Aug. 31, 1943. P. H. BAILEY 2,328,181

GARMENT CONSTRUCTION

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Fig. 1.

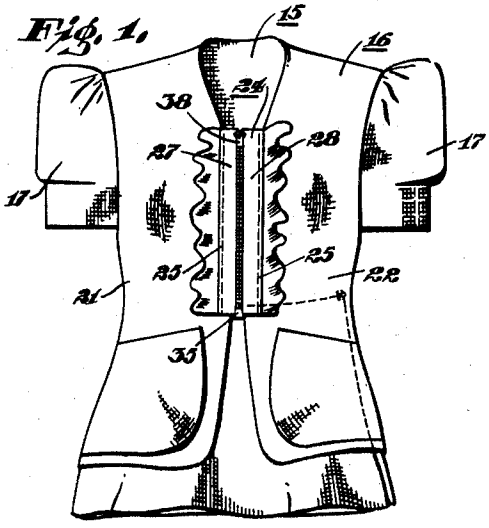


Fig. 2.

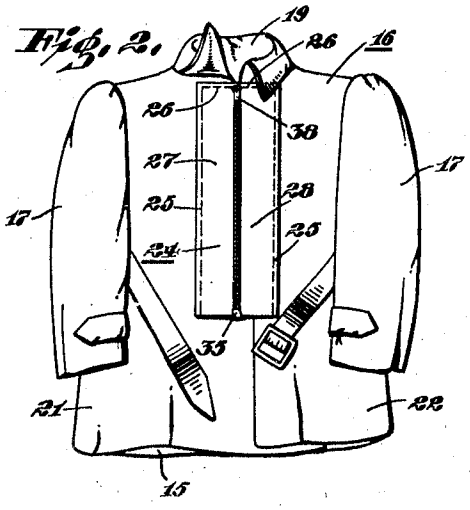


Fig. 3.

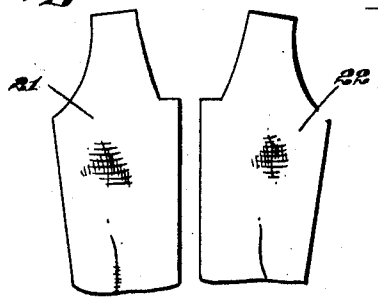


Fig. 4.

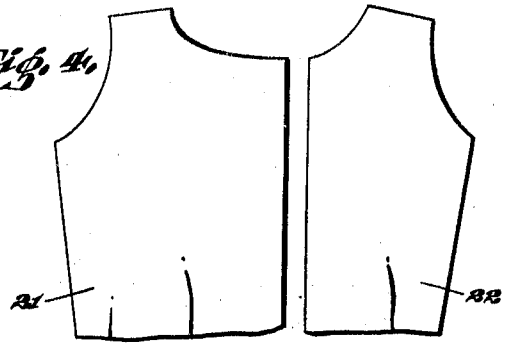


Fig. 5.

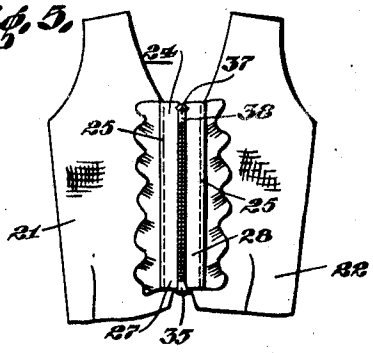
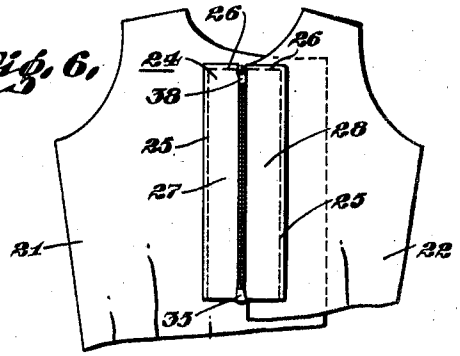


Fig. 6.



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Fig. 7.

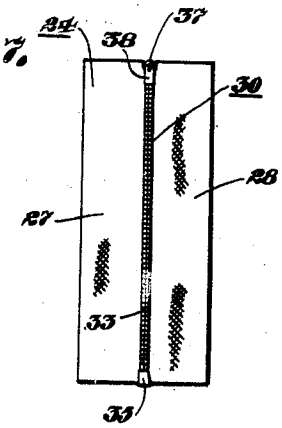


Fig. 8.

