

(No Model.)

M. M. CORIN.
TROUSERS.

No. 592,696.

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Fig. 1.

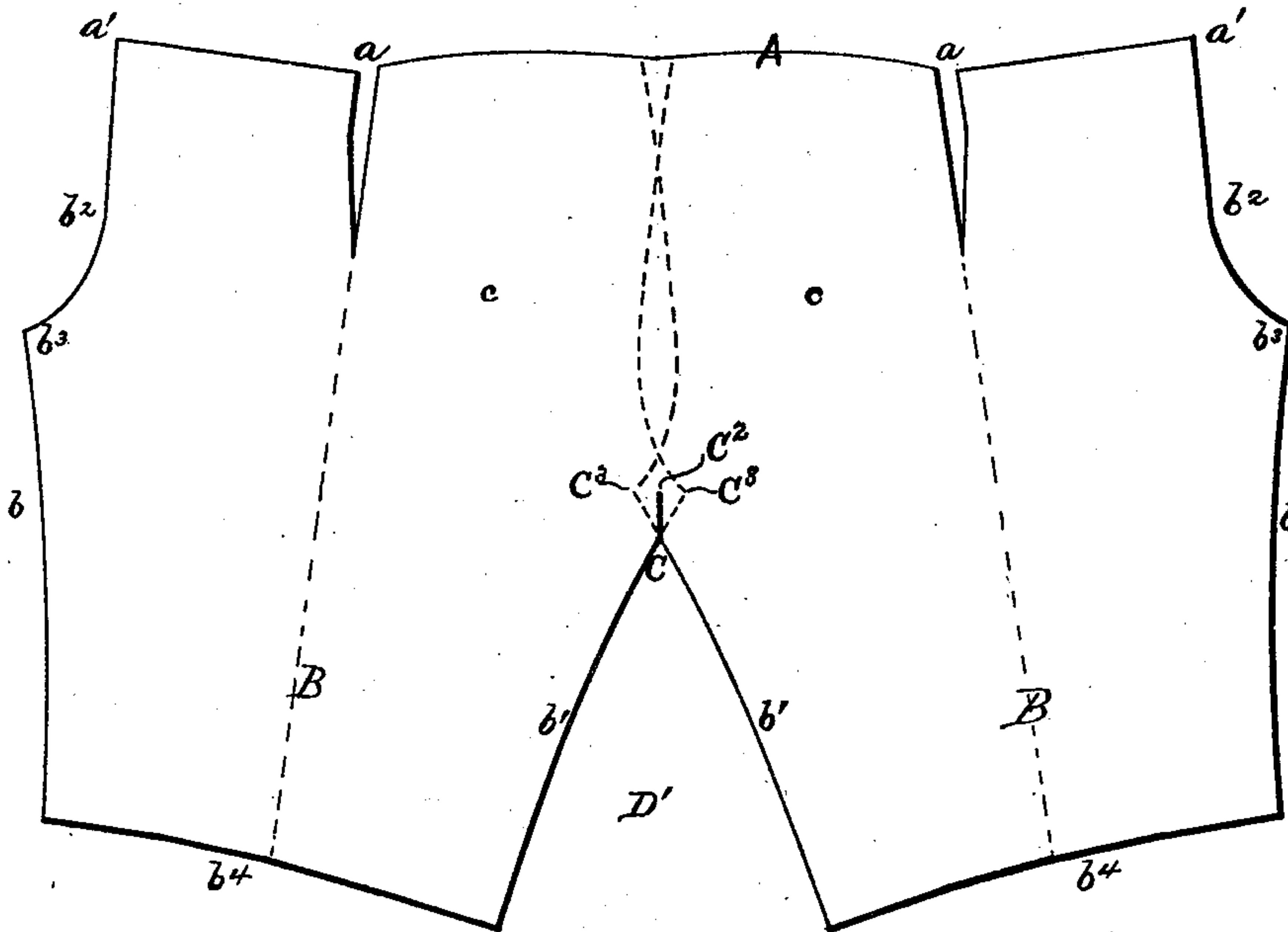


Fig. 2.

