

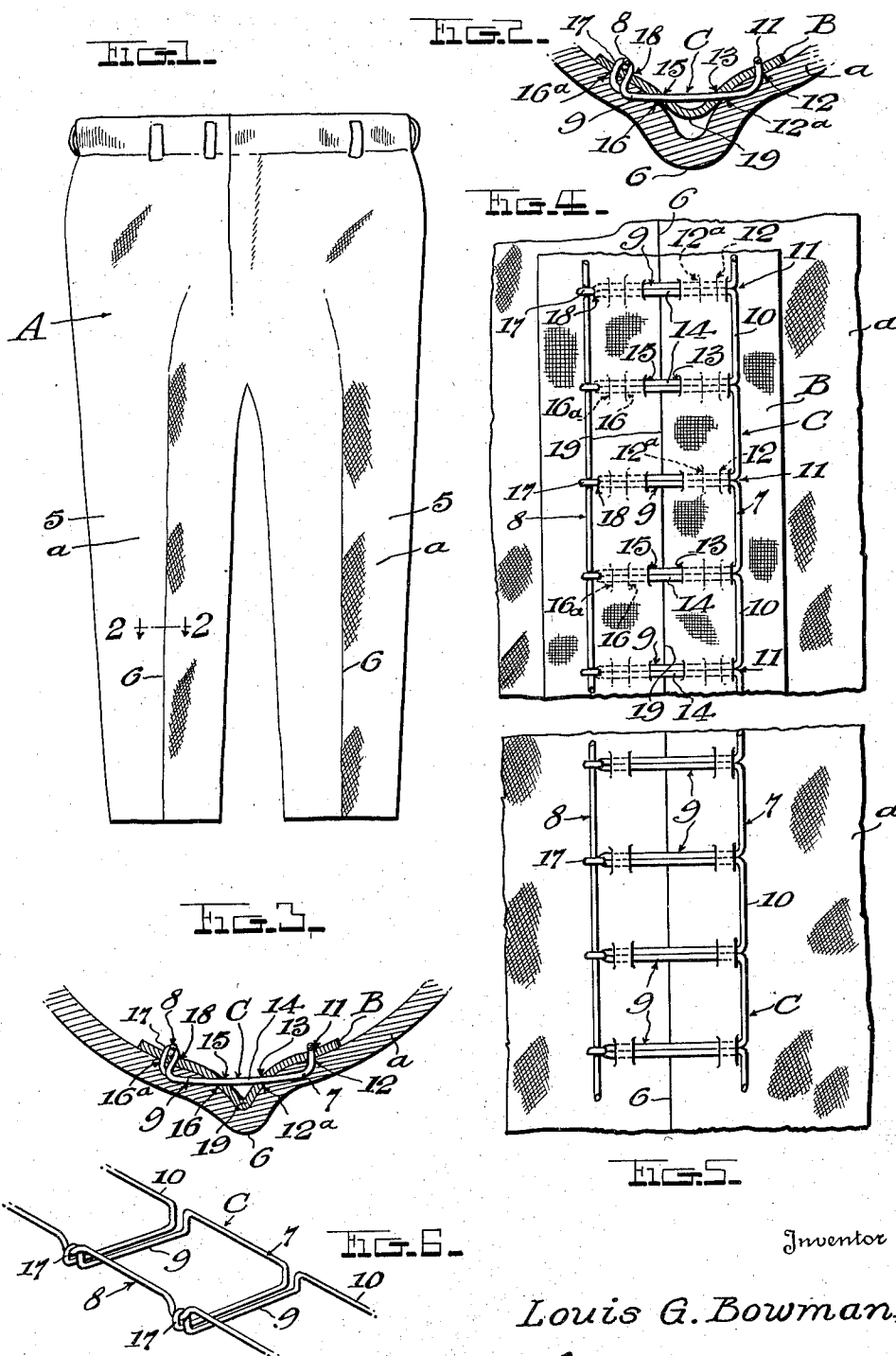
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CREASE RETAINING MEANS FOR GARMENTS

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CREASE RETAINING MEANS FOR GARMENTS

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4 Claims. (Cl. 2—231)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in crease retaining means for garments, such as trousers, coat sleeves, etc.

Among the several objects of this invention are to provide means for retaining creases in tubular body fabrics such as trousers, etc.; to provide means for preventing the trousers from bagging at the knees, and to provide such means which may be readily applied to the body fabric by a single stitching operation.

With these and other objects in view which will more fully appear, the nature of the invention will be more clearly understood by following the description, the appended claims, and the several views illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a pair of trousers equipped with my invention,

Figure 2 is an enlarged section taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1, the ridge in the tape being spaced from the apex of the crease,

Figure 3 is a similar view but showing the ridge in the tape in contact with the apex of the crease,

Figure 4 is an enlarged plan looking at the inner face of the body fabric showing the tape and the single line of blind stitches which connect the tape to the body fabric at points on opposite sides of the crease,

Figure 5 is a similar view but without the tape being shown, and

Figure 6 is a perspective view of the single line of lock stitches.

Like reference numerals designate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawing.

Referring to the drawing, A represents a body fabric such as a pair of trousers which includes tubular or leg portions 5, 5, each leg portion including a front section *a* provided with a centrally disposed and longitudinally extending fold or crease 6.

