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3,495,274

REVERSIBLE GARMENTS

Filed Jan. 18, 1968

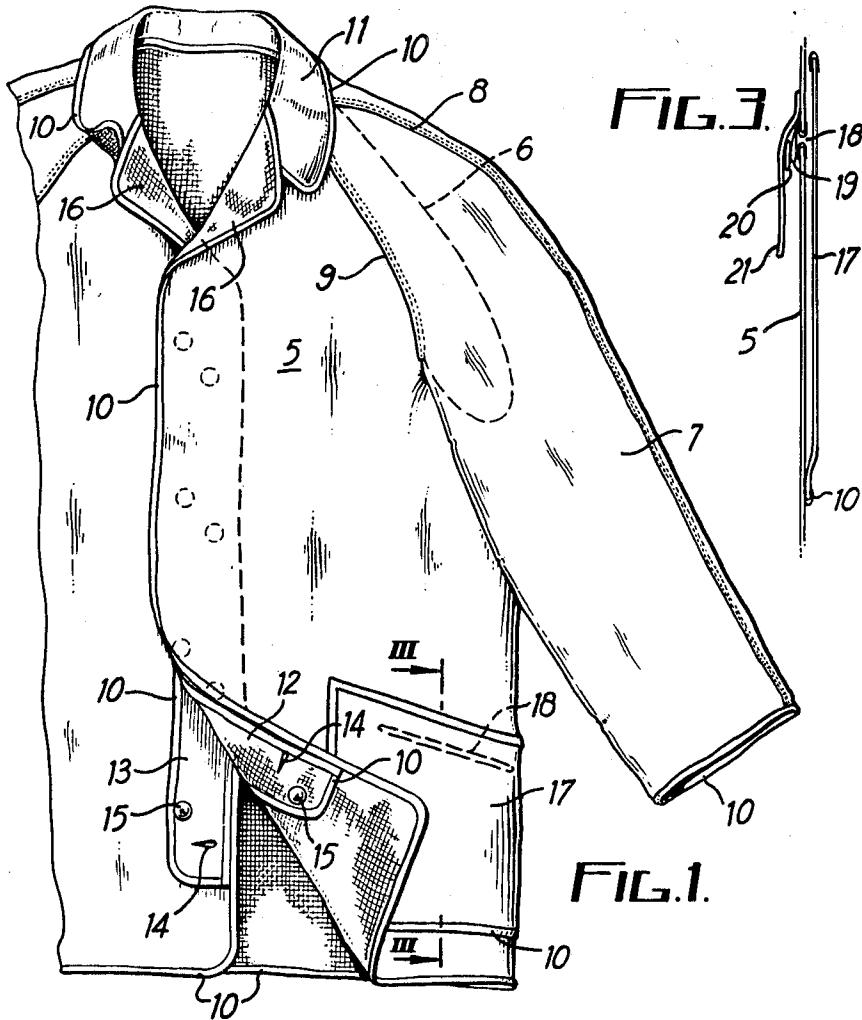


FIG. 3.

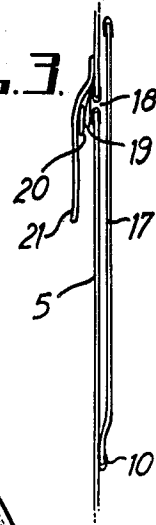


FIG. 1.

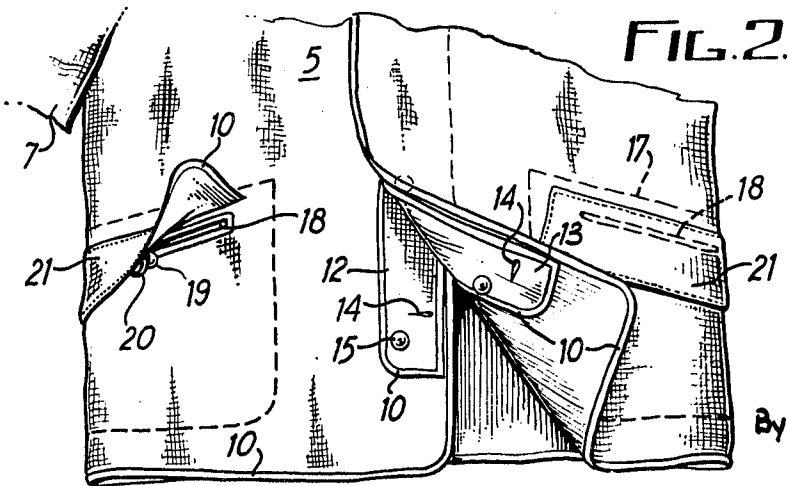


FIG. 2.

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1

2

3,495,274

REVERSIBLE GARMENTS

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4 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A reversible garment, whose front edges are adapted to be buttoned in overlapping relation, has each such edge formed as a fly with concealed holes for the reception of buttons on the underlying edge, the buttons and button-holes of each fly being preferably offset longitudinally of the latter and in the opposite direction to those of the other fly. The garment may have at least one patch pocket with a slit across the upper part of its inner wall which is normally covered by a dependant flap attached to the opposite face of such wall and which is closable by a button fastening.

This invention relates to reversible garments; that is to say, garments of the coat or jacket type which have different textures, patterns or colours on opposite faces and are designed to give a finished appearance irrespective of which way out they are worn.

Hitherto garments of this type have been either expensive to produce or so constructed that one aspect of the garment has had certain defects as compared with the other; for example, most known reversible garments cannot be button-fastened on both faces.

