S. F. JUDA.

REVERSIBLE SKIRT.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 2, 1912.

1,076,124. Patented Oct. 21, 1913.

Fig. 1.

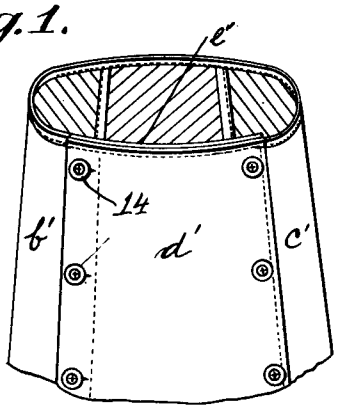


Fig. 2.

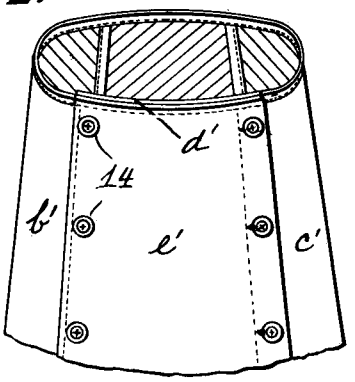


Fig. 3.

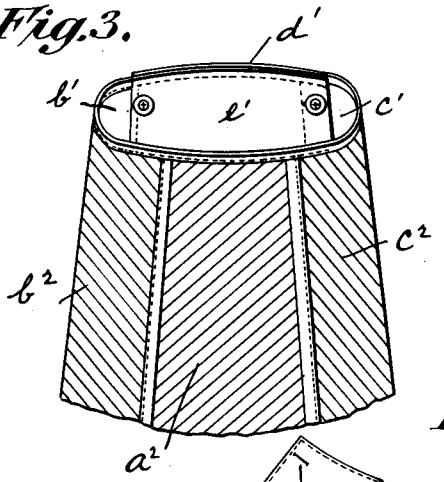


Fig. 4.

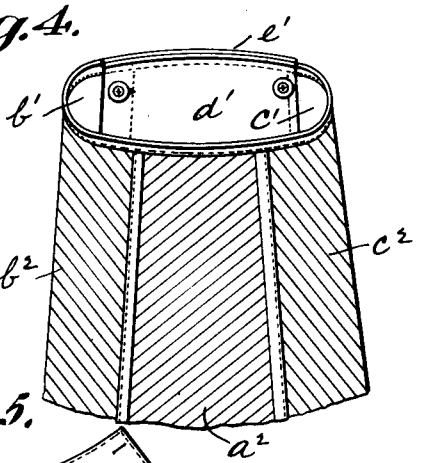
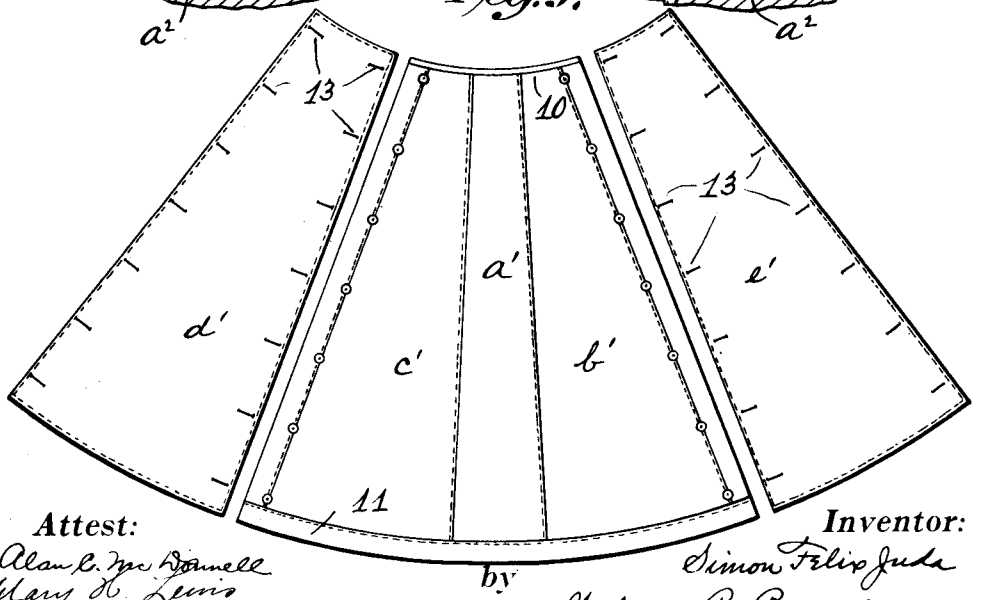


