March 2, 1926. 1,575,562

R. A. FEISS

GARMENT AND METHOD OF SEWING SLEEVE LININGS INTO ARMHOLES THEREOF

Filed Feb. 1, 1924 4 Sheets-Sheet 1

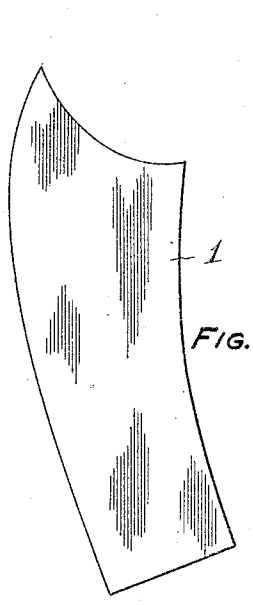


FIG. I.

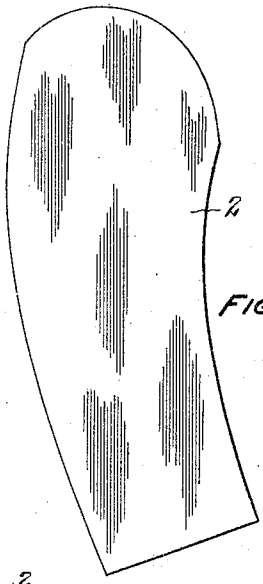


FIG. II.

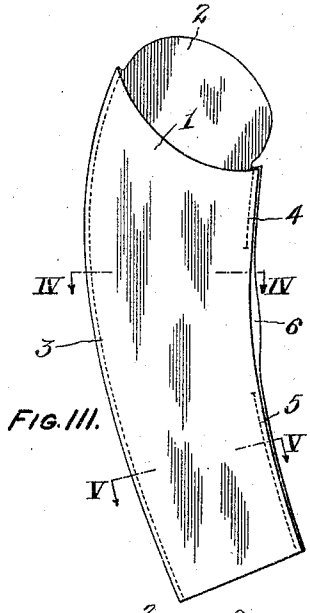


FIG. III.

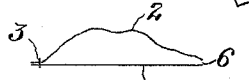


FIG. IV. 1



FIG. V. 1

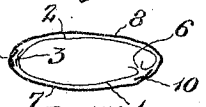


FIG. IX. 1

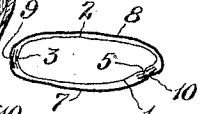


FIG. X.

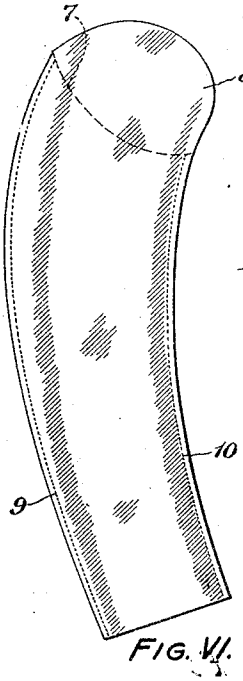


FIG. VI.

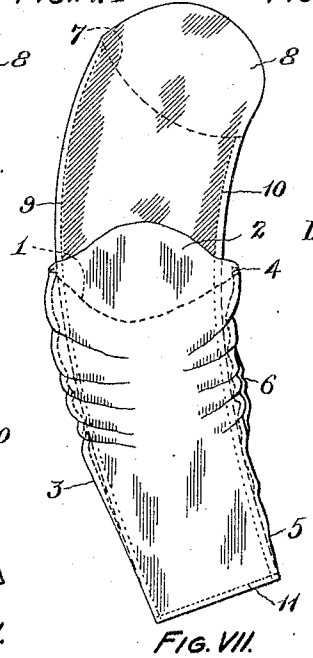


FIG. VII.

