

July 10, 1934.

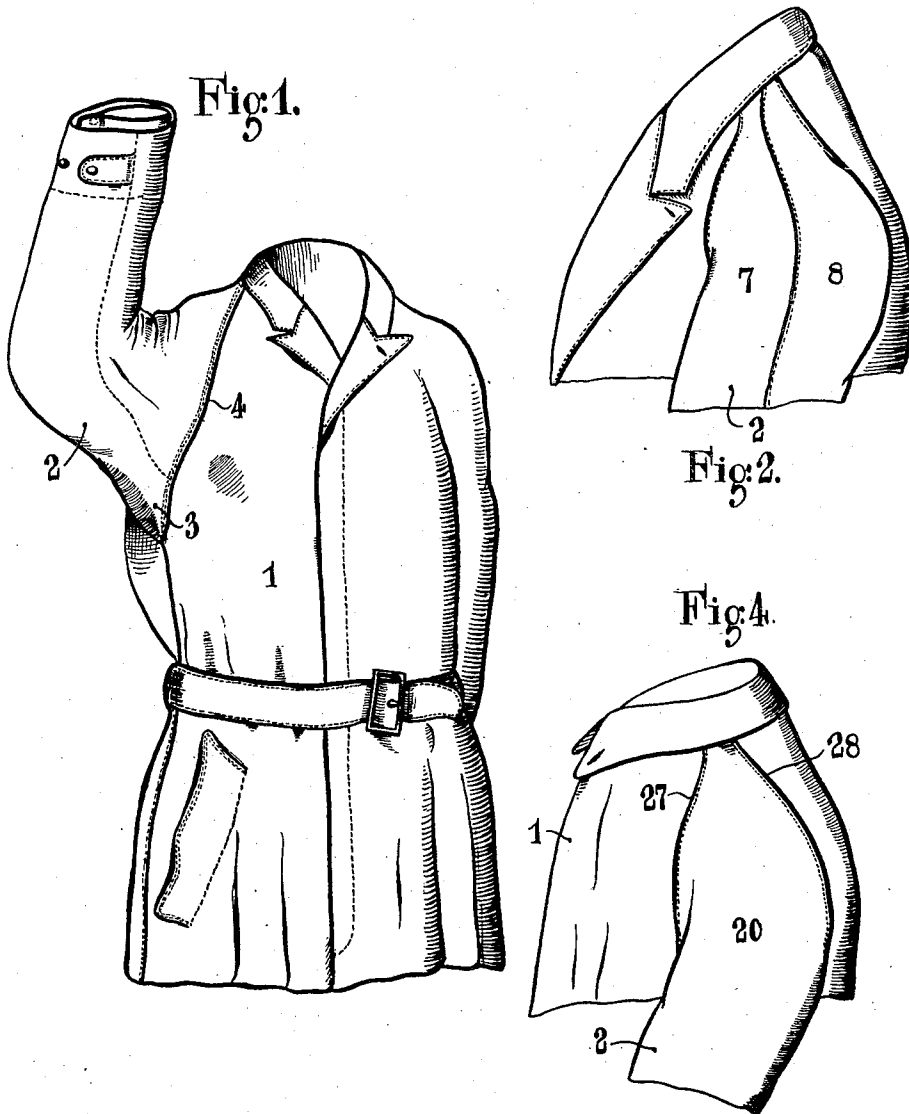
F. R. TRIPP

1,965,995

OVERCOAT, RAINCOAT, AND LIKE GARMENT

Filed Dec. 7, 1932

4 Sheets—Sheet 1



