

April 27, 1937.

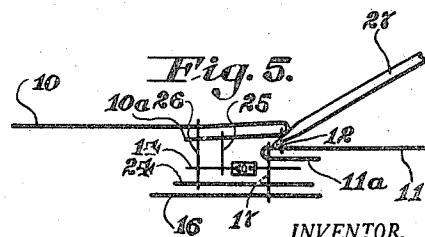
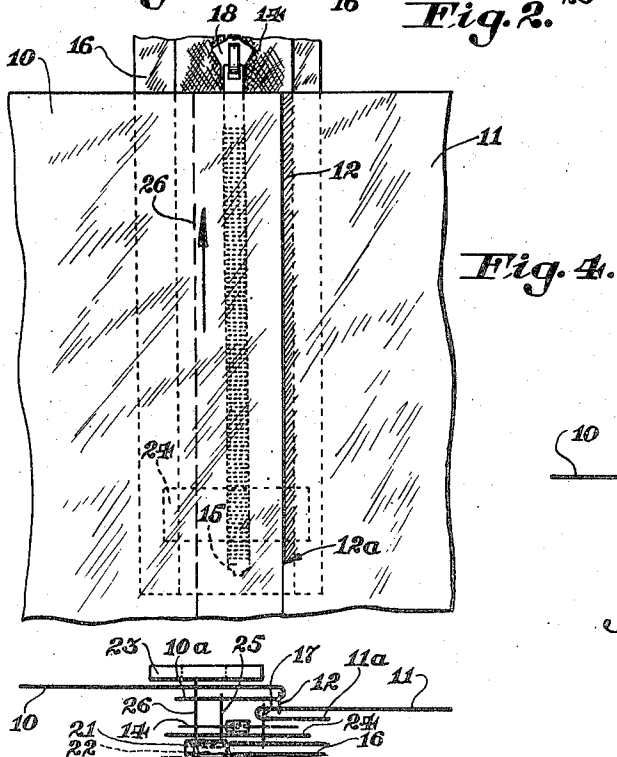
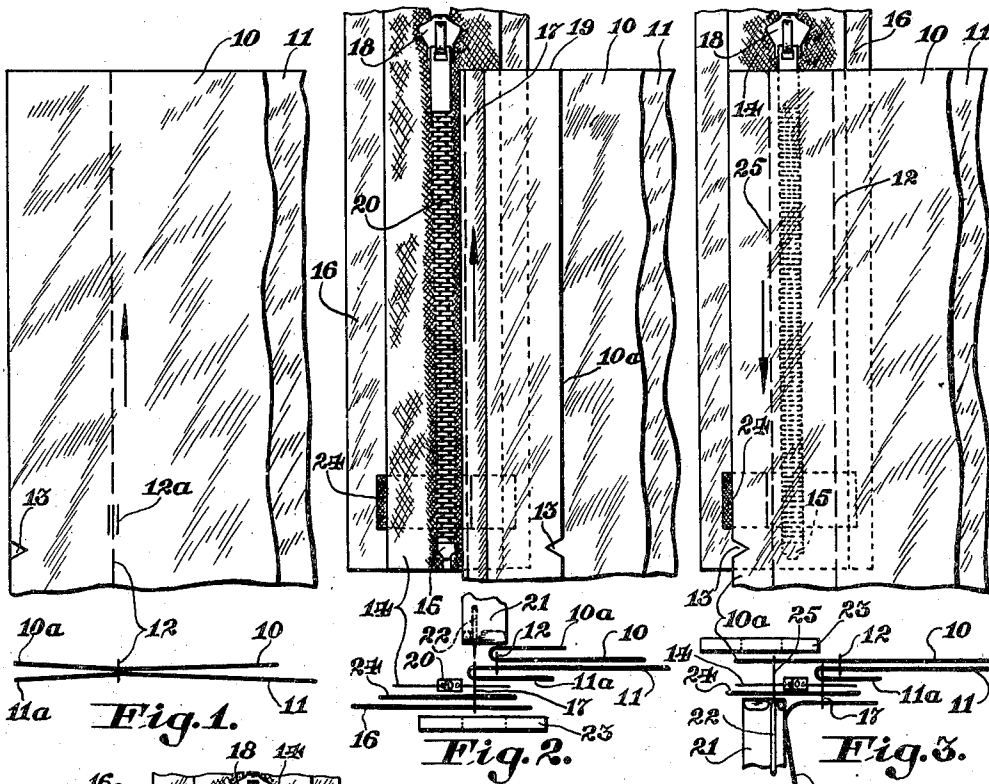
J. P. FRIEDMAN

2,078,874

CLOSURE

Filed July 24, 1936

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR.