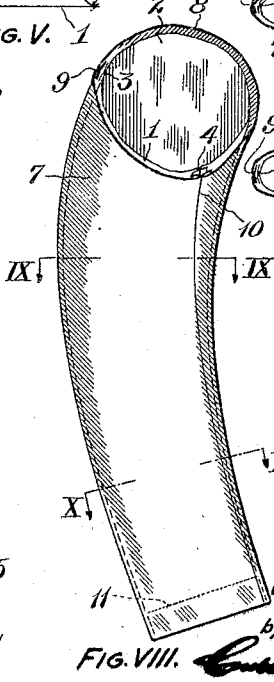


FIG. VIII.

INVENTOR:
Richard A. Feiss.
by his atty.
Ernest R. Hubbell

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R. A. FEISS

GARMENT AND METHOD OF SEWING SLEEVE LININGS INTO ARMHOLES THEREOF

Filed Feb. 1, 1924 4 Sheets-Sheet 2

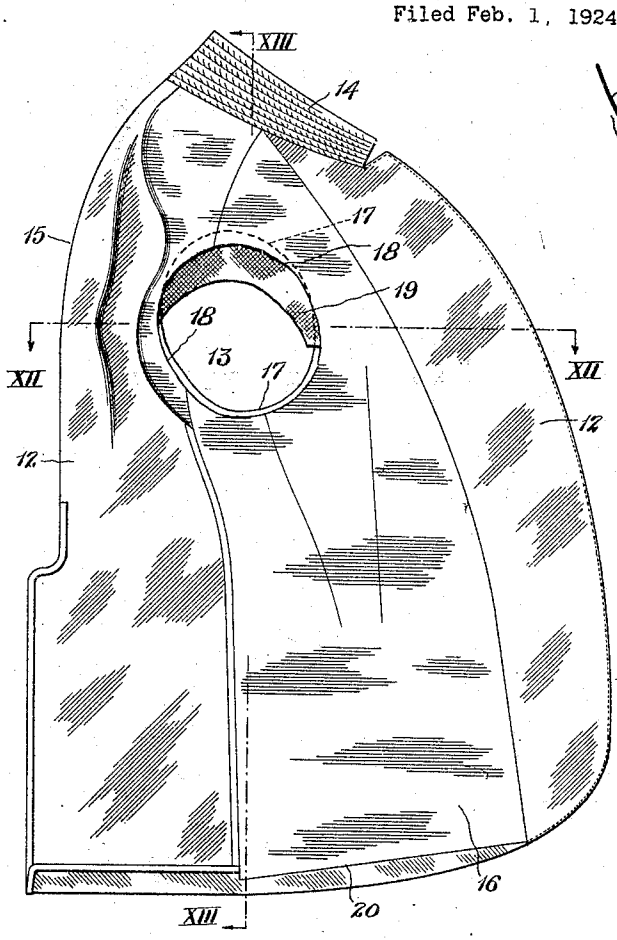


FIG. XI.

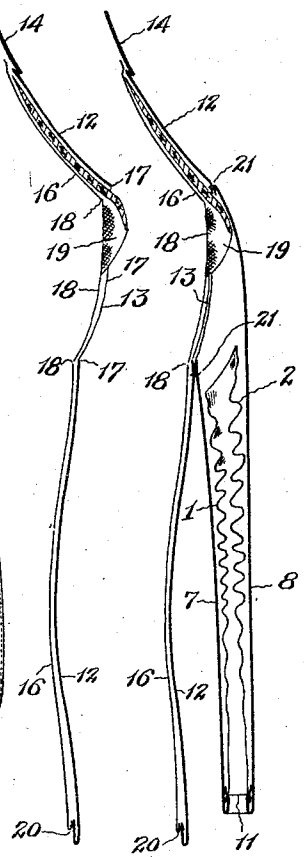


FIG. XIII. FIG. XV.

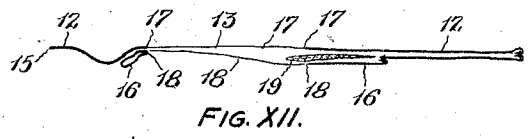


FIG. XII.

