

No. 730,741.

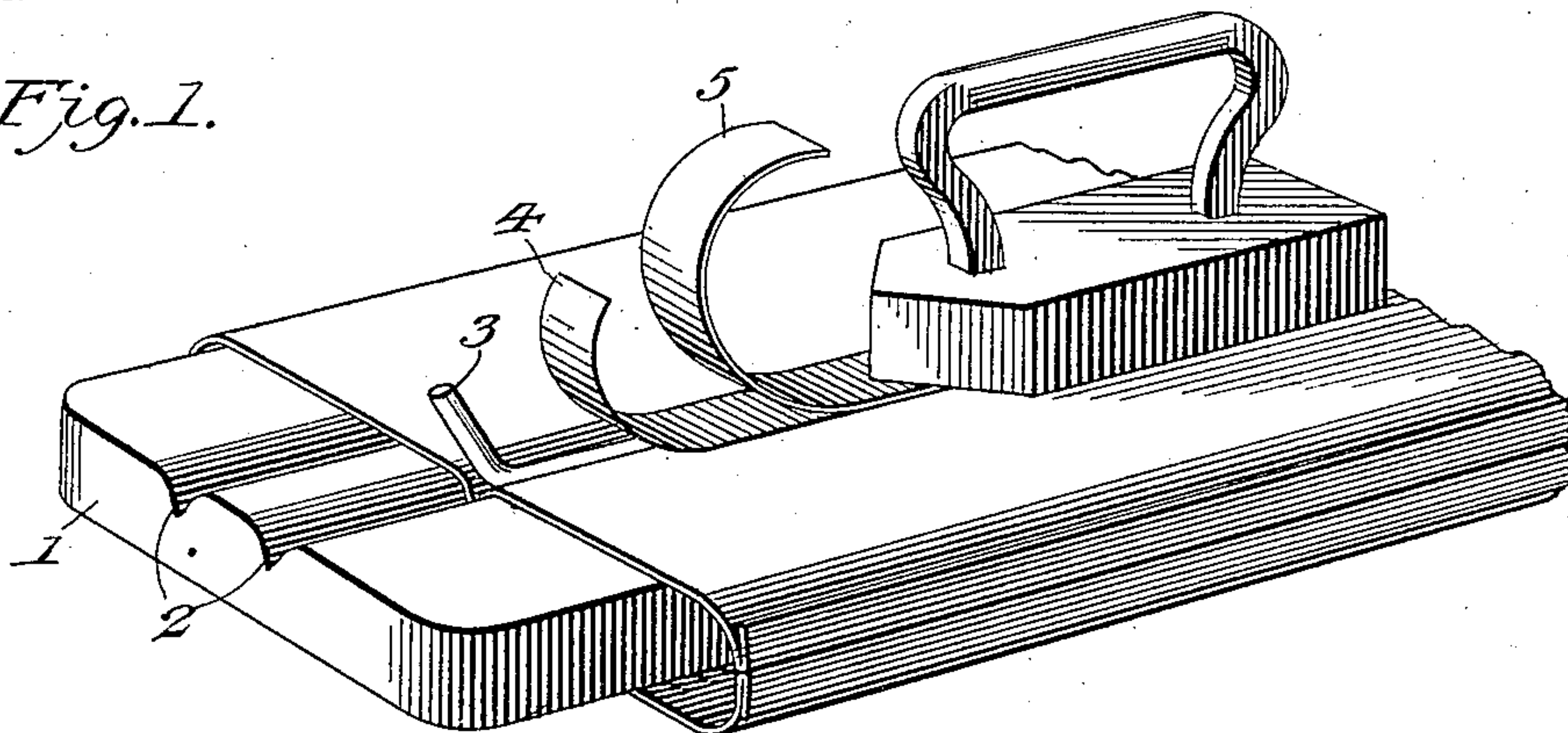
PATENTED JUNE 9, 1903.