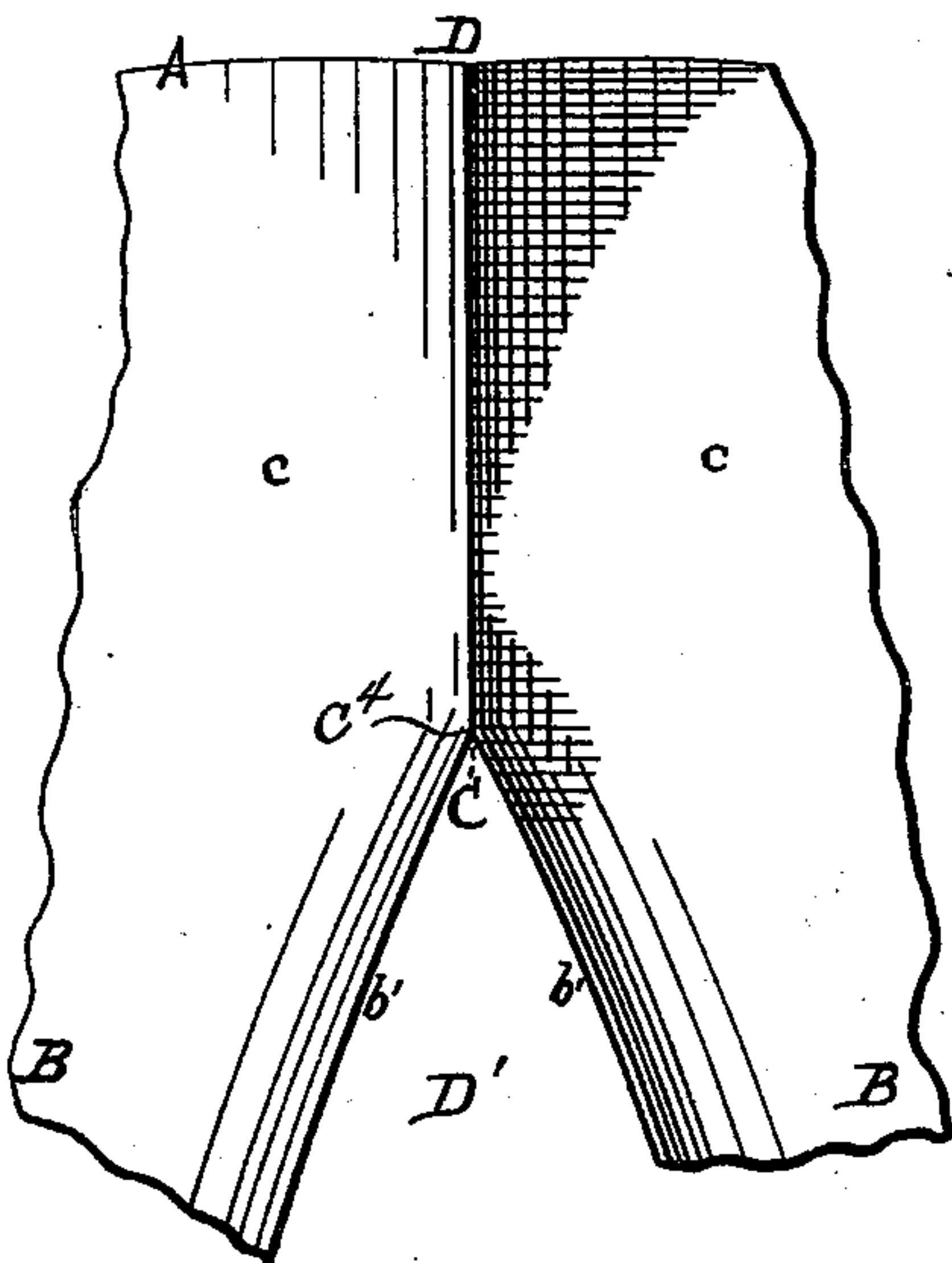
