

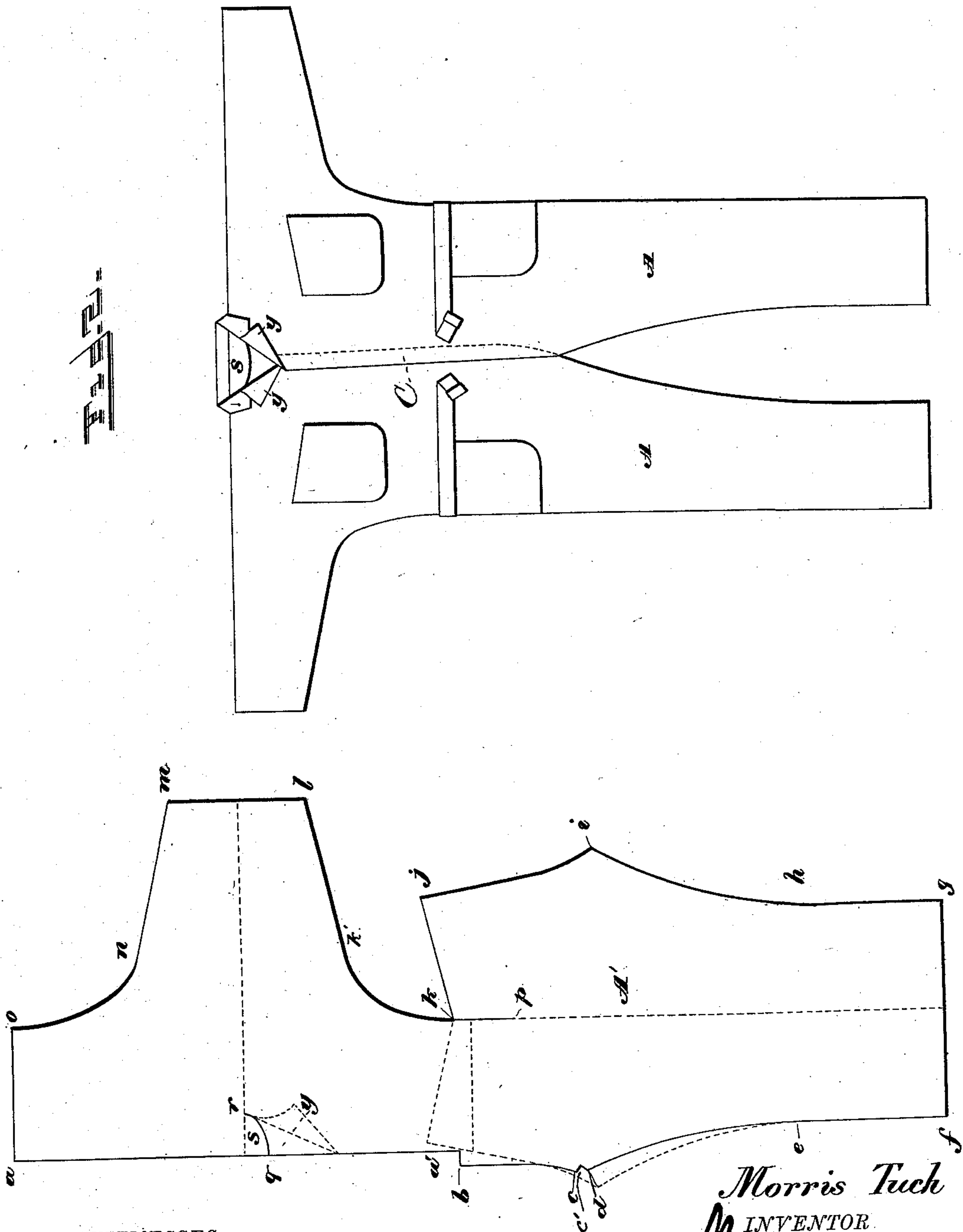
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. TUCH.
COMBINATION GARMENT PATTERN.

