

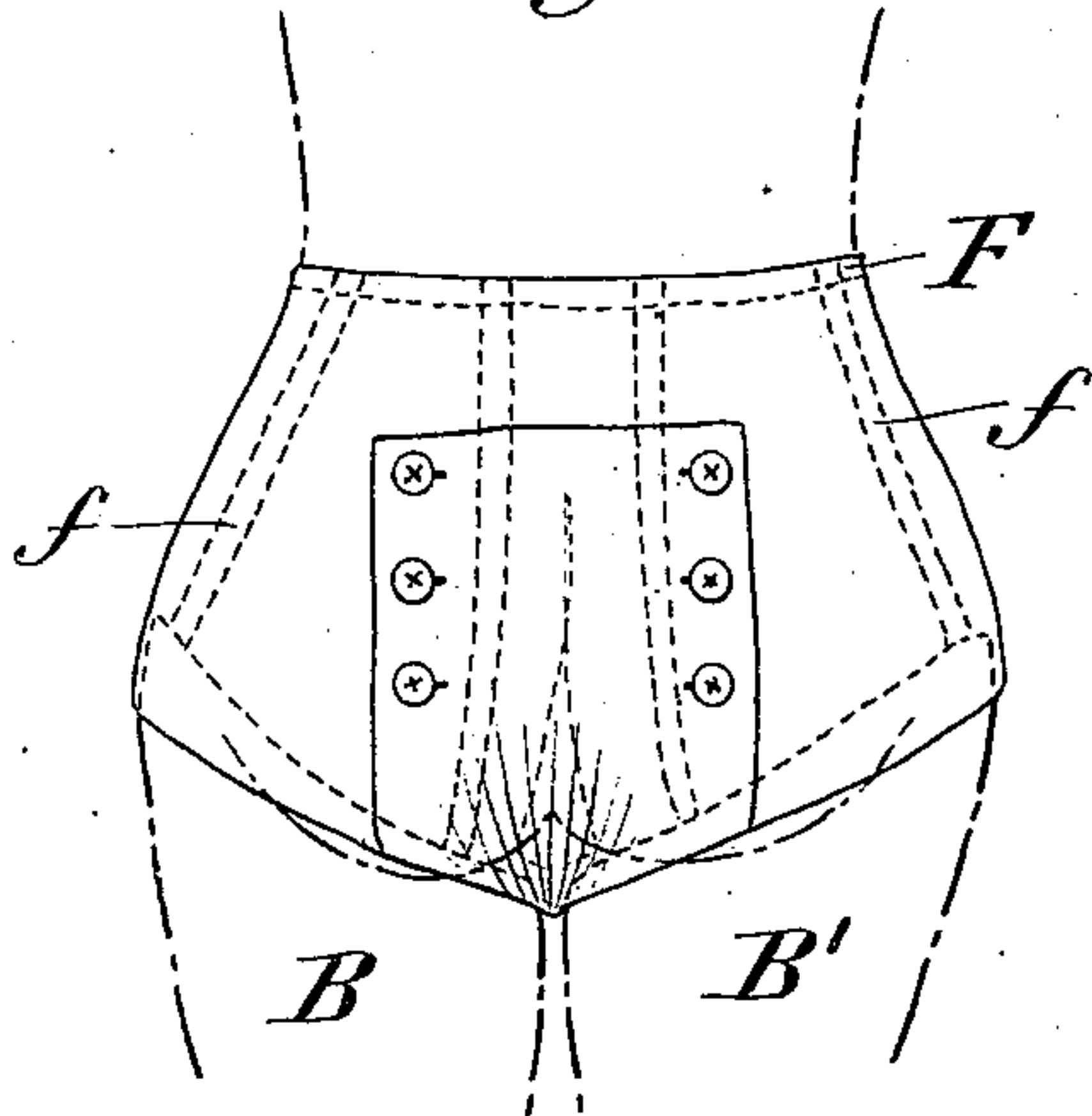
(No Model.)