A pre-shrunk non-elastic tape B of woven fabric is secured against the inner face of each leg portion by a single line C of lock stitches of the blind stitch type. This tape extends longitudinally of the leg portion and is centrally disposed with respect to the crease 6, i. e., it extends equally on opposite sides thereof.

A sewing machine for applying this tape to trousers is shown, described and claimed in my co-pending application Serial No. 106,221, filed Oct. 17, 1936, and the method employed in applying the tape to trousers is shown, described

and claimed in my co-pending application Serial No. 106,222, filed Oct. 17, 1936.

The single line C of blind stitches includes a needle thread 7 and a bobbin thread 8. The needle thread is formed into a plurality of equally spaced needle thread loops 9 which are connected by thread portions 10. Each needle thread loop extends in a plane at right angles to the crease 6, as shown in Figures 4 and 5, and first enters the tape B on the right side of the crease 6 as shown at 11, then enters and emerges from the body fabric on the same side of the crease as at 12, 12^a, then penetrates the tape on the same side of the crease as at 13, then extends across the crease on the outer face of the tape as at 14, then penetrates the tape on the left side of the crease as at 15, then enters and emerges from the body fabric on the left side of the crease as at 16, 16^a, and finally the bight 17 penetrates the tape on the left side of the crease as at 18 and is concatenated with the bobbin thread 8. The bobbin thread 8 and the connecting portions 10 of the needle thread 7 are disposed in parallelism with the crease 6 and are equidistant from said crease.

The central longitudinal portion of the tape is formed into a ridge 19 which projects into the crease 6 and is preferably disposed in spaced relation thereto as shown in Figure 2, although the ridge may be positioned in direct contact with the crease as shown in Figure 3. It will be observed that each needle thread loop anchors the tape to the body fabric on opposite sides of the crease 6, and that said loop passes entirely through the central longitudinal ridge 19 of the tape. The tension of the needle thread loops is such as to maintain the ridge 19 of the tape in its projected relation towards the crease 6, and consequently the loops constitute braces or ties which function to retain the crease 6 in shape, while at the same time the non-elastic woven tape, which extends along the leg from a point well below the knee to a point well above the same, functions to retain the trousers leg from bagging at the knee.

By employing a tape of non-elastic woven fabric, which has been pre-shrunk, all danger of the tape shrinking and the trousers becoming unshapely when the trousers are subjected to water or to a wet cleaning process is thereby avoided.

It is of course to be understood that the details of structure and arrangement of parts may be variously changed and modified without de-

parting from the spirit and scope of my invention.

I claim:

1. In a garment, a tubular body fabric having
5 an outwardly projecting and longitudinally extending crease, a tape disposed longitudinally along the crease and against the inner face of the body fabric, the tape extending substantially
10 equally on opposite sides of the crease, the central longitudinal portion of the tape forming a ridge projecting towards the crease, and a single line of
15 stitches connecting the tape and body fabric on opposite sides of the crease and including transverse thread portions extending across the crease above the ridge formed in the tape and holding
said ridge projected toward the crease.

2. In a garment, a tubular body fabric having
an outwardly projecting and longitudinally extending crease, a tape disposed longitudinally
20 along the crease and against the inner face of the body fabric, the tape extending substantially equally on opposite sides of the crease, the central longitudinal portion of the tape forming a
25 ridge projecting towards the crease, and a single line of blind stitches of the lock stitch type for attaching the tape to the body fabric, said stitches
30 comprising a connected series of spaced needle thread loops extending across the ridge and engaging both the tape and the body fabric on opposite
sides of the crease, the bights of the loops
35 being disposed in a line parallel with the crease and in spaced relation to the adjacent edge of the tape, the connecting portions of the thread between the needle loops being disposed in a line
parallel with the crease and in spaced relation to the other edge of the tape, and a bobbin thread concatenated with the bights of the needle thread
loops.

3. In a garment, a tubular body fabric having
an outwardly projecting and longitudinally extending crease, a pre-shrunk non-elastic tape
5 of woven fabric disposed longitudinally along the crease and against the inner face of the body fabric, the tape extending substantially equally on opposite sides of the crease, the central longitudinal
10 portion of the tape forming a ridge projecting towards the crease, and a single line of blind stitches of the lock stitch type for attaching the tape to the body fabric, said stitches comprising a connected series of spaced needle thread
15 loops extending across the ridge and engaging both the tape and the body fabric on opposite sides of the crease, the bights of the loops being disposed in a line parallel with the crease and in
spaced relation to the adjacent edge of the tape, the connecting portions of the thread between
20 the needle loops being disposed in a line parallel with the crease and in spaced relation to the other edge of the tape, and a bobbin thread concatenated with the bights of the needle thread
loops.

4. In a garment, a tubular body fabric having
an outwardly projecting and longitudinally extending crease, and means for retaining the
25 crease comprising a single line of lock stitches of the blind stitch type, said stitches comprising a series of connected and equally spaced needle thread loops extending across the crease at right
30 angles thereto and engaging the body fabric on opposite sides of the crease, the connecting portions of the needle thread between the loops being disposed in a line parallel to the crease, and a
35 bobbin thread concatenated with the bights of said loops and disposed in a line parallel to the crease.

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