A. T. BUSWELL.  
TROUSERS.

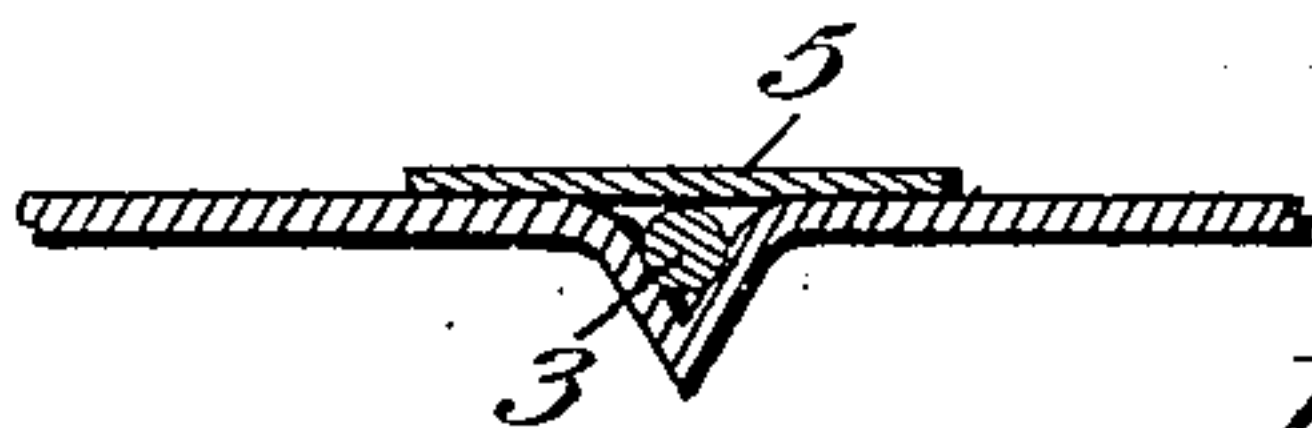
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 17, 1902.

NO MODEL.