Jacob P. Friedman.

BY *Kelley & Chisholm*
ATTORNEYS.

April 27, 1937.

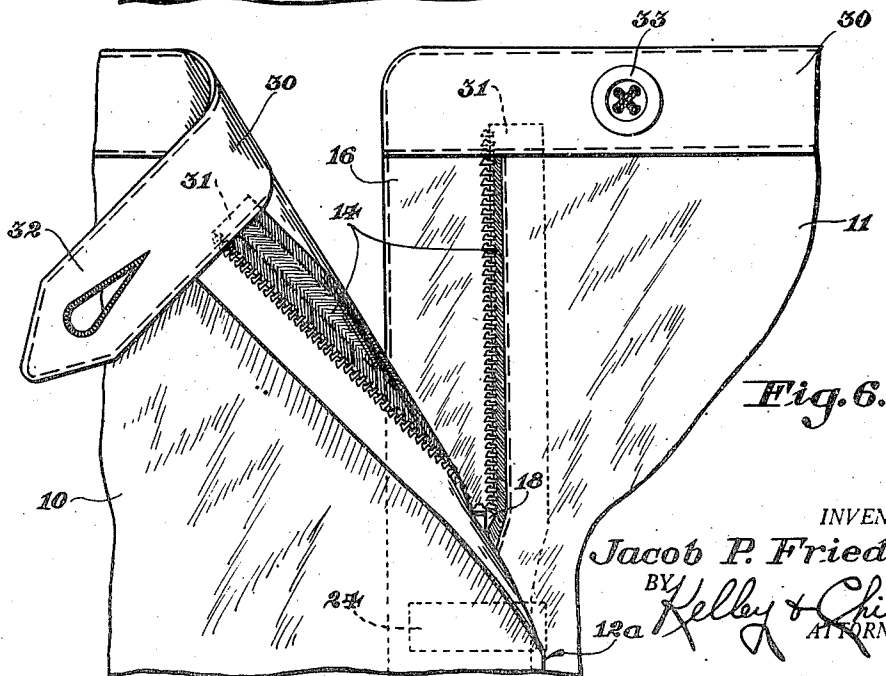
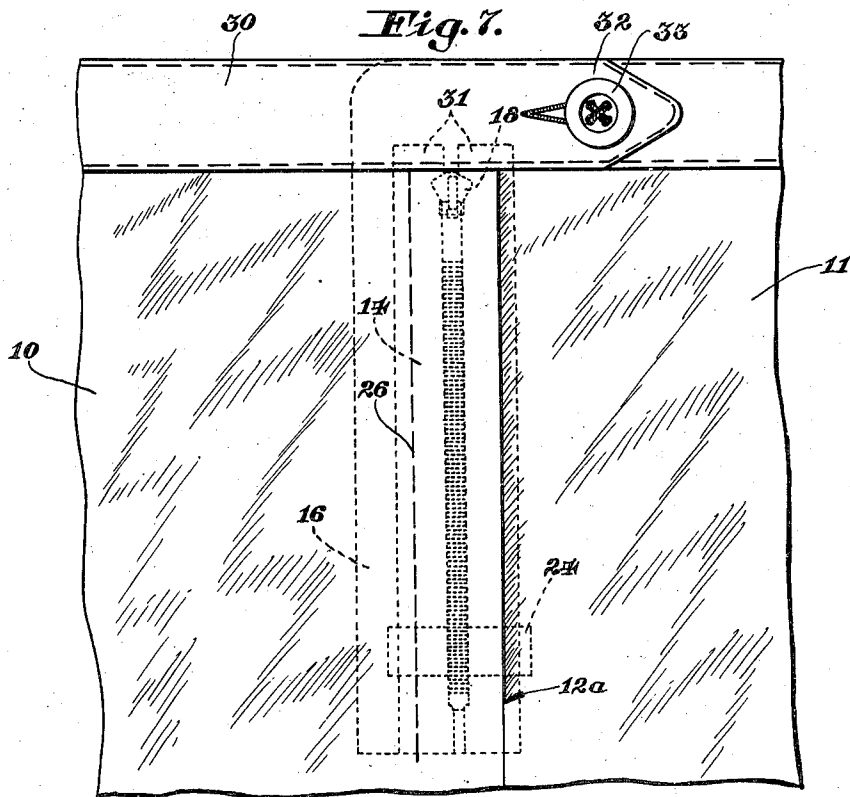
J. P. FRIEDMAN