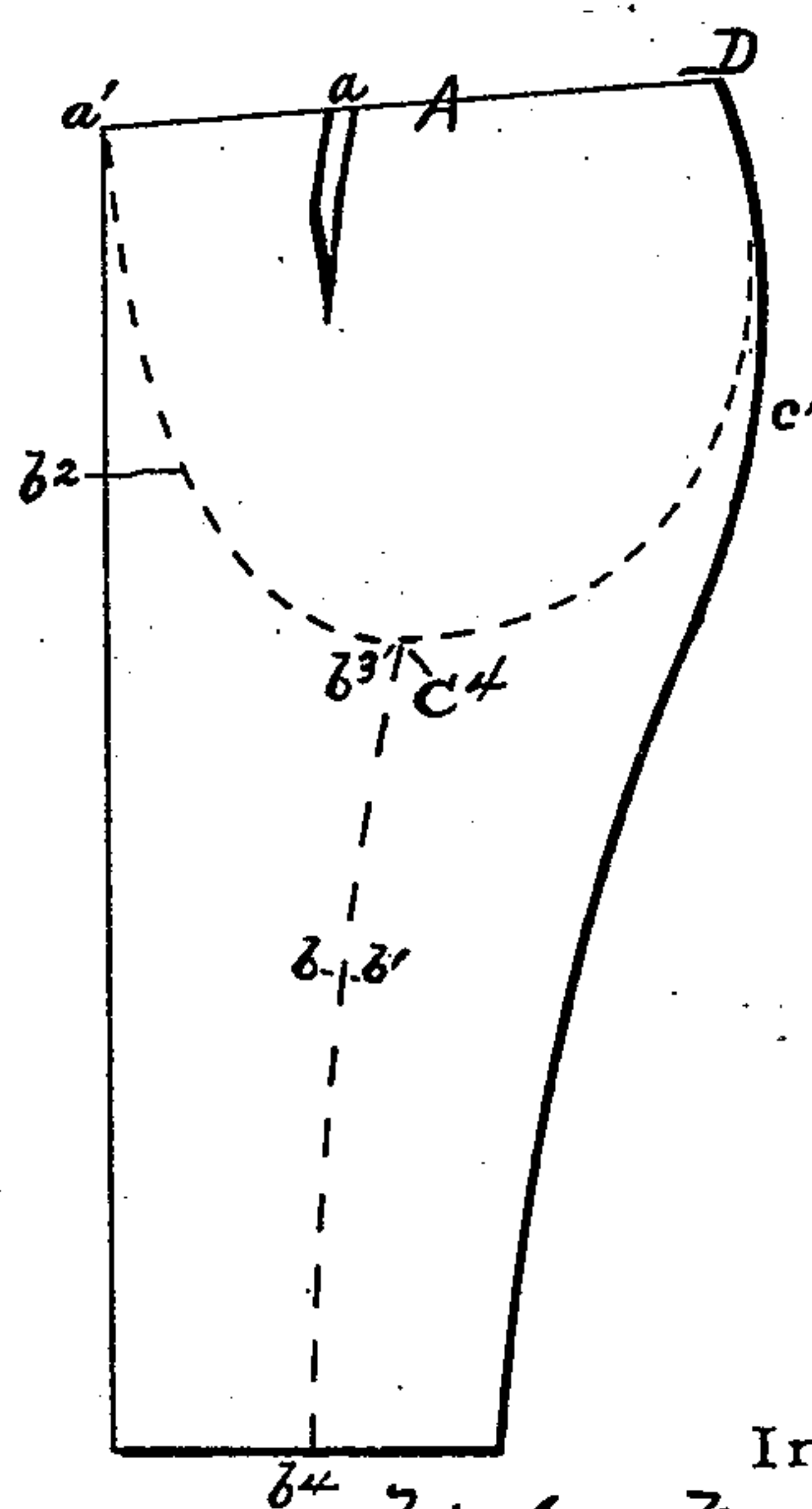