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4 Sheets-Sheet 2

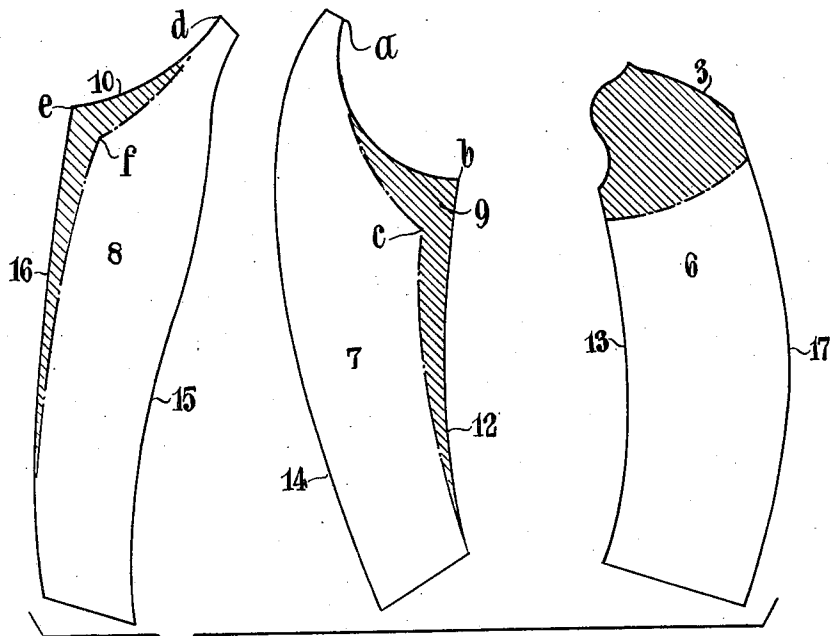


Fig. 3.

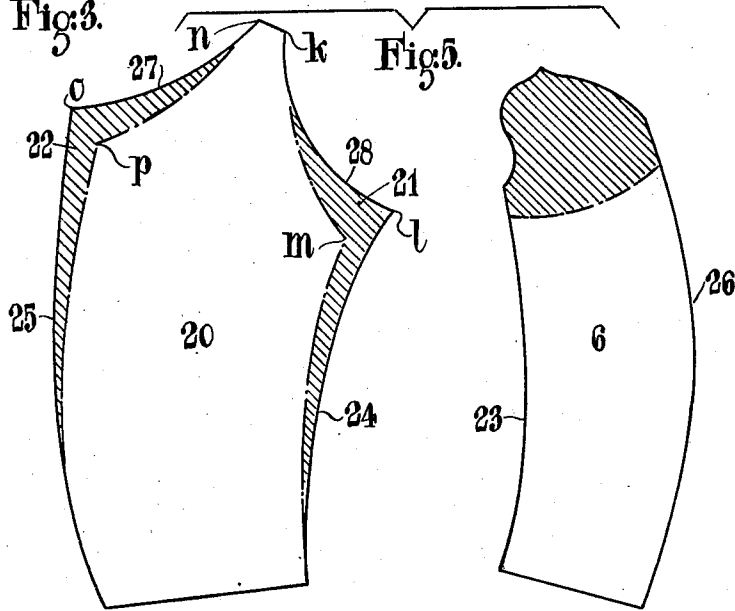


Fig. 5.

