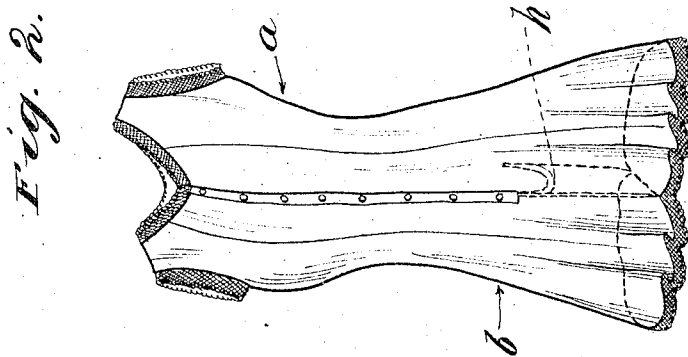
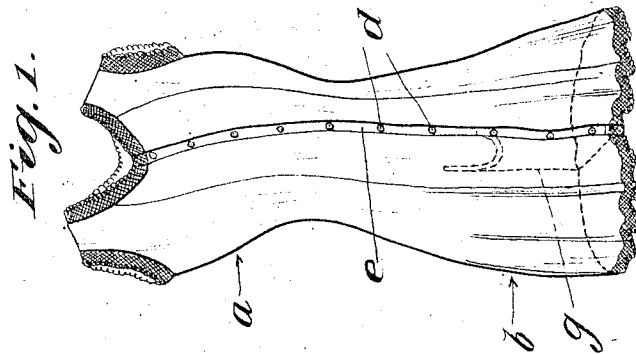
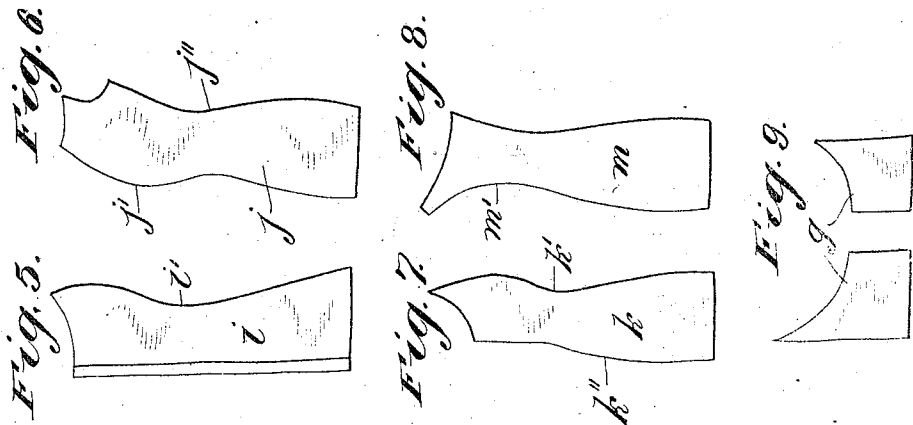


B. BENNETT.
 LADY'S UNDERWEAR.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 8, 1911.

1,029,583.

Patented June 18, 1912.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
 M. Reimer.
 M. Hamilton.

Barrow Bennett Inventor
 By his Attorney
 James Hamilton

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 1.

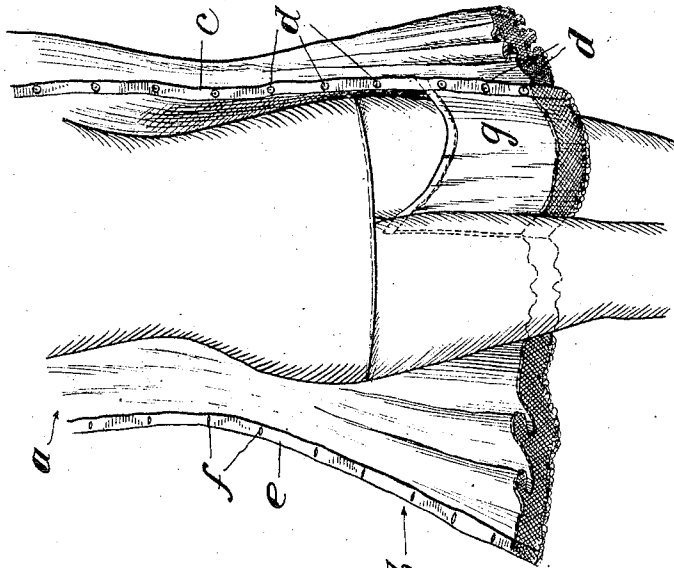
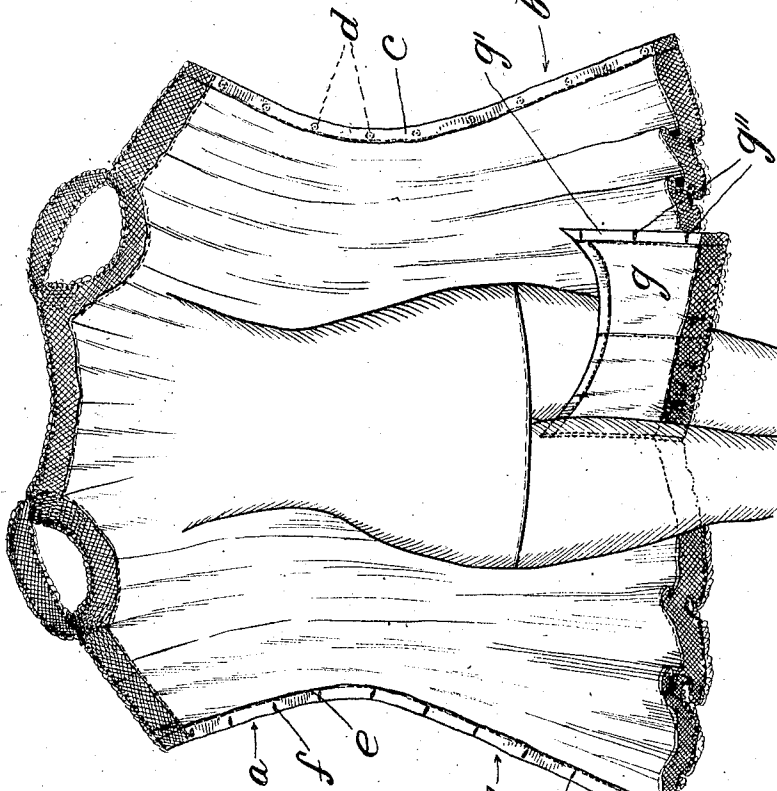