2,078,874

CLOSURE

Filed July 24, 1936

2 Sheets-Sheet 2



INVENTOR.

Jacob P. Friedman.

BY

Kelley & Chisholm.

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,078,874

CLOSURE

Jacob P. Friedman, Bronx, N. Y., assignor to
Hockless Fastener Company, a corporation of
Pennsylvania

Application July 24, 1936, Serial No. 92,375

6 Claims. (Cl. 2—243)

This invention relates to garments, particularly to the construction of slide-fastened or zipper closures in various garments, for example skirts and dresses.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide an improved form of closure, such as a skirt or dress placket which will be neat and inconspicuous, preserving the appearance of a neatly tailored garment, and concealing the slide fastener or zipper.

Another object is to provide an improved method or sequence of operations in making the garments which reduces the cost of construction, is adaptable to production in quantity, and which facilitates the making of neatly tailored, slide-fastened garments.

In the accompanying drawings, by way of illustration, are shown the portions of a skirt immediately surrounding the placket opening.

Figs. 1 to 4 show successive steps in the construction of a placket according to my invention, each figure showing both a plan view and, diagrammatically, the corresponding cross section.

Fig. 5 is a cross section illustrating the final step in the construction of the closure proper.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the finished placket in open position, and

Fig. 7 is a plan view of the finished placket in closed position.

In carrying out the invention I first place together the outside faces of a front panel 10 and a back panel 11 and join them together by stitching the usual side seam 12 from bottom to top of the panel, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 1. The edge of the panel 10 is marked by a notch 13 opposite the point where the bottom of the slide fastener is to be placed. When the needle of the sewing machine comes opposite the notch the material is moved back and forth to produce a tack 12a in the seam. Thereafter if desired the stitch may be lengthened by quickly adjusting the lever of the sewing machine and the seam finished in a longer stitch.

The next step is shown in Fig. 2. The edges 10a and 11a of the seam are folded back and a slide fastener 14 approximately one-half or three-quarters of an inch longer than is required for the opening is closed and laid under the folded edge 11a of the panel 11 with its bottom stop or end 15 opposite the notch 13. If desired a shield 16 may be placed under the fastener. The fastener is then sewed to edge 11a by the seam 17, the sewing machine being run from bottom to top of the fastener, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 2. During this operation the slider 18

is maintained at the closed end of the fastener and beyond the edges 19 of the panels, that is, beyond the end of the side seam 12, so as not to interfere with the rapid passage of the presser foot along and adjacent to the interlocking elements 20 of the fastener in forming the seam 17. In Fig. 2 the sewing machine is diagrammatically indicated by the presser foot 21, needle 22, and plate 23.

Preferably I use a slide fastener as shown in the patent to Seaver, No. 1,964,485. This fastener includes a cross tape 24 near the lower end. Preferably in forming the seam 17 a tack is made at the cross tape.

In the operation shown in Fig. 3 the assembly as so far completed is customarily turned over, but for the sake of clarity in illustration the elements are shown throughout the various figures in the same relative positions, and in Figs. 3 and 4 the inversion is represented by inverting the diagrammatic illustration of the sewing machine.

In the operation shown in Fig. 3 the edge 10a of the front panel 10 is folded out flat into the position it occupied in Fig. 1 and the second stringer of the slide fastener is sewed to this edge by the seam 25, running the machine from top to bottom of the fastener, as indicated by the arrow, the shield 16 being folded out of the way for this operation. In sewing the seam 17 a tack is customarily placed through the cross tape 24.

