No. 668,683. Patented Feb. 26, 1901.

M. E. JOHNSON.

SHIRT WAIST.

(Application filed Sept. 24, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

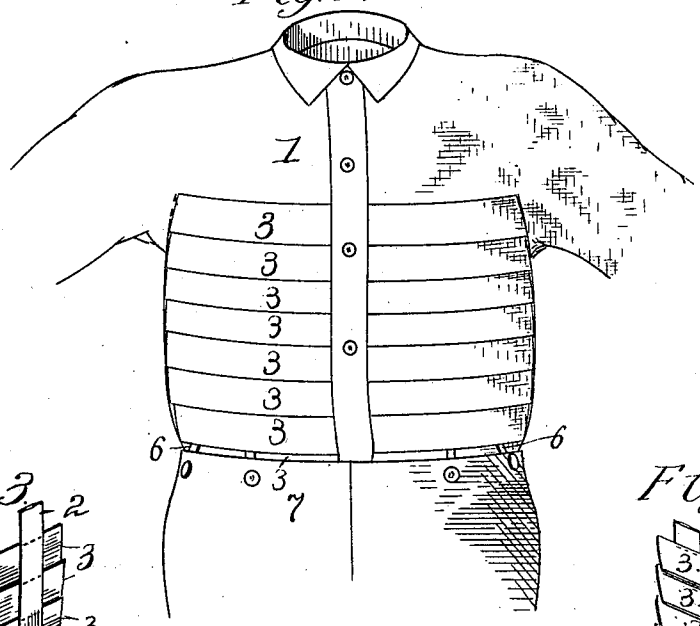


Fig. 3.

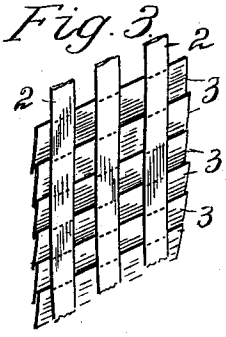


Fig. 4.

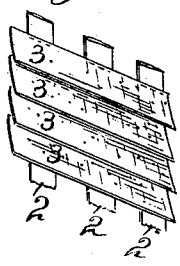
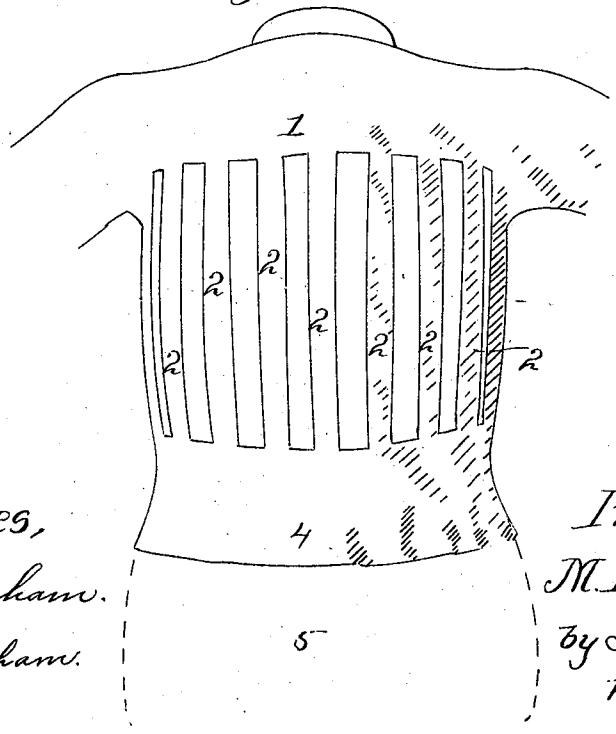


Fig. 2.



Witnesses,
Nora Graham.
Ina Graham.

Inventor,
M. E. Johnson
by L. P. Graham
his attorney

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILES E. JOHNSON, OF DECATUR, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CHARLES F. BACHMAN, OF SAME PLACE.

SHIRT-WAIST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 668,683, dated February 26, 1901.

Application filed September 24, 1900. Serial No. 30,883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILES E. JOHNSON, of the city of Decatur, county of Macon, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shirts, Shirt-Waists, and Like Garments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its principal object the production of a ventilated garment—that is to say, a garment in which air may pass through normally-covered openings to and from the person of the wearer; and the invention has for a secondary object the production of a ventilated shirt or shirt-waist that permits suspenders to be worn under the garment and extended therethrough to connect with the trousers of the wearer.

The essential features of the invention are embodied in a number of separate strips running lengthwise of the garment or vertically and a set of separate overlapping tucks or strips fastened to the vertical strips outside the same and extended crosswise the garment or horizontally. The strips form the inner layer of the ventilated part of the garment, and they constitute a support for the tucks. The interstices or spaces between the strips constitute air-passages. The tucks are secured at their upper edges to the vertical strips, and the lower edge of each normally overlaps the upper edge of the tuck next below. The strips and tucks may be used in any part of the body of the garment, and the strips may be formed in any desirable way. The tendency of the tucks is to overlap one another sufficiently close to hide but not close the spaces between the strips, and movements of the wearer and of the surrounding air cause the air to pass in and out through the interstices formed by the strips and the tucks. The ends of the suspenders may be passed through interstices formed by the strips and the tucks and be secured to the trousers of the wearer either inside or outside thereof.

In the drawings forming part of this specification and exemplifying my invention, Figure 1 is a front view of a body of a shirt-waist ventilated in accordance with my ideas. Fig. 2 is a rear view of a shirt or shirt-waist in which the strips are formed, but to which the tucks have not yet been attached. Fig. 3 is a representation of the inner surface of a fragment of a ventilated garment. Fig. 4 is a representation of the outer surface of a fragment of a ventilated garment.

The body of the garment is shown at 1, the vertical strips at 2, and the overlapping horizontal strips or tucks at 3. At 4 the garment is shown shortened, shirt-waist fashion, and at 5 broken lines indicate a shirt conformation. At 6 the lower ends of suspenders are shown extending through interstices in the garment and connecting with trousers 7.

I claim—

1. A shirt, or the like, in which separate vertical strips provide air-openings and in which such air-openings are normally covered by separate overlapping horizontal strips.

2. A shirt, or the like, composed in part of a set of separate vertical strips and a set of separate horizontal strips or tucks secured at their upper edges to the vertical strips and each loosely overlapping the one next below.

In testimony whereof I sign my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MILES E. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:
J. C. MITCHELL,
L. P. GRAHAM.