June 17, 1924. 1,498,489

C. M. STEINMETZ

REVERSIBLE SHIRT

Filed July 27, 1920 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

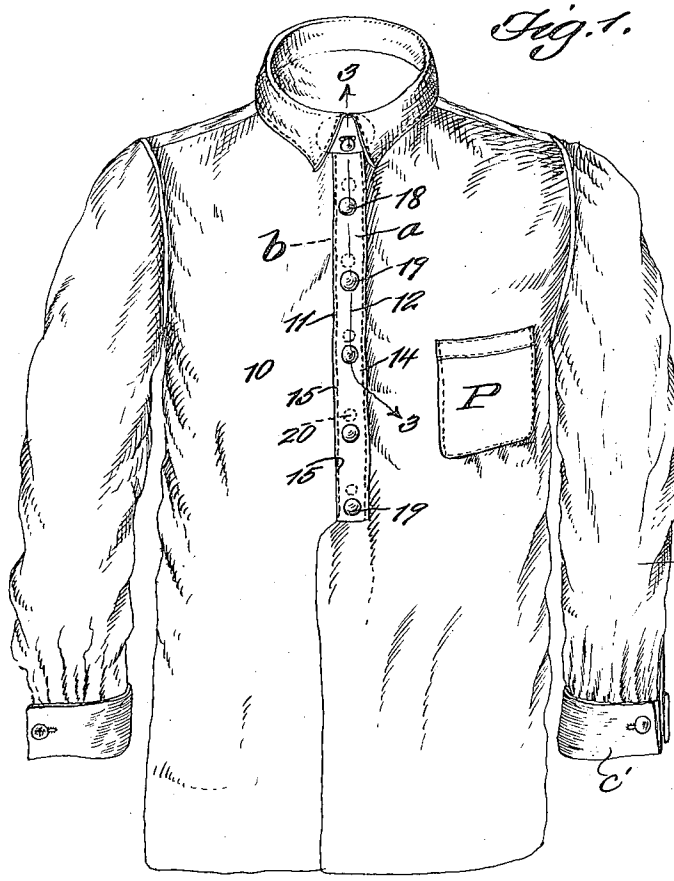


Fig. 3.

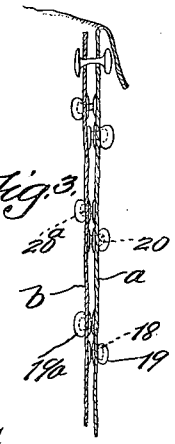


Fig. 4.

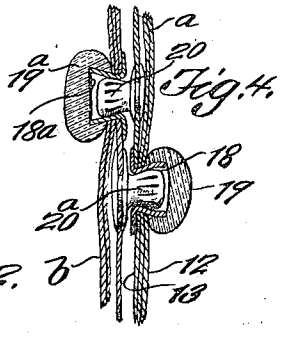
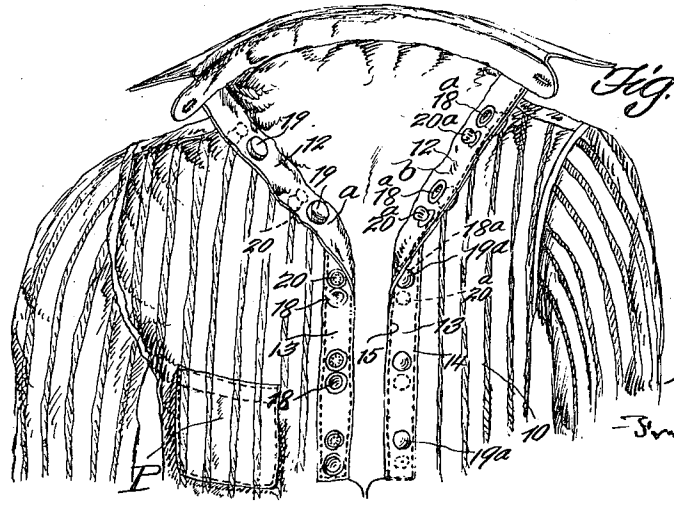


Fig. 2.



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REVERSIBLE SHIRT

Filed July 27, 1920 3 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 8.