L. SITTING.  
TRUNK FOR UNDERGARMENTS.

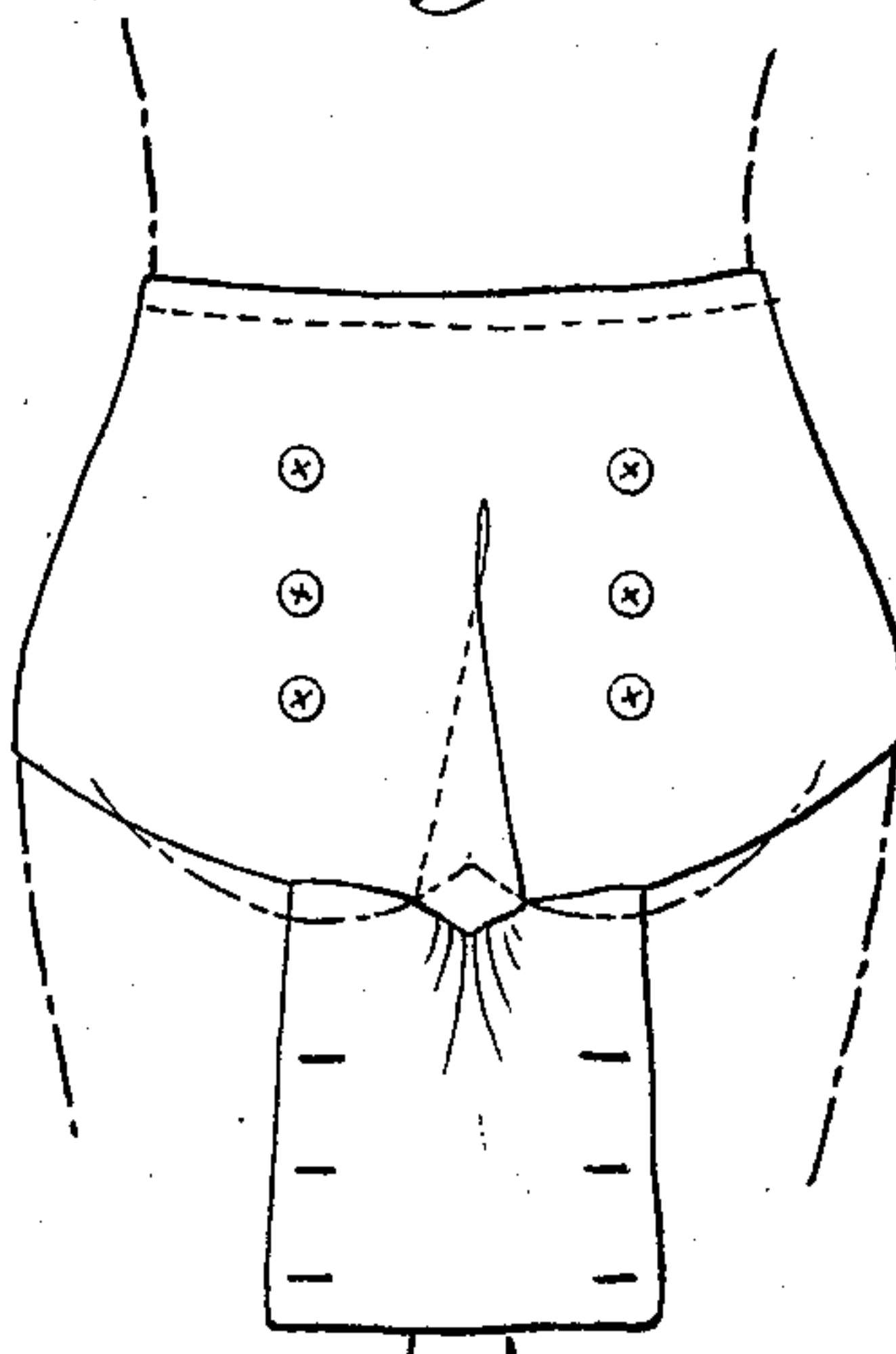
No. 602,188.