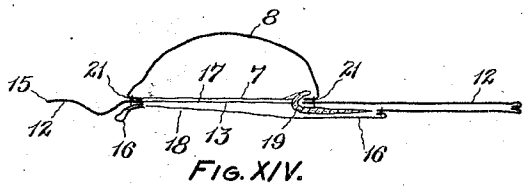


FIG. XIV.

INVENTOR:
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Ernest R. Mullen.

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GARMENT AND METHOD OF SEWING SLEEVE LININGS INTO ARMHOLES THEREOF

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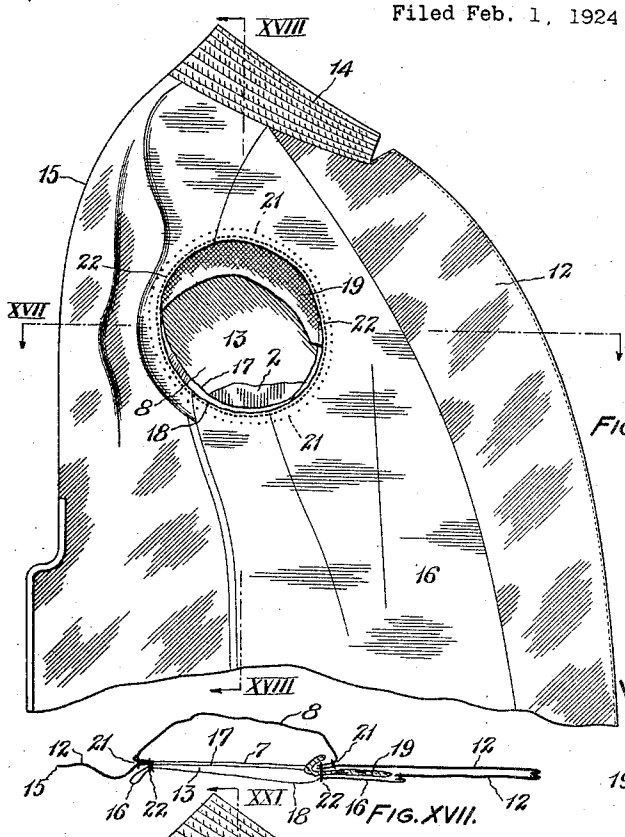


FIG. XVI.

FIG. XVII.

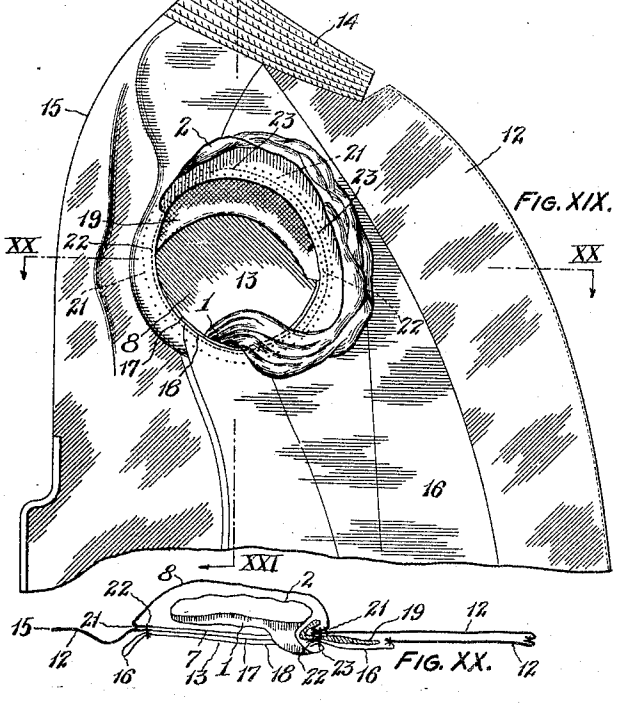


FIG. XIX.

FIG. XX.