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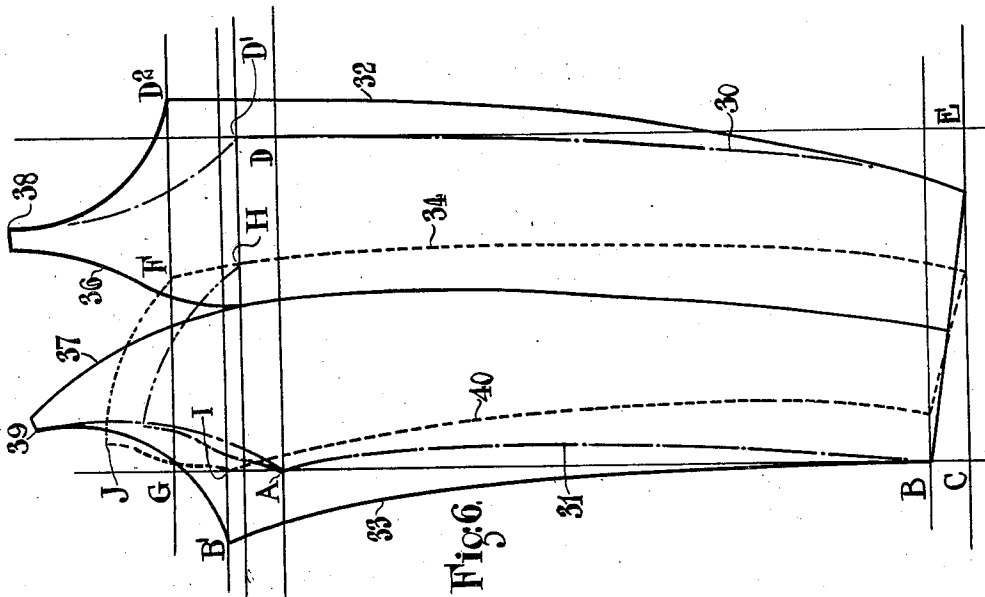
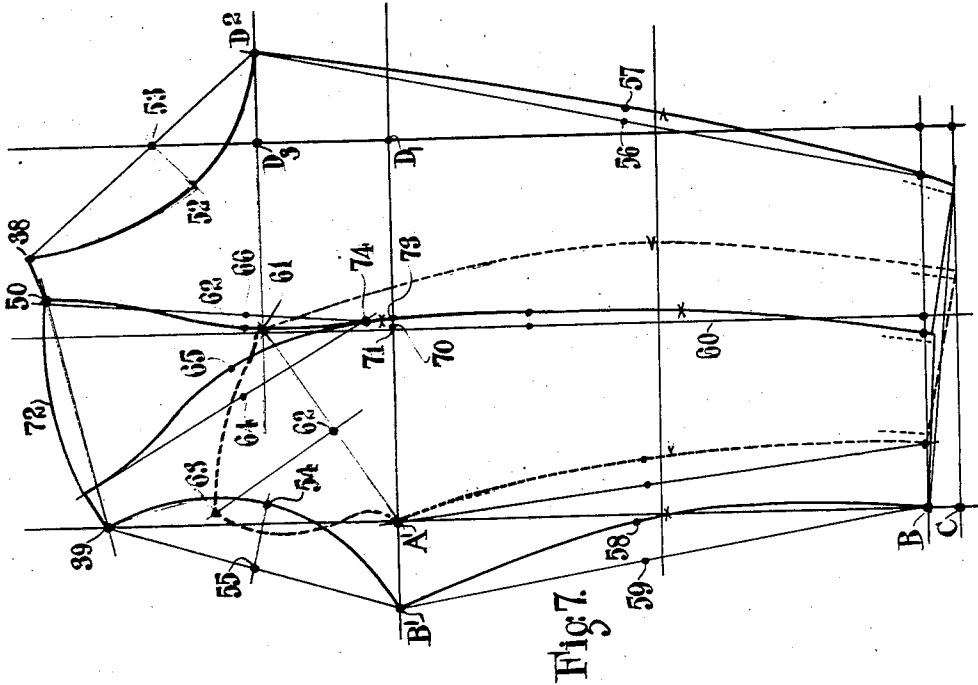
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OVERCOAT, RAINCOAT, AND LIKE GARMENT

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4 Sheets-Sheet 3



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OVERCOAT, RAINCOAT, AND LIKE GARMENT