Patented Apr. 12, 1898.

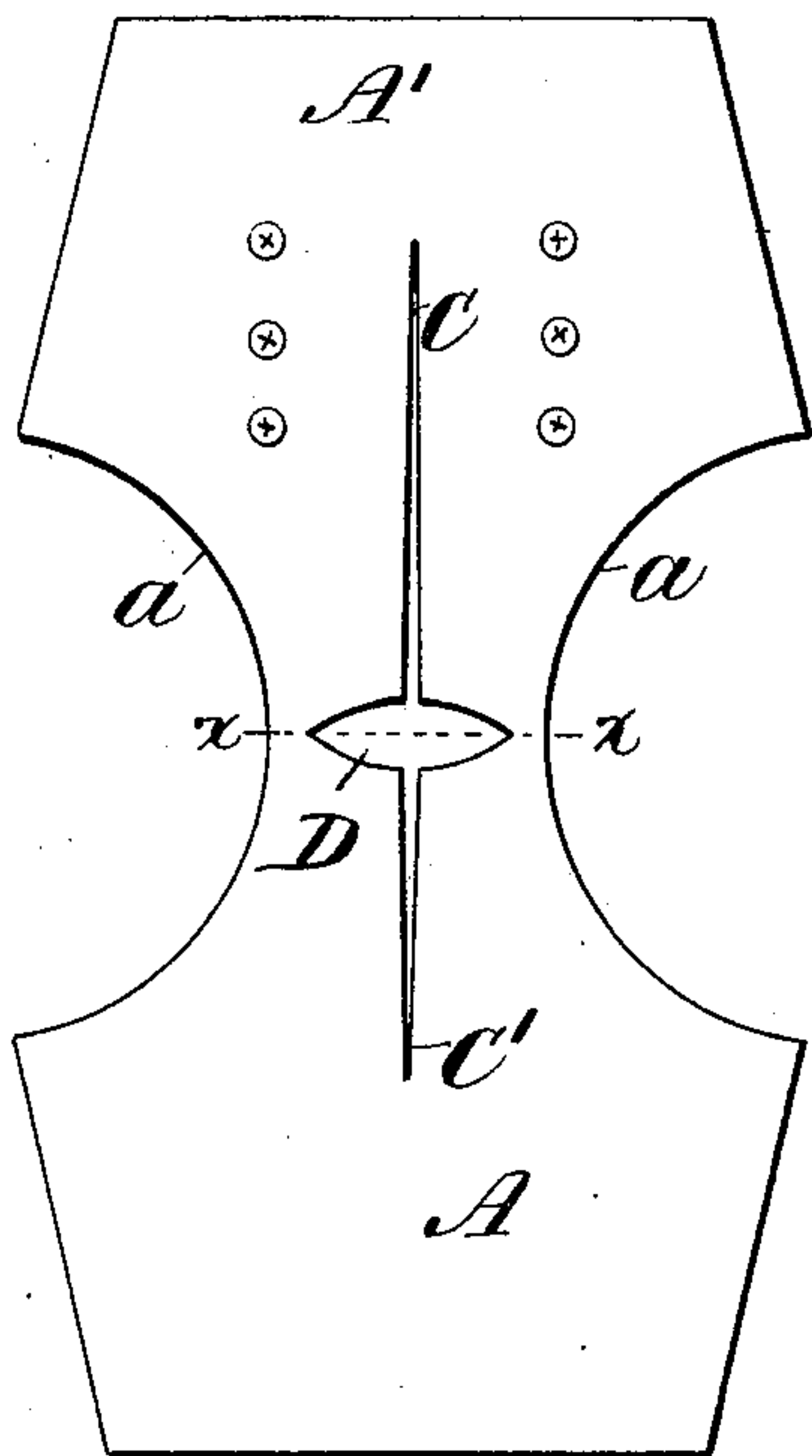