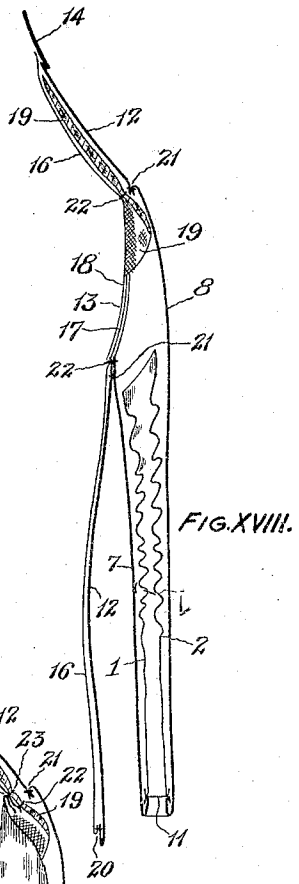


FIG. XVIII.

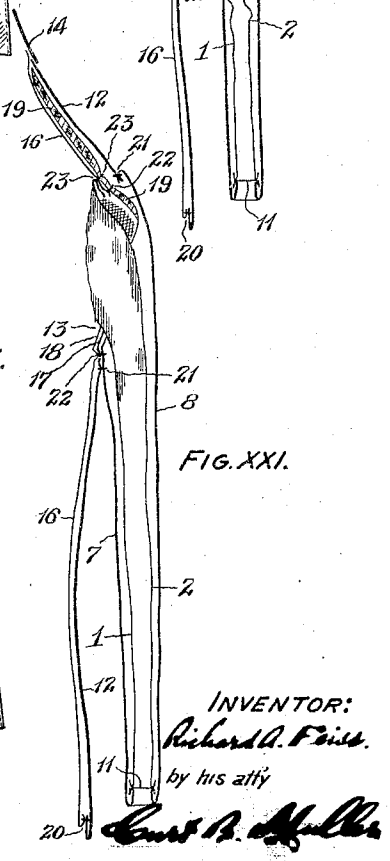


FIG. XXI.

INVENTOR:
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GARMENT AND METHOD OF SEWING SLEEVE LININGS INTO ARMHOLES THEREOF

Filed Feb. 1, 1924 4 Sheets-Sheet 4

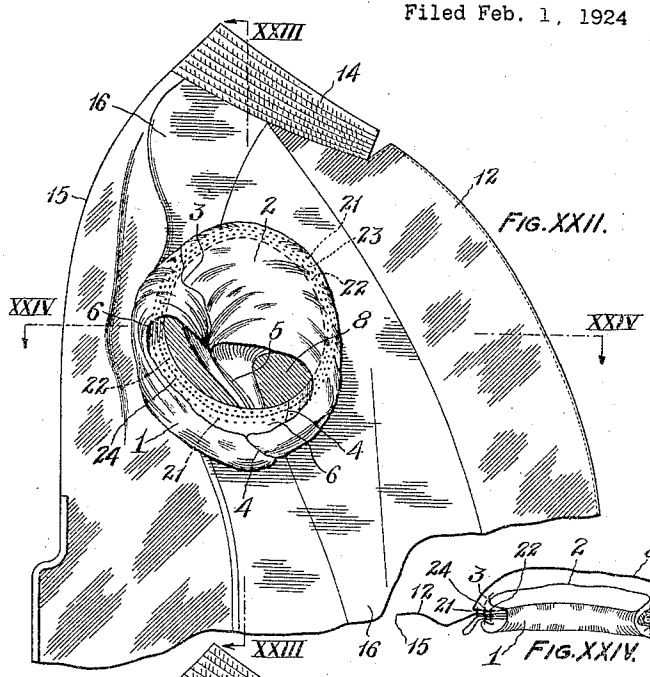


FIG. XXII.

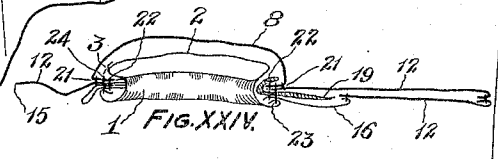


FIG. XXIV.