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4 Sheets-Sheet 4

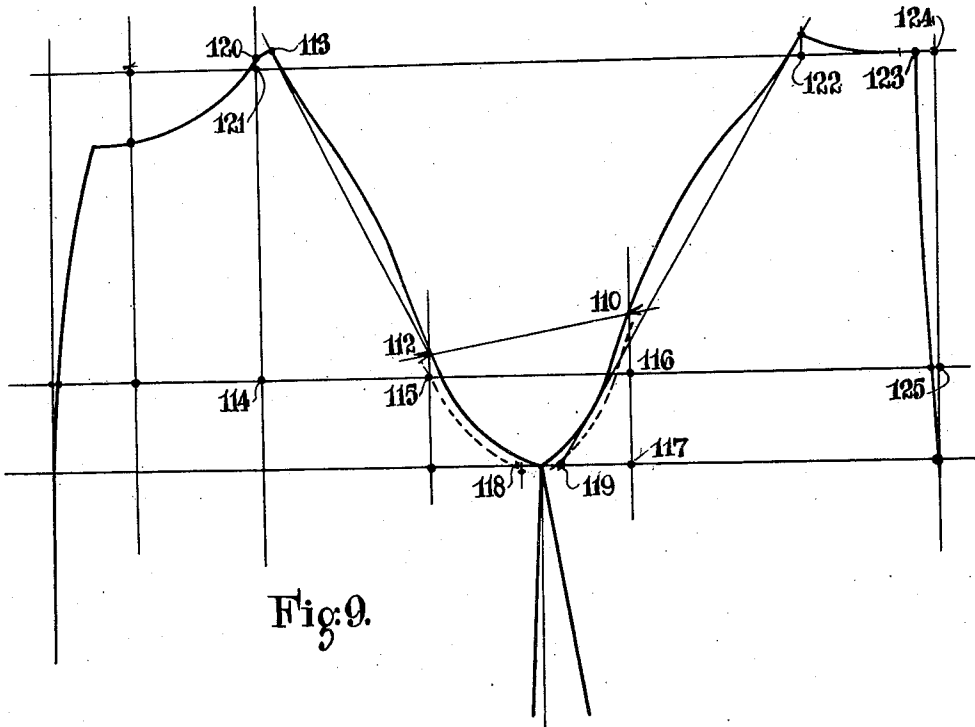


Fig. 9.

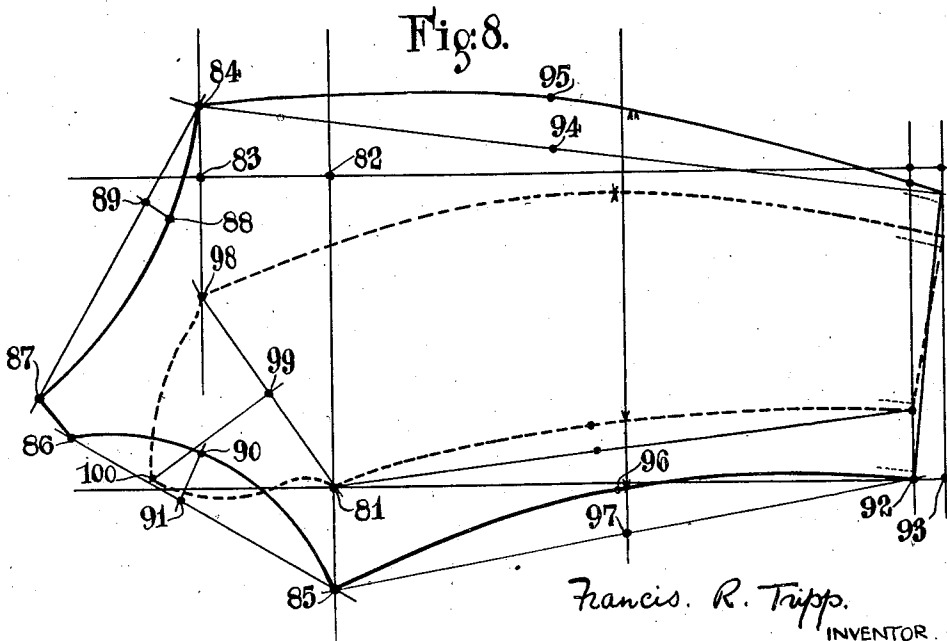


Fig. 8.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,965,995

## OVERCOAT, RAINCOAT, AND LIKE GARMENT

Francis Randolph Tripp, Bristol, England

Application December 7, 1932, Serial No. 646,061  
In Great Britain December 16, 1931

5 Claims. (Cl. 2—93)

My invention relates to overcoats, raincoats, and other garments of the raglan type, and to the manner of attachment of the sleeves to the body portion of the garment.

