

M. S. HEBER.
UNDERGARMENT.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 31, 1908.

920,325.

Patented May 4, 1909.

Fig. 1.

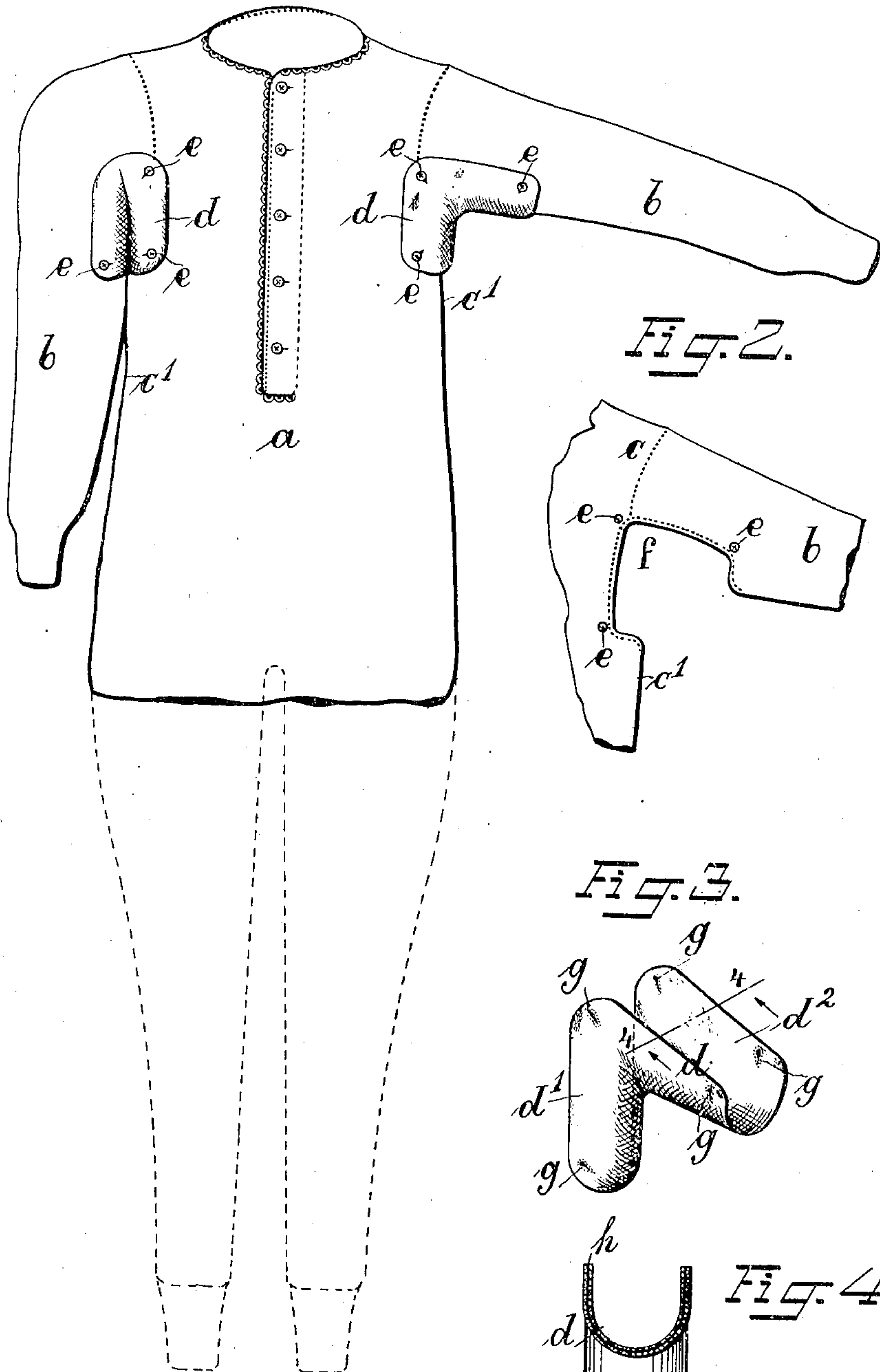


Fig. 2.

