strip extending from the top to the bottom of its front section. Such a garment is described as having a "two-piece" front.

It has also been common practice to leave an intermediate longitudinal portion of the outer edge of the facing strip of one of the front sections unattached to the marginal portion of said front section thereby to provide a fly equipped with buttonholes for engagement with buttons fixed in positions upon the outside of the other front section of the garment on to which other section the first section is laid in closing the garment about the body of the wearer. In this type of garment the free edge of the fly was coincident with the free edge of its front section or panel which was objectionable for the reason that when the front of the garment was buttoned closed the two edges would gape apart thus detracting from the appearance of the garment. A further object of the invention is to obviate this objectionable feature characterizing garments of the type just referred to.

Both of the above described types of coats are known among tailors as being constructed with "two-piece" fronts as distinguished from garments constructed with "one-piece" fronts.

In a coat having a one-piece front the marginal facing upon the inner side of the front section consists of an integral flap extension of the outer front section that is folded sharply and retrorsely into position back of its front section and secured in that position by stitches, thereby to give a closed finished edge to the front section. So far as I know a garment having a one-piece front has never heretofore been made with a fly upon the inner side thereof to be buttoned to the opposite front section of the garment so that the buttons would be hidden from view, although such a garment has long been desired. Therefore, a further object of this invention is to provide such a garment.

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It is also true, so far as I know, that a two-piece front of a coat has never been made with a fly set back from the edge of the front section so that the buttons would be hidden from view more effectively than heretofore by the marginal portion of said front section when the coat was buttoned closed about the body of the wearer. It is therefore a further object of the invention to provide a coat of this construction.

The invention therefore resides in certain hereinafter described and claimed improvements in garments through which the objects outlined above are attained.

Other features of the invention are hereinafter pointed out.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is an elevation of the exterior of a one-piece front section of a coat, said section being constructed in accordance with this invention.

Figure 2 is an elevation, partly broken away, of the inner side of the coat section shown in Fig. 1.

Figure 3 is an elevation of the exterior of the upper portion of a partially constructed front fabric for incorporation in the structure illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

Figure 4 shows the front section of Fig. 3 after application thereto of the lining strips hereinafter referred to.

Figure 5 is an enlarged section on line 5—5 of Fig. 2.

Figure 6 is an enlarged section on line 6—6 of Fig. 4.

Figure 7 is an enlarged sectional view illustrating the construction of a two-piece front section embodying the invention.

In Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, and Fig. 6, 1 indicates generally the marginal portion of the left-hand front section of a coat as prepared for incorporation in an overcoat or top coat having a one-piece front. At 2 is shown the front fabric of section 1 and at 3 the marginal flap which provides a facing for the inner side of the marginal portion of front fabric 2.

In preparing the section 1 for incorporation in the coat, and while it is in flat extended condition as shown in Fig. 3, a straight longitudinal slit 5 is made in facing flap 3 that is usually parallel with the broken fold-indicating line 4, said broken line extending from top to bottom of section 1 and merely indicating in Figs. 3 and 4 the line on which flap 3 is later folded inwardly as usual (away from the observer in

Figs. 3 and 4) into a position directly behind the marginal portion of front 2 as shown in Fig. 5. Then, before making the fold 4, two comparatively narrow elongated strips of fabric 6 and 7 (Fig. 4) each of which is made with at least one straight edge, are disposed flatwise upon the outer side of facing flap 3 with their straight edges registering with the slit 5 and are fastened to flap 3 in these positions by lines of stitches 8 and 9 (Figs. 4 and 6) which are parallel with and closely adjacent to slit 5. The lengths of these lines of stitches do not exceed the length of the slit.

After securing the strips 6 and 7 to the facing flap 3 as described the longitudinal unattached portions of both strips 6 and 7 are passed through the slit 5 into positions upon the opposite side of flap 3 where strip 6 is fitted against flap 3 to permit punching longitudinal rows of registering buttonholes 10 and 11 (Fig. 5) through flap 3 and strip 6, respectively.

Short lateral slits 12, 12 (Fig. 3) are made in flap 3 at the opposite ends of slit 5 which permit the formation of a hem 20 (Fig. 5) along the marginal portion of flap 3 which borders the inner side of slit 5, said side having been previously fastened to strip 6 by stitches 8 (Fig. 4). Slits 12, 12, also permit the marginal portion of facing 3 that borders the opposite side of slit 5 to be formed with a hem 15 (Fig. 5), said strip having been previously fastened to the marginal portion of strip 7 by the stitches 9 (Figs. 4 and 5).

Both strips 6 and 7, including the opposite end portions thereof that are beyond the slits 12 are tucked through the now widened slit 5 into positions alongside of each other and have their innermost marginal portions fastened together and to the fabric 2 of front section 1 by a line of stitches 16 (Figs. 1, 2 and 5).