5 The object of the present invention is to provide in such garments an attachment between the sleeves and the body of the garment whereby the arms of the wearer are capable of free and unrestrained movement in every possible direction even if worn with a belt round the waist, while any tendency to produce drag or interfere with the set of the garment by reason of such movement is reduced to a minimum or entirely avoided.

15 In garments of the kind referred to it has already been proposed to cut the sleeve with a long tapering piece from near the elbow portion reaching well down under the armpit, so that the tapering piece is very full under the armpits. The sleeve has a flared out appearance when the arm is in the raised position; the tapering piece sags to form folds when the arm is lowered. This construction gives a certain added freedom, but at the expense of the appearance of the garment by reason of the fact that the added material sags to form unsightly folds under the arm when the arm is lowered.

The present invention accordingly consists in an overcoat, raincoat, or other garment, of the type first above referred to, the upper portion of the part or parts constituting the sleeve being provided with a grown-on portion or portions whereby the sleeve is flared outward when the arm is in the raised position, the grown-on material automatically forming one or more folds when the arm is in the lowered position, and is characterized in that these folds pass closely beneath the armpit of the wearer, being at their maximum directly beneath the armpit, and gradually diminishing in an upward direction on both the front and back of the arm, whereby the garment presents the general appearance of a well-cut raglan coat or the like, whilst allowing a very high degree of freedom of movement to the wearer.

Other features of the invention will be apparent from the following description:—

In order that my invention may be clearly understood and readily carried into practice, two forms thereof will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein:—

Fig. 1 is a view of one form of the invention applied to a belted overcoat;

Fig. 2 is a side view of the upper portion of the coat shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 shows the three patterns for a three-piece sleeve made according to Figs. 1 and 2, the hatched portion indicating the grown-on portions;

Fig. 4 is a side view of the upper portion of a modified form of sleeve and attachment utilizing two pieces for the sleeve;

Fig. 5 shows patterns of the two-piece sleeve shown in Figure 4, the hatched portion indicating the grown-on portions;

Fig. 6 is a view showing the pattern of a three-piece sleeve made according to the present invention in its relation to a "square" and superposed over the raglan sleeve of the usual type;

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Figure 6 showing more particularly the relative proportions of the various parts in a three-piece sleeve;

Fig. 8 is a view similar to Figure 7 showing the relative proportions of the various parts in a two-piece sleeve;

Fig. 9 is a view showing the upper portion of the back and fore part of the body of the coat to which the sleeves are secured.

Referring now to Figures 1 to 3 of the drawings:—

I form my improved coat with a main body portion 1 and sleeves 2, the top part of each of which is formed with grown-on portions. In this particular form the sleeve 2 comprises three pieces, an underside sleeve piece 6 and two pieces 7 and 8 (see Figure 3) forming the top side sleeve piece, the grown-on portion 3 being constituted by the hatched upper part of the underside sleeve piece 6, and the pieces 7 and 8 with grown-on portions 9 and 10 respectively. In piece 7 it should be noted that the length of the edge *a b* in the new form of garment is equal to the length of the line of the edge *a c* in the old form of garment. Similarly in the piece marked 8 the length of the new edge *d e* is equal in length to the line of the old edge *d f*.

In assembling the three pieces shown in Figure 3, the edge 12 of piece 7 is sewn to the edge 13 of piece 6 and the edge piece 14 of piece 7 to edge 15 of piece 8, the edge 16 of piece 8 being sewn to the edge 17 of piece 6, the outer seam thus passing over the shoulder of the coat as will be readily seen in Figure 2. This particular form of attachment forms what is termed a square-shouldered sleeve due to the central seam and is more particularly suitable for use with belted coats.

When the sleeve is in the raised position, the particular shape of the pieces forming the sleeve gives the desired flare to the upper end portion

of the sleeve thus giving the desired freedom of arm movement to the wearer while when the sleeve is in a lowered position the grown-on pieces form folds or yields passing closely beneath the armpit of the wearer without sagging, these folds being at their maximum immediately beneath the arm and passing upward in gradually diminishing manner on the front and rear of the sleeve whereby the garment presents the general appearance of a well-cut raglan coat.

