Aug. 11, 1970 E. NOBLES 3,523,304

PRECUT GARMENT CONSTRUCTION

Filed Jan. 24, 1968

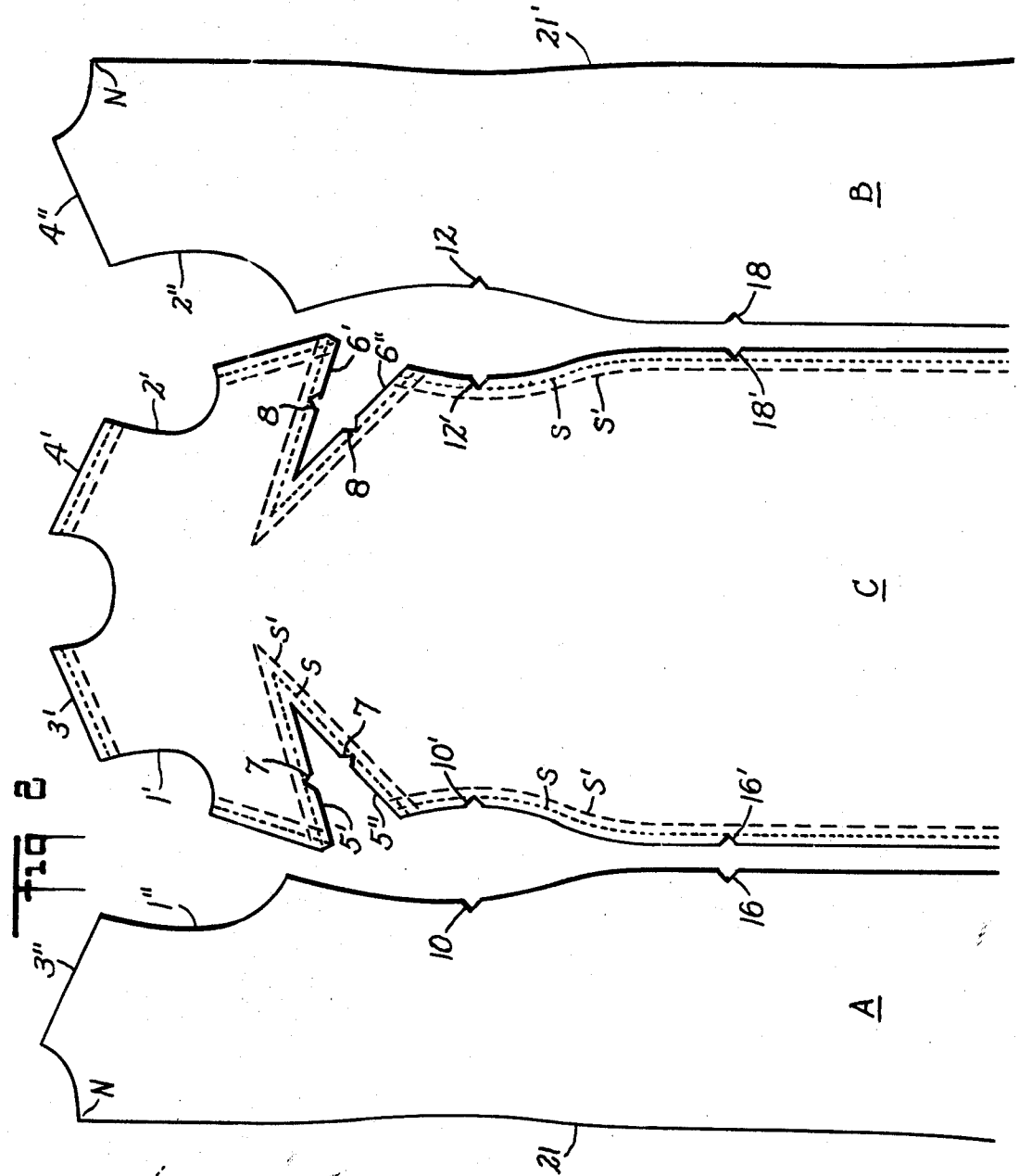


FIG 2

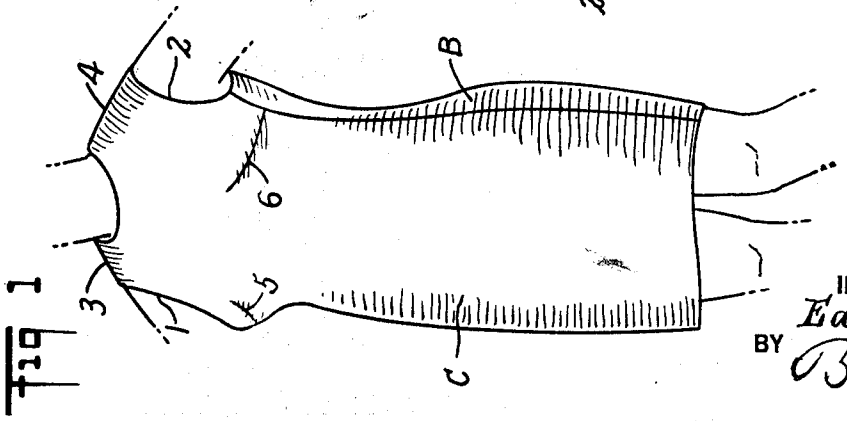


FIG 1

INVENTOR
Earl Nobles
BY Bosworth Boro
ATTORNEYS

United States Patent Office 3,523,304 Patented Aug. 11, 1970

3,523,304

PRECUT GARMENT CONSTRUCTION

Earl Nobles, Garden City, N.Y., assignor to Montgomery Ward & Co., New York, N.Y., a corporation of Illinois

Filed Jan. 24, 1968, Ser. No. 700,074
Int. Cl. A41d 1/22
U.S. Cl. 2—243 1 Claim

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The application discloses garment sections which are precut and fashioned so that when properly sewn together they will, together, constitute a finished garment. Certain edges of the sections are formed with small darts, the positions of which serve to identify corresponding edges which are to be sewn. The apex points of each dart also serves as reference points with respect to the stitching lines whereby such lines sewn proximate each point will form a garment of regular size and lines sewn inwardly from the points at selected areas of the thigh, waist and bust, also identified by the location of the darts, will result in a garment of a size at such areas which is slightly reduced from regular size.

This invention relates to improvements in garment construction, and in particular, the invention concerns itself with the construction of garments from prefabricated components.

It is universally recognized that women's outer garments, such as dresses, blouses and the like are sold in standard sizes identified by the numbers 8, 10 12, 14, 16. It is also known that few women are perfect in any one size in one or more areas of the body such as thighs, hips, waist, bosom, etc. The garment, therefore, has to be tailored