(No Model.)

J. STIEFEL & M. JUHN. DRAWERS AND OTHER GARMENTS.

No. 254,782.

Patented Mar. 7, 1882.

INVENTORS. Julius Skriefel Max Guhn.

ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office.

OUTOO CITED AND MAA JUHN, OF BALTIMUKE, MAKYLAND.

DRAWERS AND OTHER GARMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 254,782, dated March 7, 1882. Application filed November 10, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Julius Stiefel and Max Juhn, both of Baltimore city, State of Maryland, have invented certain new and use-5 ful Improvements in Drawers and other Garments; and we hereby declare the same to be fully, clearly, and exactly described as follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

ro Figure 1 is a front elevation of the upper part of a pair of drawers embodying our invention; and Fig. 2 is a similar view, on an enlarged scale, of the particular part to which

the invention relates.

Much annoyance and discomfort have been caused by the tearing of drawers in the crotch from the front opening downward, which have only been in a measure obviated by the devices heretofore used for that purpose. It has 20 been sought to remedy the evil by continuing the front band below the opening and whipping the end of the latter with thread, similar i to an ordinary pocket-opening. This expedient is not satisfactory. The cotton or linen 25 of which drawers are made is too flimsy in its character to bear a substantial whipping like cloth, and the tear occurs sooner or later, and when once started its progress is only resisted by the double thickness of the stuff. We have 30 succeeded in re-enforcing the end of the front i opening in a manuer that wholly obviates all danger of tearing by ordinary use, and that in a cheap and simple way.

In the drawings, A A are the drawers, hav-35 ing waistband a and front opening, a'. The waistband is continued, as usual, around the front opening, as shown at b.

C is a strip, of common tape or any equiva-

lent strong and unyielding stuff, inserted between the parts A and b, and sewed in place 40

by lines of stitching.

The tape crosses the end of the front opening, leaving a slack portion, c, therein, as shown in Fig. 2, the object of which is to bring any tearing strain fairly upon the whole width 45 of the tape at once, and not confine it to the upper edge of the tape. There would in no case be any danger of the rupture of the tape itself, for it is stronger than the double thickness of material; but were it quilted in place 50 without the slack portion cany strain would come upon the upper row of stitches and would be liable to tear the stuff.

The device is applied at a wholly insignificant expense, and wholly obviates all danger 55 of tearing. It is applicable also to other analogous uses, such as for re-enforcing the neck-

openings of shirts, &c.

We are aware that the seats and crotches of drawers and overalls have been re-enforced by 60 pieces of textile fabric sewed in place, and such we do not claim.

What we claim is—

1. The re-enforcing strip of tape C, or equivalent unyielding material, quilted to the gar- 65 ment across the end of the opening a' and between the parts A and b, as set forth.

2. In a garment, a re-enforcing strip of tape, C, or equivalent unyielding material, secured across the end of the opening and having the 70 slack edge c, as set forth.

> JULIUS STIEFEL. MAX JUHN.

Witnesses:

R. D. WILLIAMS, JAMES MARRIOTT.