In the modification shown in Figures 4 and 5, the sleeve 2 is formed of two pieces only, the underside sleeve-piece 6 and the top-side piece 20; the piece 6 being shaped with a grown-on portion 3 shown hatched in Figure 5, and the outer piece 20 being shaped with grown-on portions 21 and 22. In this particular form the edge  $k l$  in the piece 20 is equal to the length of the line  $k m$ , and the new edge  $n o$  is equal in length to the line  $n p$ .

The two edges 23 and 24 are sewn together to form the forearm seam of the sleeve and the two edges 25 and 26 are sewn together to form the hindarm seam of the sleeve, the upper edges 27 and 28 of the piece 20 extending over the shoulder of the coat to form an overcoat or raincoat of the raglan type. A side view of a coat formed in this way is shown in Figure 4.

It will be seen therefore, that when the sleeve is in the raised position, the upper part of the sleeve is flared outward to the line where it joins the body portion of the coat, while when the sleeve is lowered the grown-on material forms folds or yields which pass closely beneath the armpit of the wearer and are at their maximum immediately thereunder and extend upward on each side of the arm of the wearer in gradually diminishing fashion thus giving the general appearance of a well-cut raglan coat.

Figure 6 is intended more particularly to indicate the method of laying out a three-piece sleeve with reference to a "square", a term well-known in the trade.

The term "scale", also referred to in the specification is defined as a factor used in cutting a garment and, in the case of an overcoat or raincoat, is obtained by taking the chest measurement in inches over the waistcoat, adding two inches, and dividing the sum so obtained by two. Thus, in a 42 inch chest over the waistcoat, the number 42 is taken, 2 added and the sum divided by two, giving 22. This factor of 22 is the scale for a 42 inch chest measured over the waistcoat, and is the scale used in the specific embodiments of the invention hereinafter described.

In the drawings the two pieces forming the top side sleeve piece of a raglan sleeve of the known type are shown by dot and dash lines and marked 30 and 31 respectively, while the two pieces forming the top side portion of a raglan sleeve made according to the present invention are shown in full lines and marked 32 and 33 respectively. The hindarm seam of the underside sleeve piece is shown dotted and marked 34.

The two pieces 30 and 31 forming the top side of the old type of raglan sleeve are laid down within the "square", one side of the square being constituted by the line passing through the points A and B. The line A. B. is then produced to C, the length B. C. being from about one to one-and-a-half inches to give the hindarm drop. The width A. D. of the square is equal to one-half the scale plus about one-sixth or less than one-sixth scale. The square A. C. D. E. having

a width A. D. equal to half scale (11 inches) plus  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches is thus completed and parts 31 and 32 in a raglan sleeve of the old type will be drawn within the square, it being understood that the edge 36 is sewn to the edge 37 to complete the sleeve, the edges D'38 and A.39 being sewn to the body of the coat.

It will now be seen that the grown-on portions forming the sleeve which is the subject of the present invention are mainly external to the square, and as the length of the edge B'39 of the new pattern sleeve is equal to the length A.39 in the old pattern sleeve, the point B' is raised above the point A partly by reason of the greater concavity of the edge B'39, and partly by reason of the draught being laid down external to the square. Similarly, as the edge D<sup>2</sup>.38 is equal in length to the edge D'38 in the old pattern sleeve, the point D<sup>2</sup> is raised partly as a result of the increased concavity of the edge D<sup>2</sup>.38, and partly by reason of the draught being laid down external to the square.

The underside sleeve piece 6 is formed with a grown-on portion H. F. J. A' with the portion J completing this part of the sleeve, the double dot and dash line indicating the old form. The edge 36 is sewn to the edge 37, the edge 33 is sewn to the edge 40, and the edge 32 to the edge 34, the point B' being thus attached to the point A' and the point D<sup>2</sup> to the point F' to complete the sleeve for sewing to the coat.