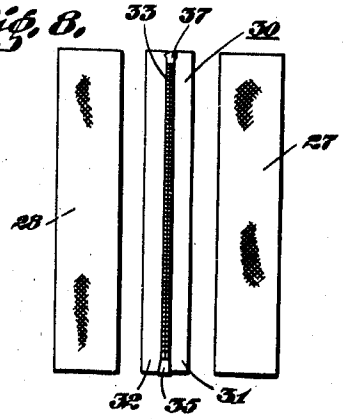


Fig. 9.

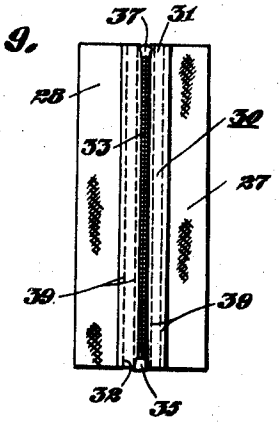


Fig. 10.

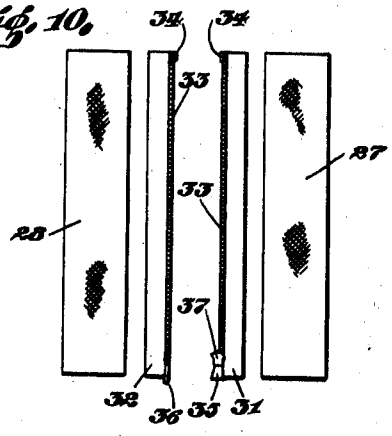


Fig. 11.

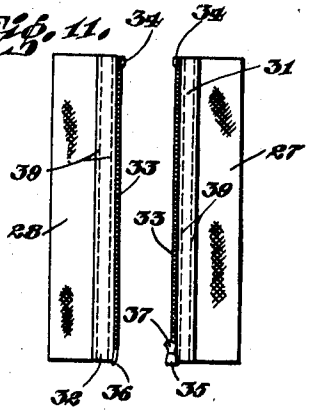
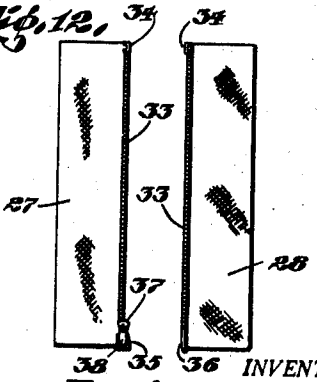


Fig. 12.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,328,181

GARMENT CONSTRUCTION

Perkins H. Bailey, New York, N. Y., assignor to Talon, Inc., a corporation of Pennsylvania

Application April 15, 1940, Serial No. 329,633

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—96)

This invention relates to garment constructions and, in particular, to the provision therein of new and improved slide fastened closure constructions.

It is an object of this invention to provide a new and improved method of applying slide fasteners of the separating end type, to garments for providing slide fastened closures for convenient ingress and egress of garment wearers.

It is a further object of this invention to provide such constructions and such a method of construction wherein the slide fastener may be applied with the utmost convenience and economy, due to reduction of the time and labor necessary to install the fastener in the garment closure.

It is a further object of this invention to provide such closure constructions wherein adjustment of the garment width or circumference may be conveniently modified either during, or after, the manufacture thereof.

It is a further object of this invention to provide such a closure construction which, in addition to low cost and convenience of installation, embodies the utmost achievable freedom and accessibility to the separating end fitting at the lower end of a slide fastener of the separating end type.

