

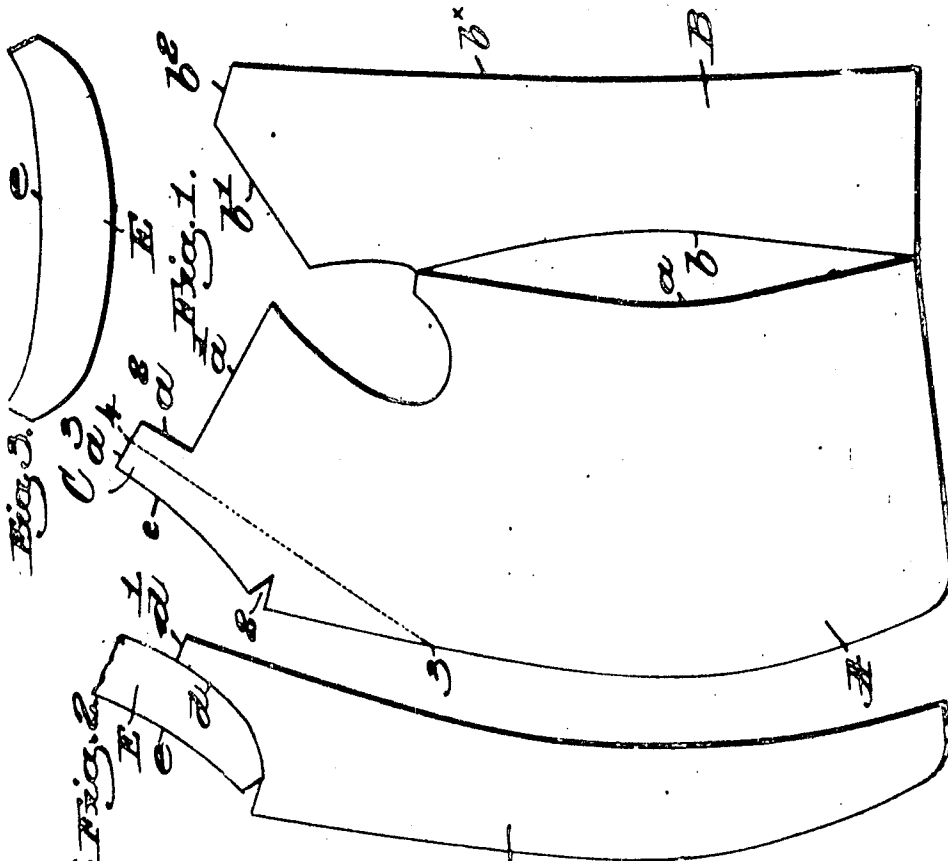
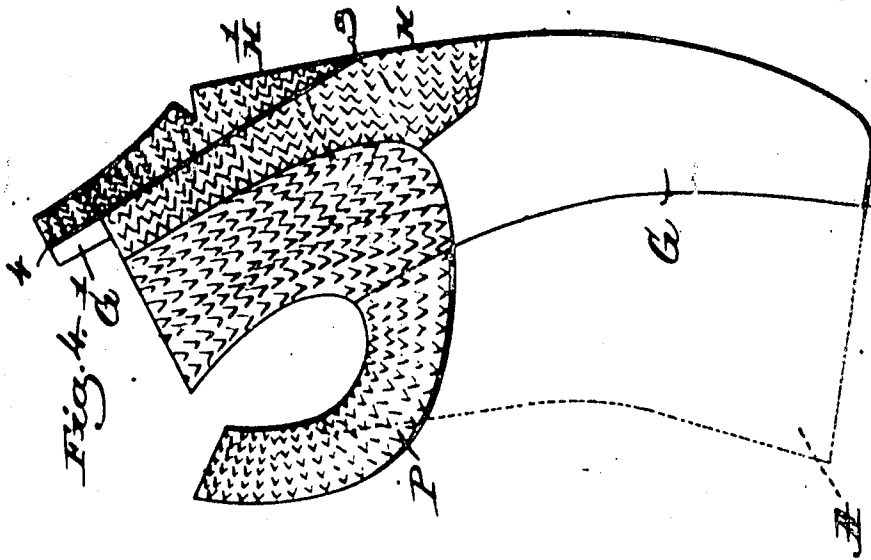
D. WARREN.

COAT.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 9, 1909.

956,238.

Patented Apr. 26, 1910.



Witnesses:
Fred. J. Grumbat.
Joseph M. Ward.

In witness whereof,
David Warren,
By Lemby Augoy.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID WARREN, OF CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS.

COAT,

956,238.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 26, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID WARREN, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Chelsea, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Coats, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like characters on the drawing representing like parts.