It will be noted that when the sleeve is completed the edges 32 and 33 are turned towards the underarm, the side of the arm being thus constituted by a crease and not by a seam, and that the top part of the underside sleeve piece is turned downward to form a crease or fold.

In the foregoing disclosure I have shown how my improved raglan coat differs broadly from raglan coats of the known type, and I will now describe two specific embodiments of the invention with reference to the drawings showing the actual key pattern of a two-piece and three-piece sleeve respectively, and also of the associated body portion of the coat.

All three drawings, (Figs. 7, 8 and 9) show the relative size and shape of the pattern for a 42 size coat corresponding to a scale of 22.

The parts corresponding to those shown in Figure 6 are indicated where possible by like reference numerals in Figure 7.

In Figure 7:

- Length A' to D' =  $\frac{1}{2}$  scale plus  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches,
- Length D' to D<sup>3</sup> =  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches,
- Length D<sup>3</sup> to D<sup>2</sup> =  $\frac{1}{6}$  scale -  $\frac{5}{8}$  inches,
- Length A' to B' =  $\frac{1}{6}$  scale -  $\frac{5}{8}$  inches,
- Length 39 to 50 =  $\frac{1}{3}$  scale plus 1 inch,
- Length 39 to 51 =  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches,
- Length 38 to 50 =  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches,
- Length 52 to 53 =  $\frac{1}{2}$  scale plus  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches,
- Length 54 to 55 =  $\frac{1}{2}$  scale plus  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch,
- Length A' to B = According to length of arm,
- Length B to C =  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches,
- Length 56 to 57 =  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch bare,
- Length 58 to 59 =  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches,
- Length 60 = Centre line of square,
- Length A' to 61 =  $\frac{1}{3}$  scale plus 1 inch,
- Length A' to 62 =  $\frac{1}{6}$  scale plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch,
- Length 62 to 63 =  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches bare,
- Length 64 to 65 =  $\frac{1}{6}$  scale less  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,
- Length 66 to 67 =  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch,
- Length 70 to 71 =  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch,
- Length 70 is centre of arc 72 joining 39 to 50,
- Length 71 to 73 =  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches,
- Length 73 to 74 = 1 inch.

## In Figure 8:

- Length 81 to 82= $\frac{1}{2}$  scale,  
 Length 82 to 83= $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches,  
 Length 83 to 84= $\frac{1}{8}$  scale- $\frac{1}{4}$  inch,  
 5 Length 81 to 85= $\frac{1}{6}$  scale- $\frac{1}{4}$  inch,  
 Length 86 to 87= $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches,  
 Length 88 to 89= $\frac{1}{2}$  scale,  
 Length 90 to 91= $\frac{1}{2}$  scale- $\frac{1}{8}$  inch,  
 Length 81 to 92=According to arm of wearer,  
 10 Length 92 to 93= $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches,  
 Length 94 to 95= $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches,  
 Length 96 to 97= $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches,  
 Length 81 to 98= $\frac{1}{3}$  scale plus 1 inch,  
 Length 81 to 99= $\frac{1}{6}$  scale, plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch,  
 15 Length 99 to 100= $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

## In Figure 9:

- Length 110 to 111= $D^2$  53. 38 plus  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch=  
 84.89.87- $\frac{1}{8}$  inch  
 Length 112 to 113= $B'$  39 plus  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches=  
 20 85.91.86 plus  $1\frac{1}{8}$ "  
 Length 114 to 115= $\frac{1}{4}$  scale plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch bare  
 Length 115 to 112= $\frac{3}{4}$  inch  
 Length 115 to 116= $\frac{1}{3}$  scale- $\frac{1}{8}$  inch,  
 Length 110 to 116= $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches,  
 25 Length 116 to 117= $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches  
 Length 117 to 118= $\frac{1}{6}$  scale- $\frac{1}{8}$  inch,  
 Length 118 to 119= $\frac{3}{8}$  inch,  
 Point 120 is vertically above 114  
 Length 113 to 120= $\frac{1}{2}$  inch,  
 30 Length 114 to 121= $\frac{1}{2}$  scale $\pm$  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch for each  
 1 inch variation of chest measurement  
 Length 120 to 121= $\frac{3}{8}$  inch,  
 Length 111 to 122= $\frac{3}{4}$  inch,  
 Length 122 to 123= $\frac{1}{6}$  scale plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch bare  
 35 Length 123 to 124= $\frac{3}{8}$  inch,  
 Length 116 to 125= $\frac{1}{2}$  scale- $\frac{1}{8}$  inch.  
 124 is vertically above 125.