These and other objects and advantages of the invention will appear from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings which form a part thereof, and will be pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a front view of a garment embodying a front closure construction according to this invention, with a portion of the garment omitted in the interest of clearness;

Fig. 2 is a front view of another form of garment embodying a front closure construction according to this invention;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view of garment front panels utilized in forming the garment construction illustrated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 of garment front panels utilized in forming the garment construction illustrated in Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 3, but illustrating the application of a closure patch construction, according to this invention, to the garment front panels of Fig. 3 for achievement of the garment construction illustrated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5, but illustrating the application of a closure patch construction, according to this invention, to the garment front panels illustrated in Fig. 4 for the achievement of the garment construction illustrated in Fig. 2;

Fig. 7 is a front view of a closure patch construction, according to this invention, which is adapted for application to garment panels for achievement of the garment constructions illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2;

Fig. 8 is a back view illustrating the first step of a first preferred method of forming the closure patch construction illustrated in Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a back view similar to Fig. 8, illustrating a subsequent step in the first preferred method of constructing the closure patch construction shown in Fig. 7;

Fig. 10 is a back view illustrating the first step of a second preferred method of forming the closure patch construction illustrated in Fig. 7;

Fig. 11 is a back view, similar to Fig. 10, illustrating a subsequent step in the second preferred method of forming the closure patch construction of Fig. 7; and

Fig. 12 is a front view of the structure shown in Fig. 11.

Formerly, in the provision of slide fastened closure for garments, each stringer of the slide fastener used in the closure was treated as a unit and applied separately to the garment. Often, this practice was accompanied by misalignment of one or both of the fastener stringers which were handled and applied independently.

In many cases, the application of the fastener to the garment constituted one of the most painstaking and time-consuming operations in the garment manufacture. This was especially true where the slide fastener closure provided was of the separating end type and where it was necessary, or desirable, that the separating end fittings at the lower end of the separating fastener be attached in such manner as to be freely accessible. Free accessibility to the end fittings is necessary to provide for the necessary manipulation of the fittings in connecting and disconnecting the parts of the separating end fitting to open and close the slide fastened closure and the garment to which it is attached, or in other words, to provide the "Surcoat" feature as described and claimed in patent to Yengst 2,093,792 granted September 21, 1937.

According to this invention, wherein a separating end slide fastened closure is incorporated in a closure patch construction or closure patch unit and the patch construction or unit is attached, as a unit, to opposite sides of the closure opening of the garment by stitching substantially

removed from the inner edges of the stringers, at the lower end of the fastener, at least, the above disadvantages are obviated while the advantages of the "Surcoat" construction are achieved with utmost economy in labor and time and with ultimate convenience.

Conventional details of dress or garment making such as stitching, seams, facings and the like, which are not, in themselves, a part of this invention, are omitted from the following description, and are likewise omitted from the drawings, in the interest of clearness of disclosure.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the garments of Figs. 1 and 2, each include a back panel coextensive with the length and width of the garment and generally designated 15. Secured at its side edges and upper end to the back panel 15 is a front panel generally designated 16 which extends from the upper end of the garment downwardly substantially below the waistline thereof. Secured to the back and front panels in conventional manner are sleeves 17 which, together with the back panel 15 and front panel 16 make up the jacket portion, in the case of garments such as that shown in Fig. 1, or the entire garment where it comprises a jacket or coat as is shown in Fig. 2.

In the construction shown in Fig. 1, a front skirt panel 18 is secured at its side edges to the back panel 15, and its upper end portion is overlapped by the front panel 16. A collar 19 is secured to the upper ends of the back panel 15 and front panel 16 in the jacket or coat illustrated in Fig. 2.

The front panels 16 are provided with closure openings which in the construction shown in Fig. 1, comprises a longitudinal slit, substantially centrally disposed with respect to the garment front and disposed between the edges of the right front panel member 21 and the left front panel member 22, which edges are in abutting or slightly spaced relation. In the case of the construction shown in Fig. 2, the closure opening is provided by overlapped edges of the right front panel member 21 and the left front panel member 22.

In order to secure the front panel members 21 and 22 detachably together in predetermined relationship and to provide slide fastened connection therebetween, a closure patch construction or closure patch unit, generally designated 24, is secured at its opposite side edges, by stitching 25, to each of the front panel members 21 and 22. As shown in Fig. 1, this stitching 25 is disposed closely adjacent the outer side edges of the patch construction or patch unit 24, and the central portion of the patch unit adjacent the fastener is free of attachment to underlying portions of the front panel members 21 and 22.

If desired, the upper end of the patch construction or patch unit 24 may be secured to underlying portions of the front panel 16 by transverse stitching 26, as shown in Fig. 2. However, as in the construction of Fig. 1, the lower end of the patch construction or patch unit 24 is free of attachment to the underlying portions of the front panel 16, intermediate the stitching 25 at the outer edges thereof.