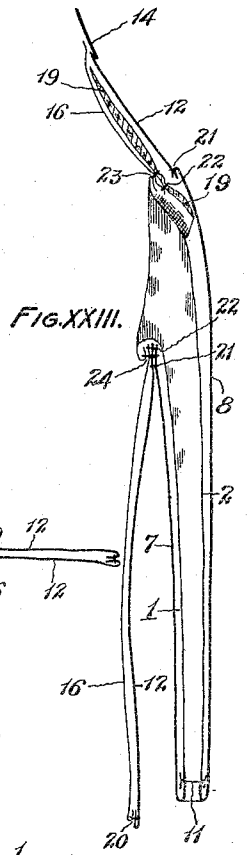


FIG. XXIII.

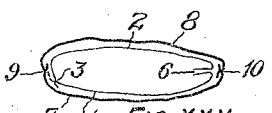


FIG. XXV.

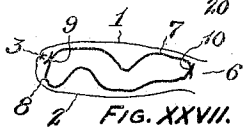


FIG. XXVII.

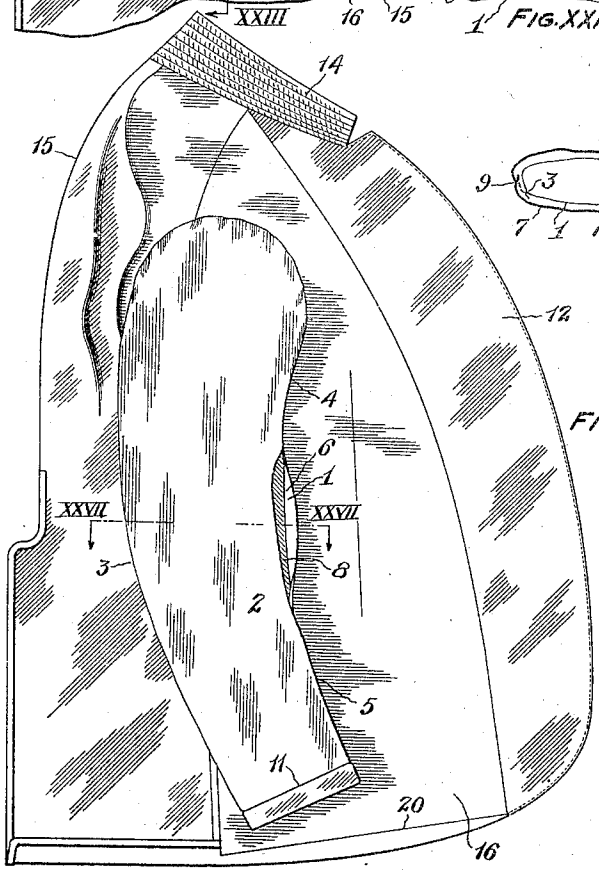


FIG. XXVI.

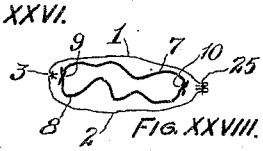


FIG. XXVIII.

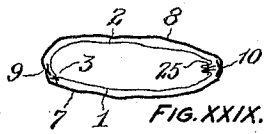


FIG. XXIX.

INVENTOR:
Richard A. Feiss.
by his atty
Russell R. Mueller

Patented Mar. 2, 1926. 1,575,562

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD A. FEISS, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE JOSEPH & FEISS COMPANY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

GARMENT AND METHOD OF SEWING SLEEVE LININGS INTO ARMHOLES THEREOF.

Application filed February 1, 1924. Serial No. 690,031.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD A. FEISS, a citizen of the United States, residing at 9907 Lake Avenue, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, in the State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Garments and Methods of Sewing Sleeve Linings into Armholes Thereof, of which the following is a specification, the principle of the invention being herein explained and the best mode in which I have contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions.

My invention pertains to a garment and also the method of sewing a sleeve into the armhole thereof. More particularly, the novel method for producing a new garment construction relates to the manner of machine stitching the sleeve lining not only near the wrist end of the sleeve, but also entirely around the armhole at the shoulder of the garment.