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
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W. Hamilton.

Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BARROW BENNETT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO HOWARD H. HAMILTON, OF
NEW YORK, N. Y.

LADY'S UNDERWEAR.

1,029,583.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 18, 1912.

Application filed June 8, 1911. Serial No. 631,876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BARROW BENNETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at the borough of the Bronx, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ladies' Underwear, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in underwear and particularly to improvements in the "triple-combination" type of underwear for women and misses; and an object of this invention is to provide an underwear garment which will consist of corset-cover, skirt and drawers combined in a single garment and which will require a minimum of material and of labor in its production and will, therefore, be comparatively cheap in manufacture.

Another object of this invention is to provide a ladies' triple-combination underwear garment which may be readily laundried.

A third object of this invention is to provide an underwear garment of the latter type which will be particularly well adapted for use with the prevailing modes or styles or fashions in women's and misses' outer garments.

In the drawings illustrating the principle of this invention and the best mode now known to me of applying that principle, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my new underwear garment viewed from the front; Fig. 2 is a similar view of a modified form of my invention; Fig. 3 shows my new underwear garment unbuttoned and spread out; Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 but shows one end of the flap buttoned to one of the sides of the garment; and Figs. 5 to 9, inclusive, are details illustrating patterns from which the parts forming one half of the garment may be cut.

The garment comprises a corset-cover *a* and a skirt *b*, which are made integral with each other. The garment is open down the front and along one edge *c* of the opening it is provided with buttons *d* and along the other edge *e* it is formed with buttonholes *f*. Near the bottom of the garment and to the middle of the back thereof is stitched one edge or side of a flap *g* the free end *g'* of which in use is passed between the legs and is formed with buttonholes *g''* in which may be engaged the buttons *d* at the lower part

of the edge *c* (Fig. 4). The other edge *e* of the opening in the garment is then fastened to the edge portion *c* by inserting the buttons *d* in the buttonholes *f*, as is clearly shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 2 the lower portion of the garment is closed at both front and back and the flap *h* is stitched not only to the middle of the back but also to the middle of the front of the garment near the bottom thereof. Therefore, in the garment shown in Fig. 2 the flap *h* forms a fixed partition. In both forms of my new garment the flap passes between the legs; and the flap and the lower part of the skirt *b* in combination or together serve the purpose of drawers.

As shown in Fig. 9 the flap is preferably two-part, the parts being stitched together (Fig. 3); the reason for making the flap two-part is merely to save material in cutting. In making one half of the garment, the part *i* is stitched to the part *j* along the lines or edges *i', j'*; the part *k* is stitched to the part *m* along the lines *k', m'*; and the part *h* is stitched to the part *j* along the edges *j'', k''*, thus completing one half of the garment.

As is clearly shown in Fig. 3, my new garment is particularly well adapted for laundrying, since all the parts may be laid flat upon the ironing-board. It is to be further observed that my new triple-combination garment is made with a minimum of material and requires a minimum of labor for its production; and since the garment clings closely to the wearer's form, it serves particularly well for use with the outer garments prescribed by prevailing modes and fashions.

I claim:

1. A triple-combination underwear garment of the character described having a corset-cover and a skirt which are integral with each other and formed with a central opening extending from top to bottom of the garment and provided with means for closing said opening and for opening the same at will; said garment being further provided with a flap or partition member one end of which is fastened to the back of the skirt portion near the mid-line thereof and the opposite end of which is free and formed with means for detachably fastening it to an edge of said opening; said partition member being shielded from view with-

in said skirt portion and being arranged to pass between the legs of the wearer lengthwise thereof and to divide said skirt portion and form therewith drawers-legs.

5 2. A triple-combination underwear garment of the character described having a corset-cover and a skirt integral therewith and provided with a partition member having its ends connected to the lower part of
10 the skirt; said partition member lying shielded from view within said skirt portion and being arranged to pass between the

legs of the wearer lengthwise thereof and to divide said skirt portion and form therewith drawers-legs.

15

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand at the borough of Manhattan, city of New York, this 31st day of May, 1911, in the presence of the two undersigned witnesses.

BARROW BENNETT.

Witnesses:

ALFONSO SABELLE,

EDWARD J. MEREDITH.