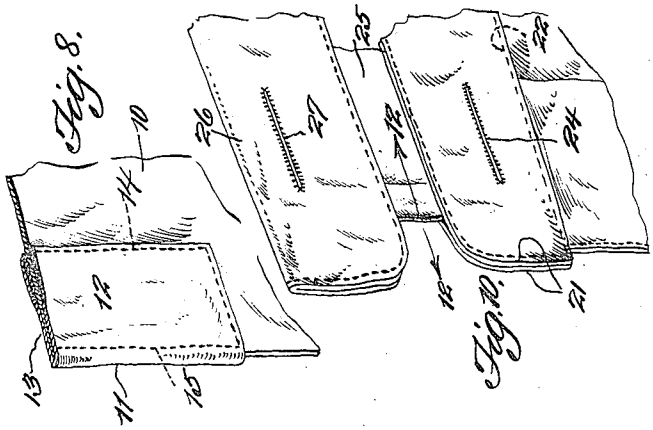


Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

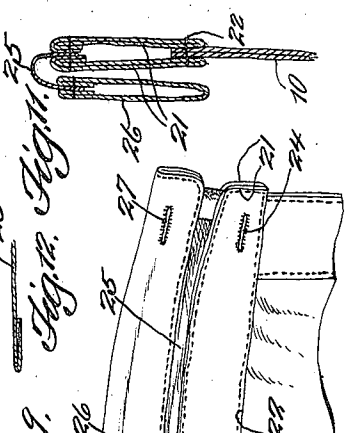


Fig. 6.

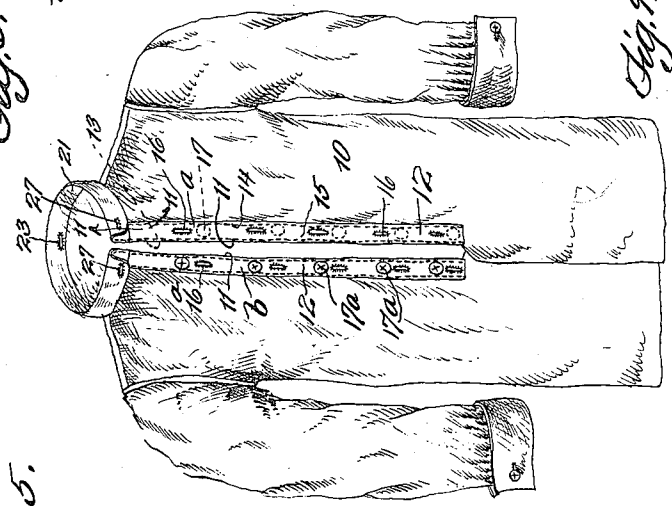


Fig. 9.

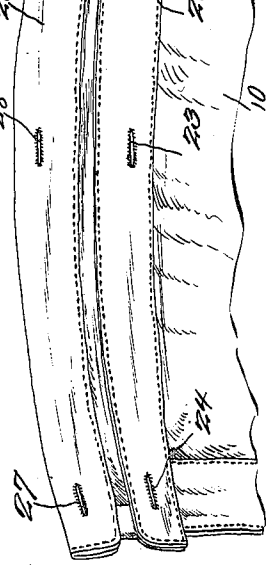


Fig. 5.

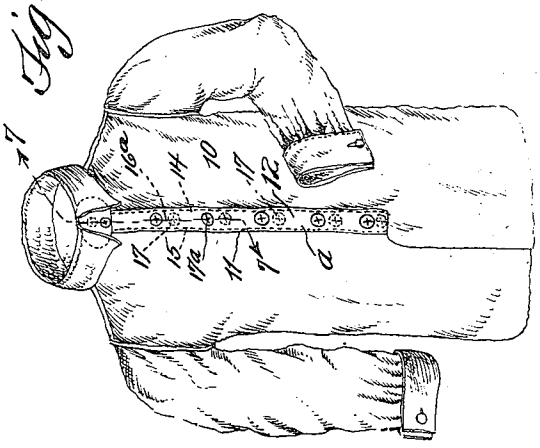
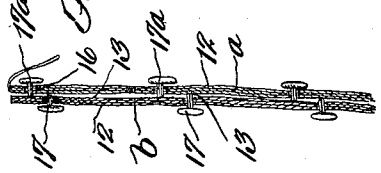


Fig. 7.