The hemmed marginal portion of strip 7 adjacent to the outer free edge of the structure may also be fastened to the outer fabric 2 of front section 1 by a line of stitches 13 which extends from the top to the bottom of the coat section as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 5.

In tucking the strip 6 through the widened slit 5 as above described it is formed into piping as shown at 14 which borders and is fastened by stitches 8 to hem 20 of facing 3. Piping 14 is not wider than the widened slit 5 so that the end portions of the piping can and do extend through the slits 12 to the opposite inner side of the facing where they are fitted flatwise between facing 3 and outside fabric 2.

After the end portions of strips 6 and 7 have been thus disposed between facing 3 and outside fabric 2 the oppositely disposed proximate marginal portions thereof may be trimmed by any experienced tailor as may be required to avoid overlapping and wrinkling thereof.

Thus the raw edges of facing flap 3 at slit 5 and at the ends of the pipings are completely inclosed and hidden from view.

The inner marginal portions of the two strips 6 and 7 are fastened together and to the front fabric 2 by the line of through-and-through stitches 16 (Figs. 1 and 5) which also closes together the lower ends of the strips thereby forming a pocket which is accessible to the fingers through the finger entrance provided between the piping 14 and stitches 9 when the section 1 of the coat is to be buttoned to, or unbuttoned from, the other front section (not shown) of the coat.

The usual lining of the coat shown at 17 in Fig. 5 may be fastened by a line of stitches 18 to the inner marginal portion of flap 3.

Figure 7 of the drawings is a sectional view of the marginal portion of a two-piece front for a coat constructed in accordance with this invention and corresponds with a section on line 5—5 of Fig. 2 but as taken through the marginal portion of the front section of a two-piece front. In this case the facing strip 3 is an originally separate unit or element whose outer marginal portion is fastened to the marginal portion of the front section 2 by a line of blind or hidden stitches 19 as usual. Also, in this case the body portion of strip 7 is folded upon itself at the line of stitches 9 and passed through the slit 5 where said body portion is fitted against the front section 2 and fastened to the latter by the line of stitches 13 corresponding with the line of stitches 13 of Fig. 5.

In both forms of the invention herein shown the facing flap 3 serves as a lining for the marginal portion of the front section 2 and is, in effect, an extension of the lining 17.

What I claim is:

1. A garment of the class described comprising an outer front section having a straight vertical marginal border; a facing fabric fixed in position inside of the marginal portion of said front section adjoining said border and extending from the top to the bottom thereof, said facing fabric providing a straight slit that is parallel with said border and also closed at its opposite ends; two relatively narrow elongated pocket-lining strips of fabric having straight side edges whose adjacent marginal portions are seated upon the marginal portions of the exterior of said facing fabric bordering the opposite sides of said slit with the straight side edges thereof in close proximity to and parallel with said slit; stitches fastening said side marginal portions of said strips in positions upon the exterior of said facing fabric, said strips extending from said stitches into positions between the facing fabric and said outer front section; stitches by which the innermost side marginal portions of said strips are fastened together and to said front section to form a pocket into which the fingers of a hand may be entered through said slit, and registering buttonholes formed through said facing fabric and the proximate strip.

2. A garment of the class described constructed in accordance with claim 1 wherein said facing fabric is an integral retrorsely folded extension of said outer front section that is formed with said slit.

3. A garment of the class described constructed in accordance with claim 1 wherein said facing fabric is an integral retrorsely infolded extension of said outer front section that is formed with said slit, and wherein said slit is spaced inwardly away from the junction of said extension with said outer section.

4. A garment of the class described constructed in accordance with claim 1 wherein the vertical marginal portion of said outer front section is fastened to the proximate marginal portion of said facing fabric by a straight vertical line of stitches some of which are coincidentally alined with said slit and fasten one of said lining strips to said outer front section immediately adjacent to the outermost side of said slit.

5. A garment of the class described constructed in accordance with claim 1 wherein the pocket lining strip that is adjacent to said facing is formed immediately adjacent to the stitches by

which it is fastened to said facing fabric with piping by which its proximate edge and the edge of the facing fabric at said slit are hidden from view.

6. A coat of the class described provided with a front section having upon its interior a facing fabric bordering the marginal portion thereof, said coat being characterized in that said facing fabric is made with a longitudinal slit that is approximately parallel with the border of said marginal portion; two pocket-lining strips of fabric having straight marginal portions seated upon the exterior of said facing fabric alongside of and parallel with said slit; stitches fastening

said marginal portions to said facing fabric, said pocket-lining strips extending from said stitches through said slit into positions immediately in front of said facing fabric, and registering buttonholes formed in said facing fabric and the proximate lining strip.

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