Fig. 5.



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REVERSIBLE SKIRT.

1,076,124. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 21, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIMON FELIX JUDA, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reversible Skirts, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to reversible skirts and its novelty consists in the construction and adaptation of the parts, as will be hereinafter more fully pointed out.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the upper portion of the skirt, showing one of the lapping breadths on the outside of the skirt. Fig. 2 is a similar view, showing the same lapping breadth on the inside of the skirt. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing the garment reversed with one of the lapping breadths on the outside of the skirt. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, showing the same lapping breadth on the inside of the skirt. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the skirt with the lapping breadths thereof in detached relation.

Similar reference numerals designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In the drawing, the skirt is shown as comprising a series of breadths which extend the full length of such skirt. The breadths may be made of the same or of different materials, but are preferably made of two thicknesses of different materials, or a single thickness of double-faced material. As shown in the drawing, there are five breadths, one of the sets of facing portions of these breadths being designated respectively a', b', c' d', e', and the opposite facing portions being similarly designated a^2, b^2, c^2, etc. The outermost breadths comprising the facings d', d^2 and e', e^2, are designated "lapping breadths", and in the side margins of each are formed button-holes 13. The main body portion, comprising the breadths a', a^2, b', b^2, c', c^2, is provided along its side edges with buttons 14 that are preferably removable and are of a suitable size to be used with the button-holes 13, these buttons being located upon both faces of the skirt.

In use, the lapping breadths are buttoned to the side margins of the central portion, and by comparing Figs. 1–4 inclusive, it will be seen that the breadth d', for example, in Fig. 1, is in front, and is secured to and overlaps the breadth e', which is at the rear, while in Fig. 2, the breadth e' is in front and is secured to and overlaps the breadth d', which is at the rear. In Figs. 3 and 4 the entire skirt is reversed, in which case, the faces d^2 and e^2 will be outermost, as will be evident, and either one may be placed in overlapping relation with respect to the other. In other words, it will be seen that the parts can be so arranged and adjusted that the garment may be worn either side out, each lapping breadth being adapted to be placed in an outside and inside position when the garment is shown displayed either side out. Thus, if the skirt is made of washable material, as is preferably the case, and is used by female employees in restaurants and like places, where the front breadth of a garment is apt to be frequently soiled, four changes can take place before there is any need of washing or renovating the garment. Moreover, with this structure, the lapping breadths may be detached and reversed and may be supplanted by new or clean ones, without the necessity of laundrying the entire skirt.

It will be obvious that any fastening devices which supplement or complement each other may be employed instead of the button-holes and buttons, but there is an advantage in using buttons and making them removable, for by changing the position of the buttons around the skirt, the latter may be adjusted in size to conform to the dimensions of any wearer within reasonable limits.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

A reversible skirt, comprising a main central portion having fasteners along its side margins and detachable lapping breadths

having sets of complementary fasteners along their opposite margins, said complementary fasteners of the lapping breadths coöperating with the fasteners of the central portion to detachably secure the lapping breadths to the central portion, the fasteners that secure one of the lapping breadths to the central portion also engaging the complementary fasteners of the other lapping breadth to maintain said breadths in overlapping relation.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SIMON FELIX JUDA.

Witnesses:
ALAN C. MCDONNELL,
MARY H. LEWIS.