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C. M. STEINMETZ

REVERSIBLE SHIRT

Filed July 27, 1920 3 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 15.

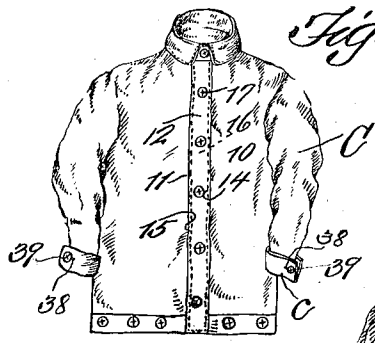


Fig. 13.

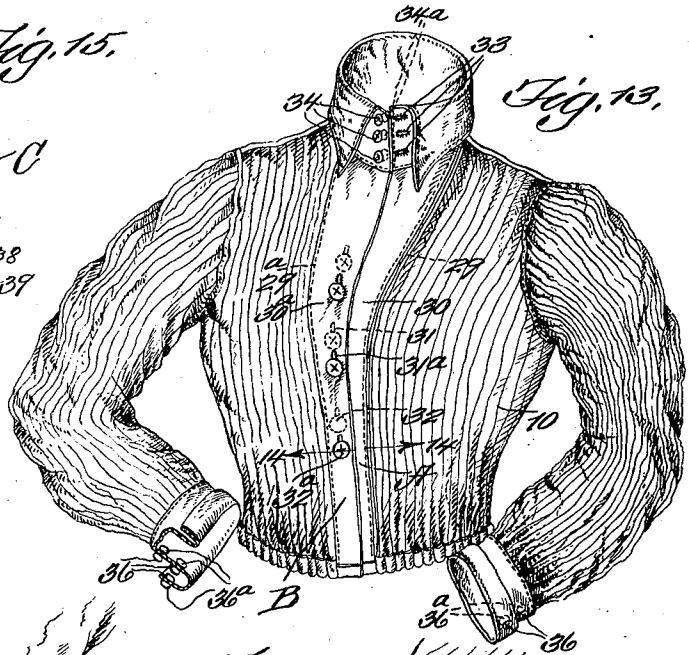


Fig. 17.

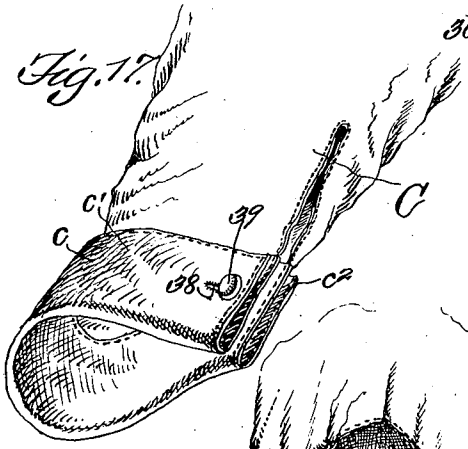


Fig. 18.

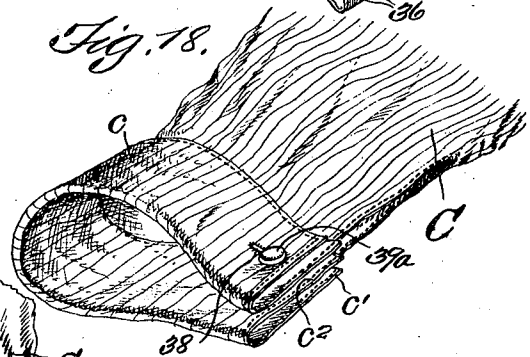


Fig. 16.

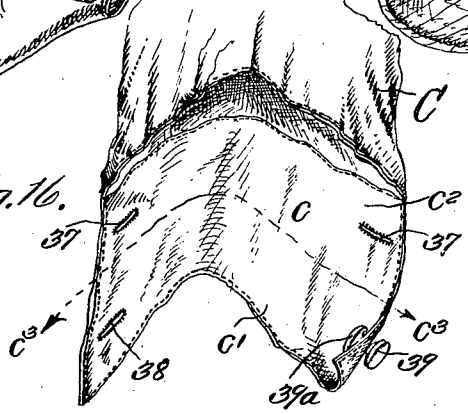
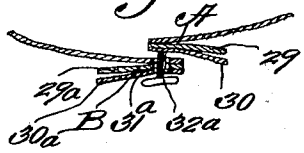


Fig. 14.