No. 402,046.

Patented Apr. 23, 1889.



WITNESSES,

L. S. Elgott,
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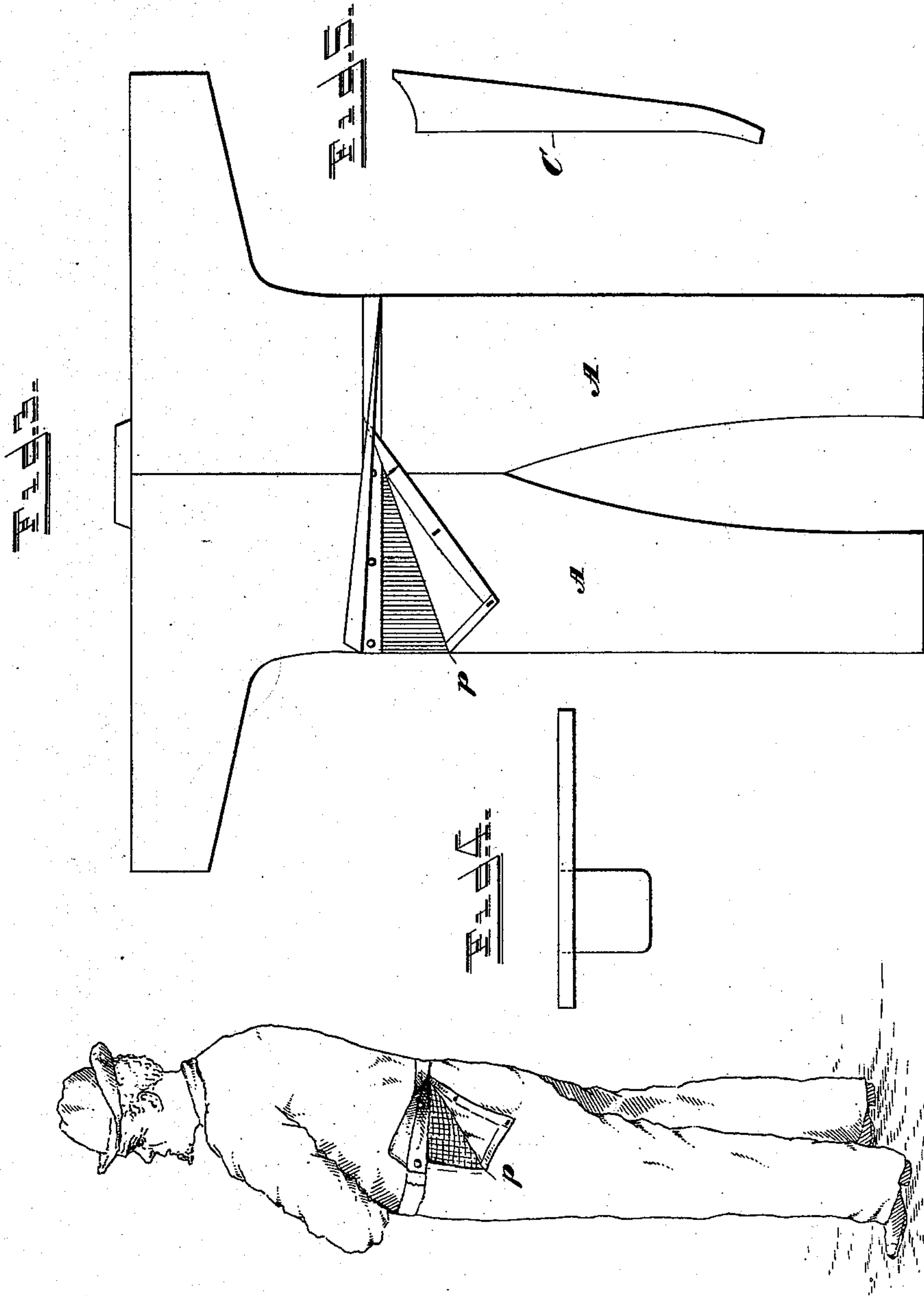
