Feb. 13, 1945. W. SOLOMON 2,369,416

SHIRT

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Fig. 1

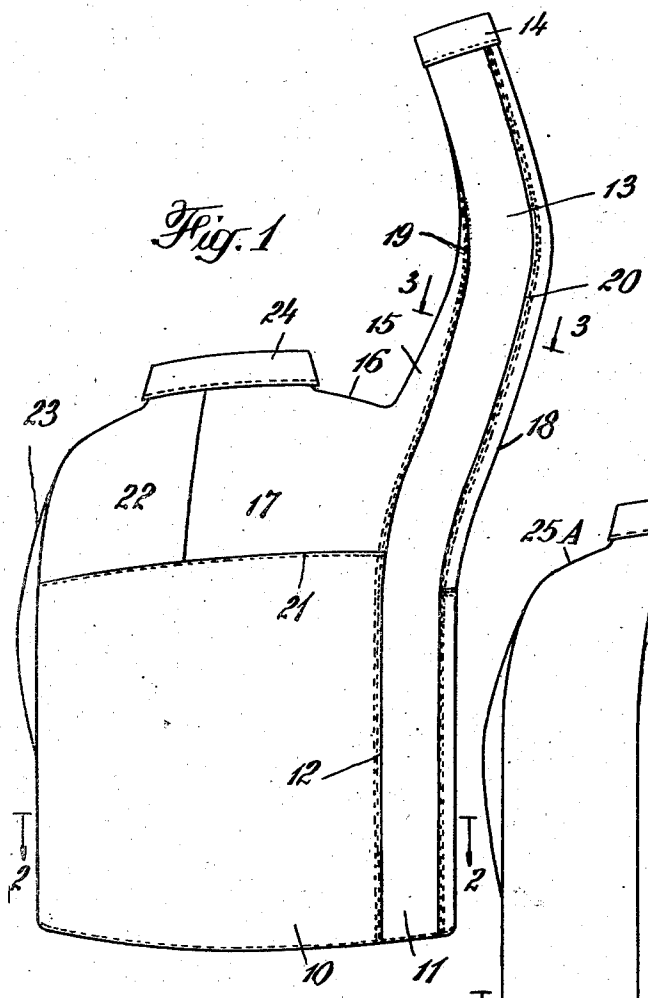


Fig. 4,

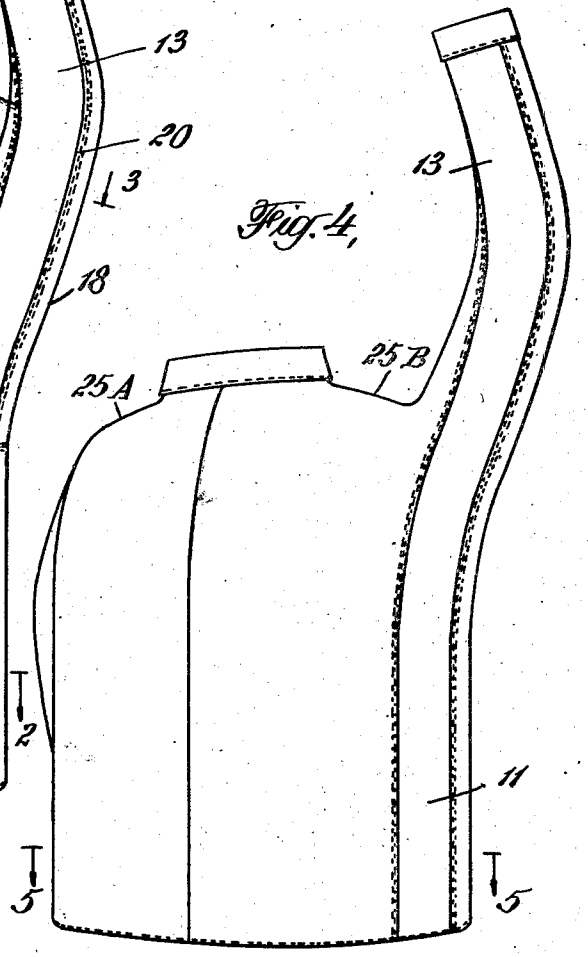


Fig. 2,

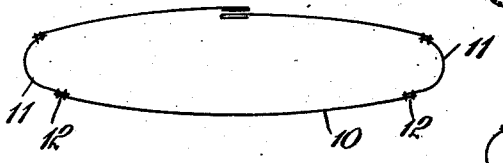


Fig. 3,

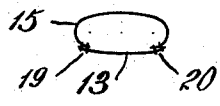
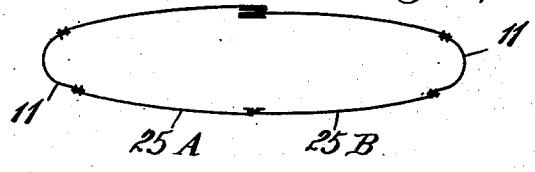