By constructing my improved garment in this  
 40 way, I provide an arrangement which allows the  
 arms of the wearer absolutely free and unre-  
 strained movement in every possible direction,  
 while an elegant and graceful effect is produced  
 when the garment is in use without any tendency  
 45 to interfere with the set of the garment.

I wish it to be understood that while my inven-  
 tion has been shown in its application to an over-  
 coat or raincoat, its application is not to be  
 limited thereto, as it may be employed with equal  
 50 effect and like advantage to golf jackets, dress-  
 gowns, mechanics' overalls, boiler suits, and other  
 garments for either men or women.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters  
 Patent is:—

- 55 1. An overcoat, raincoat, or other garment of  
 the raglan type, wherein the shoulder end of the  
 part or parts constituting the sleeve is provided

with a grown-on portion or portions, whereby the  
 sleeve is flared outward when in the raised posi-  
 tion, the grown-on material automatically form-  
 ing one or more folds when in the lowered posi-  
 80 tion, characterized in that the two points form-  
 ing the extreme lateral ends of the grown-on por-  
 tions of the top side sleeve are external to the  
 "square".

2. An overcoat, raincoat, or other garment ac-  
 85 cording to claim 1, characterized in that the two  
 points forming the extreme lateral ends of the  
 grown-on portions of the topside sleeve are  
 raised, and with the scye or armhole are so shaped  
 that when the parts are united, the said folds  
 90 pass closely beneath the armpit of the wearer,  
 being at their maximum directly beneath the  
 armpit and gradually diminishing in an upward  
 direction on both front and back of the arm.

3. An overcoat, raincoat, or other garment of  
 the raglan type, wherein the shoulder end of the  
 95 parts constituting each sleeve is provided with a  
 grown-on portion or portions, the extreme lateral  
 ends of which are external to the "square" and  
 raised, which results in an increased concavity  
 of the edges constituting the shoulder seams, and  
 100 with the scye or armhole are so shaped that when  
 the parts are united, the sleeve is flared outward  
 when in the raised position, the grown-on mate-  
 rial automatically forming one or more folds  
 when in the lowered position, the said folds pass-  
 105 ing closely beneath the armpit of the wearer, be-  
 ing at their maximum immediately beneath the  
 armpit, and gradually diminishing in an upward  
 direction at both front and back of the arm.

4. An overcoat, raincoat, or other garment of  
 110 the raglan type, wherein the shoulder end of the  
 parts constituting each sleeve is provided with a  
 grown-on portion or portions, the extreme lateral  
 ends of which are external to the "square" and  
 raised, which results in an increased concavity of  
 115 the edges constituting the shoulder seams, and  
 wherein the front of the end of the sleeve is of  
 greater curvature than the curvature of the arm-  
 hole.

5. An overcoat, raincoat, or other garment of  
 120 the raglan type, wherein the shoulder end of the  
 parts constituting each sleeve is provided with a  
 grown-on portion or portions, the extreme lateral  
 ends of which are external to the "square" and  
 raised, which results in an increased concavity of  
 125 the edges constituting the shoulder seams, and  
 wherein the concavity of the curved edge forming  
 the back of the top-side armhole seam, is at least  
 one twenty-fourth scale greater than the con-  
 130 vexity of the curved edge of the back part of the  
 coat to which the sleeve sews in.

FRANCIS RANDOLPH TRIPP.

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