

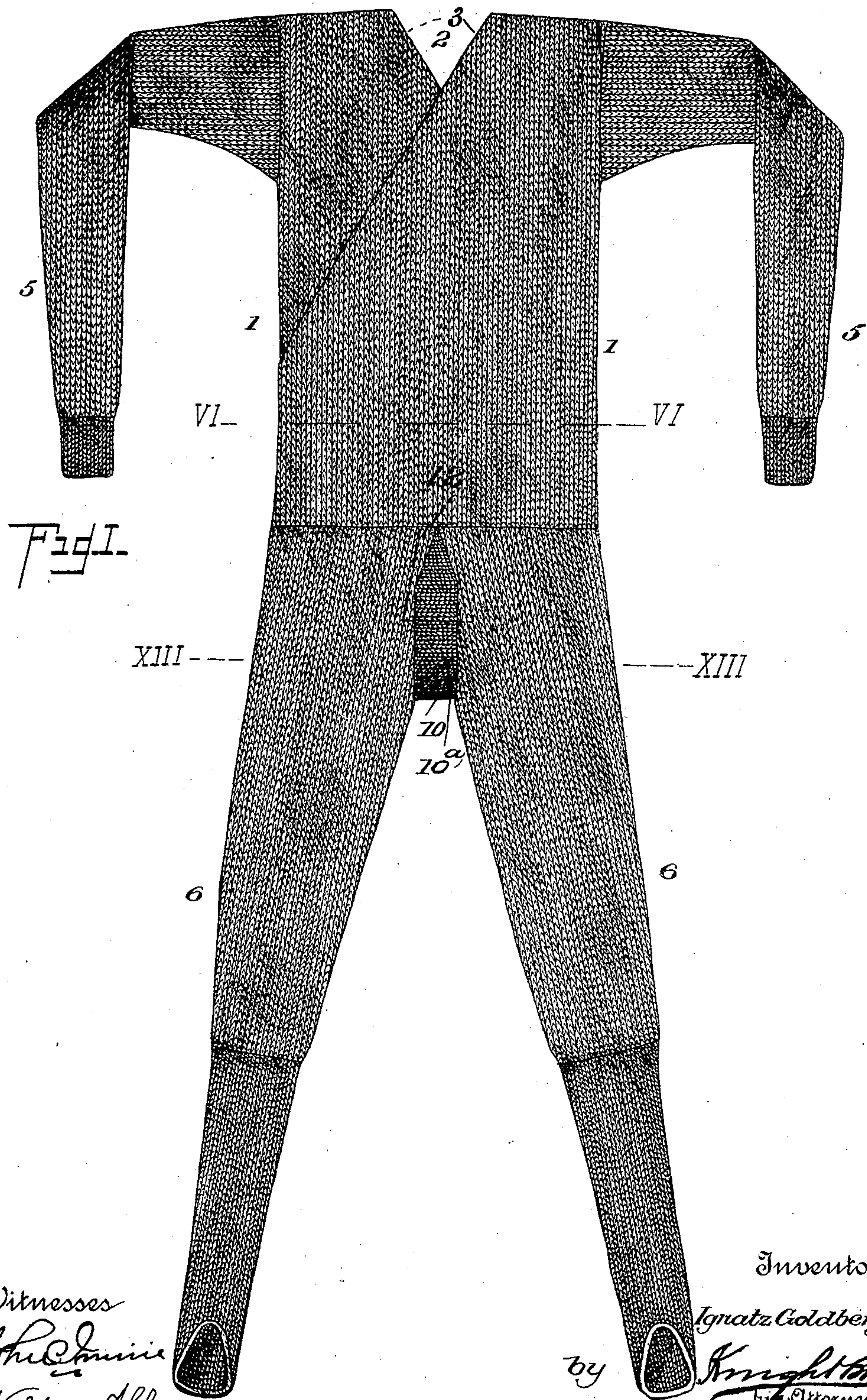
(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

I. GOLDBERGER.
UNDERGARMENT.

No. 602,320.

Patented Apr. 12, 1898.



Witnesses
John Emmie
Walter Allen



Inventor
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by *Knight Bros*
his Attorneys

