

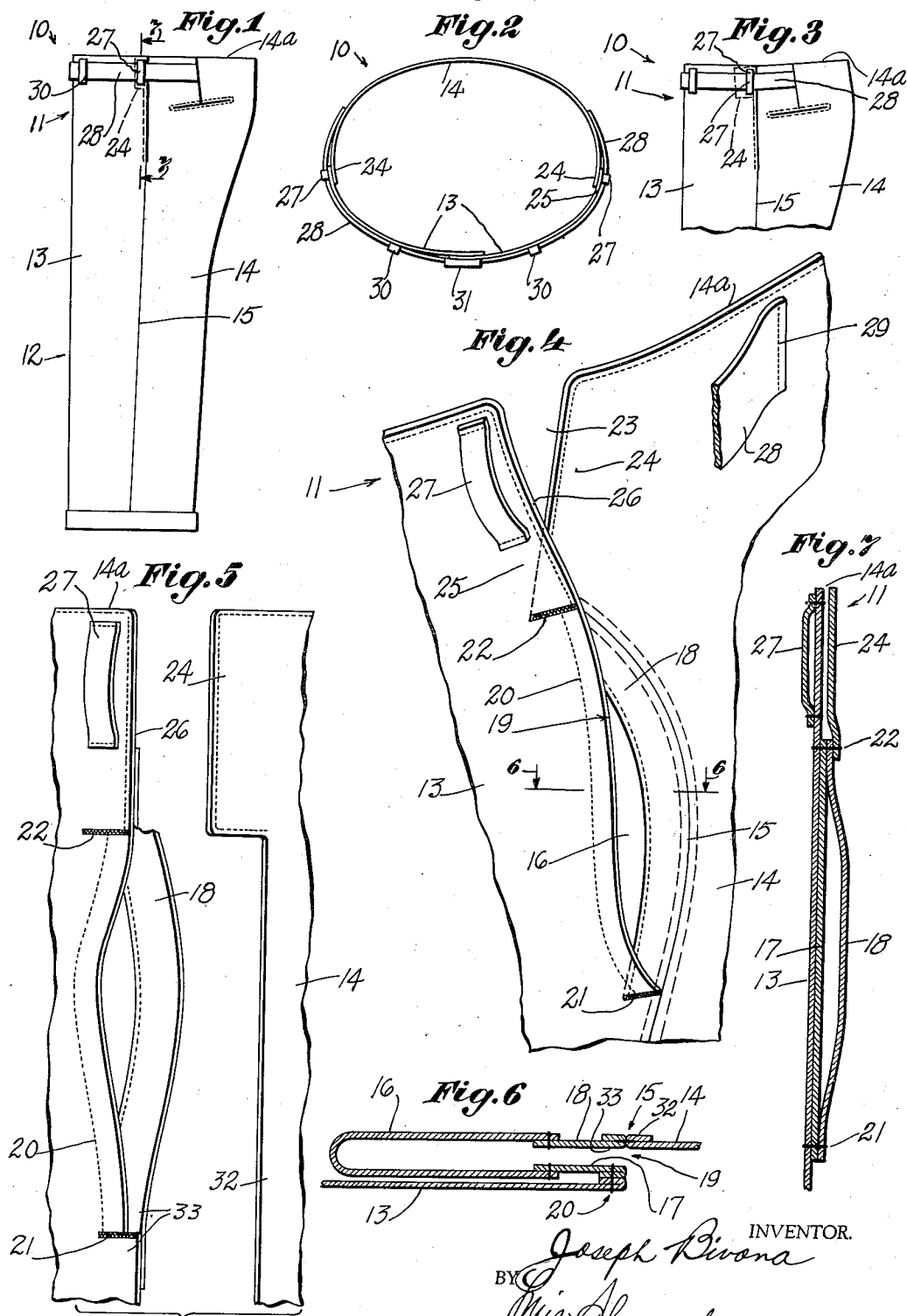
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SELF ADJUSTING GARMENT

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SELF ADJUSTING GARMENT

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1 Claim. (Cl. 2—237)

This invention relates to garments and has particular reference to devices such as trousers.

One object of the invention is to provide a device of the character described, having improved means whereby adjustability at the waist line can be readily obtained without producing folds or other bulkiness.

Another object of the invention is to provide a trouser or the like having improved means adapted for inexpensive quantity production on a large scale and resulting in a conventional appearing trouser which can be drawn snugly around the body of the wearer without producing the appearance of an excess of material.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent as the specification proceeds.

With the aforesaid objects in view, the invention consists in the novel combinations and arrangements of parts hereinafter described in their preferred embodiments, pointed out in the subjoined claim, and illustrated in the annexed drawing, wherein like parts are designated by the same reference characters throughout the several views.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation showing a trouser embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary side view of the same but with the waist line portion drawn in to a reduced size.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged fragmentary perspective view with parts of the trouser spread open to show details of construction.

Fig. 5 is a similar view but with certain parts disconnected to show structural details and the method of manufacture.

Fig. 6 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged vertical sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 1.

The advantages of the invention as here outlined are best realized when all of its features and instrumentalities are combined in one and the same structure, but, useful devices may be produced embodying less than the whole.

