

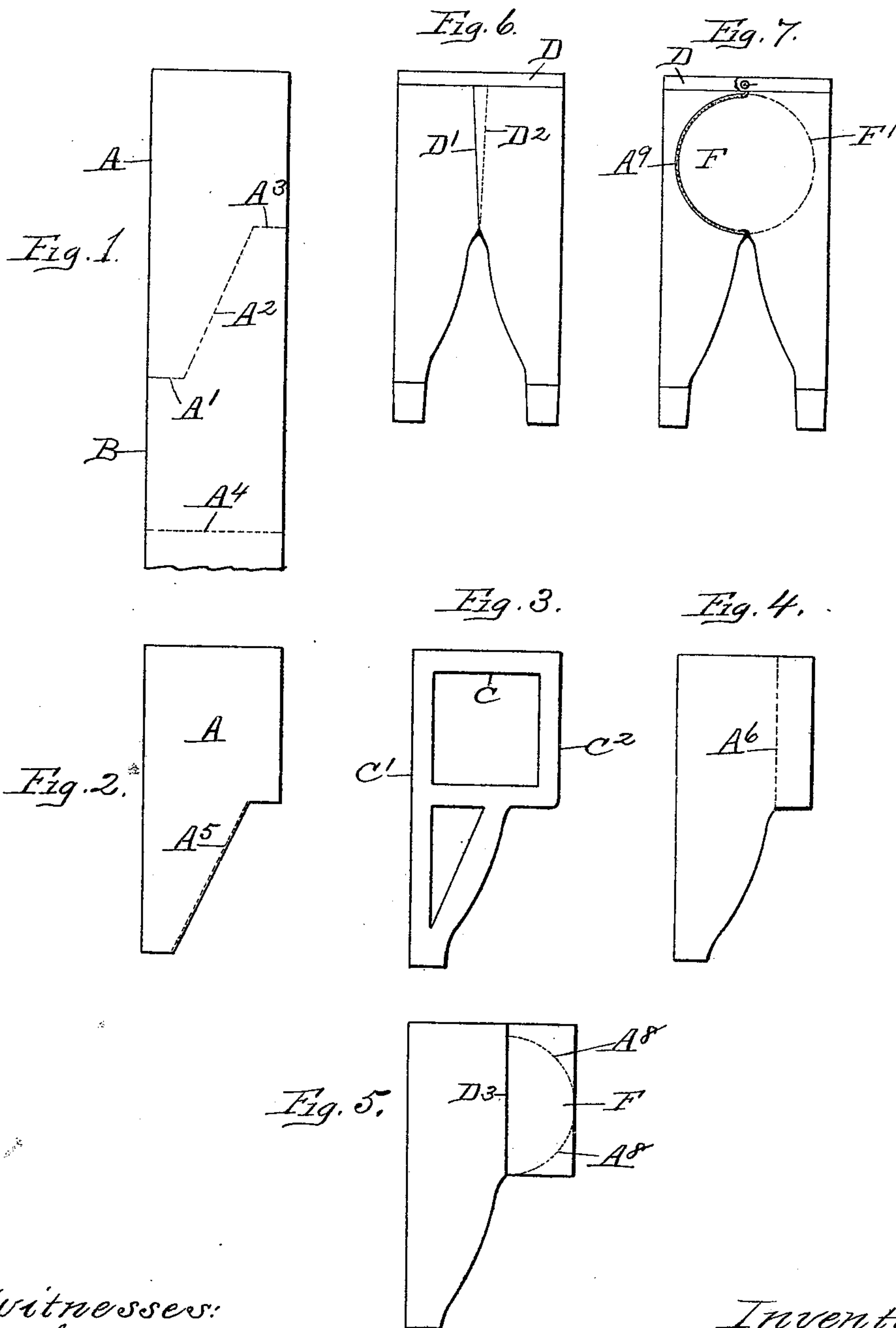
No. 646,005.

Patented Mar. 27, 1900.

J. MARCOUX.
LADY'S DRAWERS.

(Application filed Feb. 11, 1898. Renewed Nov. 27, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LADY'S DRAWERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 646,005, dated March 27, 1900.

Application filed February 11, 1898. Renewed November 27, 1899. Serial No. 738,452. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH MARCOUX, a citizen of the United States, residing at Troy, county of Rensselaer, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ladies' Drawers, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to such improvements; and it consists of the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and subsequently claimed.