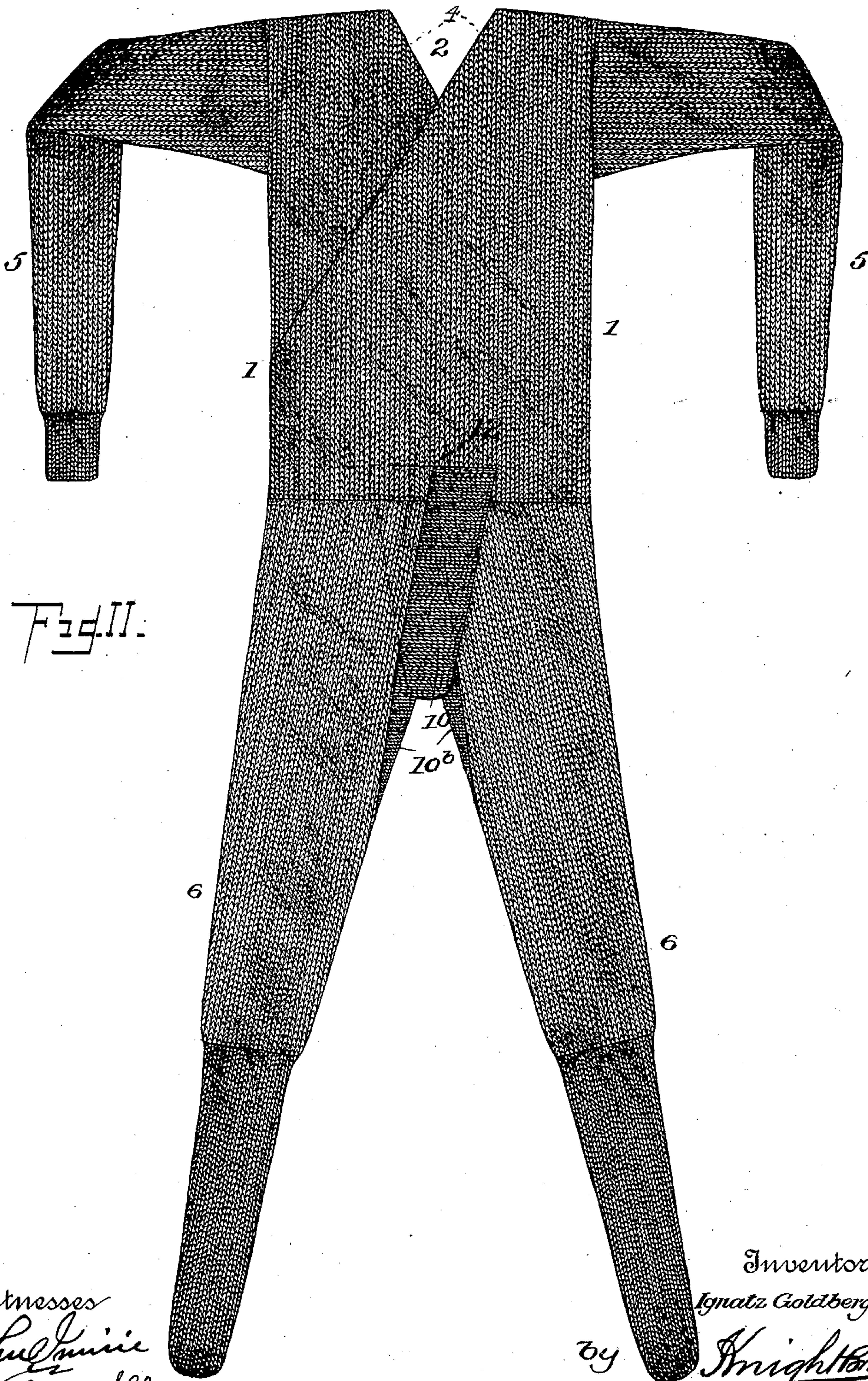
(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 2.

I. GOLDBERGER.
UNDERGARMENT.

No. 602,320.

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4 Sheets—Sheet 3.

I. GOLDBERGER.
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No. 602,320.

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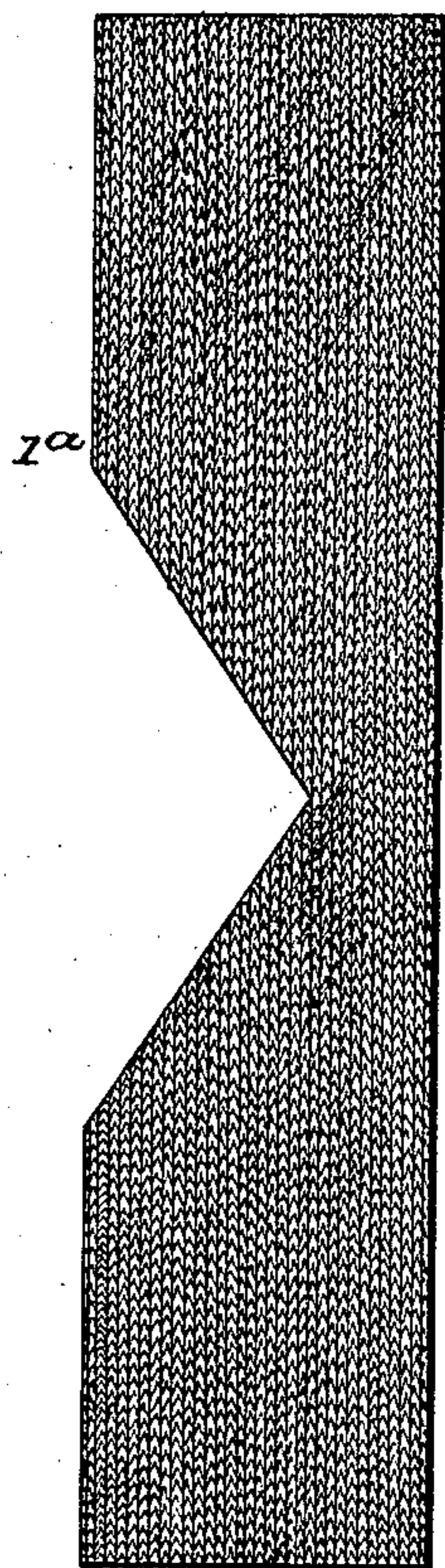


Fig. III.

