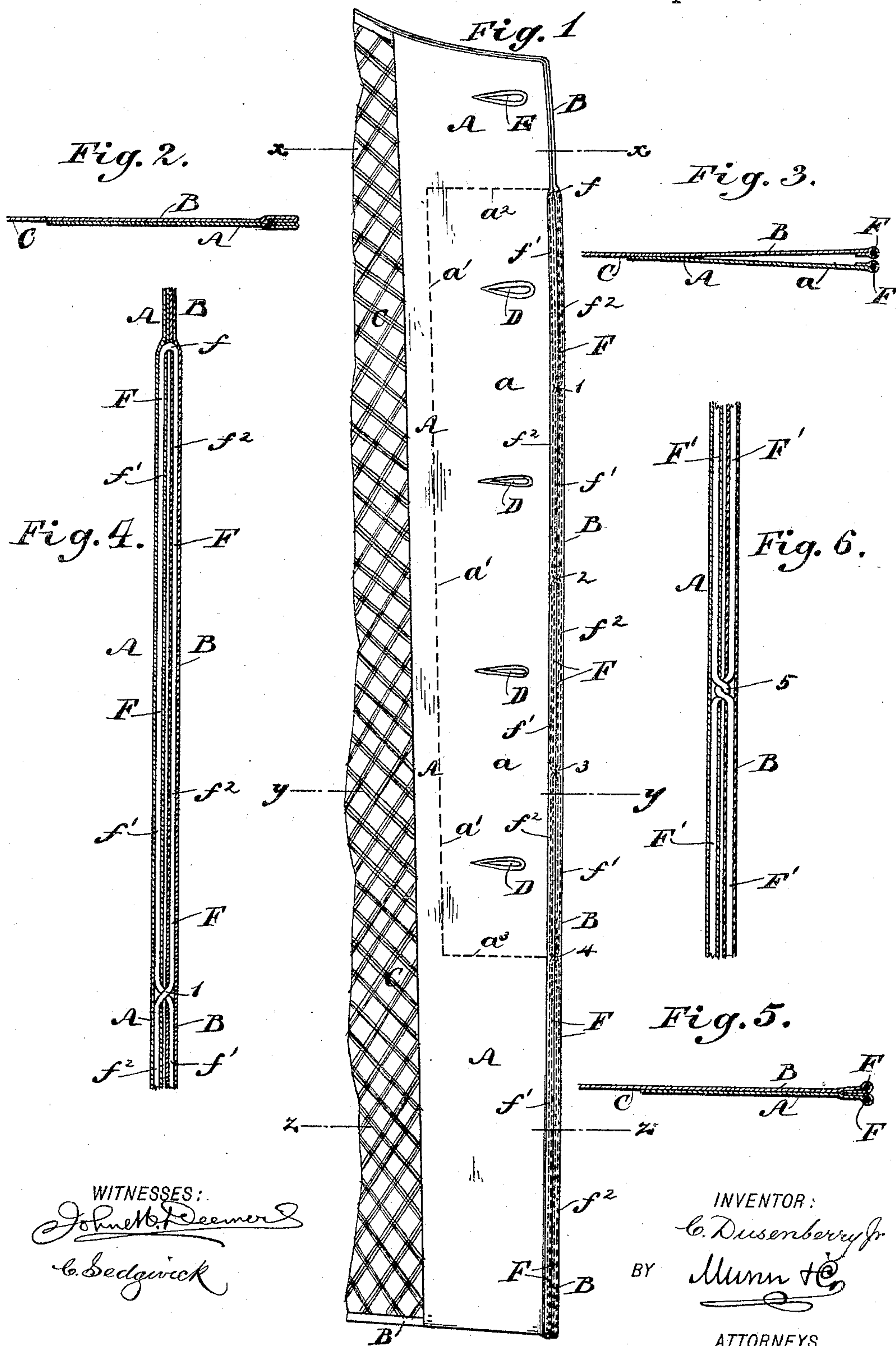


(No Model.)

C. DUSENBERRY, Jr.  
FLY FRONT GARMENT.

No. 436,650.

Patented Sept. 16, 1890.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## FLY-FRONT GARMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 436,650, dated September 16, 1890.

Application filed April 17, 1890. Serial No. 348,351. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES DUSENBERRY, Jr., of Tuckahoe, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fly-Front Garments, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to fly-front garments, and has for its chief object to provide garments of this character and rubber garments more particularly, which shall have a neater and smoother face and edge finish at the fly-front than ordinary garments of this class.

The invention will first be described, and then will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters and figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is an inside face view of the fly-front portion of a rubber-coat garment made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse section taken on the line  $xx$  in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-section taken on the line  $yy$ , Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an enlarged vertical longitudinal sectional view taken through the adjacent edges of the main fabric and fly of the coat-front at the upper part of the fly. Fig. 5 is a cross-section taken on the line  $zz$  in Fig. 1, and Fig. 6 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view showing a modified connection of the coat-front binding-cords between the button-holes of the fly.

My improvement is adapted to all classes of fly-front coats or garments; but I will particularly describe it as applied to a rubber coat, as it is especially serviceable in this class of garments.