Reference may be had to the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several figures.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a plan view of a length of flattened tubular-knitted web of fabric. Fig. 2 is a like view of one of the similar parts formed by cutting the length of web shown in Fig. 1 transversely and diagonally. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a dry-board on which the severed parts are fashioned. Fig. 4 is a plan view of one of the parts after the same has been fashioned on the dry-board and before the uncut or tubular portion has been slitted. Fig. 5 is a similar view with the tubular portion slitted longitudinally and the slitted flap laid out flat. Fig. 6 is a front elevation of the finished drawers. Fig. 7 is a rear elevation of the same.

In carrying out my invention I take a web of tubular-knitted fabric, which for ordinary sizes is about eighteen inches wide when flattened, as shown in Fig. 1, and sever therefrom a part A (shown in Fig. 2) by cutting first transversely along the dotted line A¹, then diagonally along the dotted line A², and finally transversely along the dotted line A³. Another exactly similar part B can then be severed from the same web by cutting transversely along the dotted line A⁴. By repeating the operation similar parts can be cut off in pairs until the whole web is cut up and without wasting any of the fabric. The diagonally-severed edges on each part are secured to each other, as by a line of stitching A⁵ or

in any known manner, which prepares the parts for the reception of the dry-board C. Before the dry-boards are inserted in the parts the latter are washed or thoroughly dampened with water, so that they will tend to shrink when dried. A dry-board C is then inserted in the wet fabric and the latter allowed to dry on the board in the usual well-known manner, thereby giving the part the required form, as shown in Fig. 4. This operation is termed "fashioning"—that is, it gives the parts the required shape or fashion. After the parts have been so fashioned the uncut tubular portion is cut by a longitudinal slit, (indicated by the dotted line A⁶ in Fig. 4.) That portion on the right-hand side of said dotted line in Fig. 4 is then laid out flat to form the flap F. (Shown rectangular in Fig. 5.) This flap is then cut to any desired form, as the form shown by dotted line A⁸ in Fig. 5. The cut edge may be hemmed or finished with a binding A⁹, as seen in Fig. 7. A pair of the parts so finished are then secured to a band D, common to both, so that the parts lap each other in front, as indicated by the solid line D¹ and dotted line D² in Fig. 6, the dotted line D² representing the edge D³. (Seen in Fig. 5.)

On the back the flap F on one of the parts laps a similar flap, (indicated by the curved dotted line F' in Fig. 7 on the other flap.)

It should be borne in mind that the two parts A and B are joined together by the band only, the lapping portions below the band not being secured to each other, although the lapping flaps may be provided with means for detachably securing them together when desired, as ordinary buttons and buttonholes. I am thus able to secure extended lapping-back flaps integral with the respective parts without any waste material.

It will be apparent that I take advantage of the natural function of shrinkage which gives relative shape to the legs and body portion, including the fold, which is afterward formed into a flap by slitting the tubular portion. Since the fashioning could not be successfully accomplished after the mechanical

part of the manufacture has been completed, the fashioning is an important step in completing the garments.

It is obvious that the dry-board could not be used after the tubular portion was slitted.

The position and direction of the slit made in the tubular portion to form the flap F may be varied as desired for differing sizes and shapes of garments or flaps on the garments.

By my invention I am able not only to provide the seamless flaps F F' without waste of material, but I am able to provide the necessary fullness in the back of the finished garment without a corresponding and objectionable fullness in the front.

When desired, the front edges D' and D² may be made to coincide with each other and be joined by stitching.

Fashioning the parts of the garment also calls for a particular fashioning apparatus, such as shown in Fig. 3, wherein the dry-board has one side edge C' nearly or quite straight, the leg and body portions being in line with each other on that side, while the opposite side edge is provided with an extreme projection C², adapted to form the flap

fold in the garment, which can afterward be slitted to form the required flap F and fullness in the back, which projection on the dry-board I term the "flap-fold" projection.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An improved article of manufacture consisting of ladies' drawers made of two similar parts secured together at the waist and provided with a comparative fullness in the back, each part comprising leg, body and back-flap portions made of a single piece of slitted tubular fabric, substantially as described.

2. An improved article of manufacture consisting of ladies' drawers made of two similar parts secured together at the waist and provided with a comparative fullness in the back, each part comprising a fashioned leg, body and back-flap portion integral with each other, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 8th day of January, 1898.

JOSEPH MARCOUX.

Witnesses:

FRANK C. CURTIS,
EDWARD LAFFERTY.