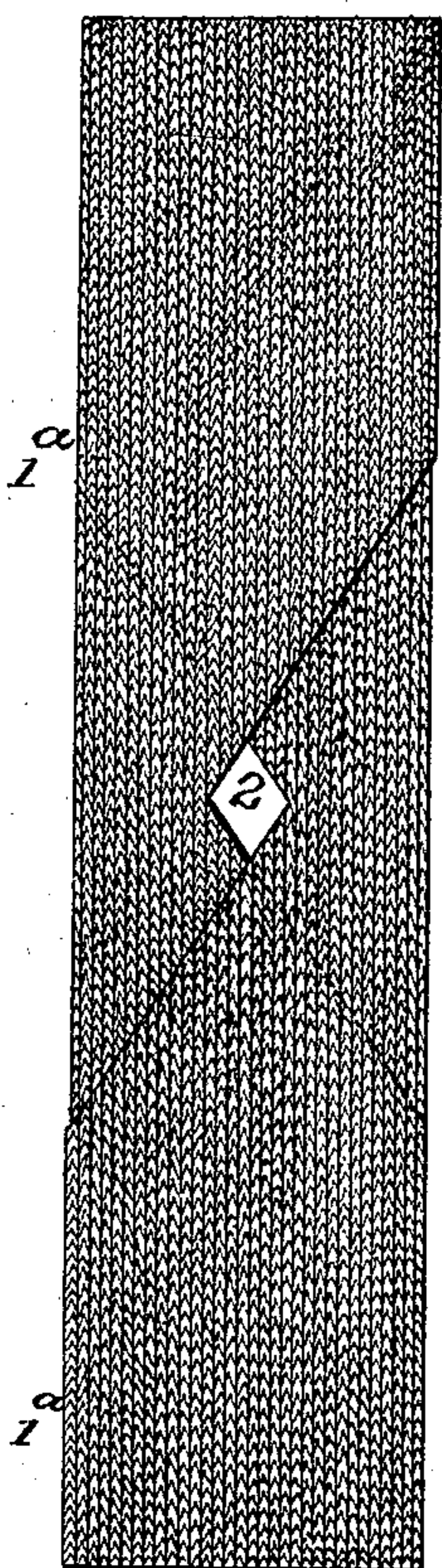


Fig. IV.

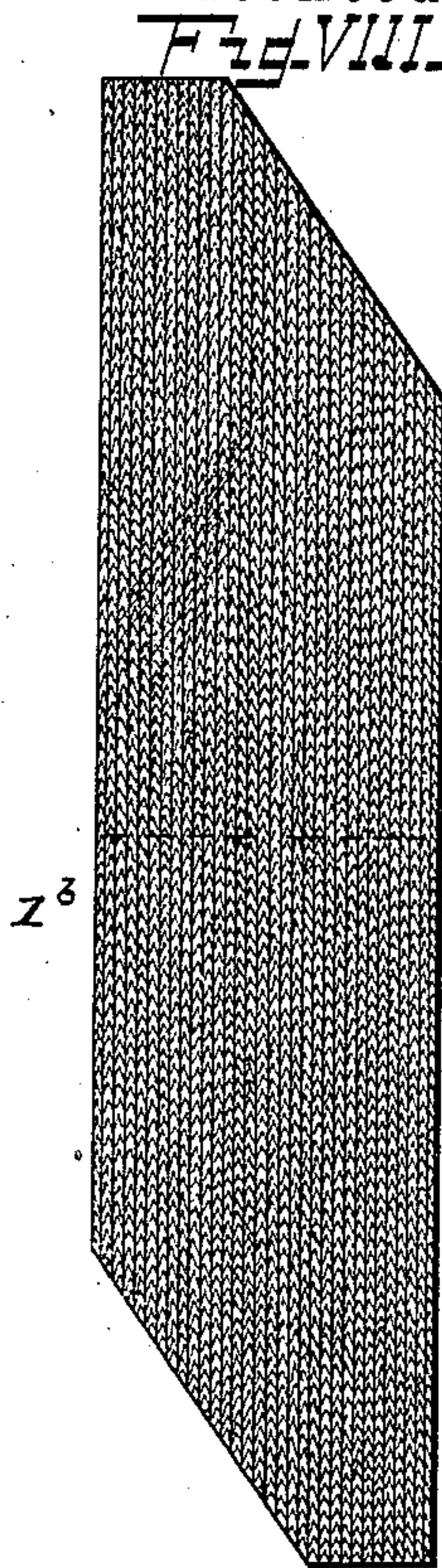


Fig. VIII.

