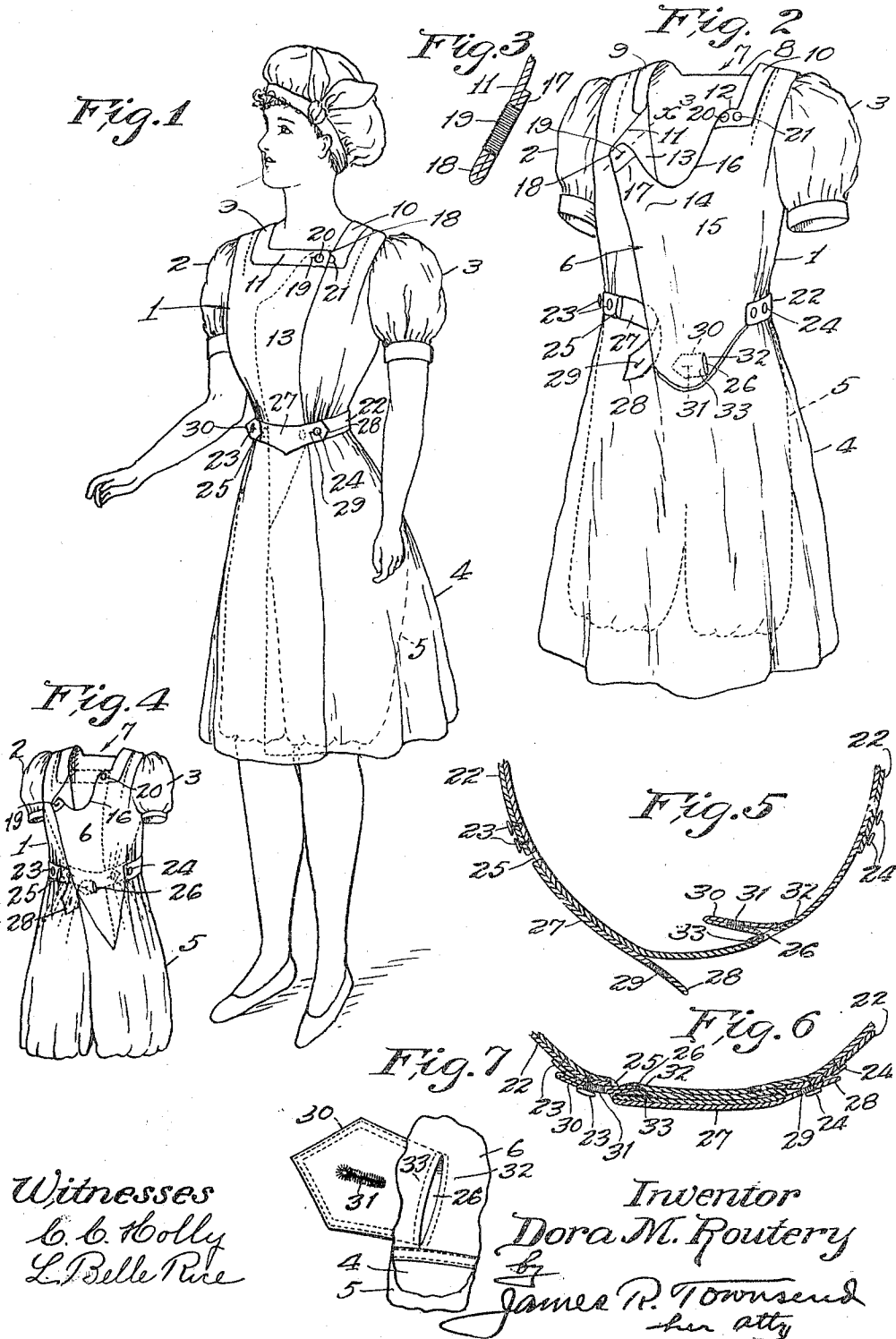


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COMBINATION LADY'S AND MISS'S GARMENT.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 12, 1911.

1,036,908.

