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C. W. GREEN

GARMENT AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

Filed Nov. 18, 1926

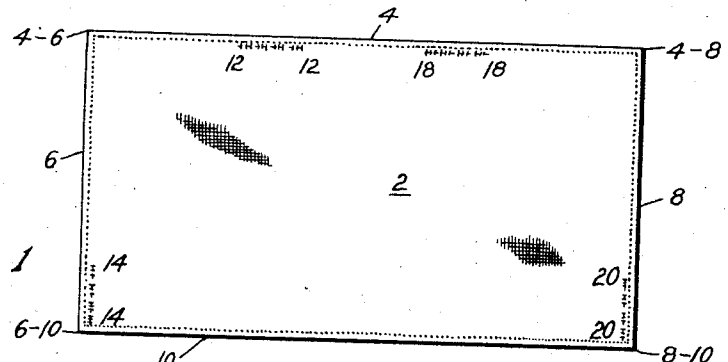


Fig. 1

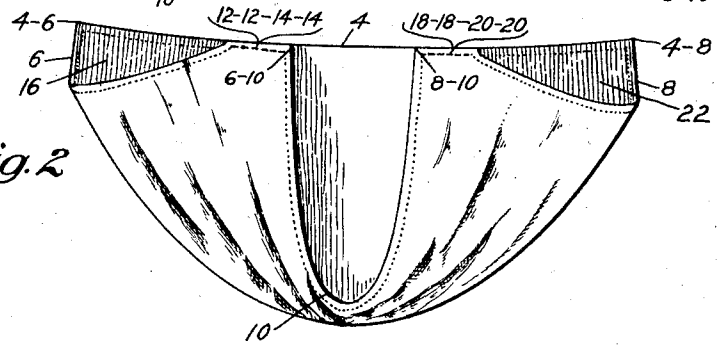


Fig. 2

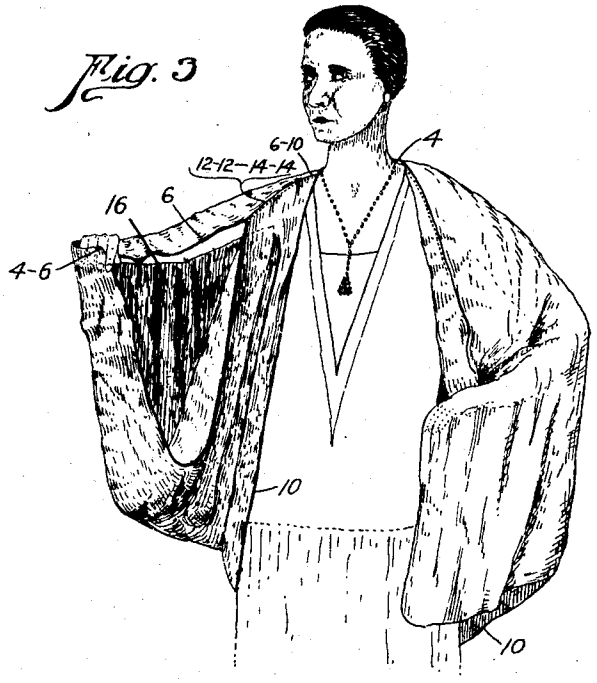


Fig. 3

INVENTOR.
Carolyn W. Green
BY
M. C. Frank
ATTORNEY.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CAROLYN W. GREEN, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GARMENT AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME.

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My invention relates to garments adapted to drape over the shoulders and partaking of the nature of a throw or wrap.

My invention was prompted by the current mode of filmy shoulder-drapes, shawls, and like throws, intended for feminine adornment and warmth. Garments of this type are thrown about the shoulders and then adjusted to artistically draped position, but, when prettily arranged, they must be held by pins or the hand or constantly readjusted, as they tend to slide off the shoulders. It is an object of my invention to provide a wrap of this generally undefined-drape character with means for retaining its artistic set upon the wearer without need for fastening devices or continual adjustment, and it is a further object of my invention to teach a method of making such a garment.

It is an object of my invention to modify a throw with means for retaining it upon the wearer's shoulders.

It is a further object of my invention to teach a method of making shoulder-encasing garments from a single piece of material and without the necessity for cutting to pattern. It is an object of my invention to form a rectangular shawl, fur, or like throw, into a garment having sleeve openings, and it is further an object of my invention to avoid the necessity for cutting into or otherwise defacing the original throw.

It is an object of my invention to attain the gracefulness of throws and wraps in a garment having arm-holes.

It is an object of my invention to teach a new method of draping wraps.

Other and ancillary objects of my invention will be suggested in the following description or by the use to which my invention is put. Certain objects of my invention may be realized with modifications within its purview and therefore I desire not to be circumscribed beyond the limits of the claims constituting the final determination of my invention.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a plan of a rectangular scarf adapted to serve as a throw or wrap for the shoulders. The rows of pins along the top and side edges mark the portions of the scarf which are to be sewed together in accordance with my invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan of the scarf folded and sewed as indicated, to form the completed garment.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view, on an enlarged scale, of the garment in use, draped naturally over a wearer's shoulders.