As shown in Fig. 4, the main body of the front panel 10 is then folded on the side seam 12 into the position it occupies when the skirt is worn, and the finishing seam 26 is sewed from bottom to top of the fastener, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 4. This seam passes through the main body of the front panel 10, the edge 10a and the slide fastener. It will be observed that the elements now are disposed in the position they occupy when the skirt is worn and that one stringer of the slide fastener is attached to the back panel 11 and to the shield 16, while the other stringer of the slide fastener is attached to the front panel 10. The hemmed edge of the front panel forms a flap covering the slide fastener. The side seam 12 is then ripped, for example by the knife 27 shown in Fig. 5, down to the tack 12a, thus opening the side seam to the bottom of the slide fastener.

Either before or after the ripping of the side seam 12 the fastener is opened by the slider and the ends of the stringers are suitably treated to prevent the slider passing beyond the edge of the panels, that is, beyond the edge of the open-

ing to be controlled by the slide fastener. This may be done in any suitable manner, for example, where the invention is applied to a skirt, the skirt is usually finished by a waist band 30 sewed to the edges of both the front and back panels, and the ends 31 of the stringers of the slide fastener are sewed under the waist band on each side of the opening, as indicated in Fig. 6. The waist band may be finished in any suitable manner.

10 As shown in Fig. 7 for the purpose of illustration, the waist band is provided with the overlapping portion 32 which may be secured in place when the skirt is closed by any suitable arrangement, such as hooks and eyes or a button 33.

15 The tack 12a provides a reinforcement for the side seam at the end of the opening and tends to prevent tearing the side seam when the placket is opened.

It will be observed that the skirt, except for the final attaching of the waist band, is completely finished to provide the same tailored construction it would have if no fastener were used. The fastener in its closed position is applied to this tailored finished construction. Therefore after the side seam is ripped and when the garment is worn, closing of the fastener will always place the parts of the placket in exactly the same position they would occupy in a tailored skirt without a fastener. This provides a neat tailored appearance to the placket.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. The method of making a closure in an article which consists in joining two pieces of material by a sewed seam, attaching a closed slide fastener to the two pieces of material along a portion of the seam, and subsequently removing the stitches of said portion of the seam to provide a controlled opening which when closed will secure the pieces of material in the positions they occupied when sewed together.

2. The method of making a closure for the placket of a garment which consists in sewing the usual side seam joining two pieces of material of which the garment is made, attaching a closed slide fastener to the two pieces of material along a portion of the seam, and subsequently removing the stitches of that portion of the seam to provide a controlled seam opening which when closed will give the garment its normally tailored appearance.

3. The method of making a closure for the placket of a garment which consists in stitching the usual side seam joining two pieces of material of which the garment is made, attaching a closed slide fastener to the two pieces of material along a portion of the seam with the interlocking elements disposed on one side of the stitches, and subsequently removing the stitches of said portion of the seam to provide a controlled opening having a single flap concealing the interlocking elements of the fastener.

4. The method of making a closure in an article which consists in stitching a seam to join two pieces of material, stitching a closed slide fastener to both pieces of material along a portion of the seam while maintaining the slider of the fastener at one end of the fastener and beyond said portion, subsequently removing the stitches in said portion of said seam to form a controlled opening in the article, opening the closed fastener either before or after removing said stitches, and subsequently treating the end of the slide fastener to confine the slider to a position between the ends of the opening formed by removing the stitches.

5. The method of making a closure in an article which consists in stitching a seam to join two pieces of material, securing a closed slide fastener to both pieces of material along a portion of said seam and with the slider of the fastener disposed beyond the edges of the material, removing the stitches in said portion of the seam, opening the closed fastener either before or after removing the stitches, and treating the end of the slide fastener at the edges of the material to confine the slider within the length of the material.

6. The method of making a closure in an article which consists in stitching a seam to join two pieces of material, securing a closed slide fastener to both pieces of material along a portion of said seam and with the slider of the fastener disposed beyond the edges of the material, removing the stitches in said portion of the seam, opening the closed fastener either before or after removing the stitches, applying a finishing strip to the edges of the material and securing the ends of the fastener to said strip.

JACOB P. FRIEDMAN. 50