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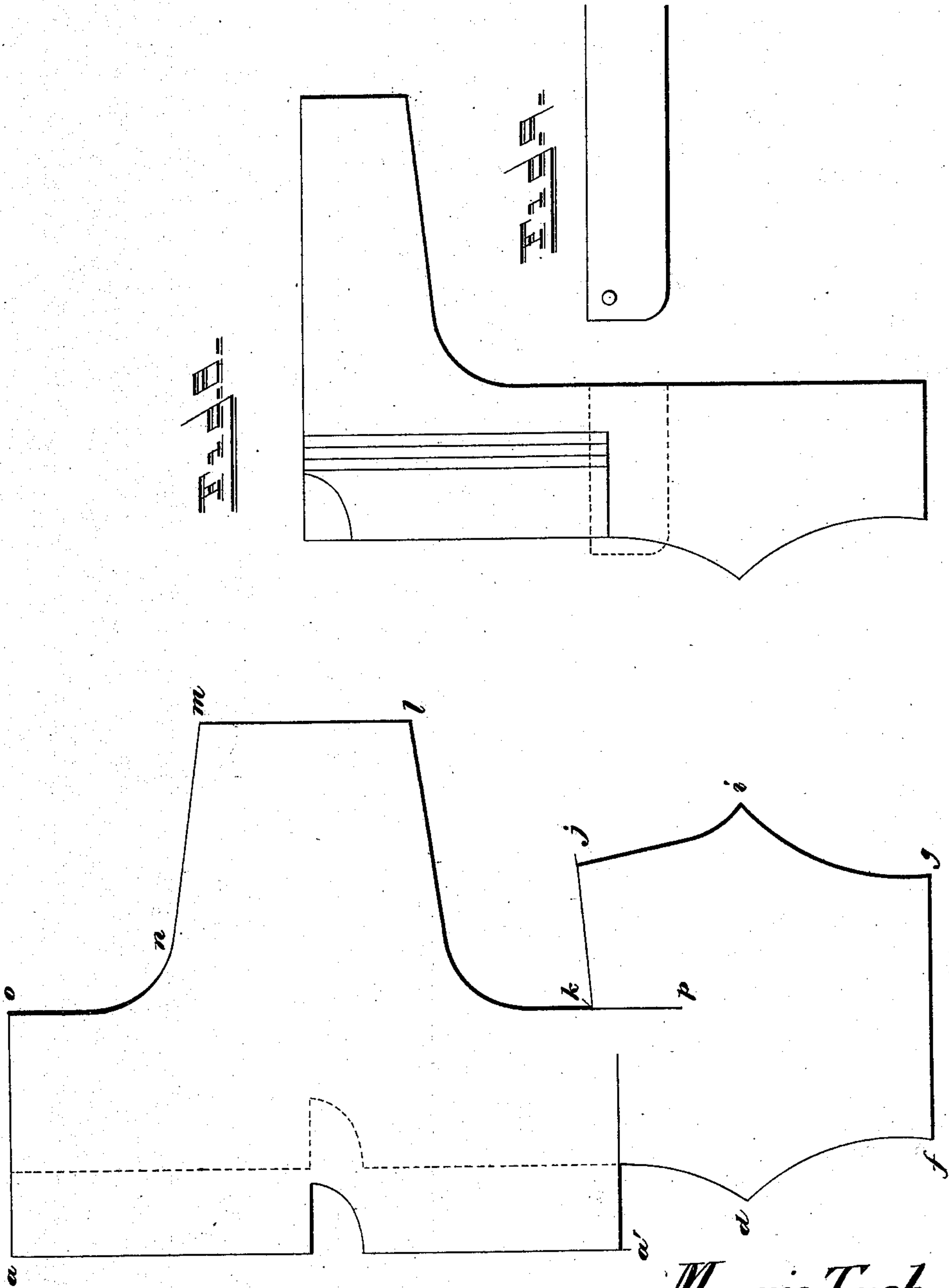
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS TUCH, OF ELMIRA, NEW YORK.