*Fig. 1,*



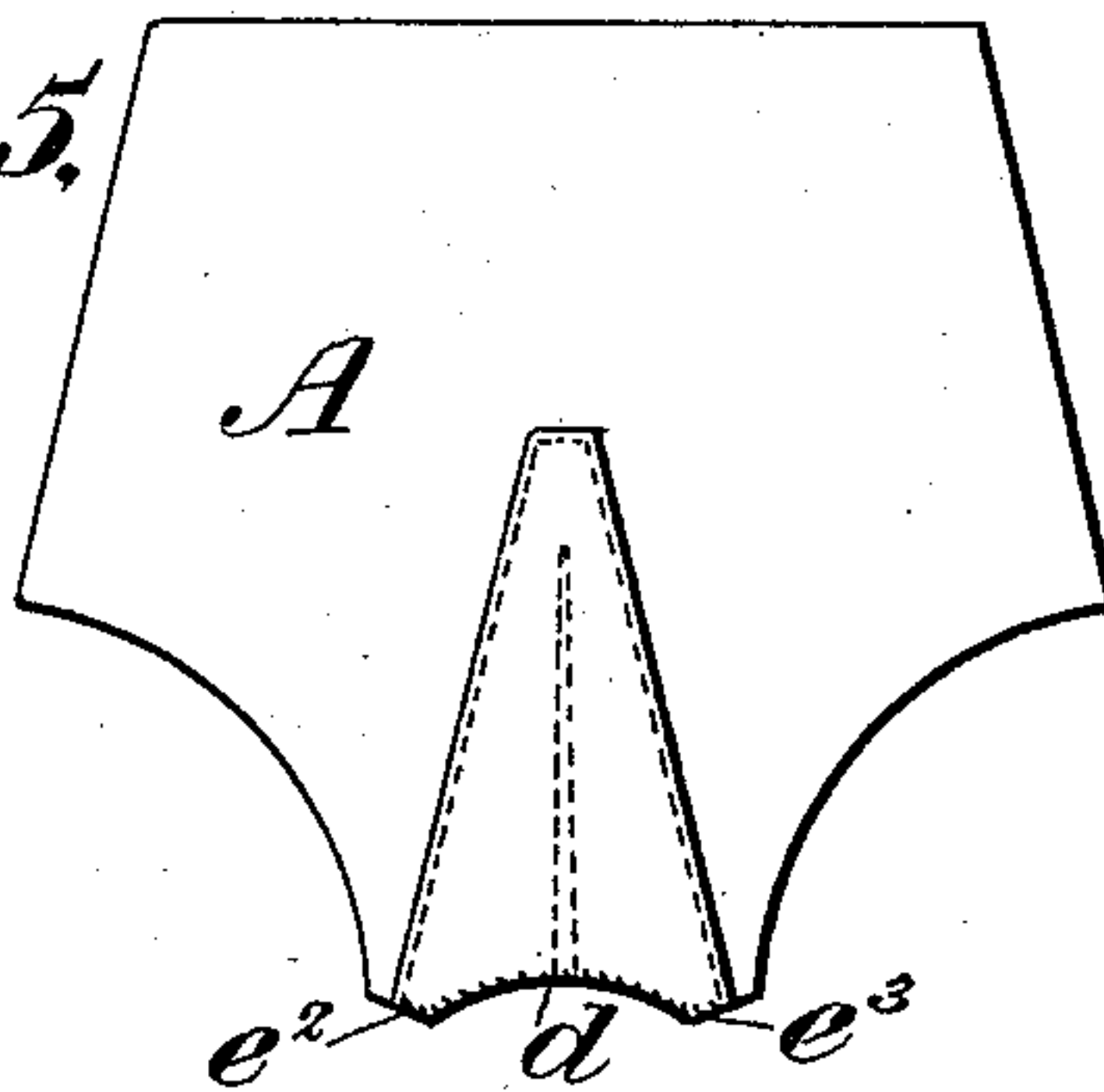