My method of forming garments comprises taking a single piece of preferably soft clingy material, which may be of rectangular or other shape having no recognizable relation to the customary shoulder-encasing garment-pattern, sewing or otherwise joining together the material at two spaced normally non-parallel edge portions, so as to leave a free loop of material to form one armhole, and then repeating this operation at another portion of the material to form a second armhole, with material actually draped between and around the armholes, so that the material is formed to shoulder-encasing configuration, not by its edge contour, but by the draped character of the garment.

My method of forming garments will be described especially as applied to a completed rectangular scarf, since the advantage of forming a garment without the necessity of cutting or otherwise defacing the original material is made most clearly evident in this way. It will be understood however, that other and unfinished goods may be formed likewise. While I illustrate a truly rectangular original piece, I do not strictly limit myself thereto excepting in so far as the rectangular shape promotes either the draped effect or the lack of wastage of material I desire. Considerable leeway must be allowed the dressmaker in this regard, and what I aim to teach are the general principles to guide in the accomplishment of the result I attain, and one preferred and specific embodiment of this result.

A rectangular scarf 2 of soft clingy material, such as crepe, lace, or beaver, is bounded by a long top edge 4, left side edge 6, right side edge 8, and a bottom edge 10, which meet to form the corners 4—6, 4—8, 10—6, 10—8. The scarf is laid out flat and the lower corner 6—10 is lifted and folded over into contact with the top edge 4 so that the lower portion 14—14 of the side edge 6 coincides with a left-hand portion 12—12 of the non-parallel top edge 4. The portions 12—12 and 14—14 are then seamed and stitched together, leaving a loop 16, of material at the corner 4—6 through which the wearer's right arm may be inserted. In exactly similar manner, the other lower corner 8—10 is lifted and folded over into con-

tact with the top edge 4 so that the lower portion 20—20 of the side edge 8 coincides with a right-hand portion 18—18 of the top edge 4. The portions 18—18 and 20—20 are similarly stitched together, leaving a loop 22, of material at the corner 4—8, through which the wearer's left-arm may be inserted.

I prefer to space the lines 12—12 and 14—14 unequal distances from the corner 4—6 so that, when meeting these two portions to be joined into parallelism, the goods will necessarily be draped. Similarly of course, the lines 18—18 and 20—20 are intended to be spaced unequal distances from the corner 4—8 about which they are folded. The lines 14—14 and 20—20 are extended to the corners 6—10 and 8—10 respectively, so that the lower edge 10, of the garment depends in a graceful curve Fig. 2 from the upper edge 4 of the completed garment; and partly also for this purpose, the lines 12—12 and 18—18 do not extend to the corners 4—6 and 4—8 respectively. The space between the lines 12—12 and 18—18 corresponds roughly to the breadth of the wearer's shoulders after allowance is made for draping between the shoulders, the lines 12—12 and 18—18 representing the seam lengths, the final seams substantially resting on the shoulders for supporting the garment.

Since the lines 12—12, 14—14, 18—18 and 20—20, are simply pattern-markers indicating the lines of stitching of the completed garment it must be obvious that the length of line 12—12 must be identical to that of line 14—14, and that of line 18—18 must be identical to line 20—20. Therefore, the length and width of original goods, the size of armholes and distance between them, as well as the amount of draping produced, and length of garment are not absolutely independent variables, but must be adjusted to produce the effects desired. For example, taking a scarf seventy-two inches long, by thirty-eight inches wide, I make each of the lines 12—12, 14—14, 18—18 and 20—20, approximately eight inches long and space the lines 14—14 and 18—18, sixteen inches apart.

The portions 12—12 and 14—14, and the portions 18—18 and 20—20, of the edges which are joined together have been selected as illustrated in Fig. 1, and are preferred in precisely these positions, because of the particular draped effect thus produced. Artistic throws may be made however, with slightly different positionings of these portions 12—12, 14—14, 18—18 and 20—20. Thus for example, they may be spaced slightly back from the edges to leave loose flaps where the material is joined. Or they may be moved more or less along the edges of the material to positions altered with respect to the corners. These and other modifications may and will be made by the dressmaker to suit slightly different circumstances, and the test I apply to these modifications is whether or not they produce a pleasing draped effect and whether or not they accomplish my object of retaining the throw upon the shoulders without need for continual readjustment. However, I desire to emphasize that one of the governing advantages of my invention lies in the fact that a single rectangular piece of goods may be formed into the type of garment I have described, without the necessity for cutting into the material. The material is used absolutely without waste, and the labor ordinarily directed to cutting, is saved.

I claim:

1. A shoulder-encasing garment comprising a single substantially rectangular piece of goods with portions of two edges joined to midportions of a non-parallel third edge; said joined portions being each spaced from their included corners of the goods a greater distance measured along either of said two edges than the distance measured along said third edge, whereby the goods is artistically draped from said third edge.

2. A shoulder-encasing garment comprising a single substantially rectangular piece of goods with portions of two edges permanently joined to spaced portions of a non-parallel third edge providing a free-edged neck portion therebetween and free-edged arm portions at the angles.

3. A shoulder-encasing garment comprising a single substantially rectangular piece of goods with portions of two edges permanently joined to spaced portions of a non-parellel third edge whereby a central neck-enveloping portion and two end arm-engaging portions are provided.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

CAROLYN W. GREEN.