Patented Aug. 27, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
C. C. Holly
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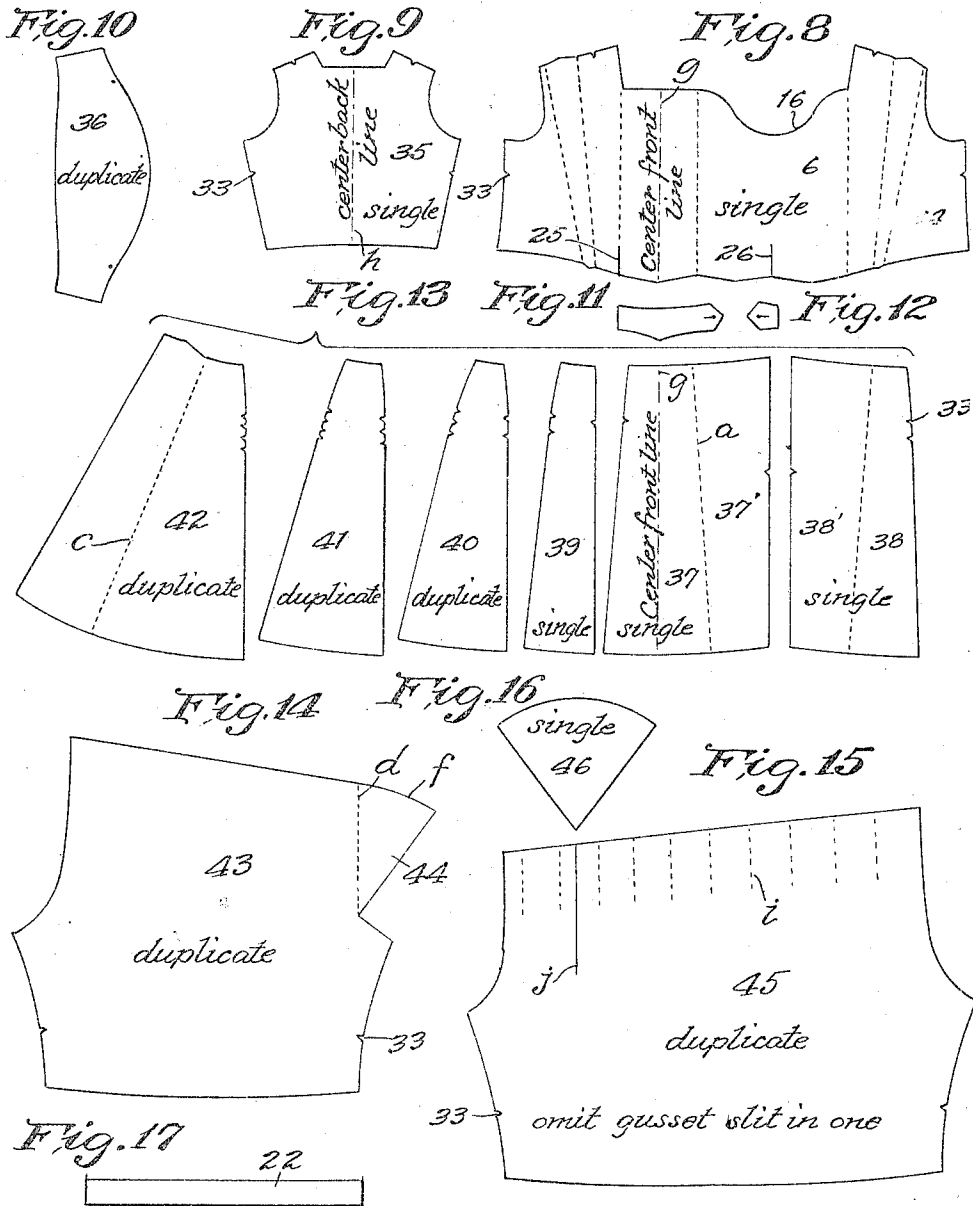
Inventor
Dora M. Routery
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DORA M. ROUTERY, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR TO HERBERT C. ROUTERY, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

COMBINATION LADY'S AND MISS'S GARMENT.

1,036,908.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 27, 1912.

Application filed June 12, 1911. Serial No. 632,752.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DORA M. ROUTERY, a citizen of Canada, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Combination Lady's and Miss's Garment, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a co-called one-piece garment that may be utilized for athletic purposes, for house and street wear, for bathing suits, for baptismal gowns and for other purposes when a single piece garment may be desirable.

An object of this invention is to provide a garment of light and simple character that can be easily put on and taken off and that is adjustable to the figure throughout a large range of sizes, and which will have a minimum amount of surplus material when applied on a figure of small size and in which the material will be disposed in such position as to not affect the shapeliness of the form.

Another object is to provide a garment of this character which is fastened wholly at the front, within easy reach.

The invention may be applied in various forms with and without a skirt and when applied with a skirt the skirt and the bloomers or either may be as short or as long as may be required for uses ranging from the shortest length of skirt as for an athletic suit or bathing suit to the greatest length of both bloomers and skirt as for a baptismal robe.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the invention.

Figure 1 is a view of the garment in use with a short skirt and bloomers. Fig. 2 is a view of the same garment removed from the figure. Fig. 3 is a sectional detail on line $x-x$, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a view of a garment constructed in accordance with this invention, but devoid of the skirt shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The garment is shown open in solid lines and closed in dotted lines. Fig. 5 is an enlarged fragmental sectional detail showing the construction at the waist line, the garment being unfastened. Fig. 6 is a sectional view showing the construction at the waist line, the garment being closed and fastened. Fig. 7 is an enlarged fragmental detail of the inner belt tab. Fig. 8 is the front waist pattern. Fig. 9 the back waist pattern and Fig. 10 the sleeve pattern.