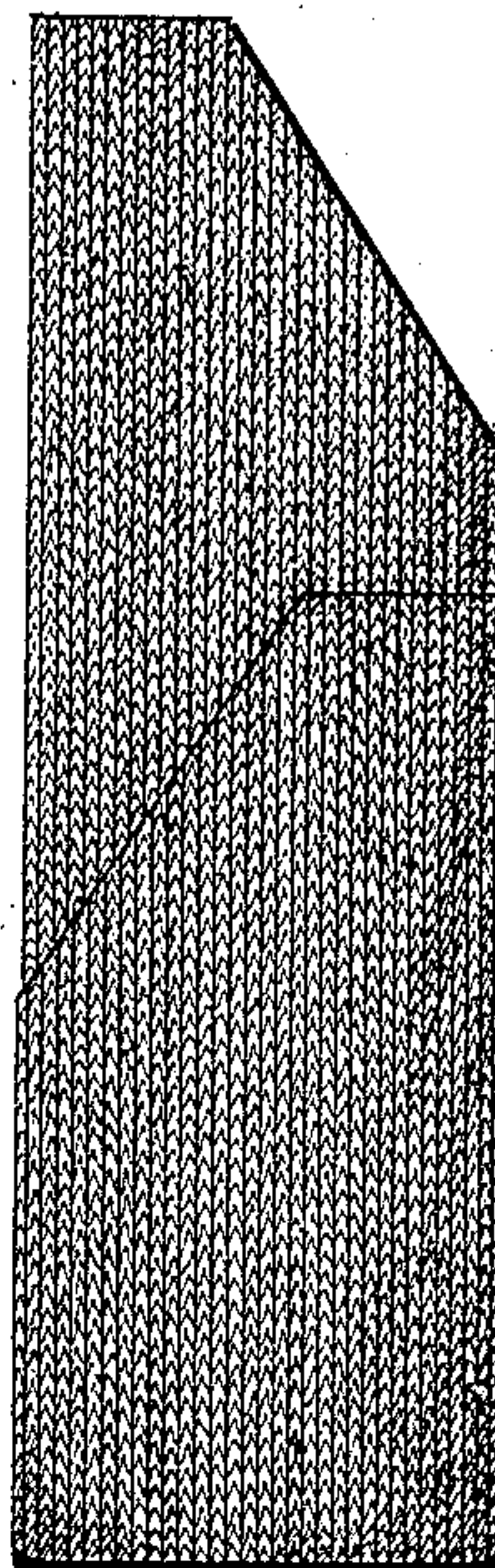


Fig. IX.

Fig. X.

Fig. XI.

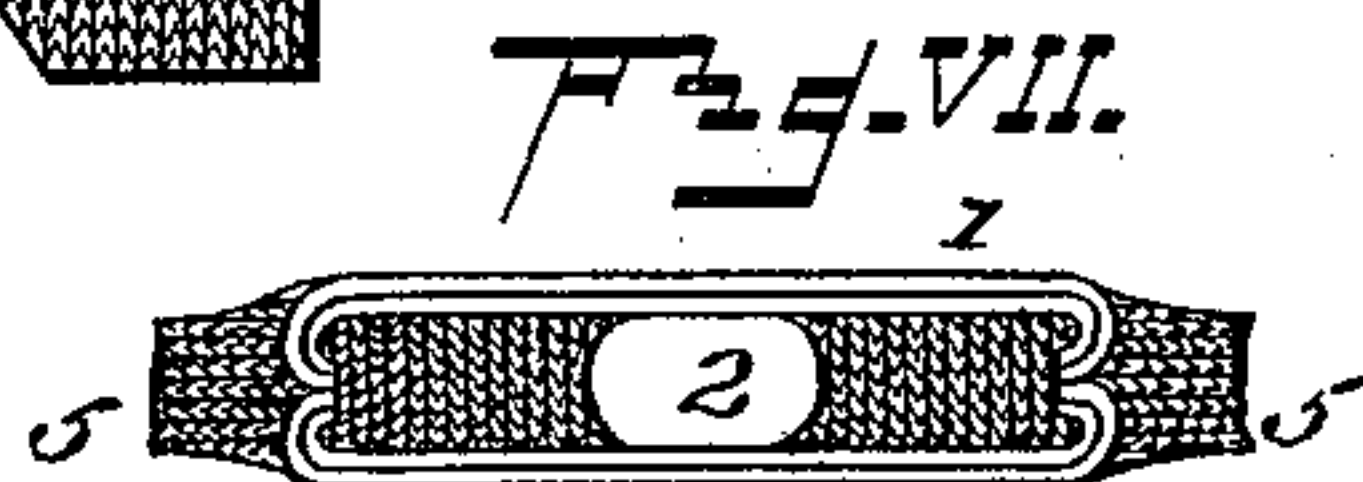


Fig. VII.