10 This invention has for its object the production of an improved coat so constructed that the appearance and set of the garment is improved, the labor and time reduced in constructing the same, and greater economy
15 secured in the material used.

In coats as now made, whatever method or pattern be employed, so far as I am aware, it is customary to cut separately and attach a so-called under-collar, which is
20 stitched to the back of the top collar and to the main portion or body of the coat, such under-collar being invariably made of plain goods matching as nearly as possible the general color of the goods from which the
25 coat is made. The under-collar is made in two halves seamed together at the middle of the back, and the cutting, fitting and attaching of the under-collar to the other parts of the coat requires much time and
30 labor, and must be done by highly skilled labor. Great quantities of under-collar material are used annually by tailoring concerns, to such an extent that under-collar fabric is a distinct article of manufacture
35 and use in the trade. In accordance with my invention each half of the under-collar is cut with the lapel as an integral part of the front piece of the coat body, in such manner that when the collar and lapel are
40 folded over the line of fold traverses the under-collar between the inner and outer edges thereof and intersects the end edge thereof, which edge when stitched to the corresponding edge of the other half of the under-collar is in line with the center seam of the coat back.

The coat made in accordance with my invention is adapted for the most expensive or high grade garments, for either men or women, and can be used with fancy or plain weaves with equal facility.

The novel features of my invention will be fully described in the subjoined specification and particularly pointed out in the following claim.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the patterns

for cutting the front and back pieces of one-half of a coat body embodying my invention, showing the under-collar cut as a unitary part of the front piece; Fig. 2 is a plan
60 view of the facing pattern, with a part of the top collar attached thereto; Fig. 3 is a plan view of the pattern for the top collar; Fig. 4 is an inner side view of the upper part of the front piece and the under-collar,
65 showing the application thereto of the usual canvas, hair-cloth, and padding.

Inasmuch as the two halves of the coat body are cut and made alike, I have herein illustrated the pieces or patterns for one-
70 half thereof, with the exception of the top collar, Fig. 3.

In cutting the coat in accordance with my present invention I make for each half of the body a front piece A and a back piece B,
75 these parts being cut as is now customary except in so far as relates to the cutting of the under-collar and lapel with the front piece, the said pieces A and B being stitched together along the edges *a, b*, giving the so-
80 called "spring" to the coat at the side seams.

The center seam of the coat back is made by stitching together the two back pieces along the edge *b'*, as is common in the manu-
85 facture of properly cut coats, and the shoulder seam is made by uniting the edges *a', b'* of the pieces A and B, it being understood that in cutting the patterns a proper allowance is made for the seams, in a manner fa-
90 miliar to those skilled in the tailoring art.

In accordance with my present invention I cut the front piece A with the edge *a'* of the proper length for the shoulder seam, but instead of continuing the cut forward and downward in an incurved line, for the at-
95 tachment of the separate under-collar and part of the lapel, as is now done, I cut the edge *a''*, which is to form a part of the neck seam of the garment, said edge *a''* extending
100 laterally and upward beyond the edge *a'*, as shown in Fig. 1.

The inner edge *a''* forms a part of the bottom of one-half of the under-collar C, shown as an integral part of the front piece A, the
105 under-collar forming a continuation of the lower portion of the lapel, notched at 2 and also integral with the front piece A. The upper end or leaf portion of the under-collar is defined by the edge *a''*, Fig. 1, the lower
110 or inner edge or stand portion *a''* being stitched to the upper edge *b'* of the back

piece B in assembling the coat, to form the neck seam thereof. The leaf portion a' of the under-collar C comes at the middle of the back of the coat and is united by stitching to the like edge of the similar part at the other side of the coat. In Fig. 1 the line of fold of the under-collar and lapel is indicated by the dotted line 3—4, said line intersecting and traversing the under-collar C between its inner edge or stand portion a' and outer edge c .

After the usual lining, padding, etc. have been attached to the front piece A, as shown in Fig. 4, the facing D and top collar E are attached, the top collar being attached by a seam along the line d , Fig. 2, to the two facings and by a seam the edge e of the top collar is secured to the outer edge c of the under-collar and the lapel. Referring to Fig. 2 the short upper edge d' of the facing will fall along the shoulder seam at a' when the garment is stitched together, the cutting of the facing and the top collar being practically unchanged from the present practice.

That part of the under-collar C between the inner edge or stand portion a' and the fold line 3—4 stands up above the neck seam in the completed coat, to give the proper set and fit of the collar about the neck of the wearer, in a manner similar to the up-standing set of the collar imparted by the lower part of the separate under-collar commonly used.