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Patented June 17, 1924. 1,498,489

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES M. STEINMETZ, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REVERSIBLE SHIRT.

Application filed July 27, 1920. Serial No. 398,335.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES M. STEINMETZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reversible Shirts, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to articles of wearing apparel, and particularly to shirts, shirtwaists and blouses.

Shirts, shirtwaists and blouses as now usually made and on the market are not reversible, that is they cannot be turned inside out and worn and soon become soiled and badly worn in certain places, rendering the garment useless until washed and materially lessening the life of the shirt.

The general object of my invention is to provide a shirt, shirtwaist or blouse which is reversible so that the shirt may be turned inside out and worn, the two faces of the shirt having either the same pattern or different patterns as desired.

One of the main difficulties with designing a reversible shirt is to make it button properly, as if the ordinary shirts are reversed, the buttons which are ordinarily on the left side or flap of the shirt are, if the shirt be reversed, on the right side and, of course, turned inward. Therefore, another object of my invention is to so form the bosom bands of the shirt and so place the buttons and button holes or other fastening devices that the shirt, shirtwaist or blouse will button up properly when the article is reversed and one set of buttons or fastening devices will be in their usual positions while the other set will be concealed.

A further object is to provide a shirt of this character with a foldable neck band, this neck band being so formed as to present a clean surface for shirts, shirtwaists, etc., when the articles are reversed or turned inside out.

Another object is to provide reversible cuffs for the shirt, blouse or shirtwaist, and provide a cuff fastener in connection therewith which will always remain in place in the shirt and which is adapted to hold the folded cuff in any of its folded positions and present the same appearance whether the shirt be turned inside out or outside in.

Other objects will appear more particularly in the following specification.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a shirt constructed in accordance with my invention;

Figure 2 is a fragmentary perspective view of the same shirt as illustrated in Figure 1, but reversed so that that face of the shirt previously inside is turned outward;

Figure 3 is a fragmentary longitudinal section on the line 3—3 of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a like section but on an enlarged scale to show the construction of the coacting fastening devices on the two bosom bands;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a shirt constructed on the same principle as that shown in Figures 1 and 2 and showing buttons in place of the fastening devices shown in Figures 1 and 2;

Figure 6 is a like view to Figure 5 but showing the shirt reversed, that is that face of the shirt previously turned inside being turned outside and the shirt being unbuttoned.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary section taken below the collar band on the line 7—7 of Figure 5 showing how the two bosom bands are connected;

Figure 8 is a fragmentary sectional perspective view showing the manner in which the bosom bands are attached to the body of the shirt;

Figure 9 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the neck band of the shirt illustrated in Figures 5 and 6;

Figure 10 is a fragmentary perspective view showing how the collar band is constructed;

Figure 11 is a section on the line 11—11 of Figure 6 showing the neck band folded;

Figure 12 is a fragmentary section on the line 12—12 of Figure 10;

Figure 13 is a perspective view of a woman's shirtwaist or blouse constructed in accordance with my invention;

Figure 14 is a section on the line 14—14 of Figure 13;

Figure 15 is a perspective view of another form of shirt or blouse constructed in accordance with my invention and showing a particular manner in which the cuffs may be constructed;

Figure 16 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the cuff unfolded;

Figure 17 is a perspective view showing

the cuff folded with one face of the shirt sleeve and cuff exposed;

Figure 18 is a like view to Figure 17, but showing the cuff reversely folded and the shirt reversed.