COMBINATION GARMENT-PATTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 402,046, dated April 23, 1889.

Application filed January 24, 1889. Serial No. 297,349. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS TUCH, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Elmira, in the county of Chemung and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garments; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in garments.

The object of my invention is to provide a combination garment, the sleeves and trousers being formed from two similar patterns, which are united at the back and at the inner seams of the trousers, so as to form a well-fitting and neat-appearing garment, the parts of which are united so as to be supported from both the front and rear without the employment of suspenders; and my invention consists in a garment made up of two pieces of material cut from patterns the configuration of which is shown, and will be hereinafter described and claimed.

My invention is designed more especially for garments known as "overalls," and for those made up for children's wear.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an outline or pattern of one-half of a garment. Fig. 2 is a front view of a garment constructed in accordance with my invention made up in the style of overalls. Fig. 3 is a rear view. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views. Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing the overall applied to a figure. Fig. 7 is a modification of the pattern shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 8 is a front view of one-half of the pattern. Fig. 9 is a detail view of the belt.

Prior to my invention it has been proposed to manufacture combined garments which could be made from two similar patterns, these patterns being connected by a back seam to form practically a single garment, and it should not be understood that I am claiming such construction as my invention, as with my improved patterns I am enabled to pro-

duce a neater-fitting garment, one that can be constructed and made of less material than heretofore employed, and also one which will have sufficient style to make such garments attractable to wearers.

Referring to the pattern shown in Fig. 1, it will be observed the waist and trousers sections A A' are in one piece, and from the point *a* to the point *a'* the pattern is cut straight. From the point *a'* there is a jog at right angles to point *b*, and from the end of this jog there is a line the lower portion of which is curved outward to point *c* to form the front flap, at the terminal of which a V-shaped portion of the material is cut away to provide notch *c'*, which is located at the crotch of the trousers.

The leg sections A' of the pattern forming the trousers have an inward curve from point *d* at the lower end of the notch *c'* to point *e*, and are straight from thence downward to point *f*. Between the points *f* and *g* is a straight horizontal edge of a length equal to twice the intended width of the bottom of the trousers-leg, and from the point *g* upward to point *j* the outline of the pattern will correspond substantially with the outline of the other side of the pattern from points *b* to *f*, except that the V-shaped notch is omitted and the point *j* is higher than the point *b*, and consequently the distance between points *i* and *j* is greater than the distance between the points *c* and *b*; also, the distance from the middle of the pattern (indicated by dotted line) to point *i* is somewhat greater than the distance from said dotted line to point *c*. Between the points *j* and *k* is a downwardly-inclined straight edge defining the top of the trousers at the back. The edge of the pattern is curved outward from point *k* to *k'*, and may be straight or slightly curved from point *k'* to point *l*. A straight edge between points *l* and *m* defines the end of a sleeve, the edge from *m* to *o* corresponding substantially with the contour of the edge between points *k* and *l*. From point *o* to *a* is a straight edge defining the bottom of the waist at the back.

It will be seen from the foregoing description of outlines that from the pattern illustrated it is designed to cut a single piece of fabric to form the entire right or left half of

a "combination" garment, the front of the waist and trousers sections A A' being in one continuous piece, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 7, and 8.

5 The outlines of the pattern (referred to by the letters *a, a', b, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n,* and *o*) may be varied as to the general angles and curves without departing from my invention. These patterns, which may represent one-half of the cloth from which the garment is made, are provided with a vertical slit or cut extending from the point *k* to the point *p*, and also with a curved slit or cut extending from *q* to *r*. The cut extending from *k* to *p* forms a rear flap at the back of the garment below the waist, and the curved cut or slit extending from *q* to *r*, when bent over, forms a lapel to the blouse, and the other portion, *s*, is bent down and secured to re-enforce the garment at the back and below the collar.