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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TROUSERS.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL M. CORIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trousers or Like Garments, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a piece of cloth cut according to my invention, and Figs. 2 and 3 are illustrative views or diagrams.

I illustrate my invention as applied to trousers for children, the object thereof being to produce a stylish well-fitting garment, simple in manufacture and economical of cloth.

Trousers as ordinarily made, whether for children or adults, are formed of at least four pieces and have a seam down the middle line of the back, a seam on the inner side of each leg, and a seam from the waistband down the outer side of each leg. In my invention I dispense with the seams on the outer side of each leg and the seam down the middle of the back, and thereby save the amount of cloth necessary at each edge to make these seams. I also save the time and consequent expense necessary to adjust and fit the parts together in making these seams, and I simplify and save much of the time occupied in cutting the usual four separate pieces.

My invention is practiced by cutting the pattern for the trousers in one piece, as shown in Fig. 1.

A is the line of the waist.

B B are the legs.

$b\ b$ are the outer edges of the cloth, which are folded from the back toward the front to join the inner edges $b'\ b'$ of the medial vertical notch D' in order to make the seam on the inner side of each leg. In cutting the pattern the notch D' is cut below the medial line, which is in the position of the usual vertical back seam, as shown in Fig. 1.

$b^2\ b^2$ are the edges of the usual front opening.

$a\ a$ are the pocket-openings, and $b^3\ b^3$ are the points or extensions, as in the ordinary trousers-pattern, for joining the seams b' to the seams b to produce the proper curvature of the garment at the top of the seam on the inner sides of the legs, as shown in Fig. 3.

After the cloth has been cut according to

the pattern shown in Fig. 1 (in which the dotted lines indicate the edges of the usual four pieces which make up a pair of trousers) the cloth is stretched in each direction transversely from the medial line $C\ D$, Fig. 2, in a manner well known and ordinarily called "suppressing," so as to give the portions marked $c\ c$ a bulge sufficient to produce the curvature indicated at c' in Fig. 3. At the point C^2 a stretching occurs to the extent of the ordinary difference between the points $C^3\ C^3$ of Fig. 1, and then a slit is made from the point C of the notch D' to the point C^2 , which latter point is in the line joining the points $C^3\ C^3$, and thus makes the edges $b\ b$ equal in length to the edges $b'\ b'$. This produces a point or projection C^4 , as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, which point is sewed to points b^3 to form an even and proper curve in the line in the position of the usual back seam and along the usual front opening from b^3 to a' and from C^4 to D in Fig. 3.

After the pattern is cut, as thus described, and the stretching is finished and the slit from C to C^2 is made the trousers are ready for sewing. Then except for the finishing of the waistband, of the edges b^2 for the front opening, and of the lower edges b^4 the trousers are complete upon sewing the edges b' to the edges b after bringing the points b^3 in conjunction with the point C^4 .

It is well known that the greatest strains in a pair of trousers or like garment occur at right angles to the medial back line $C\ D$, tending to rip or tear the garment substantially on that line. This difficulty is obviated in my invention by avoiding any seam at the back and is one of the points of actual novelty thereof. The above-described stretching at the back also throws the strains on unstretched and more elastic parts of the garment and produces a better wearing article of apparel.

It will thus be seen that the manufacture of trousers according to my invention is greatly simplified and effects a saving of material and the time of operatives in the cutting, fitting, and sewing thereof.

It is thus seen that a pair of trousers or like garment made after my invention is formed of an integral or unitary piece of cloth which comprises a body portion and depending

therefrom two leg portions B B. This piece of cloth is integral or undivided, and therefore is without seam on the middle back line C D of the body portion and has the middle notch D' in extension of the line C D and separating the leg portions. The opposite outer edges *b b* of this piece of cloth are sewed to the inner edges *b' b'* of the notch D' to form the legs B B of the garment. The cloth is also slit along the lower end of the line C D to such an extent as to make the edges *b' b'* and *b b* equal in length, and the matching edges formed by thus slitting the cloth are sewed together.

15 What I claim is—

1. A pair of trousers or like garment, formed of an integral piece of cloth, comprising a body portion and two leg portions B B; said piece of cloth being integral on the medial back line C D of the body portion and having the medial notch D' separating said leg portions; the opposite outer edges *b b* of said piece of cloth being sewed to the inner edges *b' b'* of said notch to form the legs of the garment; whereby a vertical seam is formed on the inner side of each leg and the garment is without the usual back seam in

the body portion and without the usual outer side seam of the leg portion, substantially as described.

2. A pair of trousers or like garment, formed of an integral piece of cloth, comprising a body portion and two leg portions B B; said piece of cloth being integral on the medial back line C D of the body portion and having the medial notch D' separating said leg portions; the opposite outer edges *b b* of said piece of cloth being sewed to the inner edges *b' b'* of said notch to form the legs of the garment; whereby a vertical seam is formed on the inner side of each leg and the garment is without the usual back seam in the body portion and without the usual outer side seam of the leg portion; said cloth being slit along the lower end of said line C D to such an extent as to make the edges *b' b'* and *b b* equal in length and the matching edges thus formed being sewed together; substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

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Witnesses:

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