It will be obvious to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, that the same may be incorporated in several different constructions. The accompanying drawing, therefore, is submitted merely as showing the preferred exemplification of the invention.

Referring in detail to the drawing, 10 denotes a garment such as a trouser, or the like, embody-

ing the invention. The same may include a body or waist receiving section 11 and leg receiving sections 12 depending therefrom. The trouser may consist, generally, of a front portion 13 and a rear portion 14, extending from the waist line 14a to the bottom of the garment. These front and rear portions may be united along the longitudinal side seams 15.

The front portion 13 may have pockets 16, each of which may comprise finishing strips 17, 18 of the same material as the trouser, these strips affording the mouth 19 of the pocket, so arranged that the mouth lies along the seam line 15. For instance, the strip 17 is connected to the front portion 13 as by a line of stitching at 20. The strips 17, 18 may be tacked at 21, 22 to the front section 13 to reenforce the mouth 19 of the pocket. In course of manufacture the front trouser section 13, so completed, with the pocket secured thereto, may be connected to the rear trouser section 14 by the seam 15, which, at the region of the pocket interconnects the strip 18 with the rear section 14. This seam 15 may terminate at the upper end of the pocket, and may be reenforced by the tacking 22 directly, or by certain connections of the lining, as may be preferred.

An important feature of the invention is that the seam 15 terminates as at 22 in spaced relation to the waist line 14a to provide an opening 23 which is open ended at the waist line. This opening preferably extends lengthwise of the seam 15, and the adjacent parts of the trouser overlap at said opening. The length of the opening may be substantial, say two and one-half to three inches in length to permit ample adjustability in the degree of overlap. For example, the initial overlap may be about three-quarters of an inch, and may be increased to between two and two and one-half inches, thus permitting a very material change in the effective length of the waist line, to suit wearers of different sizes, and without producing folds, gathers or other bulkiness.

Preferably the rear section 14 is formed with forward projecting extensions 24 adapted to underlie the adjacent parts 25 of the front trouser portion. This permits the free edge 26 to lie in a straight line along the edge of the front portion 13 that runs along the pocket and into the seam 15, thus resulting in a neat conventional looking appearance, and simplifying the manufacture of the trouser. For example, the edge 26 may be finished off in a straight line down the mouth of the pocket, and a single short tack-

ing 22 secures the pocket and also the extension 24.

A trouser supporting means may include an element such as a loop 27 attached to the part 25 of the trouser. Desirably, belt sections 28 may be secured at 29 to the rear trouser portion, at the sides thereof and extend thence forward through the loops 27 and through other loops 30, to be interconnected by a buckle 31. In this manner sagging or buckling of the parts 25 is prevented, the openings 23 are maintained closed, and the connections 29 being near the openings 23 minimize belt movement thereat to prevent undue shifting of the parts defining the opening 23.

It will be understood that the construction for both sides of the trouser is the same.

The alinement of the openings 23 with the pockets permits inexpensive quantity production of the trouser. By disposing the pockets wholly under the openings 23, a person cannot accidentally insert his hand or finger into the opening 23. Another advantage is that the pocket can be completely secured and finished before the parts 13, 14 of the trouser are sewn together. Since the pocket involves the most expensive manufacturing operations in making the garment, these features are very important. Related advantages are that the rear portion 14 can be completely sewn to the front portion 13 by a straight stitching operation.

With this invention, the repair work usually required to make the waist portion of the trouser fit the wearer is eliminated. It becomes unnecessary to carry in stock trousers of different sizes at the waist. Untidy bulkiness at the waist line is avoided. The excess of material, if any, is automatically taken up by tightening the belt. The adjustability at the opening 23 permits a very wide range of variation in the length of the waist line.

In manufacture, the pockets 16 with their finishing strips 17, 18 are separately assembled and then secured to the front section 13 to produce the structure shown at the left in Fig. 5. Then the rear portion 14 is stitched to the por-

tion 13 by interconnecting the longitudinal edge portions 32, 33 of the respective portions to form the seams 15. Then the tacking at 22 is done, or additional stitching at 22 provided if the pocket has been previously tacked at 22. The trouser is now complete.

I claim:

A trouser having a body section and leg sections depending therefrom, the trouser consisting of front and rear members extending from end to end thereof, the front member having side pockets, having their openings at the side edges of the front member, said pockets having side walls, one of the side walls having a marginal reinforcement strip, the other wall and said reinforcement strip being connected to the front member so that the pockets are adapted to be initially operatively assembled with the front member prior to the assembling of the latter with the rear member, said front and rear members being seamed together below the pocket mouths and in alinement therewith, and being also interconnected by tacking, together with said strip, at points immediately above the pocket mouths, the said strip being seamed to the adjacent edge of the rear member, the tops of the pockets being spaced substantially below the waist line of the trouser, the rear member having portions extending forwardly to a substantial extent beyond the seam lines to freely movably underlap the adjacent portions of the front member, said portions terminating at the top ends of the pocket mouths and the said tacking being connected with the lower edges of said portions along the entire length of said lower edges, and strap means above the pockets for adjustably controlling the extent to which said portions underlap the front member to thus control the size of the trouser waistline, said strap means including straps each having a free end at the front of the trouser and its opposite end permanently connected to one of said portions at a point spaced substantially to the rear of the adjacent seam line.

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