

G. P. MARVIN.

SHIRT.

No. 188,528.

Patented March 20, 1877.

fig. 1.

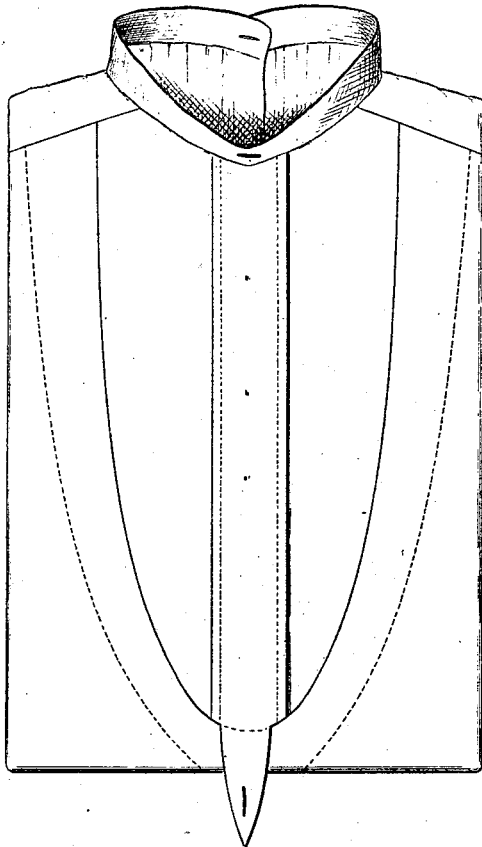


fig. 2

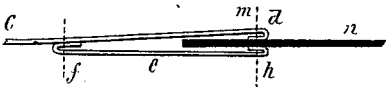
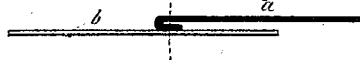


fig. 3



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE P. MARVIN, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHIRTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **188,528**, dated March 20, 1877; application filed January 23, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE P. MARVIN, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Shirts; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1 a front view; Fig. 2, a transverse section through one edge of the bosom; and in Fig. 3, a section of the edge of the bosom, as heretofore constructed.

This invention relates to an improvement in dress-shirts, and specially to the method of stitching in the bosoms.

In the usual method of doing this work, the bosom has been made to lie upon the surface of the body of the shirt and then stitched thereto, as seen in Fig. 3, where *a* represents the bosom, and *b* the body of the shirt. As the bosom is necessarily stiffly starched, and under the present style is several thicknesses and thus becomes very hard, it soon cuts through the fabric of the body at the edge of the bosom or point of connection, which is comparatively thin and weak.

The object of this invention is to prevent this hard wear upon the body of the shirt which occurs at the edge of the bosom; and it consists in facing or doubling the fabric of the body of the shirt at the edge of the bosom, and then introducing and securing the bosom between this double portion of the body, as more fully hereinafter described.

c represents the body of the shirt, from the

front of which an opening is cut corresponding to the exposed portion of the bosom. The fabric thus cut is doubled at its edge *d*, so as to finish that edge, and on one surface of the body a strip or facing, *e*, of a considerable width, usually from one to two inches, is secured by a line of stitches, *f*, at its outer edge, the inner edge *h* of this facing corresponding to the inner edge *d* of the body. Between these two edges, *d* and *h*, the material for the bosom *n* is introduced, as seen in Fig. 2, and one or more lines of stitches, *m*, run through the body, facing, and bosom, which secures the three together, and finishes the edge around the bosom.

This construction forms a pocket, as it were, in which the extreme edge of the stiff bosom lies free, and hence is allowed a considerable play, so that the sharp angle between the bosom and the body, necessarily existing in the old method, as shown in Fig. 3, is entirely avoided.

The facing *e* may be either upon the outer or inner surface of the body fabric, preferably, however, upon the inside.

I claim—

The method herein described for attaching bosoms to shirts, consisting in combining with the body of the shirt, around the edge of the bosom, a facing stitched to the body, the edge of the bosom being introduced between the said facing and the body fabric, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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