Fig. 5,



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SHIRT

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Fig. 6

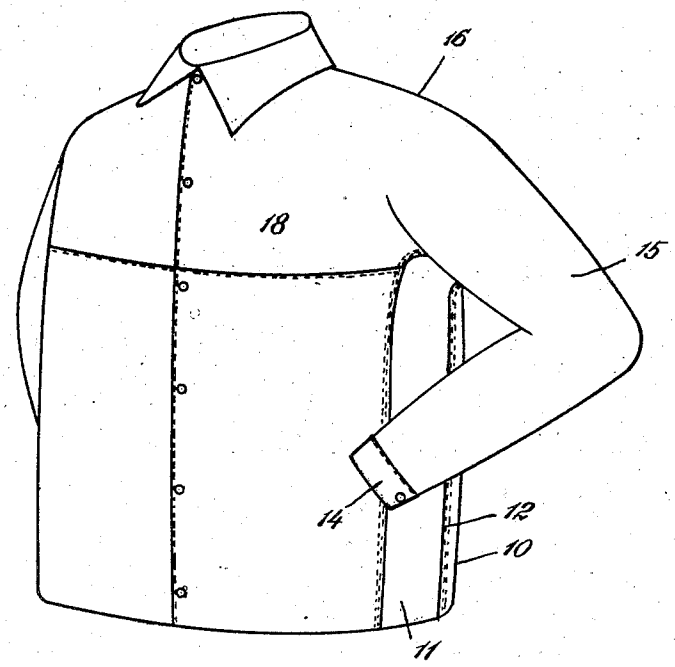
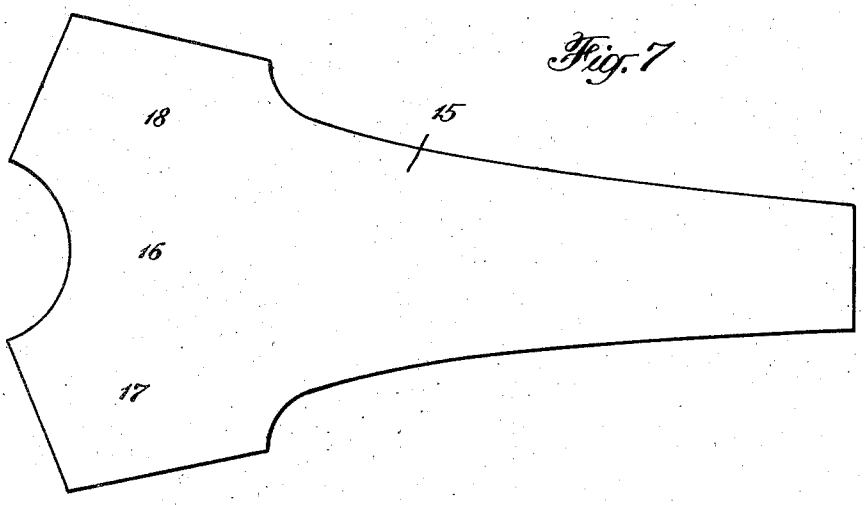


Fig. 7



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,369,416

SHIRT

William Solomon, New York, N. Y.

Application April 18, 1942, Serial No. 439,484

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—115)

This invention relates to clothing and is more particularly concerned with shirts and similar types of wearing apparel.

A great deal of time and effort has been spent in the past in attempts to produce comfortable, long-wearing and economical shirts, jackets or other items of outer wear. One of the objections to the shirts now in use and also found in the art covering patents for shirts is that all of the forms have a great number of seams and consist of many different pieces which must be sewed together. The presence of the seams tends to cause binding of the shirt when the body is moved, and especially when the arms are raised or moved. In addition the shirt tends to wear at the seams and there is a likelihood of splitting at this point. A further objection to shirts having a number of seams is that it's more expensive to manufacture. Furthermore, seams in general do not enhance the appearance of the shirts or jackets and in many cases will cause the shirt material, otherwise waterproof, to lose that quality.

None of the shirts in the prior art have combined the various parts of the shirt to obtain freedom of movement, practicability, economy of manufacture and a pleasing appearance, because none of the shirt-makers seemed to realize that each of the parts of the shirt must necessarily cooperate to attain these objects. In order to carry out the idea of freedom of movement and elimination of binding, it must be realized that the back, the front and the sleeves must all work in coordination, and the shape, the seams, and the fitting of each part must be correlated to the other parts.

It is known that attempts have been made to manufacture shirts having fewer pieces of material, even to the extent of making shirts from a single piece of material, but the results were not successful, since the seams thus formed were bothersome, the shirts unbecoming, or poor fitting or other objections arose which caused the idea to be dropped. In the present form of shirt, these objections have been obviated.