The object of the present invention is to provide an improved construction of garment which is completely reversible, inasmuch as its two aspects can be effectively identical except as regards their external textures, patterns or colours, and which is easily and quickly producible by semi-skilled labour.

A reversible garment according to this invention, and having its front edges adapted to be buttoned in overlapping relation, is characterised in that each such edge is formed as a fly with concealed holes for the reception of buttons on the underlying edge.

Conveniently the two flies comprise strips of material sewn to the adjacent faces of the overlapped edges and each provided with a row of buttonholes and exposed buttons for engagement, respectively, with the buttons and button-holes of the opposing strip.

At least one patch pocket on the garment may have a slit across the upper part of its inner wall, such slit being normally covered by a dependant flap attached to the opposite face and such wall and preferably being closable by means of a button fastening.

Preferably the garment has a seamless body panel and sleeves each with a single seam at the outer side and shoulder top.

In the accompanying drawings:

FIG. 1 is a fragmentary front elevation of one form of garment embodying the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a similar view showing the garment worn inside out; and

FIG. 3 is a section on the line III—III of FIG. 1.

In the example illustrated, the improved reversible garment, as designed for either men's, women's or children's wear, has its body portion 5 formed as a single panel with two V-shaped incuts 6 in its upper edge, the material used being either woven with a different texture, pattern or colour at opposite faces or comprising two differently textured, patterned or coloured layers adhesively or otherwise united together.

For convenience in description it will be assumed that one face of the garment is plain (see FIG. 1) and that the other exhibits a check design as shown in FIG. 2.

Each sleeve 7 of the garment is formed from a single V-shaped panel of corresponding material which is folded and seamed along its outer edges, the single seam 8 thus produced extending along the outer side and shoulder top of the sleeve when the latter is joined to the body 5 by securing its free edges at 9 to the armhole incuts 6.

Preferably the seamed edges 8, 9 of each sleeve panel 7 are folded one within the other and secured by sewing in a two-needle machine.

After attachment of the sleeves the garment body 5 is edged with straight-cut braid 10, which may also be applied to the ends of the sleeves 7, a turn-down collar 11 of the same two-way material and similarly edged being then secured along the central part of the garment's top edge.

The front edges of the garment are formed as flies by attaching strips 12, 13 of the two-way fabric to those faces thereof which are directly opposed when such edges are buttoned in overlapping relation, each such strip having its outer edge secured only at intervals and being provided with a row of (say, four) buttonholes 14 and a corresponding number of exposed buttons 15.

Thus, whichever way out the garment is worn, the buttons 15 of the fly-strip on its outer edge can be engaged with the holes 14 in the strip on its inner edge, the two fly-strips 12, 13 being braided around the edges and arranged so as to match the faces of the garment to which they are applied (i.e. the strip 12 is checked and the strip 13 plain).

To avoid bulk at the fastening points, the buttons 15 on each fly-strip are not arranged level with the buttonholes 14 but somewhat below the latter on the strip 12 and a corresponding amount above on the strip 13, the spacing of the buttons and buttonholes being of course the same on each strip.

Preferably the fly-strips 12, 13 terminate short of the collar 11 so that the upper parts of the garment's front edges can form lapels 16 contrasting with whatever happens to the outer texture, pattern or colour of the garment.

On the plain face of the garment (see FIG. 1) two patches 17 of matching material are sewn in place to form side pockets, each braided around its periphery and having its upper edge arranged to conceal a transverse braided slit 18 in the garment body 5.

For convenience when the garment is worn as shown in FIG. 1, this slit 18 is closed by a fastening arranged on the checked face, where a button 19 is sewn medially of the lower edge of the slit for engagement with a loop 20 at its upper edge, the latter also carrying a dependant flap 21 of the two-way material.

As shown in FIG. 2 this flap is arranged with the checked face outwards and serves to conceal the slit 18, which under these conditions will normally be unbuttoned.

The patch pockets 17 may of course equally well be sewn to the checked face of the garment and it will be appreciated that, apart from the fact that the latter exhibits such pockets on one face and pocket flaps such as 21 on the other, its two aspects exactly correspond, no part of the checked face (except when the upper front edges are formed into lapels) being visible when the garment is buttoned with its plain face outwards, and vice versa.

What I claim is:

1. A reversible garment having overlappable front edges, each of said edges having a strip in overlying relation to one of the respective faces of said garment which

3

oppose one another when said edges are overlapped, free edges of said strips facing opposite to said front edges to which they are attached, a row of buttons attached along each of said strips and a corresponding row of buttonholes formed in each of said strips, said row of buttons in one of said strips being in register with said row of buttonholes in the other of said strips, said rows of buttons being longitudinally offset from one another.

2. A reversible garment as claimed in claim 1, wherein there is provided at least one pocket comprising a patch secured to one face of the body portion, a slit in said body portion a free edge of said patch covering said slit, and a flap secured to the opposite face of said body portion so as normally to hang over said slit.

3. A reversible garment as claimed in claim 1, wherein there is provided at least one pocket comprising a patch secured to one face of the body portion, a slit in said portion a free edge of said patch covering said slit, a flap

4

secured to the opposite face of said body portion so as normally to hang over said slit, and a button and a loop attached to the last mentioned face of said body portion at opposite edges of said slit.

4. A reversible garment as claimed in claim 1, having a one-piece body portion and including two sleeves each united to said body portion and made with a single seam at the outer side and shoulder top.

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