In the several drawings I have shown a shirt, a shirtwaist, and a boy's blouse constructed in accordance with my invention, and in Figures 1, 2, 5, 6, 13 and 15, 10 designates in all cases the body of the shirt, shirtwaist, blouse, or other like garment, which garment opens down the front and buttons up or otherwise fastens at its front in a manner which is to be described. In Figures 1 and 2 and 5 and 6, the material on each side of the front opening is reinforced by a bosom band consisting of a strip of material longitudinally folded upon itself, as at 11, so as to provide two faces 12 and 13 embracing the margin of the shirt body, as illustrated in detail in Figure 8, and stitched to the body, as at 14 and 15. These reinforcing strips or bosom bands *a* and *b* extend from the collar of the shirt, shirtwaist or blouse downward along the bosom as far as desired. Thus they may extend to the very lower edge of the shirt or shirtwaist or terminate short of this lower edge, as desired.

In the form shown in Figure 6, the bosom band *a* is formed with a series of button holes 16 disposed at intervals and extending entirely through the two thicknesses of the bosom band and through the margin of the shirt body, if this margin extends over the fold 11 of the bosom band. These button holes are disposed at spaced distances along the shirt, and on the opposite face, as for instance the face 13 of the bosom band *a*, there are provided a series of buttons 17 shown as disposed adjacent to the several button holes 16 (see Figure 7). These buttons are shown as being disposed slightly below the button holes 16, but I do not wish to be limited to that, as they may be disposed anywhere between the button holes. These buttons 17 face inward when one face of the shirt is outside. The opposite bosom band *b*, which, as before explained, is formed in the same manner as the bosom band *a*, is likewise provided at spaced intervals with button holes 16^a just like the button holes 16, and upon the face 12 of the bosom band with a series of buttons 17^a which, in this case, are disposed above but adjacent to the series of button holes 16. Thus the button holes 16 of the bosom band *a* coact with the buttons 17^a of the bosom band *b*, while when the shirt is turned inside out, that is reversed, the button holes 16^a coact with the buttons 17 on the opposite band.

While in Figures 5 and 6 I have illustrated the bosom band as provided with button holes and buttons, I do not wish to be limited to this, and in Figures 1 and 2 I show a shirt wherein in place of buttons and button holes I use two sets of snap fasteners. In these figures the bosom bands *a* and *b* are attached to the shirt in exactly the same manner as heretofore described, but the bosom band *a* is provided at spaced intervals with socket members 18 (see Figure 4) which open upon the inner face of the band *a*, that is open upon the face 13, these socket members being provided upon the face 12 with heads forming imitation buttons and designated 19. Also attached to the bosom band *a* and extending inward, that is projecting from the face 13 of this bosom band, are a series of snap fastener members in the form of expansible headed studs 20, the eyelet forming the base of the stud being, of course, concealed between the two or more pieces of material forming the bosom band. These expansible studs are disposed at intervals to project from the inner face 13 of the bosom band *a* and are illustrated as being disposed adjacent to but slightly above the sockets 18. The bosom band *b* is also formed at intervals with a series of sockets 18^a opening upon the face 12 of the band and formed on the face 13 of the band with heads 19^a simulating buttons. Below these socket members 18^a the bosom band *b* is provided with a series of expansible headed studs 20^a precisely like the studs 20 but projecting oppositely therefrom, that is projecting from the face 12 of the bosom band *b*. The studs 20 of the bosom band *a* are adapted to be engaged by the sockets 18^a of the bosom band *b* when one face of the shirt is outward, and when the shirt is reversed, then the studs 20^a are adapted to engage the sockets 18.

It will be seen that these imitation buttons 19 or 19^a and the corresponding sockets and studs are so disposed that, in a man's shirt, the left breast of the shirt always overlaps the margin of the right breast of the shirt. In a woman's shirtwaist, however, the reverse is the case, that is in a woman's shirtwaist the right breast of the shirtwaist overlaps the margin of the left breast of the shirtwaist, and when my invention is applied to shirtwaists, as will be obvious from Figure 13, the right breast of the shirtwaist always overlaps the margin of the left breast of the shirtwaist. The body of the shirt, shirtwaist or blouse may be provided with pockets P sewed to the opposite faces of the shirt body so that a pocket will be on the outside of the garment whether it be worn outside in or inside out.