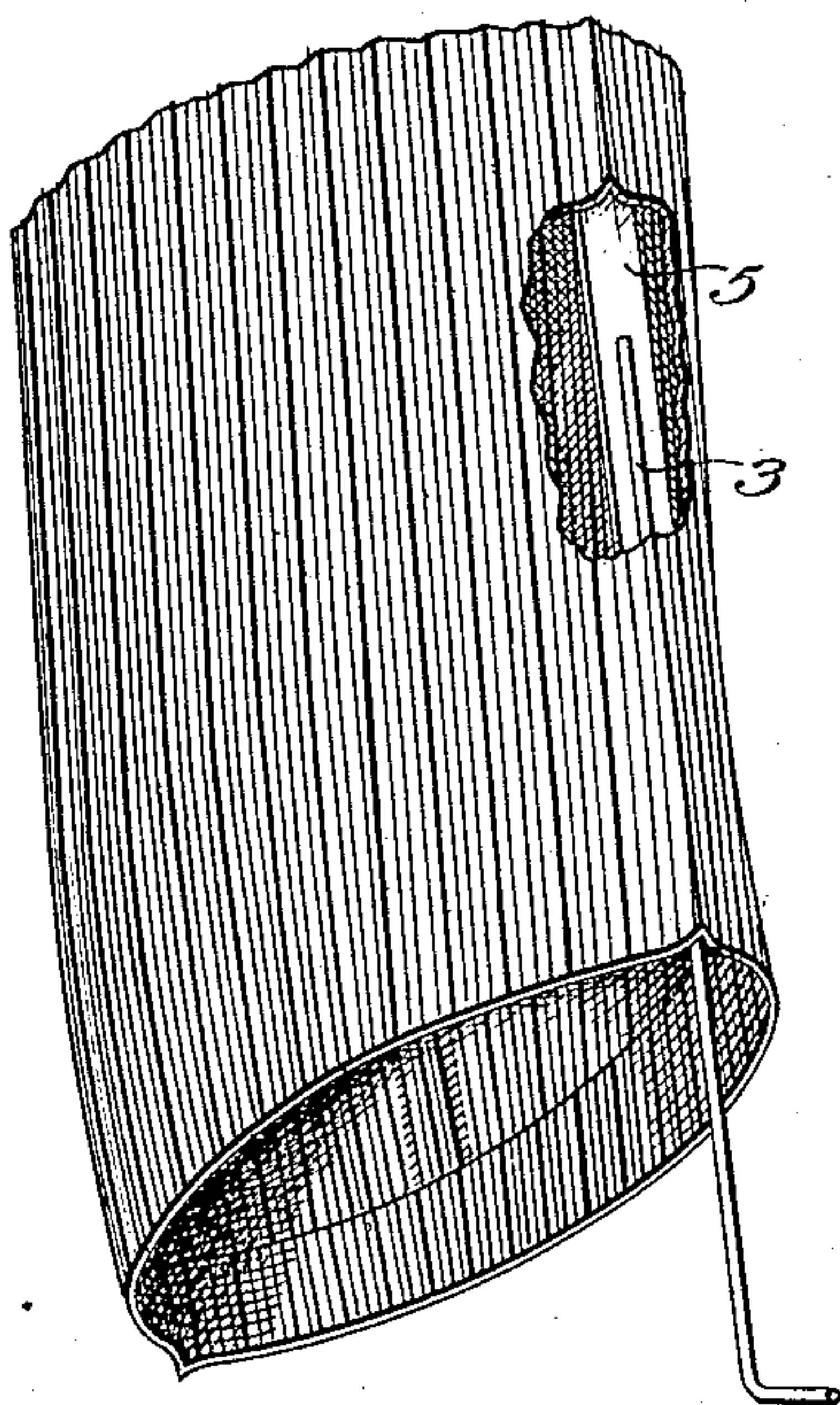
*Fig. 1.*



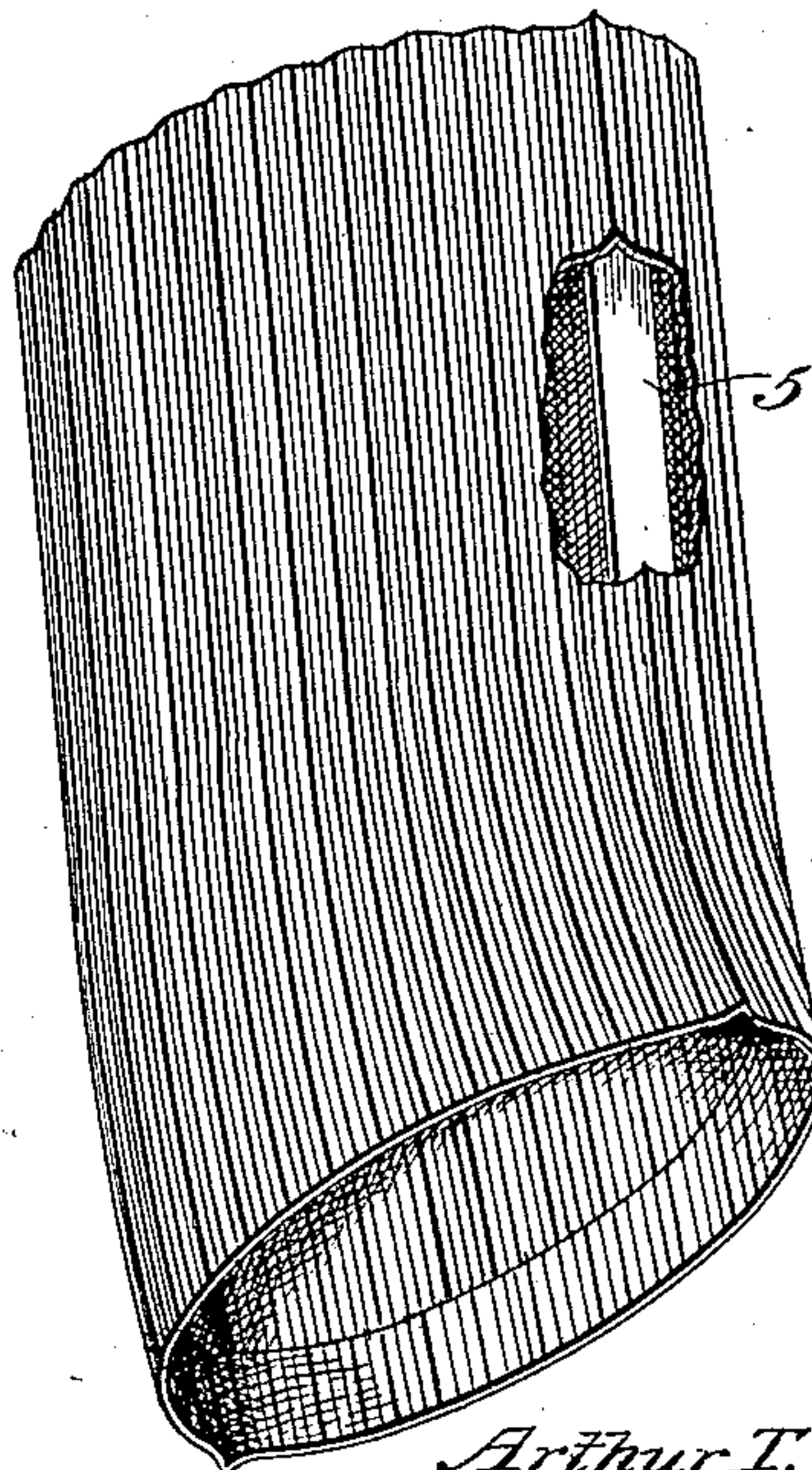
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## TROUSERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 730,741, dated June 9, 1903.