In making a garment of two patterns, as shown in Fig. 1, the trousers are united by a line of stitches extending from the point *d* to *f* and uniting the fabric from the point *i* to *g*. The back seam at the seat of the trousers, from *i* to *j*, is then made, which unites the legs of the trousers. Lines of stitching from the points *k l* form the outer seams of the waist and the sleeve-seams, after which the back seam extending from the collar to the point *a* may be made. These seams of course may not be in the order stated, but can be formed in any order the person putting the garment together may see fit.

A collar formed substantially the same as those in use can be applied to the neck-opening, and to one side of the garment, when it is desired to make overalls, upon the inner part of the fabric, is attached a strip, C, of material shaped as shown in Fig. 5, constituting a fly in which button-holes can be worked. This strip or fly C extends from the crotch of the trousers to the collar of the waist. The lower button-holes receive the buttons attached to the opposite fly, while the upper button-holes receive the buttons attached to the front opening of the blouse or waist. By providing the strip C the buttons are not exposed, and are therefore not liable to be torn off of the garment. The slits or cuts extending from *k* to *p* form a rear flap, and the upper edge of this flap is provided with button-holes, with which buttons attached to the lower edge of the rear portion of the blouse engage, so that the trousers can be let down from the rear when desired.

For the purpose of giving the blouse a neat appearance and destroying its cut to a casual observer, to the lower portion of the blouse a belt can be attached, which will be suitably united to the garment, and when such a belt is used it may have pockets attached thereto, which may be stitched to the front portion of

the trousers below said belt. Upper pockets can also be secured to the blouse in the usual manner.

Fig. 7 represents a modification of the hereinbefore-described pattern, the same being designed to produce a garment the construction of which is substantially as hereinbefore described, but which will have a blouse with plaited front and back to imitate more closely that style of garment known to the trade as "Norfolk jacket," and for this purpose the edge *a a'* of the pattern is extended outwardly, so that it may be taken in or folded upon itself to form the plaits shown in Fig. 8. This style of garment is adapted especially for children, hunting-suits, &c.

The pattern in Fig. 7 shows a notch in the edge *a'* different from that shown in Fig. 1, so that said notch or neck-opening can receive a collar of a different kind, more like a sailor collar than that used on men's garments.

Garments constructed as hereinbefore described have but few seams, the number of seams being reduced to as few as possible to be consistent with insuring a neat fit, and there is very little or no waste of material, as the pieces cut from a rectangular piece of cloth can be used in forming the collars, pockets, belt, lapel, and facings for the garment.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A combination garment-pattern consisting of a trousers-pattern and formed in one piece therewith, a waist-pattern having a straight edge to form one edge of the back seam and open front of the waist, a straight edge to form the bottom of one-half of the back of the waist, corresponding curved edges to form a sleeve from the end of a sleeve to the bottom of the waist at the side, a straight edge to form the end of a sleeve, and a curved slit (about midway of the length of the first-named straight edge) to form the lapel of the collar, substantially as described.

2. A combination garment-pattern having a straight edge from *a* to *a'*, a right-angled jog from *a'* to *b*, an outcurved edge from *b* to *c*, corresponding incurved and straight edges from points *d* to *f* and *i* to *g* on opposite sides of the pattern, a straight edge from *f* to *g*, corresponding curved and straight edges between points *k* and *l* and *m* and *o*, straight edges between points *a* and *o* and *l* and *m*, a straight edge between points *k* and *j*, and an outcurved edge from *j* to *i*, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MORRIS TUCH.

Witnesses:

E. K. ROPER,

W. J. GREENLEAF.