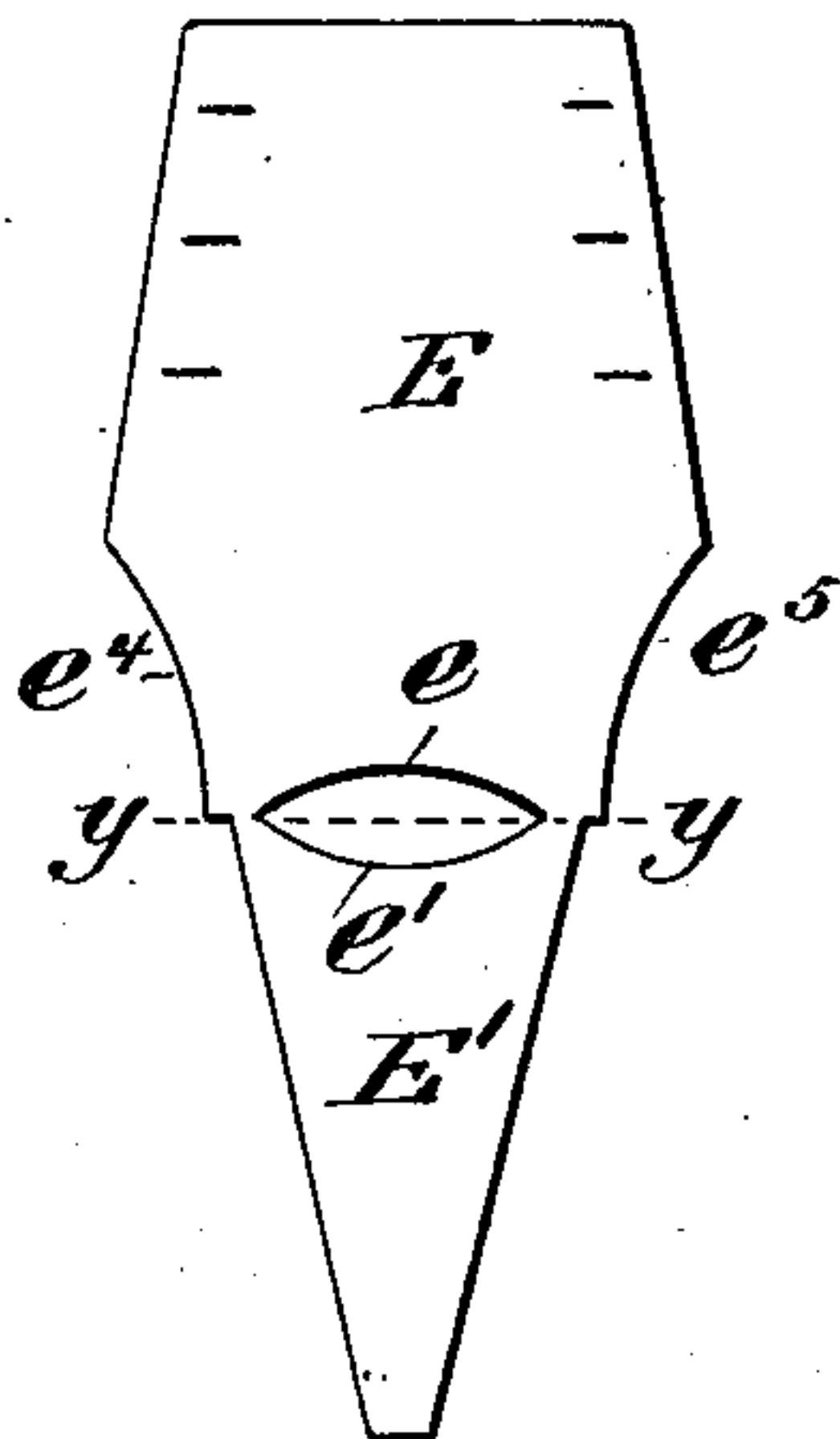
*Fig. 2,*