As shown in Fig. 7, the patch construction or patch unit 24 comprises a pair of strips 27 and 28 having parallel inner edges between which are disposed the interlocking elements or members of a separating end slide fastener, generally designated 30.

As shown in Figs. 8 to 12, the separating end slide fastener 30 comprises stringer tapes 31 and 32, each having thereon a row of complementary interlockingly engageable fastener elements or members 33 terminating at its upper end in a top stop member 34. One of the stringer tapes, for instance the stringer tape 31, is provided at its lower end with the retainer member 35 of a separating end fitting, which retainer member is provided with a longitudinal recess adapted slidably to receive the pin member 36 secured at the lower end of the row of fastener members or elements 33 on the other stringer tape. A slider 37 is supported on the interlocking fastener members or elements 33 of the stringer tape carrying the retainer member 35 and is provided with a pull member 38. The stringer tapes 31 and 32 are secured to the rear or back side of the strips 27 and 28 in conventional manner, as by suitable rows of stitching 39, as shown in Figs. 9 and 11.

The closure patch construction or patch unit 24 thus comprises a pair of strips 27 and 28 detachably secured together by a separating end slide fastener 30.

A preferred method of forming the closure patch construction or patch unit 24 is illustrated in Figs. 8 and 9. Fig. 8 shows the constituent parts of the closure patch construction, or patch unit 24, when formed by a preferred method. These parts comprise suitably prepared strips 27 and 28 and the connected stringer tapes 31 and 32 of the slide fastener 30.

According to this preferred method, the strips 27 and 28 are suitably placed, as shown in Fig. 9, with their inner edges spaced sufficiently to accommodate the interlocking fastener members or elements 33, and the connected stringer tapes 31 and 32 of the slide fastener 30 are placed over the portions of the rear surfaces of strips 27 and 28 adjacent their inner edges. The stringer tapes 31 and 32 are then secured in known manner to strips 27 and 28, as by stitching 39. The closure patch construction or closure patch unit 24 is then completely formed.

As an alternative method, the separate stringer tapes 31 and 32 may be applied independently to the strips 27 and 28, as shown in Figs. 10, 11 and 12. According to this method, the constituent parts of the closure patch construction or patch unit 24, shown in Fig. 10, are placed, as shown in Fig. 11, with the stringer tape 31 overlying the inner edge portion of the rear or back surface of the strip 27. The stringer tape 31 and strip 27 are then secured together by rows of stitching 39.

In similar manner, the stringer tape 32 is placed over the inner edge portion of the rear or back surface of the strip 28 and the stringer tape 32 and strip 28 are secured together by rows of stitching 39.

The strips 27 and 28, with attached stringer tapes 31 and 32, are then turned over, as shown in Fig. 12, and the pin member 36 is inserted through the channel of slider 37 and into the recess provided in the retainer member 35 of the end fitting. The slider 37 is then pulled up by the pull member 38, to secure the strips 27 and 28 together to form the closure patch construction or closure patch unit 24, as shown in Fig. 7.

From the above description, it will clearly appear that I have provided a garment closure construction of extreme low cost embodying the convenience and other advantages of garment closure constructions of far greater cost and less simplicity.

It will, likewise, clearly appear that I have provided improved methods for forming garment closure constructions which are particularly

adapted to straight-line systems and mass production methods of clothing manufacture and which achieve substantial increase in speed, convenience, and economy over prior known methods.

It is, of course, to be understood that the above description is merely illustrative and in nowise limiting and that I desire to comprehend within my invention such modifications as are included within the scope of the following claim.

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

In a method of manufacturing a garment, preparing a garment body with a straight-line opening, forming a pair of elongated garment opening facing strips with one edge of each parallel, placing said strips in slightly spaced relationship with said parallel edges adjacent one another, placing over the space between said parallel edges a separating end slide fastener having its stringers connected, stitching together said slide fastener stringers and the underlying edge portions of said facing strips, placing said connected facing strips over the opening in the garment body with the slide fastener adjacent the garment body and substantially aligned with said opening, and stitching down the outer edge portions only of said facing strips to the underlying portions of said garment body while maintaining said patch member otherwise free of attachment to said garment body.

PERKINS H. BAILEY.