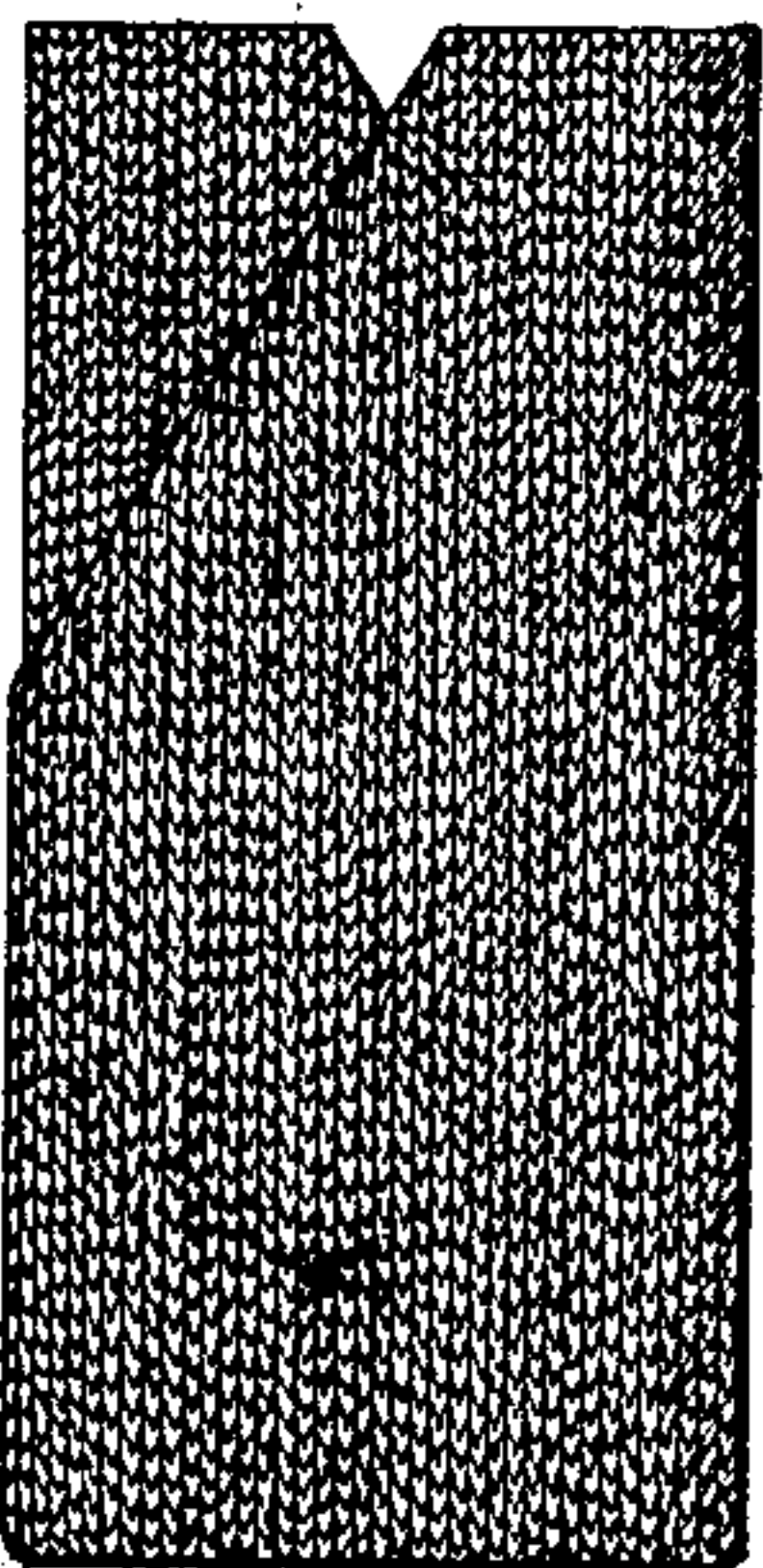


Fig. V.

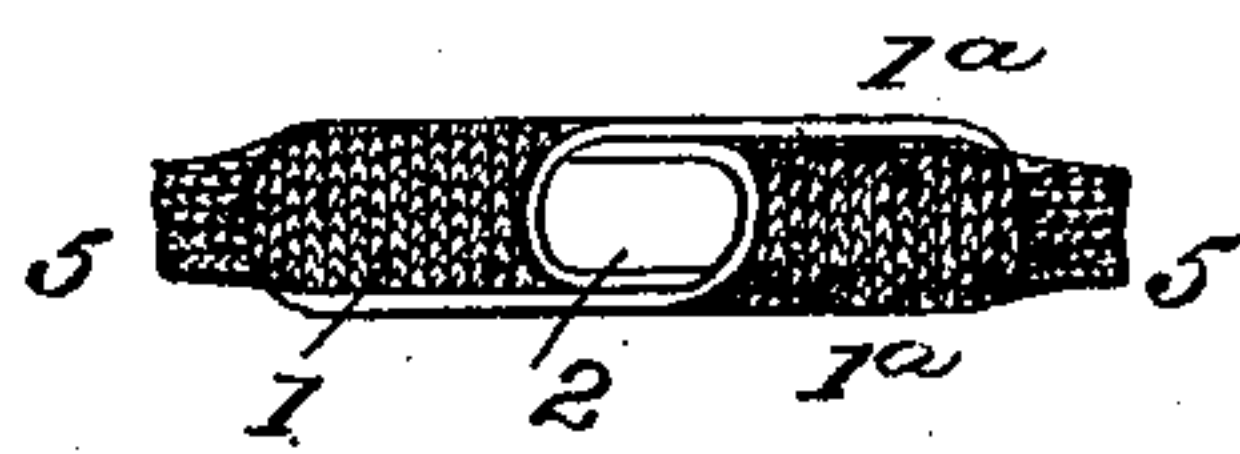
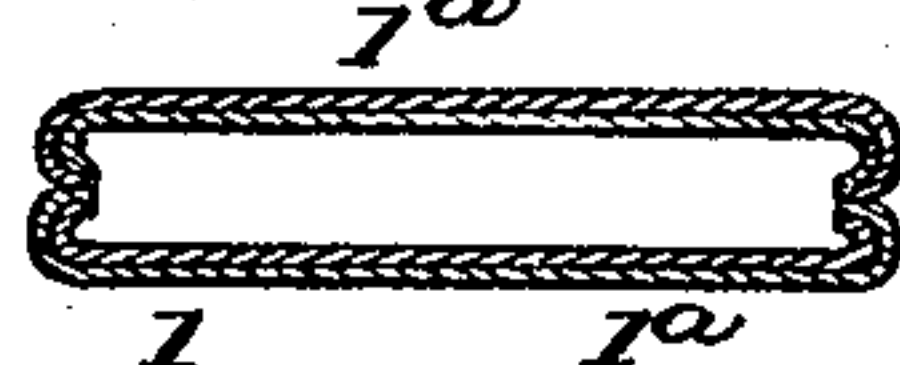