Heretofore, so far as I am aware, sleeve linings have always been at least partly seamed by hand and such hand stitching has usually been preferably done around the upper end of the sleeve because the seam at the lower end of the sleeve lining is more likely to become exposed and therefore the manufacturers have considered it more important to have the lower end of the sleeve lining more neatly and more securely sewn by machine. Prior to my invention, it was believed that only one end of the sleeve lining could be machine stitched, because when one end of the sleeve lining had been sewn closed there was no known access, as by turning the sleeve inside out and laying back its lining, to the opposed inner or concealed sides of the sleeve material and sleeve lining. My invention makes it possible to machine stitch completely around both ends of the sleeve lining and involves the provision of a slash or unstitched intermediate portion of conforming edges of the upper and lower sleeve lining pieces, whereby access of the sewing machine needle to the interior through such slash is permitted preparatory to finally seaming the slash.

A manually stitched sleeve lining besides being less neat did not afford adequate wearing qualities. As has been earlier mentioned, it was customarily the shoulder end of the sleeve lining which was hand stitched and as every person knows from experience, a loosening of the upper end of the sleeve lining very frequently occurred owing to the friction on the threads of the seam when the garment was put on or removed and during any normal bodily movements. Perspiration also has a very damaging effect on hand sewn seams whereas the machine stitches offer considerably more resistance in consequence of their being closer, more regular and tighter.

Among the advantages of my invention may be mentioned:—

(1) The fact that the product is very much neater than that obtained by the older method of hand sewing.

(2) The production is very much faster.

(3) The cost is reduced because of the saving in time.

(4) The wearing quality or durability of a sleeve lining which is wholly machine stitched in place is greatly increased.

Adverting to the drawings in which concealed edges are indicated by dashes, seams or stitches are, when visible, indicated by shorter dashes and, when concealed, indicated by dots; and in which the sleeve lining is surface-shaded vertically, the coat material is surface-shaded at 45 degrees, the coat lining is surface-shaded horizontally and the padding is surface-shaded both horizontally and vertically:—

Figure I is a plan view of an under sleeve lining piece as received from the cutter.

Figure II is a plan view of the top sleeve lining piece.

Figure III is a view showing the under sleeve lining laid upon the top sleeve lining, the under sleeve lining being shown stretched flat and the two lining pieces being seamed along one entire edge, but stitched along the opposite in-seam edges only a certain distance (about three inches at the top) commencing and ending with a tack and a certain distance upwardly from the bottom (about six inches) likewise commencing and ending with a tack, thereby leaving an intermediate extent of the in-seam edges not secured together, to provide a slash. The sleeve lining shown in Figure III appears inside out.

Figures IV and V are sections on lines

IV—IV and V—V of Figure III to reveal the greater width of the top sleeve lining piece.

Figure VI is a plan view of the coat material sleeve showing the top sleeve piece superimposed on the under sleeve piece which is shown stretched flat and the two pieces being machine stitched or seamed together along opposite longitudinal edges.

Figure VII is a view showing thet sleeve lining, after being turned inside out from its position shown in Figure III, partly slipped over the coat sleeve and with the two lower or wrist ends thereof machine stitched together.

Figure VIII is a view of the complete sleeve construction after being turned right side out, with its seams pressed flat and ready for attachment to the body of the garment.

Figures IX and X are sections on line IX—IX and line X—X respectively of Figure VIII.

Figure XI is an inside plan view of one-half of the body of a coat ready for the attaching thereto of a sleeve.

Figure XII is a section on line XII—XII of Figure XI before a sleeve is attached thereto.

Figure XIII is a vertical section on line XIII—XIII of Figure XI before a sleeve is attached thereto.

Figure XIV is a plan section similar to Figure XII after the coat material of a sleeve has been attached to the coat material of the garment.

Figure XV is a vertical section similar to Figure XIII, but showing the coat material of the sleeve seamed to the coat material of the garment.

Figure XVI is a partial inside view of one-half of the garment after the additional operation of seaming the lining of the coat to its armhole.

