Nov. 15, 1938. L. MARKIN 2,136,702

GARMENT FLY CLOSURE

Filed Dec. 28, 1936

FIG. 1.

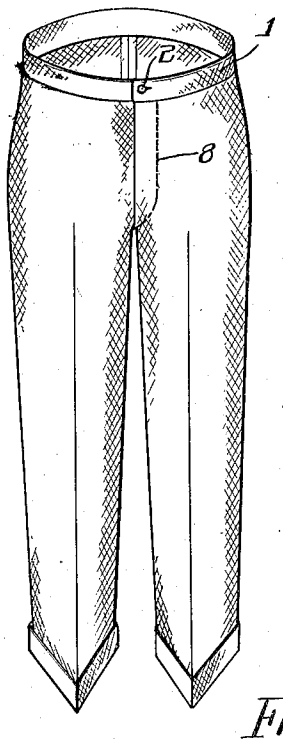


FIG. 2.

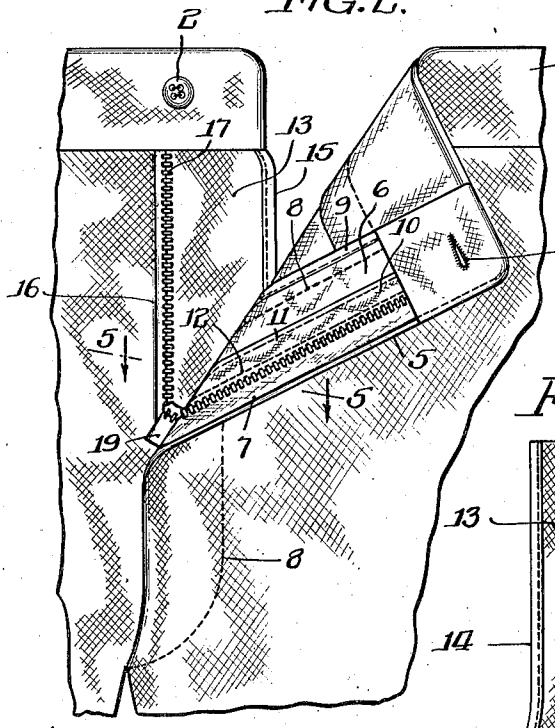


FIG. 5.

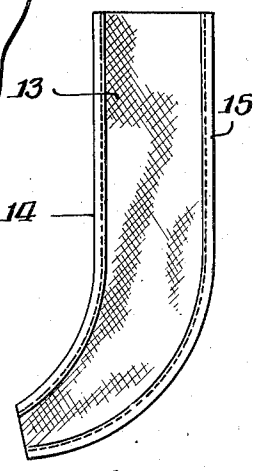


FIG. 3.

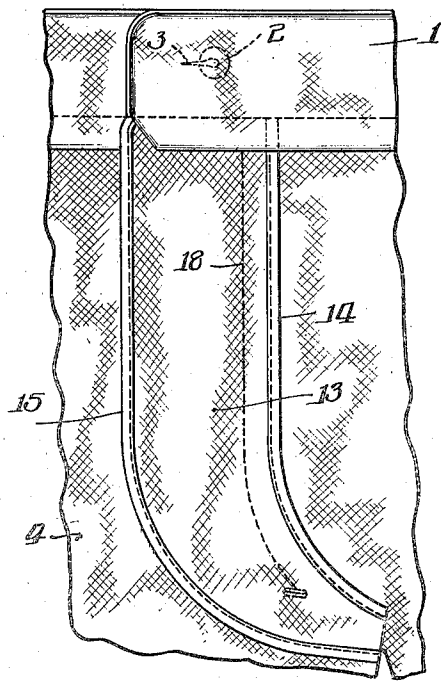
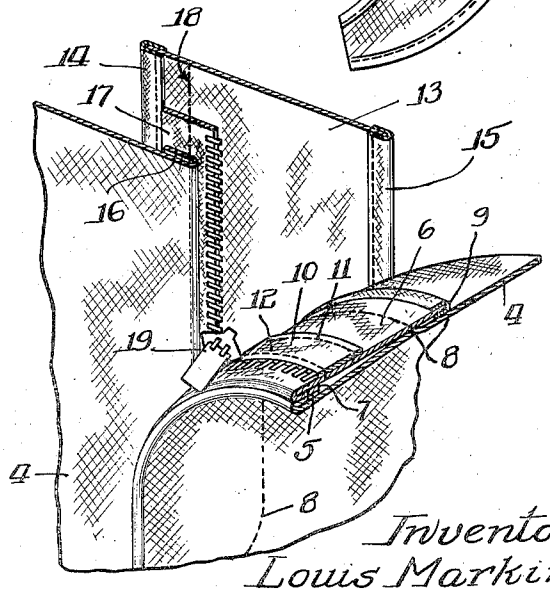


FIG. 4.



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GARMENT FLY CLOSURE

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Application December 28, 1936, Serial No. 117,801

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—234)

This invention relates to the waist portions of trousers, knickerbockers, skirts, and similar garments, and more particularly to the so-called fly closure by which a garment of this kind is opened and closed at the waist, and more especially to those that employ the well known form of metallic slide fastener instead of ordinary buttons.

Generally stated, the object of the invention is to provide an improved construction and arrangement of the different parts of a fly closure, of such character that the necessity of any lining therefor is entirely obviated, both the so-called outer fly and the inner fly being composed simply of the goods from which the garment is made, with suitable edging or trimming for any single thickness edges thereof, thereby to reduce the total thickness of the closure and insure a neater appearance.