Fig. VI.



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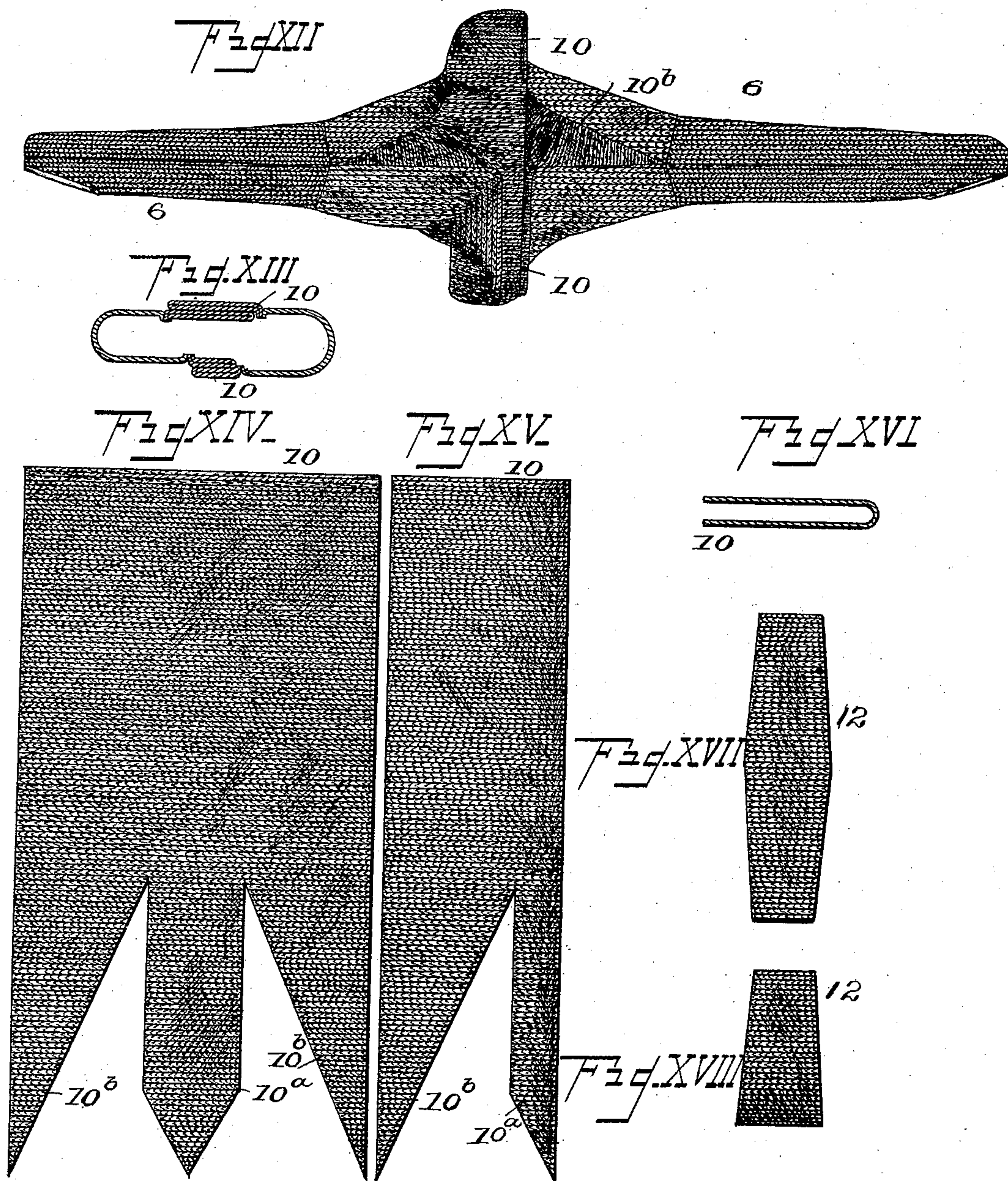
(No Model.)

I. GOLDBERGER.
UNDERGARMENT.

4 Sheets—Sheet 4.

No. 602,320.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IGNATZ GOLDBERGER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

UNDERGARMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 602,320, dated April 12, 1898.