By eliminating the separate under-collar I obviate the careful fitting and stitching of the same upon and with relation to the front and back pieces of the coat; I do away with the usual seam along the lower edge of the under-collar extending to the lower edge of the notch of the lapel, and I greatly improve the appearance and set of the coat collar and of the entire coat.

Heretofore it has been proposed, in the cutting of cheap working coats and frocks, to extend the upper end of the lapel beyond the shoulder seam, the object being to make an under-collar as a part of the body of the coat, the inner or bottom edge of such extension falling in the line of the fold, but as will be apparent such a method of cutting produces a coat having a collar without what is known as a collar stand and which will lie flat upon the coat body around the neck, in the manner of a sailor-collar. In cutting a coat in such manner it is impossible to make an up-standing collar, or to fit the collar around the neck of the wearer, and solid-color or plain fabrics are the only ones which can be used.

Referring to Figs. 2 and 3 it will be seen that the top collar E is somewhat wider at the middle portion than the length of the end edge or leaf portion a' of the under-collar, and this difference is important because it enables me to completely cover the

neck seam when the collar is folded over, and I can vary the set of the collar, making it higher or lower around the neck of the wearer, without exposing the neck-seam or opening the seams and re-stitching. I thus in practice make the neck-seam a little higher in the back, by adding to the top of the back piece B, and taking off a similar amount from the width of the under-collar. Not only does the coat set better by this change, but the collar will lie closer and smoother about the neck and will not wrinkle or stand away when the coat is buttoned or unbuttoned.

As coats are now made, with a separate under-collar, they will frequently change in the set of the collar after having been worn a short time, so that the lower edge of the collar at the back will rise or lift up and expose the under-collar, giving to the coat a very unsightly appearance, but with a coat cut in accordance with my invention it is impossible for this to occur. As the under-collar in my invention is a part of the front piece A it will always hold the lapel and coat collar together in such manner that the front portion of the coat lies flat and smooth upon the wearer without gaping. So, too, if the collar in the finished coat is a little too high or a little too low, it can be corrected by simply changing the position of the crease or fold, and in raising the collar there is no danger of exposing the neck-seam, because the latter has been made at a higher point, as has been described, and it will not be uncovered by such refolding and pressing of the coat collar.

In Fig. 4 I have shown the inner side of the front piece A cut in accordance with my invention, with the canvas G, hair-cloth H, and padding P applied thereto, the canvas being secured to the lapel and under-collar outside the line of fold 3—4 by so-called padding stitches, as is usual. The padding P is applied in usual manner, after which the facing D and the top collar E are attached.

By cutting the coat in accordance with my invention the canvas is carried in one piece up to the center or back seam of the coat collar, around the back of the neck, as at G' , Fig. 4, and the hair-cloth extends at its forward edge H' in a straight, continuous line from the shoulder seam down to the bottom of the lapel, parallel to and adjacent the line of fold, as shown in Fig. 4, so that the lapel and breast portion of the coat is held smoothly and snugly against the body of the wearer without the use of binding strips or "bridles", heretofore necessary to effect similar results. So, too, by eliminating a binding strip or bridle there is no bunch or undue thickness of material along the line of fold, and consequently the set of the collar and lapel is improved.

My invention is applicable to the production of garments of all grades, from the highest to the lowest, irrespective of the character or quality of the material used, and in all cases the appearance, set and fit is greatly improved while the time and labor requisite for its production is materially decreased.

Overcoats and outer-coats of various kinds are often worn with the collar turned up to protect the neck and throat of the wearer, and it will be manifest that with coats made in accordance with my invention and so worn no unsightly under-collar, of a different fabric from that of the body of the coat, will be exposed to view.

It will be understood by those skilled in the art that in cutting a coat, in accordance with my invention the two thicknesses of fabric will be superposed, in order that two like parts, a right and a left, will be cut simultaneously, as is now the practice in garment cutting, the top collar being cut from a folded piece of fabric.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

In a coat, a front piece and a back piece,

the former having the lapel and one-half the under-collar and under-collar stand cut integral therewith, the under-collar and under-collar stand extending beyond the shoulder point, the line of fold of the lapel traversing the under-collar between the under-collar stand and its leaf, the back piece being lengthened at its upper end to form the neck seam when attached to the inner edge of the under-collar stand, such lengthening of the back piece raising the neck seam nearer to the folded edge of the coat collar to be covered by the leaf of the under-collar, and a facing and separate top collar, the facing and top collar being united along one half the convex edge of the latter, the concave opposite edge of said top collar being united to the outer edge of the under collar stand and to the edge of the lapel forming a continuation thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DAVID WARREN.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. GALVIN,
JOHN C. EDWARDS.