Application filed January 17, 1902. Serial No. 90,209. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ARTHUR T. BUSWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Trousers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to improvements in forming grooves or creases in the legs of trousers; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a trousers-leg, showing the means of forming a crease therein. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of a portion of the trousers-leg as shown by Fig. 3, illustrating the completed crease. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of a trousers-leg broken away, showing the crease produced with a part of the devices used to complete the structure withdrawn. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 with the creasing devices fully removed.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 1 designates a pressing-board which has in one side two or more V-shaped grooves 2 of varying size extending longitudinally thereof. The object of said variety of grooves is to provide for the varying thicknesses of cloth of which trousers are composed. The remaining devices employed in carrying out the construction of the crease comprise a wire former 3, a cement strip 4, and a reinforcing-strip 5. I do not confine myself to a round wire for this purpose, as a metal piece of different shape may be used.

In carrying out the construction the trousers-leg to be creased is first pressed in the ordinary way, leaving the temporary longitudinal crease or demarcation, which serves as a guide in adjusting and affixing the permanent crease. The leg is then turned inside out and the pressing-board therefor is inserted therein, the said board being so positioned or adjusted as to bring one of the grooves 2 under the

temporary crease or portion of the trousers-leg in which it is desired to produce the permanent crease. After the board has been inserted in the trousers-leg the wire former 3 is placed on the upper side portion of the goods directly over the groove 2 to be creased and pressed with the goods down into the groove. The cement strip 4 is then applied over the partially-completed crease, and on the cement strip is disposed a reinforcing-strip 5 of suitable thin fabric, the strips 4 and 5 being of equal width and extend over on the goods at opposite sides of the crease. The cement strip 4 is composed of what is commonly known as "gutta-percha" or "rubber tissue." I do not confine myself to gutta-percha or rubber tissue. Any glue or sticky substance which can be applied to and will hold the reinforced strip to the leg of the trousers and will not allow the crease to return to original shape may be used. After the parts are thus arranged a hot flat-iron is run over the reinforced strip 5 to melt the cement strip 4 and cause a reliable adhesion of the reinforce-strip 5 to the goods of the trousers-leg, so as to space said groove from the reinforcing-strip. It will be understood by those skilled in the art of tailoring that the cement strip practically disappears and the reinforce-strip 5 prevents the goods from returning to or resuming its original shape, and thereby the crease will be maintained in the goods. After the reinforce-strip 5 is secured as set forth the pressing-board is withdrawn and the wire former 3 is pulled out of the crease, as shown by Fig. 2, said former being primarily long enough to project beyond the end of the leg of the trousers for convenience in grasping the same. It being desirable to make the crease of varying prominence at different portions of the leg, one or more metallic formers of different sizes may be employed for this purpose, according to the size of the groove desired.

From the foregoing it will be seen that a permanent crease can be produced in trousers-legs by a simple and effective construction, and by the preservation of the crease trousers-legs will also be prevented from los-

ing their spring or bagging at the knees, and at the same time trousers so treated will always have a neat and dressy appearance.

Having thus fully described the invention,  
5 what is claimed as new is—

A pair of trousers having in each leg portion a crease or groove, a cement strip, and a reinforce-strip, the said cement strip and reinforce-strip being applied to the material of

the legs over said crease or groove and the apex of said groove being spaced from the reinforcing-strip, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ARTHUR T. BUSWELL.

Witnesses:

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JOHN H. BLANCHARD.