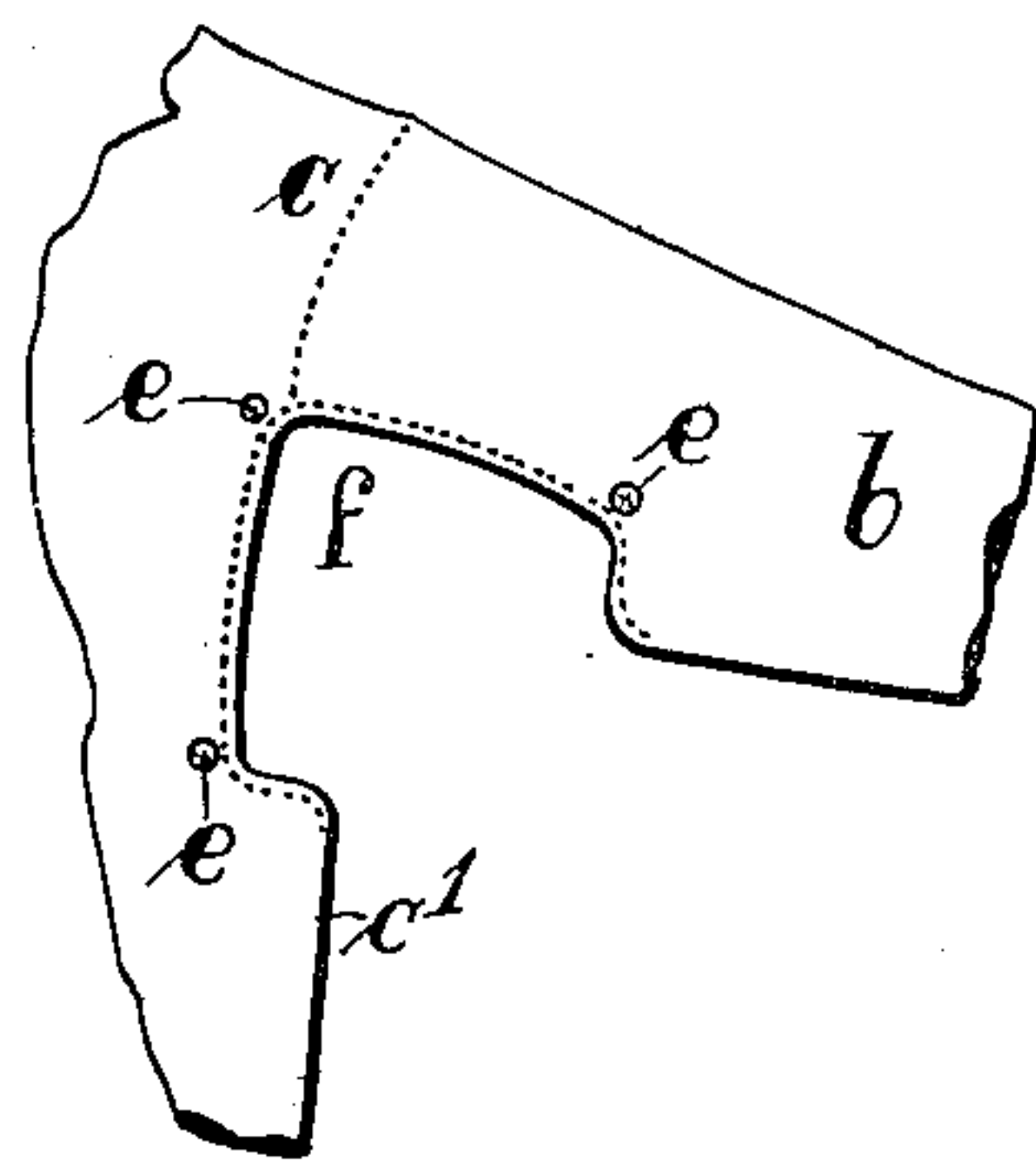


Fig. 3.