Figure XVII is a horizontal section on line XVII—XVII of Figure XVI.

Figure XVIII is a complete vertical section on line XVIII—XVIII of Figure XVI.

Figure XIX is a partial inside view of one-half of the coat after the next subsequent step, the sleeve lining having been pulled up out of the coat sleeve and after the sleeve lining has been seamed to the armhole around the upper half of the curved edge of the latter.

Figure XX is a horizontal sectional view on line XX—XX of Figure XIX after the performance of the operation there shown and with the sleeve lining returned to its normal position in the coat sleeve.

Figure XXI is a complete vertical section on line XXI—XXI of Figure XIX though with the sleeve lining returned to its position in the sleeve.

Figure XXII is a partial inside view of one-half of the coat showing the performance of the next operations of pulling the sleeve lining up out of the sleeve, opening the slash and then machine seaming the under sleeve lining to the armhole through the spread apart slash.

Figure XXIII is a complete vertical section on line XXIII—XXIII of Figure XXII though showing the lining of the sleeve returned to its normal position in the coat sleeve.

Figure XXIV is a horizontal section taken on line XXIV—XXIV of Figure XXII with the lining of the sleeve likewise replaced within the coat sleeve.

Figure XXV is a slightly enlarged sectional view through the sleeve shown in Figure XXIII before the slash is seamed closed.

Figure XXVI is an inside view of one-half of the coat showing the entire sleeve construction pulled inside out preparatory to performing the final operation of sewing up the lash in the sleeve lining.

Figure XXVII is a slightly enlarged section on line XXVI—XXVII of Figure XXVI.

Figure XXVIII is a view corresponding to Figure XXVII after the slash has been sewed shut.

Figure XXIX is a slightly enlarged section through the finished sleeve after it has been restored to its proper position corresponding with that shown in Figure XXV.

An under sleeve lining piece 1 is superimposed on a larger top sleeve lining piece 2, only the former being stretched flat as shown in Figure III, and then the seam 3 is stitched along the longer conforming edges of the two pieces. The two in-seam edges are at the outset only partially seamed together, one in-seam 4 commencing with a tack at the top and extending down for say, three inches, to end with a tack and the other in-seam 5 commencing with a tack at the bottom and running up to terminate with a tack about six inches from the lower end of the seam 4 whereby an opening or slash 6 is left. It should be understood that the sleeve lining as shown in Figure III is turned inside out. Figures IV and V show that the top sleeve lining piece is of somewhat greater width. Figure VI shows two pieces 7 and 8 of a coat sleeve stitched together along seam lines 9 and 10 while the two pieces of coat sleeve material are turned inside out, after which the sleeve lining which has been turned right side out is slipped over to enclose the coat sleeve as shown in Figure VII. The lower ends of the coat sleeve and sleeve lining are then seamed together at 11 around the lower opening of the sleeve structure. The entire sleeve structure is then turned right side

out and its seams are pressed flat as shown in Figure VIII when the sleeve is ready for attachment to the coat. All of the seam stitching so far mentioned has been machine made.

In Figure XI there is shown one-half 12 of the body of a coat provided with an arm-hole 13, a collar 14, a mid back edge 15, and lining 16, the looped arm-hole edge of the coat material has been designated with the numeral 17, the arm-hole edge of the coat lining has been designated with the numeral 18 and the shoulder padding with the numeral 19. The lower edges of the coat 12 and lining 16 are seamed at 20 in the usual way as shown in Figure XIII. Next, the sleeve structure is sewed into the arm-hole of the coat, first, as shown in Figure XV, by sewing only the sleeve material to the coat material all the way around with a seam 21 about three-eighths of an inch from the edges of the materials as is indicated in both Figures XIV and XV. The seam stitching 21 will be furthest removed from the arm-hole edges with respect to other stitching around the latter to be now described.

