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F. M. CURTIUS

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GARMENT

Filed June 6, 1928

*Fig. 1.*

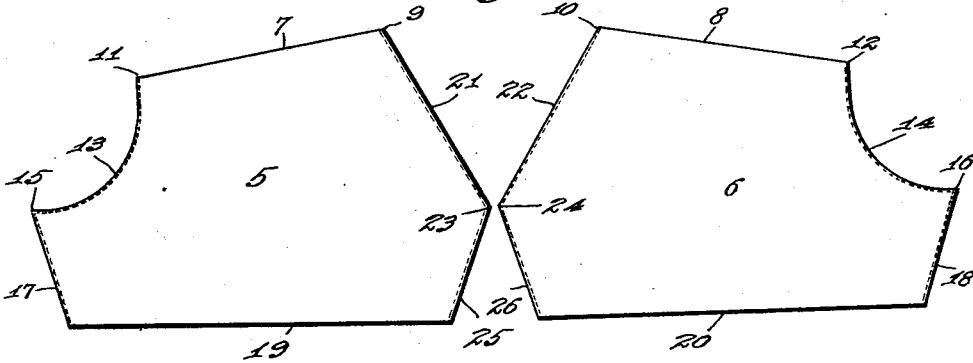


*Fig. 2.*

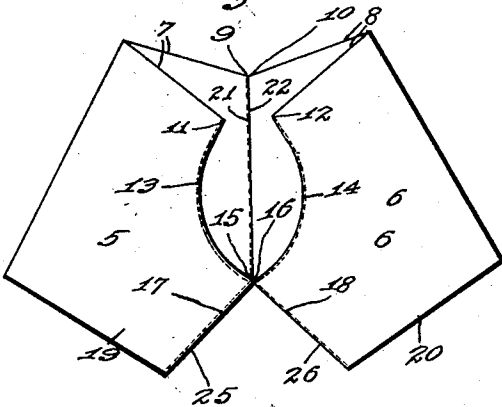


*Fig. 3.*

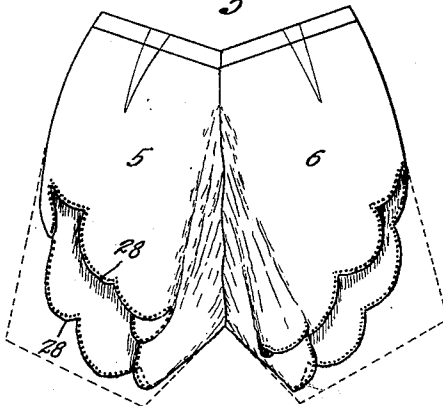


*Fig. 4.*

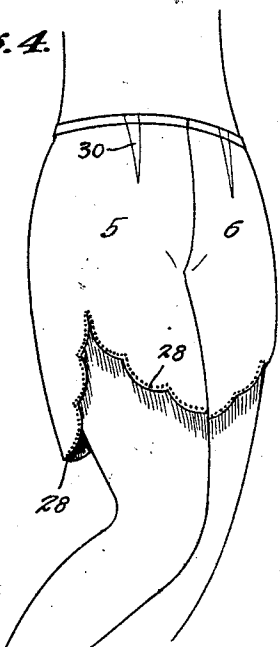
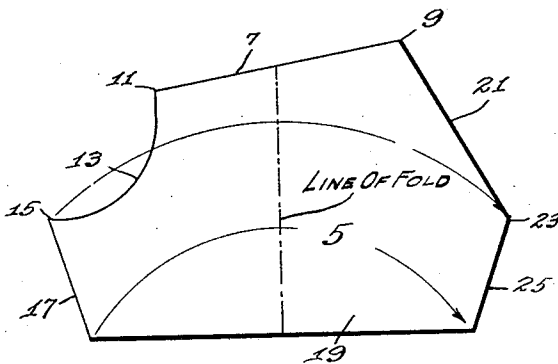


*Fig. 5.*



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## GARMENT

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The object of my invention is to provide a garment preferably made of two pieces so designed that when united they will form a trim and neat fitting article of apparel of simple and durable character which will be correctly balanced to conform to the contour of the person and therefore not be subjected to unnecessary straining during wear.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part hereof, Figure 1 is a pattern view of the unassembled members of the garment; Fig. 2 an elevation showing the members united; Fig. 3 a perspective of the completed garment; Fig. 4 a perspective showing the application of the garment to the body, and Fig. 5 is a pattern view of one of the blanks showing the line of fold.