Fig. 11 is the pattern for one of the duplicate pieces of the front belt strap. Fig. 12 is the pattern for one of the duplicate pieces of the belt tab. Fig. 13 is a view of the six patterns for the nine pieces of a nine-gored skirt. Fig. 14 is the pattern for one of the duplicate bloomer pieces of the garment constructed as a skirted garment. Fig. 15 is a view of the bloomer leg pattern for the non-skirted garment, the gusset slit being shown. Fig. 16 is the pattern for the gusset to be applied in the gusset slit shown in Fig. 15. Fig. 17 represents the single piece which forms the back belt piece.

The garment comprises a bodice 1 which may be provided with sleeves 2, 3, and may have a nether part comprising a skirt 4 or both skirt and bloomers. The bodice 1 and the nether part or parts 4 or 5 or 4 and 5, as the case may be, are formed of pieces of material sewed together in accordance with the dressmaker's art and are provided at the garment front with a fullness 6 adapted to form a three-ply fold when closed. It is not necessary that the bodice shall be made of pieces cut free from the pieces which constitute the skirt, but for convenience and to save material it is preferable to make the bodice of pieces that are separated from the pieces which constitute the skirt and from the pieces which constitute the bloomers. It is deemed sufficient to show the patterns of the different pieces which may be employed to make the garment as joined together at the waist line by a seam or seams.

In Figs. 8 to 16, inclusive, the patterns are indicated as being for either duplicate or single pieces and dotted lines indicate the lines upon which the folding of any piece is to take place. The garment when completed, however, is of that character of garment known as a single-piece garment open only at top and bottom and it is adapted to be put on by drawing the garment up over the person; and the neck opening 7 is of sufficient size when the fullness 6 is not folded to admit the person of the wearer and to allow the garment to be drawn up over the hips and shoulders and to allow the arms to be inserted through the sleeve openings.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the seam at the waist line is not shown, thus indicating that the outside of the garment may be made in a manner known to the art and different from that illustrated in the views showing the patterns.

The margin around the neck opening, which margin for convenience I call the neck yoke comprises the back section 8, side sections 9 and 10 and the front sections 11, 12. Said neck yoke is continuous except between the front sections 11 and 12. The main front section 11 is formed of the upper end of the outer ply 13 and a portion of the intermediate ply 14 of the fullness 6, and said intermediate ply 14 and the inner ply 15 are notched at their upper ends by the notch 16 which may be of greater or less depth depending upon the size it is desired to give to the neck opening 7. By reason of this notch the upper ends of the intermediate and the inner plies 14 and 15 are narrow points and the front ends of the yoke pieces shown at 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 terminate at the said narrow upper ends of the plies 14 and 15. The upper end 17 of the intermediate ply 14 is sewed to the upper end of the outer ply 11 and the corner 18 formed by the junction of the upper ends of the intermediate ply 14 and the outer ply 11 are provided with a button hole 19 adapted to fasten over a button at the outer point of the inner ply 15 where one or more buttons may be provided for this purpose on the section 12 of the yoke as shown at 20 and 21. When the corner 18 is loosened from the button shown in Figs. 2 and 4 the neck of the garment may be distended to the full circumference of the opening and when the fullness is folded, the garment may be brought together and buttoned as shown in Fig. 1, thus to fit the neck of the wearer.

The back belt 22 at the waist line may be a single strap shown in Fig. 17 folded and sewed by any of the well-known methods customary in the art; and when sewed to the garment, it is provided at its opposite ends with one or more fastening devices as indicated by the buttons 23, 24 on opposite sides of the fullness 6.

The front of the garment is provided at the waist line with two orifices 25, 26 in the same horizontal plane with the fasteners 23, 24, and between these orifices is fastened the front belt strap 27 that is provided with a free end 28 having a fastener as the button hole 29 adapted to engage the complementary fastener, as the button 24. On the inside of the garment about midway of the fullness 6 at the waist line, a hollow belt tab 30 provided with a fastener as the button hole 31 is arranged, the opposite edges of the hollow tab being sewed to the fullness at 32, 33 around the orifice 26, so that a finger may be inserted through the orifice 26 into the hollow tab and thereby the hollow tab may be passed through the orifice 25, thus to allow the fastener 31 of the tab to be brought to engage either one of the fasteners 23. When the tab 30 has thus been fastened, the front belt band strap 28 may

be drawn around and the fastener 29 fastened with either of the fasteners 24.