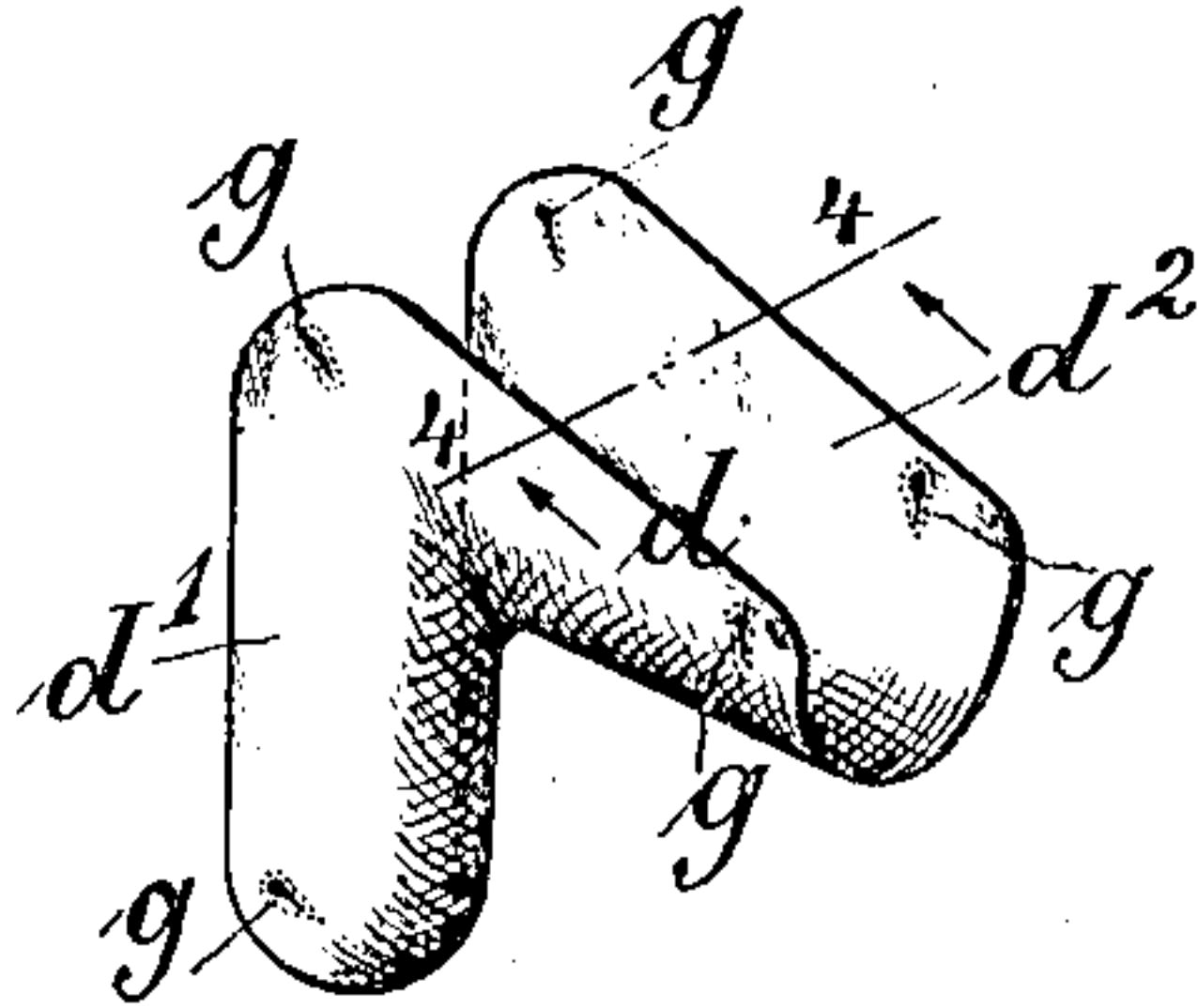
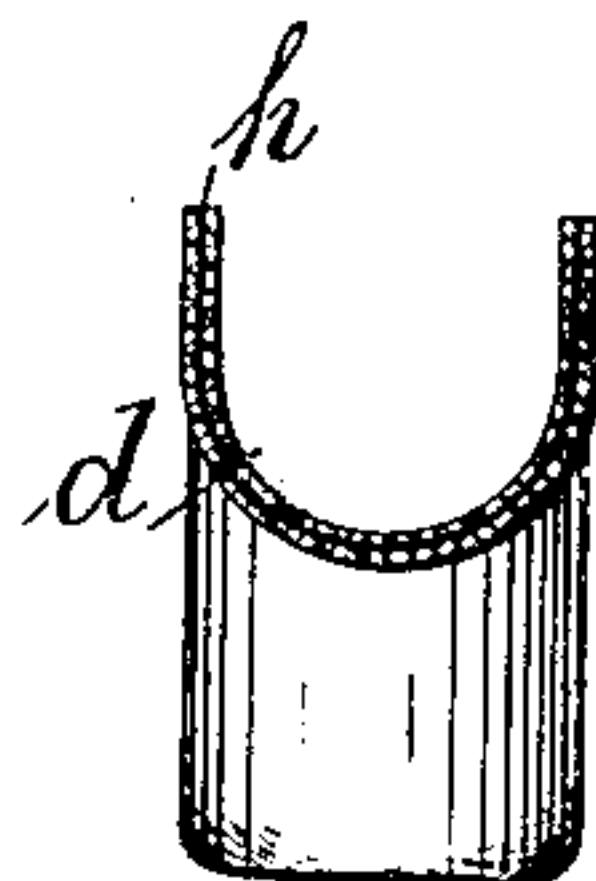


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
S. P. Palumbo
Marquette L. Deinger

Inventor
Mary S. Heber
By her Attorney L. H. Böhm

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARY S. HEBER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

UNDERGARMENT.