The garment illustrated is commonly known as a step-in designed to be readily slipped onto the wearer and fitting about the trunk and legs, and which garment is designed to comfortably fit the person, as by cutting the material in accordance with the pattern designs illustrated, there will be no excess nor bagging effect of such material to disrupt its regularity in form.

As illustrated in the drawings, the numeral 5 indicates the material forming the section or member of the garment for the right side, and 6 the member for the left side, each member embodying a waist-line edge 7, 8, beginning at 9, 10, at the back and cut at an angle to the corner 11, 12, where such edge merges with a deeply curved edge 13, 14, terminating at the corner 15, 16, from which point the straight edge 17, 18, is cut bias and recedes to the lower edge 19, 20, of each section, which lower edges may be cut square or finished in an ornamental design by scalloping or otherwise. Beginning at the corner 9, 10, the inner edge of the material is cut at a straight angle 21, 22, terminating at the corner 23, 24, and merging with the angular or bias edge 25, 26, which is cut straight and extends to the lower edge 19, 20.

As thus described it will be understood that the section 5 constitutes the member for the right side of the garment, the angular edge 21 of which is sewed to the corresponding edge 22 of section 6 comprising the member for the left side, and the resulting seam from such connection lying medianly of the back. The member 5 is then folded upon itself so that the straight cut edges 17 and 25 will meet from corner to corner and are sewed together from the corner 15 to the lower edge 19, thus forming the leg element of the garment member for the right side. In a similar manner the member 6 is folded upon itself with the straight edges 18 and 26 meeting, which edges are sewed together from the corner 16 to the lower edge 20, which forms the leg element of the member comprising the left side of the garment. The deeply curved edges 13 and 14 are then sewed together, which unites them beyond a median line in relation to the front portion of the body, the resultant seam extending from the waist line into the crotch, so that as thus fabricated the garment is of a comfortable and trim fit necessitating but a slight amount of seaming, without excess material in any part of its make-up, and therefore bagging or wrinkling is prevented, as the garment trimly encases and at all times conforms to the movements of the body without straining the material, and which is seamless at each of its outer sides. It will be observed that by cutting the waist edge from back to front at the angle described the material when folded, and when the deeply curved and straight cut bias edges have been stitched, will so develop the form of the garment that its front portion will have the proper fullness to fit the abdomen, and such waist edge will assume the correct line throughout its circumference to properly girdle the waist. It will be further understood of course that the exposed edges of the waist and legs of the garment may be hemmed or otherwise finished, and in Fig. 3 I have shown that the legs may be plainly finished as indicated in dotted lines or may be scalloped or otherwise ornamented, as at 28. And in order to provide a neat fit about the waist, darts, 30, may be employed, extending from the waist line, as indicated in Fig. 4. The curve of the edges 13 and 14 constitutes the crotch curve of the garment when the blanks are sewed up and this crotch curve is such

that it extends parallel with the crotch of the body of the wearer and the curved edge is of such a length that when the garment is sewed up the leg seams formed by the joining of the edges 17 and 25 and 18 and 26 lie behind and to the rear of the center inner line of the leg. As a matter of fact this is well toward the rear of the leg. Furthermore, the length of the lines 21 and 22 is such that the points 23 and 24 meet the points 15 and 16 and the rear portion of the garment lies parallel with the body lines clear in and beneath the crotch. As a result of this deep and long crotch curve, a practically perfect fitting garment is produced without fullness at any point.

In practice I have demonstrated that a garment for the purpose herein disclosed not only has the advantages of simplicity and inexpensiveness in manufacture, and trimly and comfortably fitting the wearer, but I am also enabled to utilize such structure in the development of a variety of garments such as bloomers with extended legs, brassières, and other combinations, by connecting the same to my improved garment. I am aware that garments of the bloomer type are made from two pieces of material the edges of which are cut in curves which when sewn together produce a garment of extreme fullness in the rear and front so that the garment as a whole will be of a roomy and therefore bulky character to permit freedom of movement in sitting and when stretching the legs, but as hereinbefore disclosed my improvement is in contradistinction to such garment, as I produce an under garment having no surplus material to provide fullness but which by the peculiar straight cut formation of the edges of its members, when sewed together, will result in a structure to snugly fit about the body and closely conform to its contour, yet permitting unrestricted freedom of the movements of the body and legs, and being of uniform smoothness and trimness of fit in all its parts will ensure proper and neat fitting of the outer apparel.