for satisfactory fit. According to this invention, a prefabricated garment construction for the home-sewer is contemplated which affords the sewer an easy identification of the precut sections of material supplied, as has been taught using different means in the prior art as shown for example in Pats. No. 2,636,181 and No. 2,892,196, but which afford other advantages as well. Among these advantages is the provision of reference indicia in the form of darts or notches which are critically located along matching edges of the garment sections to facilitate their identification and also to aid in solving the problem of adapting in one or more respects the finished garment to the personal fit of the one for whom the garment is being made. Not only are the notches thus critically located but are of such size as to establish a sewing line for standard sizes. In fact, if the person for whom the article is intended is thought to have standard measurements in all respects, the usual pinning or basting prior to stitching can be eliminated and the sewer merely has to sew along the lines as defined by the ends of the darts. On the other hand, if she wishes in effect to take in the garment during its making, say at the waist, she will run the sewing line inwardly of the dart ends. The darts are critically located not only for the purpose of matching corresponding sides to be stitched together, but to serve as an indication of the normal lines of the waist, the thigh etc. Accordingly, if for example, the wearer is long waisted, as well as thinner than the norm for her size at the waist, the sewer will continue the line of waist stitching below the dart ends as well as inwardly thereof. The dart ends therefore, serve as reference points usable as a guide by the sewer while making her finished garment.