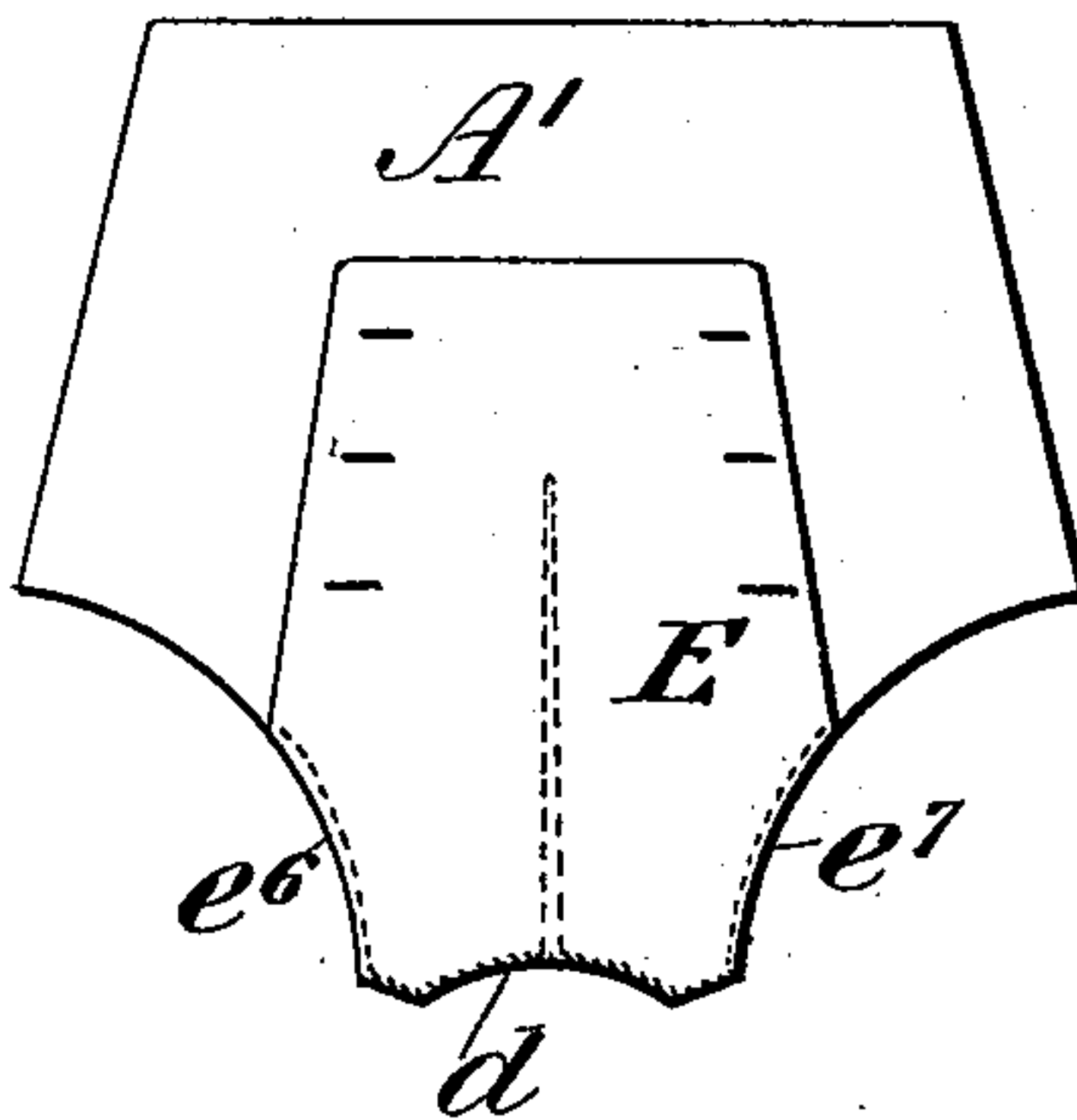
*Fig. 3,*



*Fig. 4, Fig. 5,*



*Fig. 6,*



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LENA SITTIG, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## TRUNK FOR UNDERGARMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 602,188, dated April 12, 1898.