It is necessary, in order to secure the proper reversal of the shirt, where a detachable collar is worn, that the neck band should also be reversible, as otherwise the dirty neck band would be liable to be exposed. To this end, I have provided the

folding neck band shown in detail in Figures 9 to 12. This neck band is formed of three or more parts, namely a neck band proper, a protector or folding flap, and a connecting strip or hinge between the folding flap and the neck band proper. The neck band proper is formed of two layers or plies of material designated 21, and attached to the material of the shirt at the collar thereof by stitching 22. This neck band is, of course, formed with a button hole 23 at its middle and button holes 24 at its ends for the reception of the usual collar button. Extending between the two plies of material 21 and projecting at the outer edge of the neck band proper formed of these two plies is a strip of fabric 25, and attached to this strip is a longitudinally folded strip of material designated 26, which forms the protector or folding flap previously referred to. This is adapted to fold over upon one face or the other of the neck band proper, and the strip 25 forms a hinge for the flap or protector. This flap or protector 26 is formed at its ends and at its middle with button holes 27 and 28 respectively adapted to register with the button holes 23 and 24. It will be obvious that when this shirt is turned so as to present one face outside, the flap or protector 26 will be turned over upon one face of the neck band 21 and that when the shirt is reversed, this flap or protector will be turned over upon the other face of the neck band so that the collar band will always present a clean surface both exteriorly and interiorly when the shirt is turned outside in or inside out.

Where cuffs are detachable from the shirt, blouse, or shirtwaist, a cuff band of exactly the same character may be applied to the wristband, as will be obvious.

In Figures 13 and 14 I have shown my invention applied to a ladies shirtwaist. In this form of my invention, the body of the shirtwaist is formed of a certain material. Attached to the margin on the right and left sides of the shirtwaist are the strips of material 29 and 29ª which may extend down the entire front of the shirtwaist and are illustrated as being free at their edges remote from the edge of the body of the shirtwaist. Also attached along one margin and at its ends to the collar portion and waistline portion of the shirtwaist and overlying the strips 29 and 29ª are the revers or strips 30 and 30ª of fabric, preferably having a different character from the fabric of which the body of the shirtwaist is formed. These strips 29 and 29ª, 30 and 30ª constitute and are the equivalent of the bosom bands *a* and *b* in Figures 1, 2, 5 and 6. Extending through one margin of one side or flap of the shirtwaist, that is extending through the strips 29 and 30, are a plurality of button holes 31, as for instance three button holes, and extending through the flaps 29ª and 30ª and the material at the margin of the side or flap B of the shirtwaist are a plurality of button holes 31ª which are in staggered relation to the button holes 31. Coacting with the button holes 31 and disposed upon the flap B are a plurality of buttons 32. Disposed upon the margin of the flap A and facing away from the buttons 32 and coacting with the button holes 31ª are a plurality of buttons 32ª. When the shirtwaist is turned so that the revers 30 and 30ª show, the buttons 32 are concealed and the buttons 32ª pass through the button holes 31ª. Of course, the buttons 32 and 32ª and the button holes 31 and 31ª may extend up the entire length of the front of the shirtwaist, but I have only shown them extending partly up the front of the shirtwaist so that the upper portion of the shirtwaist may be turned back at the neck. Here, again, I do not wish to be limited to buttons, as snap fasteners might be used in place of the buttons.

The collar of the shirtwaist is illustrated as formed so as to button up around the neck for a certain distance, if desired, and then the collar folded downward over this buttoned up portion. I do not wish to be limited to this form of collar for the shirtwaist, nor to the use of an attached collar, or to any particular style of collar, but where a collar of this character is used, it is necessary that it too should be capable of buttoning up properly whether the shirtwaist be reversed or not, and to this end one end of the collar of the shirtwaist is shown as formed with a plurality of button holes 33, while the opposite margin or end of the collar is formed upon one face with buttons 34 and upon the other face with buttons 34ª. Thus the collar will button up properly no matter which face of the shirtwaist is exposed. The cuffs of the shirtwaist are faced upon one side with a strip of the same material of which the revers 30 and 30ª are made, and the seam of the cuff or wrist portion is shown as provided with a plurality of buttons 36 upon one face of the wrist portion and a plurality of buttons 36ª disposed opposite the buttons 36 upon the other face of the wrist band. Thus the wrist portions will present the same appearance whether they are turned out or in. I merely show this as illustrative of the manner in which the shirtwaist may be finished in order to make it reversible and in order for it to present an attractive appearance when reversed. It is obvious that this arrangement of buttons and button holes both as regards the collar and as regards the cuffs or wrist portions may be changed without departing in any way from the spirit of my invention. In Figure 15 is illustrated a boy's blouse constructed in ac-

cordance with this invention as far as regards the means for closing the front of the blouse, the figure being designed to illustrate that this means may be used on a boy's blouse.