I claim as my invention:

1. A garment composed of two pieces of material each embodying a waist line edge extending in inclined direction from rear to front, a deeply curved edge merging with the front termination of the waist line and seamed to the opposite curved edge, an angularly straight cut edge receding from the termination of said curved edge, a lower edge, a straight cut bias edge extending upwardly from the terminus of the lower edge and seamed to the receding edge, and an angularly straight cut edge merging with said bias edge and merging at its upper end with the rear terminus of the waist line and seamed to the corresponding opposite edge the length of said curved edge and the depth of its curve being such as to place the meeting point of

said receding edge and biased edge to the rear of the inner center line of the leg of the garment.

2. A garment composed of two members each embodying a waist line edge, an angularly cut edge merging with the rear terminus of the waist line edge of each member and secured to each other to form the back of the garment, a downwardly inclined straight cut edge merging with said angularly cut edge, a deeply curved edge merging with the front terminus of the waist line, a bias straight cut edge merging with said curved edge, said member being folded so that said bias edge will register with the downwardly inclined edge, means for securing the angularly and downwardly inclined edges together to form a leg element, and means for securing the curved edges of both members together to form the front portion of the garment the length of said curved edge and the depth of said curve being such as to position the meeting point of the biased and downwardly inclined edges to the rear of the center line of the leg.

3. In a garment, comprising two corresponding members each having a waist line edge beginning at its rear side and inclined downwardly to its front side, an angularly cut edge extending from the rear edge and seamed to the corresponding edge of the other member, a bias straight cut edge merging with said angular edge and inclined in an opposite direction to the latter, a deeply curved edge merging with the front end of the waist line edge seamed to the correspondingly curved edge of the opposite member, and an inclined straight cut edge merging with the curved edge and receding therefrom to the lower edge of the member and seamed to said bias edge the length of said curved edge and the depth of its curve being such as to position the meeting point of the biased edge and receding edge at a point to the rear of the inner center line of the leg.

4. A garment composed of two pieces of material each embodying a waist line edge extending in inclined direction from rear to front, a dart in the garment extending downwardly from the waist line edge for conforming the garment to the shape of the body, a deeply curved edge merging with the front termination of the waist line and seamed to the curved edge of the opposite member, an angularly straight cut edge receding from the termination of said curved edge, a lower edge, a straight cut bias edge extending upwardly from the terminus of the lower edge and seamed to said receding edge, and an angularly straight cut edge merging with said bias edge and merging at its upper end with the rear terminus of the waist line and seamed to the corresponding straight edge of the opposite member, said curved edge being of such length and curvature as to position the

meeting point of the receding edge and biased edge at a point to the rear of the inner center line of the leg.

5 A body garment formed of two blanks each having a waist line edge, a curved edge merging into the waist line, an inclined substantially straight edge merging with the curved edge and receding therefrom to the lower edge of the blank and a second edge  
10 extending from the lower edge of the blank and diverging therefrom, said receding and diverging edges being sewed together and forming a leg seam the curved edges of each blank being sewed together and the curve of  
15 said curved edges being of such a depth as to bring said leg seam to the rear of the inner center line of the leg.

6. A body garment formed of two blanks each having a waist line edge, an edge having  
20 a crotch curve parallel with the crotch curve of the body, an inclined substantially straight edge merging with the crotch curve edge and receding therefrom to the lower edge of the blank and a second edge extending from the  
25 lower edge of the blank and diverging therefrom, said receding and diverging edges being sewed together and forming a leg seam, the curved edges of the two blanks being sewed together and said curved edges being of such  
30 a length as to bring said seam to the rear of the inner center line of the leg.

7. A body garment formed of two blanks each having a waist line edge, a curved edge merging into the waist line, an inclined substantially straight edge merging with the  
35 curved edge and receding therefrom to the lower edge of the blank, and a second edge extending from the lower edge of the blank and diverging therefrom, said receding and diverging edges being sewn together and forming a leg, the curved edges of the opposite  
40 blanks being sewed together, said curved edge being of such a length as to bring the leg seam to the rear of the inner center line of the leg and the distance from the termination  
45 of said diverging edge to the waist line being such as to cause the material to follow the line of the body to said seam.

50 In testimony whereof I affix my signature.  
FLORENCE M. CURTIUS.

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