One of the features of this shirt is the manner of manufacture. To attain the objects of this invention with respect to freedom of movement, and at the same time economy in manufacture, it is necessary to provide a shirt in which the combination of the back, front and sleeves are easy to cut, which when sewed into a garment work as a unit to make the shirt practical and at the same time cooperate to allow the maximum freedom with the movement of the body. In the past, and in shirts now in use, there has been a failure to realize that when, for example, an arm is raised the whole shirt is affected, and the binding is not only upon the sleeve, but also the back, the fronts, and the collar. It is therefore necessary to provide a shirt having a combination of different parts, each of which cooperate to provide freedom of action on all sides. The fronts, the back and the sleeves are all designed to cooperate, and are not merely separate parts sewed together.

In shirts made in accordance with this invention, the wearer has an extraordinary freedom of movement since there are no seams either below or above the shoulders and as a consequence the usual binding of the sleeves where the arm is moved in any direction is eliminated. Furthermore, it is found that shirts made in accordance with this invention, will not become disarranged or pull out upon quick movement of the body or arms as is the case of the conventional shirt.

The garment subject of this application consists of a shirt or similar garment combining fewer pieces of material, fewer seams and a construction to permit more freedom of movement to the wearer. The shirt combination has a back, a pair of upper sleeve members, each of which extend over the shoulder, one side connecting with the back, and the other side forming the front of the garment. An insert panel connects at one end with the upper sleeve member to form an under sleeve, and at the other end with the back member forming the front.

For a better understanding of the invention, reference is made to the drawings which form a part hereof, and in which:

Figure 1 is a back view of a shirt constructed in accordance with my invention with the right sleeve held upwardly from the shoulder; Figure 2 is a sectional view of the shirt on the line 2—2 of Figure 1; Figure 3 is a sectional view of the sleeve on the line 3—3 of Figure 1; Figure 4 is a back view of the shirt of this application with the right sleeve held upwardly from the shoulder showing a modified form; Figure 5 is a sectional view of the shirt on the lines 5—5 of Figure 4; Figure 6 is a perspective view showing the front of the shirt of my invention with the left sleeve slightly raised and bent at the elbow; and Figure 7 is a plan view of the blank from which a sleeve and shoulder member is formed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, one form of the shirt of this invention is shown in

Figure 1, in which 10 represents a back which is a substantially square piece of cloth. A body panel 11 the sides of which are substantially parallel is stitched to a side of the back 10 to form the seam 12. This body panel extends along the side of the back and continues to form an under sleeve 13 until it meets the cuff 14. An upper sleeve 15, the sides of which are also substantially parallel extends the length of the arm from the cuff to form a shoulder member 16 having a back member 17 and a front member 18 all of which are of one piece of material. The upper sleeve 15 is united at each side of the under sleeve panel to form the back and front seams, 19 and 20 respectively. The lower side of the back 17 is united along the upper edge of the back 10 by a seam 21. On the other side the back portion 17 is united to the corresponding back portion 22 of the upper sleeve for the left arm 23. A collar 24 which may be of any desired shape or type is sewed to the upper part of the shoulder member 16.

On the front of the shirt, the two corresponding front members, extend downwardly from the shoulder member running the entire length of the front of the shirt, or they may be joined to a pair of fronts, which may be of any desired shape. The closure of the front of the shirt may join the two front members by zipper, buttons or any desired means, and may be provided with pockets or decorations as desired.

In place of employing a back as shown in the shirt of Figure 1, one possible modification is shown in Figure 4 in which the back has been eliminated, and is formed by corresponding parts of the shoulder members 25A and 25B extending the full length of the back in this manner, the upper sleeve and shoulder member extend down the back and front of the shirt to be connected with the corresponding body portions. In this manner, excluding the cuffs, collar and similar part, the shirt has only four pair of pieces of material in combination, and by this construction a great amount of labor in cutting, sewing, formation of seams, etc. is obviated since each of the duplicate pieces may be cut together and yet at the same time the improved constructions allowing free movement and economy of manufacture is still attained.

Although this construction herein described eliminates many different parts of the shirt and numerous seams, it still may be tailored so that the shirt will properly fit different builds of the prospective wearers. Each of the parts of this shirt combine to work together and to fit together, to provide a comfortable, handsome and economical shirt.

I claim:

A garment of the character described comprising a back part, a front part, a pair of single piece sleeve members each having a part to overlie the arm and another part to overlie the shoulder and extend thereover part way down the back and front to engage with the respective back and front parts, and an elongated, substantially straight one-piece panel member for each side of the garment, each of said panel members extending up the full height of said back and front parts, between the same and joined thereto and then extending out along the respective underside of its sleeve member, for the full length thereof and joined to the free edges of said sleeve member to form, with the body of said sleeve member a complete sleeve, whereby a garment is made of a minimum of pieces and without any cross seams in its operative parts to bind the wearer and disarrange the garment.

WILLIAM SOLOMON.