In Figures 16, 17 and 18 I show a sleeve such as may be used with the shirt illustrated in Figure 1 or with a blouse or shirtwaist having a foldable and reversible cuff. The sleeve, which is designated C, has applied to it the cuff c (see Figure 16) which is foldable along the lines c^3—c^3 to provide a portion c' and a portion c^2, the portion c' being also folded over upon the portion c^2. The portion c^2 adjacent its ends is provided with the button holes 37, and the portion c' is formed on one end with a button hole 38 adapted to register with the button holes 37 and at its opposite end with two permanently attached buttons 39 and 39^a projecting in opposite directions. When the portion c' is folded over upon the interior of the portion c^2, the button 39 will pass through all the button holes and hold the cuff in its folded position. When the cuff is reversely folded, the button 39^a will pass through all the button holes. The advantage of this particular manner of buttoning the cuff is that the buttons are attached permanently to the blouse or shirt and are never lost, but are washed right with the garment and are always in position for use, while at the same time the cuff may be folded in the usual manner of a soft folding cuff.

As before stated, while I have particularly described and illustrated my invention as applied to a shirt, I have also illustrated a shirtwaist constructed in accordance with my invention, and it is obvious that the same construction may be applied to a boy's blouse or to a blouse of any character. It is obvious also that the particular style of shirtwaist and shirt which I have shown is merely illustrative and that my invention may be applied to shirts, shirtwaists and blouses of various styles. My invention practically doubles the life of a shirt or shirtwaist, is obviously economical, and provides a very simple, practical and thoroughly satisfactory shirt or shirtwaist of particular convenience either for daily use or in emergencies. The invention is not necessarily limited to shirts and shirtwaists having attached cuffs, but may also be used with detached cuffs, and it is obvious that the shirt or shirtwaist may be either formed with attached collars or with detached collars, as desired. The shirt or shirtwaist may be made either of material with both surfaces similar or of material having different faces. The shirt or shirtwaist is put on and buttoned up in the usual manner, the inner bosom band buttons or button holes or fasteners being invisible. When the outer face of the shirt or shirtwaist becomes soiled, the entire shirt or shirtwaist is reversed, the sleeves and cuffs and the collar and neck band are also turned inside out, and what was before the outside of the shirt now becomes the inside, and the shirt or shirtwaist thus presents a fresh and clean appearance.

I claim:—

1. In a reversible shirt or like garment, a reversible bosom having inner and outer sets of coacting fastening devices placed along both margins of the bosom and disposed in alternate relation, one set coacting to fasten a garment when one surface thereof is exposed and the other set coacting to fasten the garment when the other surface is exposed, the fastening devices on one face of the garment being staggered with relation to the fastening devices on the opposite face of the garment whereby to conceal one set of fastening devices when the other set is in use.

2. In a reversible shirt or the like, a reversible bosom open at the front, one margin of the bosom having alternately disposed fastening members having heads and openings to receive the heads of like fastening members all arranged in substantial alignment, the headed fastening members facing in one direction, the opposite margin of the bosom having a coacting set of alternate headed fastening members and head receiving openings arranged in substantial alignment, the headed members facing in the opposite direction from the first named headed members and the headed members of one margin being disposed to engage with the openings of the other margin of the garment.

3. In a reversible shirt or the like, a reversible bosom open at the front, one margin of the bosom having alternately disposed snap fastening studs and sockets, the sockets being provided on one face of the bosom with ornamental heads, the studs projecting in a direction away from said heads, the opposite margin of the front having alternately arranged snap fastening studs and sockets, the sockets having heads projecting away from the studs, the sockets of one margin coacting with the studs of the other margin when the margins of the front are overlapped and either face of the garment is turned outside.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

CHARLES M. STEINMETZ.