It is also an object to provide certain details and features of construction tending to increase the general efficiency and the desirability of a garment fly closure of this particular character.

To the foregoing and other useful ends, the invention consists in matters hereinafter set forth and claimed and shown in the accompanying drawing in which—

Fig. 1 is a perspective of a pair of trousers equipped with a fly closure embodying the principles of the invention.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged front elevation of the said fly closure, showing the same partly open, and showing the adjacent portions of the garment broken away for convenience of illustration.

Fig. 3 is an inside view of what is shown in Fig. 2, with the same in closed condition.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary detail perspective, with certain portions shown in section, showing the construction and mode of operation of the invention.

Fig. 5 is a front elevation of the outer side of the inside fly of said closure.

As thus illustrated, the invention comprises a waist band 1 provided at its front ends with a button 2 and a button-hole 3, but it will be understood that any suitable known or approved form of connection can be employed to separately connect together the front ends of said waist band.

The outside fly comprises the cloth 4 of the garment, doubled back inside thereof at 5, at the free edge of the fly. A strip 6 of the cloth or goods of the garment is doubled back at its front edge, at 7, as shown more clearly in Fig. 4 of the drawing, and the two in-turned portions are stitched together close to the free edge of the fly, in the manner shown in Fig. 4 of the drawing. The two single thicknesses of the cloth or goods are also stitched together at 8, and the free adjacent edge of the thickness 6 is preferably provided with suitable edging 9 as shown. The tape 10 of one set of metal hooks is stitched only to the thickness 6 at 11 and 12, so that this stitching does not appear on the outside of the garment.

The inside fly comprises the single thickness 13 of the cloth or goods from which the garment is made, with suitable edging 14 and 15 for the cut edges of the cloth. This strip is tapered and curved at its lower end to extend toward the right side of the garment, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5 of the drawing, to make the garment set smoothly and comfortably. The binding 14 and 15 may be any suitable means to prevent raveling. The cloth of the garment is doubled or folded in at 16, as shown more clearly in Fig. 4 of the drawing. The other half of the set of metal hooks are attached to the tape 17, and this tape is stitched between the doubled or folded-in portion 16 and the cloth 13, along the single line 18, so that the latter does not show on the outside of the garment. It will be seen that the single thickness 13, forming part of the inner fly, is exposed on both sides thereof, and is not lined, so that the entire thickness of the fly closure is composed only of the three thicknesses 4, 6, and 13, and hence a lighter and more comfortable and neater construction is obtained for the fly closure.

A metal slide 19 is provided, as usual, to connect the two sets of metal hooks together, in the well known manner, it being understood that any suitable or well known slide connection of this kind can be employed, and that for the broader purposes of the invention any suitable means can be employed for separably fastening together the outer and inner flies of the closure.

Obviously, therefore, it is of the essence of the invention that the interengaging elements of the zipper device be disposed close to the outer edge of the outer overlapping portion of the closure, and therefore close to the outer edge of the outer fly strip 6, so that the said outer edge of the outer overlapping portion of the closure is held against any outward displacement that might expose the zipper device to view, and with the construction shown and described this could not happen, when the zipper is in closed condition, as it is the zipper itself that very effectively holds the outer overlapping portion of the closure tight against the underlying portions of the closure, so that the free edge at 5 is held tight

against the garment. Moreover, it is also important that the inside fly strip **13** is substantially wider than the outer fly strip **6**, so that this inside fly strip provides full coverage and backing for the entire closure structure, with the result that this inside fly strip **13** is the only thing that has inner edges that are subjected to wear inside the garment, so far as the said closure structure is concerned. These two things, first the prevention of any gaping of the closure, and, second, the broad backing provided by the end fly strip, for the entire strucure of he closure, constitute the essential novelty of the improvement over previous attempts to use the zipper type of closure on garments.

From the foregoing, and from the drawing, it will be observed that the inside single thickness strip **13** is wider than the outside strip **6**, and hence that inside the garment, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawing, all edges are concealed except the edges **14** and **15** of the said strip **13**, the latter edges extending laterally beyond all other edges of the fly construction. This not only is more satisfactory in the process of manufacture of the garment, but is also more satisfactory in use. Inside the garment, the edge **14** is the right edge of the strip **13**, while the edge **15** is the left edge thereof.

What I claim as my invention is:

As an article of manufacture, a zipper fly closure for garments, comprising an outer fly strip **6** of single thickness, in-turned at its outer edge and stitched inside the garment to the inner surface of the outer overlapping portion of the closure, a zipper tape **10** stitched to the inner surface of said strip, adjacent the outer edge of the latter, so that this outer edge is held against any outward displacement that might expose to view the zipper, when the latter is closed, by stitching extending only through the tape and the strip close to the in-turned outer edge of the latter, whereby the engaging elements of said tape are close to the outer edge of said outer portion, thus holding the latter against said outward displacement, and leaving the greater portion of said inner surface exposed between the inner edges of the tape and strip, with a line of stitching through the garment in said exposed surface, an inner fly strip **13** of single thickness and greater width than said outer fly strip, so that full coverage and backing is provided for the latter inside the garment, and a zipper tape **17** stitched to said inner strip between the latter and the in-turned edge portion of the inner overlapping portion of the closure, with the engaging elements of this second tape in position to interlock with the first mentioned elements, between the two fly strips, so that none of the stitching, of the two tapes, appears on the outer surface of the garment cloth, when the zipper is adjusted to close the garment closure, and said inner fly strip covering all other inside edges of the closure structure, so that the edges of the inner strip are the only ones that show inside the garment, and that are subject to wear, when the closure is in closed condition.

LOUIS MARKIN.