The lining 16 of the coat is now machine seamed to the arm-hole by stitching designated with the numeral 22 and running around about three-sixteenths of an inch from the arm-hole edges so as to leave about three-sixteenths of an inch between the seams 21 and 22. The seam 22 along a part of its extent catches the material of the coat, the material of the sleeve, the shoulder pad, canvas front and the lining 16 of the coat. The seam 21 starts about four inches below the front of the shoulder seam (being the line shown running from about the middle of the collar 14 down to the arm-hole) and continues on down around the front of the arm-hole and up the back or rear edge of the arm-hole to about two and one-half inches below the shoulder seam. From this point the seam 22 continues around the arm-hole to the starting point, without however catching the outside of the coat material nor the sleeve material of the coat. This has been common practice and is done to allow the padding and lining to remain loose with respect to the coat material over the shoulder whereby to avoid puckering or wrinkling. The seam 22 is clearly shown in Figures XVI to XVIII inclusive.

As appears in Figure XIX the sleeve lining is partially pulled out of the coat sleeve preparatory to machine seaming its upper looped edge entirely around the arm-hole according to my new and improved method. The top part of the sleeve lining 2 is first machine seamed along a line indicated by the numeral 23, and the seam line 23 will be observed upon inspection of Figure XIX to run in between the seams 21 and 22. Thereafter the sleeve lining is pushed back into the coat sleeve in which position of the parts Figure XX is to be considered a section and in which last mentioned figure the disposition of the three seams 21, 22 and 23 is well shown. Next directing attention to the figures on the last sheet, preparatory to the next proceeding operation the sleeve lining is pulled up outside of the sleeve far enough to permit grasping and opening of the slash 6, through which slash the edge of the arm-hole may be pulled and after proper adjustment of the parts, a machine needle may be introduced to complete the seaming of the sleeve lining, that is to say, to machine seam the under sleeve lining to the arm-hole. The under sleeve lining seam is designated by the numeral 24 and as appears in Figure XXII is likewise located between the two seams 21 and 22. The seam 24 is also clearly shown in Figures XXIII and XXIV which two figures show the position which the parts may assume upon restoration of the sleeve lining to its proper position within the sleeve.

It now only remains to sew shut the slash 6 and in order to do this, the entire sleeve structure is turned inside out as shown in Figure XXVI to expose the lining and its slash. Thereafter the slash in the sleeve lining is sewed up as with seam 25 either by hand or by machine and the finished sleeve construction turned right side out.

I claim:—

1. The method of sewing one end of the lining of a limb-covering portion of a garment to the body of the latter, which consists in providing an intermediate section of said lining with a slash, pulling the lining far enough out through one open end of said garment portion to permit of opening of and access through said slash, seam-stitching said end of said lining to said garment through said slash, and thereafter stitching together the edges of said slash.

2. The method of stitching sleeve lining within a garment, which consists in providing the sleeve lining with a slash, seaming one end of said sleeve lining to the garment sleeve, and then seaming the other end of said sleeve lining to said garment by the access afforded through said slash.

3. The method of seaming sleeve lining within a garment, which consists in providing the sleeve lining with a slash, seaming one end of said sleeve lining to a garment sleeve while the latter is turned inside out, turning the sleeve structure right side out, introducing a needle through said slash and then causing said needle to seam the other end of the sleeve lining around the arm-hole of the garment.

4. The method of seaming sleeve lining within a garment, which consists in providing the sleeve lining with a slash, seaming one looped edge of said sleeve lining to the

garment sleeve, seaming the other looped edge of said sleeve lining around a portion of its extent to said garment, and then seaming the remainder of such other end of said sleeve lining to said garment by introduction of the needle through said slash.

5. The method of stitching sleeve lining within a garment, which consists in providing the sleeve lining with an opening by leaving juxtaposed portions of two longitudinal edges of the lining unseamed, turning the sleeve structure inside out and stitching one looped end of said sleeve lining to the garment sleeve, stitching the other looped end of the sleeve lining to the garment by the access afforded through said opening, sewing shut the opening and then restoring the right-side-out position of said sleeve structure.

Signed by me, this 16 day of January, 1924.

RICHARD A. FEISS.