

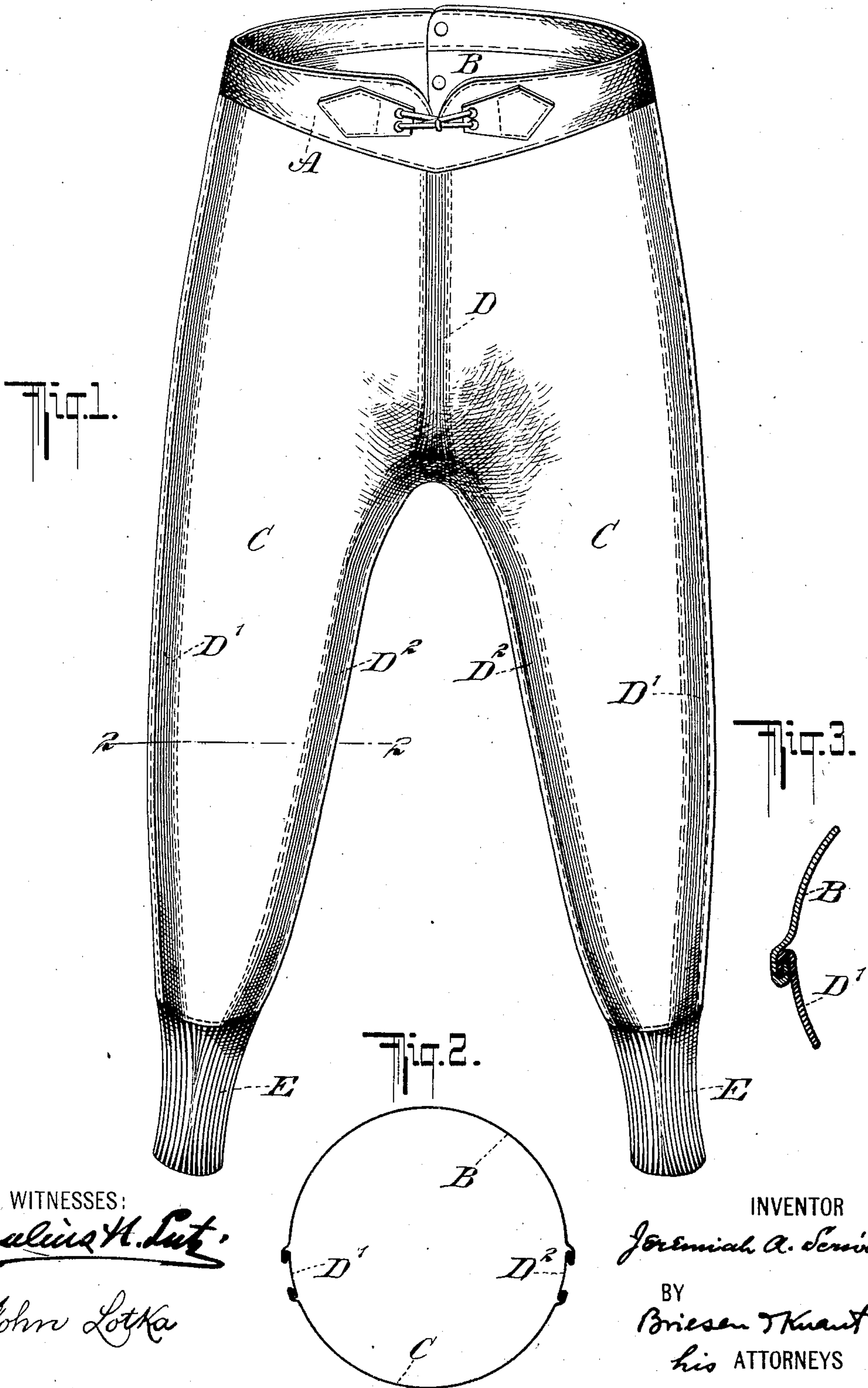
No. 765,515.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1904.