In the operation of closing the garment as above described the fullness will fold over as indicated in Fig. 1, thus bringing the garment to a neat fit at the waist. When the parts are thus fastened, liability of the inner ply 15 of the garment to sag is done away with, since the tab 30 which is directly fastened thereto is supported by the material at the orifice 25 and by the fastener 23. By making the tab 30 short and hollow as shown, it can be handled by the person donning the garment by simply inserting the finger through the orifice 26 and into the hollow tab and then pushing the tab through the orifice 25 whereupon the tip of the tab can be grasped from outside the garment and the tab may then be brought into fastening position.

Referring to the patterns, the same are shown as being provided with notches 33 located on the meeting edges and arranged to register with each other as in the usual method of joining patterns or pieces of a garment together in the usual manufacture of garments. The front bodice piece 34 differs from ordinary patterns in that it has the fullness 6 to form the three-ply fold 13, 14, 15 in which the notch 16 is cut and said bodice piece is also provided with slits 25, 26 which constitute the orifice shown in the views of the completed garment. The back bodice piece 35 and the sleeve piece 36 are cut in the usual way; the sleeve piece 36 being duplicate and the front and back pieces being single. The front skirt gore 37 differs from the usual front skirt gore in that it has a fullness section 37' added to one side, as along the folding line indicated at *a*. To a usual first side gore 38 is added a fullness 38' over which fullness the plies 37' and 37 of the front gore may fold, the side gore section 38' forming the inner fold of the skirt fullness. The other side gores 39, 40, 41 and the back gores 42 are made in accordance with the usual dressmaking art, the back gore 42 being adapted to be gathered on the upper edge, or to be folded on the dotted line *c*.

The bloomer leg adapted to go with the garment if made with the waist composed of the piece shown in Figs. 8, 9, 10 and 13, may be constructed as shown in Fig. 14 there being duplicate pieces corresponding to the piece 43 which is of the usual construction of bloomer leg patterns excepting that there is added to it a gusset extension 44 extended beyond the center front line *d*, the upper edge *f* of which gusset extension is a continuation of the upper edge of the bloomer pattern, and in completing the garment such extension is sewed to one-half of a lower edge of the fullness 6 of the bodice; the two edges *f* of the duplicate

bloomer legs filling the full space across the fullness 6 of the bodice.

In Figs. 8 and 13 *g* indicates the center front line and in Fig. 9 *h* indicates the center back line.

In the form in which the garment is constructed without a skirt, the waist will be constructed the same as previously described and the bloomer leg 45 may be made wider than the bloomer leg 43 and may be plaited as indicated by the dotted lines *i* and may be provided with a gusset slit *j* at one side of its upper edge to receive the gusset 46 shown in Fig. 16. Said gusset serves to complete the fullness necessary to match that of the bodice.

In this garment the fastenings 20 and 21 being at one side of the neck hole and also at one side of the fullness causes said fullness to be appropriately disposed with relation to the bust of the wearer.

I claim:—

1. A garment having a neck hole and provided at the front with a fullness adapted to fold into a three-ply fold, the upper end of the intermediate ply being sewed to the upper end of the outer ply, said fullness being thus provided with a folded corner; a fastener for said corner and a fastening at one side of the fullness and neck hole to be engaged by said fastener.

2. A garment comprising a bodice having a neck hole and having a front fullness adapted to fold into a three-ply fold, said garment being open only at the top and bottom to receive the person of the wearer, there being a folded corner between the outer ply and the intermediate ply, and the fullness being provided at the neck hole with a notch which is covered by the outer ply when the same is folded over the intermediate and inner ply, and fastening means to fasten the corner of the outer ply to the corner of the inner ply.

3. A garment provided with a fullness at the front adapted to fold into a three-ply fold and provided at the waist line with two orifices, a tab inside the garment adapted to be reached from one of the orifices, and also adapted to be inserted through the other orifice, fastening means to fasten the tab after it has been passed through the orifice, a front belt strap to cover the orifice that is in said fullness and means to fasten the end of the belt strap to hold the garment folded.

4. A garment provided at the waist line with two orifices, a hollow tab inside the garment, adjacent one of said orifices and adapted to be passed through the other orifice; and provided with a fastener, and a fastener on the outside of the garment adjacent the other orifice to engage the fastener of the tab.

5. A garment provided at the waist line with two orifices, a tab inside the garment adjacent one of the orifices, and a fastener outside the garment, said tab being provided with a fastener, and adapted to be passed through an orifice and fastened to a fastener outside the garment.

6. A garment comprising a bodice and bloomers open only at top and bottom to receive the person of the wearer and provided with two orifices a hollow tab provided with a fastener and fastened at its mouth to the margin of one of the orifices, and adapted to be passed through the other orifice and fastened to secure the tab when the same has been passed through said other orifice.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Los Angeles, California, this 9th day of June, 1911.

DORA M. ROUTERY.

In presence of—

JAMES R. TOWNSEND,
H. C. ROUTERY.