Application filed January 21, 1897. Serial No. 620,084. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IGNATZ GOLDBERGER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Undergarments, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my present improvement is to provide a modified construction of closure for the body whereby it will entirely avoid the use of buttons or any other device for fastening the same, while the construction is such that it will provide the body with a double layer of cloth at the front, as well as at the back, extending from the neck-opening down to the lower portion of the body, thereby protecting the chest, abdomen, and spine against cold and drafts.

This underwear is designed for men, women, and children, and relates particularly to that class of undergarments which are known as "combination-wrappers" or "union-suits," wherein a shirt or vest and drawers or leg portions are knitted together or permanently united to form a continuous garment, although a part of the present invention is designed for use in connection with knitted or other shirts or vests made separate or independent of the drawers or leg portions.

With my invention I provide a buttonless union-suit or combination-wrapper that has no vertical slit or horizontal slit at the front or back for the body-opening, but which is provided with four flaps, two for each side, which overlap each other and are attached to the back and to the front and to the body portion and having their inclined edges, extending diagonally, left open for the slit-opening to enable the wearer to draw the same over the hips with ease, while their overlapping parts, when the garment has been fully drawn on, will close the opening in a manner that will not pucker or gape open, thereby giving ample protection and preventing the ready entrance of cold air.

My invention relates, further, to an improvement in seat-closures and cloth-supports for undergarments the construction of which, when attached to the upper part of the leg portion of a union-suit, will not bind the wearer at the crotch and shoulders, especially when the garment has shrunk.

In combination - wrappers or union - suits

heretofore made from a knitted ribbed fabric the body, leg portions, and seat-flaps, owing to the nature of the cloth, and the elasticity of the garment, will yield only horizontally, so that when the garment is washed, and if shrunk, the body portion from the shoulders down to the crotch contracts, which causes it to bind the wearer at the shoulders and at the crotch.

In order that my invention may be fully understood, I will proceed to describe it with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I is a front view of a union undergarment, showing my improvements. Fig. II is a back view thereof. Fig. III represents one of the blanks for the body portion. Fig. IV is a pair of these blanks laid one over and under the other, showing the manner of attaching them together. Fig. V is a top view of the body portion. Fig. VI is a cross-section thereof on the line VI VI, Fig. I. Fig. VII is a bottom view of the same. Fig. VIII is a modified form of blank of tubular material for the body portion. Fig. IX is a view of this blank partly telescoped, one end being folded down into the other end. Fig. X is a front view of a body portion formed of this blank. Fig. XI is a back view thereof. Fig. XII is an under view looking at the crotch portion. Fig. XIII is a section on the line XIII XIII, Fig. I. Fig. XIV is a view of a blank or single thickness of cloth for a seat-flap before it is folded over. Fig. XV is a view of the blank or cloth folded over lengthwise and ready for attachment to form a flap. Fig. XVI is a transverse section thereof. Fig. XVII is a view of a blank or single thickness of cloth for a lappet before it is folded over. Fig. XVIII is a view of the blank or cloth after it is folded over transversely and ready for attachment.

The undergarment comprises two body portions 1, of similar shape, cut away on divergent lines at front and also at the back to provide a neck-opening 2, and overlapped flaps 3 and 4 at front and also at the back.

5 are the sleeves, and 6 the leg portions.

For the construction of the form of body shown in Figs. I and II, I employ two symmetrically-formed blanks or pieces 1^a, as shown in Figs. III and IV, of cloth, preferably made of knitted ribbed fabric. Each blank

1^a is formed with a continuous straight edge at one side, with short straight edges at the other side, with straight end edges and with diagonal straight edges cut to form the V-shaped neck-opening 2 and front and back body-openings and the overlapping parts. The two layers of cloth thus formed are placed together with the diagonally-cut edges to the outer side, one to the left side and the other to the right side, and are placed together in such a manner that each half portion of each of the single layers of cloth overlap each other, so that on each side of the body portion only one half of each of the single layers of cloth is visible. The other half portions are placed on the inside of the body portion, thus providing a double layer of cloth for the body, as shown in Figs. IV, V, VI, and VII. The two layers of cloth after being placed together in the position described are stitched together or otherwise attached to each other at the end edges and side edges and folded over at the middle, thereby providing a double layer of cloth for both sides. The folded or double wall is again stitched or otherwise attached together at the side edges, extending from the upper portion to the bottom end, leaving small spaces at the chest portion unattached, which spaces are to provide for the armholes to which the sleeves are attached. The lower end of the body portion remains unattached, thus forming a tubular body portion to which the leg portions are attached. The neck-opening and the inner edges, extending diagonally in a downward direction from the neck-opening to the side edges of the body portion, are left unattached, which parts form the front and back body-openings and overlapping closing-flaps. Each of the flaps extends from one side edge to the other side edge, one on the inside and the other on the outside, at both sides of the front and back body portion and which overlap each other over the body portion.

A garment-body constructed in the manner described will have a double layer of cloth from the neck-opening down to the side edges of the body portion, which will make it a very desirable article and will lessen the cost of manufacture.