J. A. SCRIVEN.  
GARMENT.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 7, 1904.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEREMIAH A. SCRIVEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## GARMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,515, dated July 19, 1904.

Application filed April 7, 1904. Serial No. 202,017. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JEREMIAH A. SCRIVEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garments, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to garments, and more particularly to garments which are provided with tubular portions to receive the arms or legs.

The object of my invention is to provide a durable, well-fitting, and self-adjusting construction for such garment.

My invention will now be described as applied to a pair of drawers, and the novel features will then be pointed out in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a rear view of a pair of drawers embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is an enlarged section showing one of the seams.

The garment is provided with a belt A of any suitable construction and a front portion B, made of relatively inelastic material. The back of the garment comprises two sections C, of relatively inelastic material, which sections are secured to the belt A and are separated from the belt downward to the crotch by an elastic insertion D. Elastic insertions D' are interposed between the rear edges of the front portion B and the outer edges of the back portions C. Furthermore, in the tubular portions of the garment elastic insertions D<sup>2</sup> are placed between the inner edges of the back portions C and the corresponding inner edges of the front portion B. These elastic insertions may be made of knitted fabric, and at the bottom of the tubular members anklets E, of knit fabric, may be provided. The seams connecting the elastic insertions with the adjacent portions of the inelastic portions may be felled, as shown best in Fig. 3. Preferably the insertions D D' D<sup>2</sup> are all of uniform width. This, however, is not absolutely necessary.

As will be seen by reference to Figs. 1 and 2, I have so arranged the elastic insertions D D' D<sup>2</sup> that they are all upon the same face of

the garment, and, as shown, they are located on the back of the garment exclusively. Thus in a rear view of the garment when the same is laid flat, as shown in Fig. 1, all of the said insertions will be plainly visible, including the seams at both edges of each insertion. When looked at from the front, however, the garment will not exhibit any insertions. It will be obvious that with this arrangement in the tubular members of the garment the inelastic portions B and C will be of unequal width, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The advantage of such a construction is threefold.

First. The shape of the inelastic portions permits of cutting them out of the fabric with much less waste than if such portions were of equal width.

Second. Since one of the portions, B, is of considerably greater width than the other, C, it follows that the wider portion will have a certain amount of give and stretch sufficient to materially assist the function of the elastic insertions D' and D<sup>2</sup>. This is of particular importance at the points where the limbs bend, as at the knees. With my improved construction the front portion B of the garment, which is subjected to considerable tension when the knee is bent, is considerably wider at the knee than the rear portion C, so that this front portion may stretch and assist the yielding effect of the insertions D' D<sup>2</sup>. It is of course understood that while the portions B and C have been termed "non-elastic" this term has a relative meaning only, and each of the portions B C is capable of stretching to a certain extent, although much less than the insertions D' D<sup>2</sup>. However, since the portion B is of comparatively great width the increase of width which this section is capable of receiving upon stretching is sufficient to aid the elastic insertions D' D<sup>2</sup>, and thus the strain is better distributed and a greater durability of the garment is secured.

Third. When the garment is folded substantially as shown in Fig. 2, the insertions D' D<sup>2</sup> lie entirely flat, so that the garment may be ironed without any danger of creasing the said insertions; but the creases will come entirely upon the wide inelastic portion

B. This not only gives the garment a neater appearance when exhibited for sale, but increases the efficient life of the insertions, since their elasticity would be liable to be  
5 impaired by ironing them in creases.

As has been indicated above, my invention is applicable as well to garments having sleeve portions:

I claim as my invention and desire to secure  
10 by Letters Patent—

A garment having tubular members each of which comprises inelastic front and rear portions and elastic insertions interposed between said inelastic portions, the said inelastic front

and rear portions being of unequal widths so 15 that upon folding the garment to crease the tubular members along the sides, the narrow inelastic portion and both insertions in their entire width will lie flat between such creases, which latter will come entirely upon the wide 20 inelastic portion.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JEREMIAH A. SCRIVEN.

Witnesses:

CHARLES W. STRANAHAN,  
EUGENE EBLE.