Application filed March 16, 1897. Serial No. 627,828. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LENA SITTIG, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Trunks for Undergarments, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in trunks for undergarments, and more particularly to trunks adapted for use in connection with tights and underdrawers.

As heretofore constructed it has been necessary in order to keep the tights smooth on the legs to fit the trunk tightly to the hips and bind it tightly around the waist, causing great discomfort to the wearer and affording no convenience for toilet purposes.

My present invention is directed to a structure which shall provide against such objectionable pressure about the hips and waist, leaving the hip movement free and at the same time holding the exposed portion of the tights below the commonly-worn outer puffed trunk smooth, and which shall at the same time provide for toilet purposes.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a back view of the trunk as it appears when in use with the toilet-flap buttoned. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the toilet-flap unbuttoned. Figs. 3 and 4 represent in plan patterns of the two parts which compose the trunk. Fig. 5 represents a front view of the two parts of the trunk united before the attachment thereto of the legs of the tights, and Fig. 6 represents a back view of the same.

In Figs. 1 and 2 a portion of the form of the wearer is represented in dotted lines to show the position of the trunk when applied thereto. The trunk proper consists of a front A and back A', preferably formed integral, although they may be formed separately and joined along a central line, (denoted by  $x x$ , Fig. 3,) the opposite edges of the said front and back being centrally cut away in curved form, as shown at  $a a'$ , to form when the parts A and A' are folded over together, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the openings for the attachment of the tops of the leg portions B B' of the tights. The front and back portions A A' are slitted centrally from a point C near the upper portion of the back to a point C'

about midway up the front, although the length of this slit and its exact position may be varied, according to the elasticity of the material employed. Intermediate of the back and front there is also formed an opening D of elliptical form, the opposite edges of which when the front and back are brought into contact, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, will rest in proximity to each other, forming an arched portion  $d$ . (See Figs. 5 and 6.)

The toilet-flap E at the back and the closure E' at the front may either be formed in one piece or may be formed separately and united along the line  $y y$ . They are preferably formed in separate pieces and have their adjacent ends arched, as shown at  $e e'$ , Fig. 4, and when folded over toward one another, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the arched edges  $e e'$  are united by stitching, forming a complete closure. When so united, they are attached at their opposite edges, along the position of the line  $y y$ , to the lower end of the trunk at the points designated by  $e^2 e^3$ , Fig. 5, and the opposite edges of the front closure E' are stitched to the front A, as shown in Fig. 5, the opposite curved portions  $e^4$  and  $e^5$  of the back flap E being stitched to the edges of the back A' of the trunk along the curved lines  $e^6 e^7$ , at the top of the leg portions, as shown in Fig. 6. The part of the toilet-flap E above the points  $e^6 e^7$  is free to be buttoned and unbuttoned, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The lower portions of the trunk inclosed by the flap E and front closure E' are not united, but are free to be separated at pleasure.

The leg portions B B' of the tights are connected at the points where they unite with the trunk by straps  $f$  (shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1) with a band F of any suitable soft-surfaced material, which may be fastened around the waist of the wearer, the straps  $f$ , which I term "suspension-straps," serving to hold the leg portions B B' of the tights at all times smooth, no matter whether the trunk between the tights and the band F be loosened or fastened.

It is intended where the trunk is used for tights that the ordinary puffed silk trunk be placed outside of the trunk here described, as is usual.



What I claim is—

A trunk for garments, comprising a main portion slitted centrally from back to front and provided with a laterally-elongated opening at the crotch, a toilet-flap and front closure connected along an arched line at the crotch and having their opposite edges at-

tached to the main part of the trunk at distances spaced from the central line or slit of the main portion, substantially as set forth. 10  
LENA SITTIG.

Witnesses:

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