No. 920,325.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 4, 1909.

Application filed January 31, 1908. Serial No. 413,551.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARY S. HEBER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Undergarments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to improvements in undergarments and relates particularly to undershirts, union-suits and similar garments.

It is the special object of my invention to produce improved undergarments with detachable gussets of which a certain number are furnished for each garment.

It is well known that perspiration takes place more freely in the arm-pit or axilla than in any other part of the human body. The portion of the undergarment covering the arm-pit necessarily absorbs the perspiration and issues a disagreeable odor after a short time. This necessitates the change of the undergarment although same is in good condition except the portion covering the arm-pit. The undergarment then has to be washed on account of the soiled portion, which causes expense, and when traveling a number of undergarments have to be taken along which occupy space in satchels, trunks, and valises.

It is the purpose of this invention to produce undergarments which are provided with detachable gussets to be exchanged daily when necessary so that the garment proper may be worn for a reasonable length of time, while the small gussets are easily laundered at small expense.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 represents in elevation an undergarment which embodies in desirable form the present improvements. Fig. 2 illustrates the arm-pit portion of the garment. Fig. 3 shows in perspective view the detachable gusset, and Fig. 4 is a section on line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Similar characters of reference denote like parts in all the figures.

In the drawing *a* represents the undergarment, *b—b* are the sleeves, *c* is the arm-pit portion of an undershirt, and *d—d* are the two detachable gussets. The arm-pit hole *f* extends over a portion of the side *c'* of the garment and the adjoining portion of the sleeve. The undergarment may be directly

woven with the arm-pit hole. A suitable number of buttons *e* are sewed to the selvage of the arm-pit portion of the undergarment which may be hemmed or bound so that the buttons may be firmly attached. In the undergarment shown in the drawing six buttons are employed for each gusset. The gussets *d* are shown in Fig. 1 attached to the undershirt. In Fig. 3 one of the gussets is shown in perspective view on an enlarged scale. It is preferably woven of the same material of which the undergarment consists. The gussets *d* are composed of an inner portion *d'* which conforms in shape to the side of the undergarment and a second portion *d''* which is semi-tubular in shape and conforms thus to the missing portion of the sleeve. The gusset *d* is slightly larger than the arm-pit hole and overlaps same. Its edge may be hemmed or bound so that button holes can be produced therein. The gussets shown in the drawing are provided each with six button holes *g*. A layer of impervious material *h* may be attached to the gusset as shown in Fig. 4 to prevent the penetration of perspiration to adjoining wearing apparel. The gusset may also be attached to union-suits as indicated in Fig. 1 wherein the lower portion of such union-suit is shown in dotted lines.

During the wearing of the undergarment the gusset absorbs the perspiration of the arm-pit where same freely passes. When the gussets are saturated with perspiration or begin to issue disagreeable odors they are detached and new ones applied in their place whereupon the undergarment may be worn again making the wearer as comfortable as if a newly laundered garment had been put on, thus saving expense and while traveling space in satchels and valises. As the undergarments made in accordance to this invention need not be washed so frequently they last longer than the old style of undergarment which must be washed oftener whereby they are used up more than by wear.

Having thus described my invention I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:—

1. As a new article of manufacture an undergarment consisting of the garment proper having two arm-pit holes, securing means on said undergarment near the arm-pit holes, and detachable gussets provided with means to engage the securing means on the undergarment and adapted to be exchanged from time to time.

2. As a new article of manufacture an undergarment consisting of the garment proper having two arm-pit holes, buttons on said undergarment near the arm-pit holes, and
5 detachable gussets of same material as the undergarment provided with button holes to engage the buttons on the undergarment and adapted to be exchanged from time to time.

3. As a new article of manufacture an undergarment consisting of the garment proper having two arm-pit holes, buttons on said undergarment near the arm-pit holes, and
10 two detachable gussets composed each of an inner portion conforming in shape to the side of the undershirt and a second portion of
15 semi-tubular form to complete the sleeve and

provided with button holes adapted to engage the buttons on the undershirt.

4. In an undergarment of the type described, detachable gussets composed each of
20 an inner portion conforming in shape to the side of the garment below the sleeve; and a second portion of semi-tubular form adapted to complete the sleeve and provided with
25 button holes near the edge.

Signed at New York, N. Y., this 30th day of January, 1908.

MARY S. HEBER.

Witnesses:

LUDWIG K. BÖHM,
JACOB L. DIAMOND.