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GARMENT.

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1,065,310.

Patented June 17, 1913.

Fig. 1.

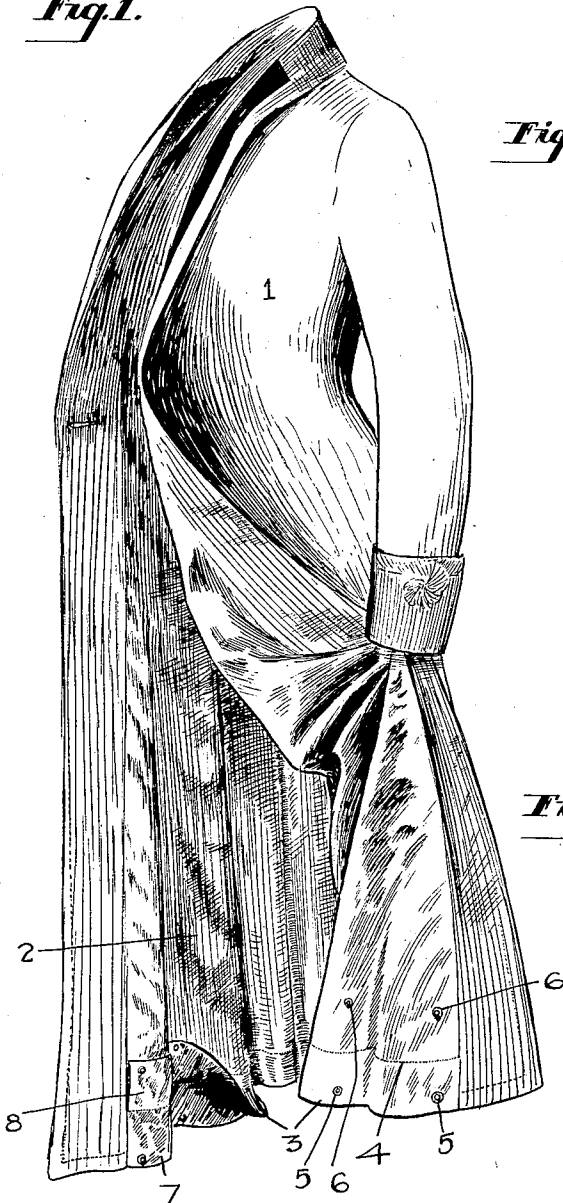


Fig. 2.

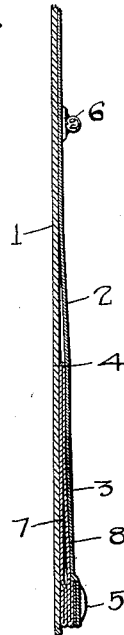
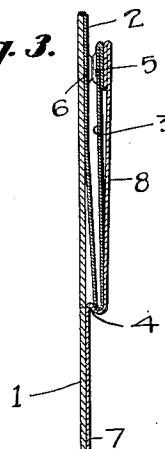


Fig. 3.



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GARMENT.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, AARON GOLDSCHMIDT and CHARLES M. HOLLANDER, citizens of the United States, residing at New York city, county of New York, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Garments, of which the following is a specification.

The invention is designed more particularly for ladies' long fur coats. These garments are customarily provided with expensive silk or satin linings, which become badly soiled and spotted around the bottom in bad weather.

The object of this invention is to avoid the spoiling of such linings in this manner. To this end the lower part of the lining is left free, so as to constitute a sort of flap which may be turned up, the lining being suitably secured to the garment at the top of this flap or free portion, and means being provided for fastening such lower portion of the lining in its turned-up position. A facing is provided beneath the free portion of the lining, which is exposed when the latter is turned up.

In the accompanying drawing showing an illustrative form of the invention: Figure 1 is a view of a long coat with the free portion of the lining partially turned up; Fig. 2 is a vertical, semi-diagrammatic section through the lower part of the garment with the lining and facing, the free portion of the lining being shown down; and Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the free portion of the lining turned up and the facing exposed.

The numeral 1 indicates the outer or body part of a lady's long coat. It will be understood that, in general, the coat or garment may be made in any suitable or usual manner.

The numeral 2 indicates the lining which may be of expensive and easily spotted material, particularly silk or satin. The lower portion 3 of this lining, constituting a depth of say several inches, is unsecured, that is not sewed or permanently secured, at the side edges as well as at the bottom, and is free to be turned upward away from the outer part 1. To this end the lining is preferably secured to the garment along a transverse line a suitable distance above the bottom. The flap is turned about this line of securing. Stitching 4 is represented for this purpose. It will be understood that such stitching will not show at the outside of the

coat. Obviously, more than one line of stitching may be employed, and the line or lines of securing need not be continuous.

Means are provided for fastening the free or flap portion 3 of the lining in its turned-up position. To this end the lining may be provided with snap fastener elements 5 positioned to engage complementary elements 6 fastened on the inside of a garment at a corresponding distance above the line of sewing 4. There may be any suitable number of the fastenings 5, 6, and they may be arranged in any suitable manner. Preferably there is one fastening element 5 at each of the two lower corners of the free or flap portion 3, there being corresponding elements 6 properly positioned on the portion of the garment above, and one or any suitable number of fastenings being disposed in intermediate positions. It will be obvious that hook and eye fasteners or any other suitable devices may be employed. It is desirable that they be of an inconspicuous nature, and for this reason they may be quite small.

In order that the underpart of the garment may not be exposed when the free or flap portion of the lining is turned up and fastened, a facing is provided, which is normally concealed by said lining portion 3. This facing preferably comprises a portion 7, suitably secured to and covering the lower portion of the body part of the coat which is beneath the flap 3, and a portion 8 suitably secured to and covering the inner side of the said flap. The two portions of the facing are preferably formed in one piece, as shown, but it will be obvious that it may be formed of two pieces. The upper edges of the two portions of the facing, or the fold of the single piece of material, may be secured by the stitching 4 aforesaid, or in any other suitable or desirable manner. Normally the two portions of the facing lie against each other as shown in Fig. 2, being concealed by the lower or free portion of the lining. When the part 3 of the lining is swung upward and fastened, the portion 8 of the facing is turned up with it, whereby both the portions 7 and 8 are exposed.

The facing 7, 8 is preferably of cheaper material than the lining 2, though of presentable appearance. However, the facing might be of the same material as the lining, since, being a small piece, it could be replaced when badly soiled without much ex-

pense. An obvious modification would be to make the portions 7, 8 of the facing of different materials or different colors.

From the foregoing description various other modes of putting the parts together will suggest themselves. It will be understood that Figs. 2 and 3 are exaggerated as to the relative thickness and the offsetting of the parts.

Obviously, means might be provided for fastening the free or flap portion of the lining down.

What is claimed as new is:

1. A lady's long outer garment having an outer part and a lining terminating adjacent the lower edge of said outer part, said lining being secured transversely to the outer part at a substantial distance above the lower edge of the outer part and lining, whereby

a free flap of the lining is provided capable of being turned upward and secured against the inner side of the garment.

2. A lady's long outer garment having an outer part and a lining terminating adjacent the lower edge of said outer part, said lining being secured transversely to the outer part at a substantial distance above the lower edge of the outer part and lining, whereby a free flap of the lining is provided capable of being turned upward, a facing exposed when said flap is turned up, and means for fastening the flap up.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."