BLANK FOR FORMING A GARMENT

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ABSTRACT
A construction of garment with front or breast portion and sleeve portions, the garment being obtained from a flattened tubular blank, with a minimum number of cutting operations, wherein proper balance as well as adequate fullness is assured at the breast region when joining one side of each of the sleeve portions to the associated sides of the front portion, thereby providing a bust cup in the finished garment.

1 Claim, 6 Drawing Figures
THE PRESENT INVENTION

The present invention relates to a finished garment made from a tubular blank, and more particularly to a novel and improved garment which is suitable for wear by male or female, child or adult.

Hereinafter, various constructions and techniques for reducing cutting and sewing operation in the production of skirts and like garments from tubular knitted fabrics have been well known.

However, the garments obtained from tubular blank fabrics by the prior art require stitching at many points, thus weakening their construction, so, when worn, the sleeve and body sections separated.

Many attempts have been made to eliminate the aforementioned defect by obtaining a garment from the blank without separating the sleeve and body sections. Those garments which succeeded in overcoming said technical defect after all failed commercially because they did not fit the wearer well, and the wearer could not move his arms freely. Also, they were unattractive in appearance.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is a primary object of the present invention to provide a novel and unique garment by which securing of the garment is simplified and production thereof is facilitated.

Another object of the invention is to provide a garment which, because of its simple construction, can be manufactured much more efficiently and economically than garments of conventional construction.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a unique loose fitting garment of good appearance which can be worn by everyone, young and old, man or woman.

And yet another object of the invention is to provide a construction of garment which makes possible the production of garments from tubular blanks made not only from knit material but also from paper blank, the parts of which can be joined with fewer stitches than in the prior art or even by technique of bonding or fastening other than stitching, for example, by adhesive, thereby permitting additional economies in manufacture.

Other object and attendant advantages of the invention will be more apparent from the following description of embodiment of this invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a plan view showing a tubular blank that has just been cut in order to obtain a garment;

FIG. 2 is a plan view similar to FIG. 1 but showing the garment with fragment pieces cut away from the tubular blank;

FIG. 3 is a front view of the garment cut and folded to form the front or body portion of the garment with a sleeve portion, with a neck opening cut away;

FIG. 4 is a front view of the finished garment;

FIG. 5 is a front view of the garment in which a decorative collar and cuffs have been fastened or bonded to the neck opening and sleeve bands, respectively; and

FIG. 6 is a front view similar to FIG. 2 but shows another embodiment of the sleeve portion wherein the convex portion of the outer edges thereof is in somewhat different form.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION:

FIG. 1 shows a tubular blank 10 of predetermined length flattened to make two rectangles, one superimposed on the other. A cut is then made in the two layers of the flattened tubular blank 10. This cut goes from a point 13 on the left hand edge to a point 16 on the right hand edge of the blank 10.

In this instance, the blank is cut from the left hand edge thereof. It should be noted, however, that the blank may be cut from either left or right hand edge thereof.

As shown in FIG. 1, by this cut a sleeve portion 11 (11' is on the rear side) of dove head shape and a front or breast portion 12 bounded by S-shaped line are produced. It will be noted from FIGS. 1 and 2, the sleeve portion 11 is bounded by an inflected curvature of a-b-c (a'-b'-c' are on the rear side), and d-e (d'-e' are on the rear side). On the other hand, the breast region 12 is in turn bounded by an S-shaped line which consists of two edges f, g (f', g' are on the rear side).

The curvature of a-b-c and d-e starts from the point 13 on the left edge, rises to an apex 14, drops slightly then forms a gentle concave curve d to an apex 17, from where it swings downwards to make a closed loop which crosses the longitudinal center line X-X, the S-shaped line continuing upward from the point 18 to an apex 19 which, where cut of the neck opening will start, in a curve gradually drawing away from the edge d of the outer edge of the sleeve portion 11.

In the foregoing construction, it will be noted that the curvature of a-b-c (a'-b' are on the rear side) is drawn along a line forming an angle of between 30° - 40° with a horizontal line perpendicular to the center line X-X, the edge b being the length of the S-shaped line f, g.

In order to assure proper balance as well as adequate fullness at the sleeve portion 11, it is essential that the curve e of the loop is drawn as the same length as the edge c. Such construction provides additional material at the breast portion 11, thereby guaranteeing the requisite fullness required thereof.

Moreover, the fullness is achieved without the necessity of inserting any additional separate piece of material.

Therefore, the length relationships of the edges c, e are important if proper balance and fullness are to be achieved. The edges c, e should be essentially the same length. The same is true as regards the edge b and S-shaped line f-g.

The S-shaped line includes, as shown, the edges f, g (f', g' are on the rear side) starting at the point 18 on the longitudinal center line X-X and ending at the apex 19 and it forms not only an upper side of the garment but also S-shaped seam.

In the embodiment as shown in FIGS. 1 to 5, the general proportion of the curvature for the sleeve and breast regions are governed by the points 13, 14, 15 and 16 on the outer edges and the points 16, 17 and 18 on the inner edges of the sleeve portion and by the points 19, 18 on the S-shaped line, and by the center line X-X which determines roughly the position of the loop e-f-e'-f' (e'-e'' on the rear side).

As shown in FIG. 1, the breast portion 12 has its top portion cut off in a desired form in accordance with the wearer's taste. It should be noted that the edge of the neck opening should be formed so as to allow the apex 19 (19' is on the rear side) to align with the apex 14 thus being made to conform to the neck round of the wearer.

Now, in order to form the finished garment, the blank 10 is folded symmetrically along the longitudinal line X-X whereby the sleeve region 11 with the breast region 12 thus are ready for securing, as shown in FIG. 3.

The edges b, b', f, g, (f', g') are joined to form the S-shaped seam, and by joining the edges c, c' to the edges e, e' to assure proper fullness in the breast region. A substantially complete garment is thus readily produced with a minimum of cutting and fastening.

It is to be understood that the invention has been described in an illustrative manner and that the terminology which has been used is descriptive and is not intended to be limiting.

If desired, decorative components such as a collar and cuffs may be fastened or bonded to the respective portions of the garment as shown in FIG. 5. The edge c of the outer edges of the sleeve portion may be in a different form as shown in another embodiment in FIG. 6 in accordance with a physical feature of the wearer. In this instance, the edge c is in a flattened convex curve to fit the individual who requires less exer...
cise. It goes without saying, with such configuration of the edge e, the edges e, f is drawn in a flattened loop.

Obviously, many modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teaching. It is, therefore, to be understood that within the scope of the appended claim, the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described.

What is claimed is:

1. A blank for forming a garment, said blank comprising a flattened tubular body having two rectangles of material superimposed on each other, said rectangles being cut along a curvature line, reference a, from the left hand edge of the rectangles to a first apex, said cut dropping slightly from the first apex and extending upwardly along a curvature line, reference b, to a top edge and rounded downwardly, reference c, to a second apex from which said cut forms a gentle downward concave curve, reference d, extending to a third apex from which said cut extends as an ovate curvature, reference e and f, to near contact with said third apex, said cut further extending as an upward convex curvature line, reference g, to a fourth apex and downwardly along a concave curvature line, to the right hand edge of said rectangles whereby a garment may be formed having a pair of upper side lines corresponding to reference lines f and g, each forming shoulder joint seams when joined to reference line b, said curvature line from the fourth apex to the right hand edge along with the cut of reference line a forming a neck area, said cut d forming sleeve bands when said reference line c is joined to e under arm seams.