In rubber coats it is customary to cement or gum the inside facing or fly-piece A to the inner face of the front fabric B or to its lining C, but leaving that portion of the fly-facing which compasses or carries the fly button-holes D free from the front or its lining. This free portion  $a$  of the fly-facing or fly proper is indicated by all that part of it lying between and outside of the dotted lines  $a'$   $a^2$   $a^3$  in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The edges

of the fly-facing piece A, and the main coat fabric B above the upper line  $a^2$  of freedom of the fly proper  $a$  are turned inward before these parts are cemented together to make a smooth-edge finish, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. The ordinary through-and-through top button-hole E is produced in these two closely-cemented top portions of the fly-facing and main fabric, while the button-holes D are produced only through the fly proper  $a$ , so as to be invisible at the outer face of the garment, as usual.

Ordinarily those portions of the fly proper between its button-holes are cemented or gummed fast at the center to the outer or main front of a rubber garment, and small gusset-pieces are cemented or gummed in at the ends of the fly-opening left to reach each of the button-holes. Perhaps the chief objection to this mode of making is that the intermediate cemented parts of the fly and main fabrics, together with the interposed folded and cemented gusset-pieces, gives the outer face of the coat next the fly a very puckered or drawn appearance, which detracts from or impairs the otherwise neat finish of the garment. In my improvement I obviate this and assure a comparatively smooth outer face for the garment at the fly by simply binding a suitable cord re-enforce to the outer edges of the coat-front fabric and the fly-facing fabric, and connecting these two cords at places between or near the fly button-holes, and preferably by crossing the cords once over each other or by looping them together, as next described.

In the preferred construction I use but one continuous cord F, preferably made of silk or linen threads, and doubled over at  $f$  at a point opposite the end of the upper dotted line  $a^2$ , which marks the upper end of the loose fly proper  $a$  of the garment. From this point  $f$  the two side portions  $f'$   $f^2$  of the binding-cord are cemented or gummed or otherwise confined to the edges of the fly-facing A and main fabric B of the coat, and preferably within a hem of these two parts, as clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 5 of the drawings. I prefer to cross or interlock the two side parts  $f'$   $f^2$ , of the fly-binding cords but



once between successive button-holes D of the fly at points 1 2 3 and at the lower end thereof at a point 4, whence the cord or cords extend downward to the lower edge of the garment. At the above-named points of connection 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the two parts  $f'$   $f^2$  of the fly-binding cord I cross them but once, whereby the uppermost portions  $f'$   $f^2$  of the cord which respectively extend downward along the fly fabric A and main fabric B are carried across to the opposite fabric, so that from the point 1 the cord  $f'$  ranges down the main fabric B, and the cord  $f^2$  ranges down the fly fabric A, and thus the cords run until they are again crossed at the point 2, when the cord  $f'$  again resumes its downward course along the fabric A, while the cord  $f^2$  passes along the fabric B. From the next point 3 of crossing of the cords the one  $f'$  ranges down the fabric B, and the other  $f^2$  ranges downward along the fabric A, and from the next lower crossing at 4 the cords  $f'$   $f^2$  range down the fabric A B, respectively, to the lower edge of the garment. Fig. 1 of the drawings shows the complete course of the crossed parts  $f'$   $f^2$  of the binding-cord F from the top of the fly proper  $a$  to the lower edge of the garment, and Fig. 4 shows the binding-cord in larger scale from its double or loop at  $f$  to and a little below the first point 1 of crossing of the two parts of the cord.

Obviously I am not limited to the preferred plan of crossing the binding-cords but once at the points of connection 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the fly and main fabric, as the cords may be crossed twice or looped together, as shown at 5 in Fig. 6 of the drawings. In this modified arrangement of the cords each cord traverses the same fabric A or B from the top of the fly proper to the bottom of the garment.

It will be remembered that in rubber coats or garments my fly-binding cords are cemented within hems of the fabrics. Hence the mode of connecting the cords by simply crossing them once, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4 of the drawings, is much preferable over the plan of looping them one in the other, (shown in Fig. 6,) because the hems of the fly fabric A and main fabric B can be much more closely cemented at the slits of the hems at or around the single crossing of the cords, and the cemented hems at these points will be far less liable to

be drawn or stretched out to leave the cord bare than with the other or double-looped connections. In fact, when the fly-binding cords are crossed but once they will at the crossing-points be quite concealed by the fabric hems and will remain so while the garment lasts. It will also be noticed that by using but one cord F and doubling or looping it over at  $f$  at the top of the fly proper a much smoother and stronger finish is given by one continuous binding-cord than would be possible with two separate cords. Furthermore, the ranging of the two parts of the cord or of two separate cords, should these be used, down from the last point of connection at 4 to the bottom of the coat and where the two fabrics A B are closely cemented together, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, serves to re-enforce the lower part of the fly-front of the garment.

The fly-front cord or cords F may be round in cross-section, as shown in the drawings, or the cords may have any other suitable flat or other desired form, as will readily be understood.

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

1. In a fly-front garment, the combination, with the front fabric and attached fly-facing, of a cord re-enforce held to the fabric and facing and crossed at places between or adjacent to the button-holes of the fly, substantially as described.

2. In a fly-front garment, the combination, with the front fabric and attached fly-facing, of a cord re-enforce doubled or looped at one end of the fly proper and crossed at intervals between or adjacent to the button-holes of the fly, substantially as described.

3. In a fly-front garment, the combination, with the front fabric and attached fly-facing, of a cord re-enforce made in one piece doubled or looped at one end of the fly proper, and crossed at intervals between or adjacent to the button-holes of the fly and extending to the lower edge of the garment, substantially as described.

CHARLES DUSENBERRY, JR.

Witnesses:

J. M. LENT,  
HERBERT D. LENT.