One object of the invention is to provide improvements in constructing garments employing precut sections of material.

Other objects and advantages of the invention may be appreciated on reading the following detailed description of one of its embodiments which is taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which

FIG. 1 is a view showing the finished garment fabricated from the precut sections embodying the preferred form of the invention; and

FIG. 2 is a view illustrating the garment sections which have been precut and fashioned and which together compose the finished garment shown in FIG. 1.

Referring to FIG. 2 of the drawing, the reference letters A, B and C, refer to the rear panels and front panel respectively of a woman's dress shown in finished form in FIG. 1. The front panel C has formed therein arcuate cutouts 1' and 2' below shoulder portions 3' and 4', respectively. The rear panel A and rear panel B have corresponding cut-outs 1'' and 2'' below their shoulder portions 3'' and 4'', respectively. Below the cut-outs 1' and 2' in the panel C, are dart edges 5' and 6', respectively and below these edges are corresponding dart edges 5'' and 6''. When the panels are sewn together by employing means of identifying matching edges as expained below, shoulders 3 and 4 of a garment are formed by sewing together shoulder portions 3' and 4' to shoulder portions 3'' and 4''. Arm holes 1 and 2 in the finished garment are then formed by the stitching below the cut-outs 1' and 2' and 1'' and 2'' as far as the dart edges 5' and 6' in the panel C. Stitching dart edge 5' to edge 5'' and dart edge 6' to edge 6'' completes the bust darts 5 and 6 of the finished garment. Formed in the darts 5 and 6 are corresponding notches 7 and 8 respectively, the ends of the notches establishing sewing lines in stitching the darts, assuming the wearer has near average bust measurement in her particular size. If she is below average in this regard the sewing line is removed from the end of the notches, the distance depending on the degree of adjustment desired.

The back panels are joined to the front panel so that waist notch 10 in panel A and 10' in one side of panel C and waist notch 12 and 12' in panel B and the other side of panel C respectively, are superimposed. Again for a dress of standard size the sewing line joining the front and rear panels would nearly intersect the apex of the waist notches but would be farther removed therefrom for smaller than average waist measurement for persons otherwise having a substantially standard dress size. Thigh notches 16 and 16' in the back panel A and one side of the front panel C respectively, and thigh notches 18 and 18' in panel B and the other side of panel C respectively, establish the general line of the finished garment covering the general area of the thigh and the ends of the notches establish the sewing line in this region for standard dress sizes and provide reference points for less than standard or normal size.

It should be noted that corresponding notches are formed at substantially the same distance from the hem line so that on being superimposed they correctly identify corresponding edges to be notched and sewn.

The rear panels A and B are sewn together along matching edges 21 and 21' from the hem line to the neck line at point N or, if desired, to the bottom of a back zipper in the finished garment.

The stitching line S is intended for normal body measurements, hence permitting of a standard garment in regular size and the broken line S' would be followed for slightly less than normal measurements, requiring a slight modification of the garment from the regular size.

After sewing and thus forming the several seams of the garment, the free edges of the seam may be ironed flat, if desired.

Various modifications of the invention may be effected by persons skilled in the art without departing from the

scope and principle of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

What is claimed is:

1. In a pre-fabricated garment construction a set of precut panels joined together at seams to form said garment, the edges of said panels at said seams having triangularly shaped notches with the apex of said notches defining a line of stitching for a standard size garment, corresponding notches being located the same distance from the garment hem, and at least one set of said corresponding notches being located at the garment waist.

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ALFRED R. GUEST, Primary Examiner

U.S. Cl. X.R.

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