For the modified construction of my invention, as shown in Figs. VIII, IX, X, and XI, I employ a piece 1^b, of cloth, of a tubular body having both ends open, as shown. This double layer of cloth is cut at one end to the right and at the other end to the left from about the center of the opening diagonally to the side edges. The tubular piece of cloth thus formed is folded over or telescoped in such a manner as to bring the left sides of the fabric together, which is accomplished by drawing one of the open ends through the inner side of the tubular body, as shown in Fig. IX, until both of the open ends meet in a horizontal line, as shown in Figs. X and XI, thus forming the body portion seamless on the sides, having a double layer of cloth from the neck-opening down to the side edges of

the body portion, and hence to the lower portion of the body. The upper portions of the body form the neck-opening, and on both sides of the neck-opening which form the shoulders the open ends are stitched together or otherwise attached. To the lower portion of the body, which is left open, the leg portions are attached, as shown in Figs. I and II. The edges extending diagonally in a downward direction from the neck-opening to the side edges of the body portion are left unattached, which parts form the body front and back openings and overlapping flaps. Each of these flaps extends from one side edge of the body to the other side edge, one on the inside and the other on the outside, at both sides front and back overlapping each other over the body portion. At the upper portion of the body I form armholes, and surrounding these armholes the sleeves are attached, thereby making the garment complete in its construction.

Referring to the seat-closure, I employ two symmetrically-formed blanks 10, of knitted ribbed fabric, as shown in Fig. XIV. Each of these blanks is cut in such a manner as to form a central tongue 10^a and side tongues 10^b, and also across the ribs to allow the elasticity of the knitted ribbed fabric to yield only vertically. Each of the blanks is folded over lengthwise, as shown in Figs. XV and XVI, to form seat-flaps, thereby providing a double layer of cloth for each flap with a closed edge. The open and cut edges are secured to the body and leg portions, while the folded edge is left free. The seat-flaps, as shown in Figs. I, II, and XII, are each attached to the upper leg portions at the back or body, extending in a downward direction, the side tongues to the right and left, respectively, and the central tongues in an upward direction to form gussets to widen the leg portions below the seat and to the front of the body. The double and folded edges which are left unattached overlap each other, and the upper parts of the back portions are stitched onto the back of the body at the lower end of the waist-line, extending from the center of the sides in a horizontal direction, one on the inside and the other on the outside, and the upper parts of the front portion extend to the front side of the body below the waist-line, one on the inside and the other on the outside, terminating in a V-shaped point. When the two flaps are properly attached to the leg portions of the union-suit, the folded edges of the flaps which are left unattached will have the elasticity, yielding vertically, whereas on all other portions of the body the elasticity yields horizontally. Therefore binding at the shoulders and at the crotch will be impossible. A further advantage arises from the fact that the union-suit made in this manner will fit any kind of a figure and will allow an easy and free movement of the body at the seat-opening.

I will now describe my attachment to the

seat-closure. Heretofore when it was desired to attach a cloth or towel in case of sickness to the seat-closure of a union-suit it has been the custom to pin the protecting-band to the body of the garment, which, owing to the inelasticity in the vertical direction and from the strain caused by the excessive movement of the body, would cause the garment to break at the parts where the band is pinned; also, the opening for performing the necessities required is so limited as to cause the wearer no end of trouble. I especially refer to union-suits which are not provided with a vertical opening down the front. For this purpose I employ two lappets 12, preferably made of knitted ribbed fabric, as shown in Figs. XVII and XVIII, the elasticity of which is to yield in a vertical direction, and are formed of a double layer of cloth folded over transversely. One side of one lappet is stitched or otherwise attached to the inside of the body, one at the back directly under the upper edge of the seat-flaps, and the other on the front seat under the folded-flap portion and adapted to hang loose in a downward direction. I would have it understood that I do not limit myself as to the shape or material used in the lappets. These lappets may be of single or double thickness and be attached in a way to be detachable. It is further obvious that I can employ various other means for this purpose without departing from the spirit of my invention.

The advantage offered in a union-suit constructed with the last-mentioned improvements is that when a cloth or towel is pinned to the loose ends of the lappets, owing to the nature of the knitted ribbed fabric used for the lappets, the elasticity of which will yield

in a vertical direction, it will be impossible for it to bind the wearer at the crotch or seat portion no matter in what direction the body moves; also, the cloth or towel used can easily be adjusted by parting the seat-flaps, which are, as stated, readily yielding and extensible, and which will not cause any inconvenience to the wearer in the operation. A further advantage arises from the fact that the garment will be saved from any tear caused by the pinning of a piece of cloth used for sanitary purposes in case of sickness.

Having thus described my invention, the following is what I claim as new therein and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. A garment comprising two body portions of similar shape cut away on divergent lines at the front and also at the back to provide a neck-opening and overlapped flaps at the front and also at the back; substantially as described.

2. A garment comprising two folded body portions of similar shape cut away on divergent lines at the front and also at the back to provide a neck-opening and flaps overlapped at the front and flaps also overlapped at the back; substantially as described.

3. A combination or union suit having a longitudinal seat-opening at the crotch, and a pair of vertically-yielding lappets secured respectively at the ends of the seat-opening and each formed of a piece of knitted ribbed fabric folded transversely parallel with the ribs, substantially as described.

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