VENTILATED UNITARY COVERALL GARMENT

FIG. 5.

FIG. 6.

FIG. 7.

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ATTORNEYS.
VENTILATED UNITARY COVERALL GARMENT

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A unitary coverall garment comprising a jacket portion and a trouser portion, the trouser portion having a lowerable seat concealed by the jacket portion and ventilation passages from lower hem to collar portion of the jacket portion and pockets formed in the jacket portion to permit the wearer to sit with tools in said pockets without sitting on said tools.

This invention relates to a unitary coverall garment having a lowerable seat portion and internal ventilating means.

As used herein, the term “coverall” denotes a garment having a torso covering portion, a trouser portion and sleeves, the various portions being united. Shortening of the legs of the trousers or shortening the sleeves to any practicable extent does not avoid the term “coverall” as used herein.

It is an object of this invention to provide a coverall which includes a readily lowerable and restorable seat portion, movable and replaceable without resort to buttons, zippers or other fasteners.

It is a further object of this invention to provide in a garment aforesaid a skirt portion of the torso covering portion which will overlie and conceal the seat.

It is a further object of this invention to provide in a coverall as aforesaid pockets formed in the skirt portion aforesaid, which pockets are so located that elongated objects placed therein will remain in upright position when the wearer is seated and will not interfere with the seating.

It is a further object of this invention to provide in a coverall as aforesaid means for ventilating the interior of the torso covering portion.

The above and other objects will be made clear in the following detailed description taken in connection with the annexed drawings, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view quartering from the right illustrating the general appearance of the improved coverall.

FIGURE 2 is a view similar to FIGURE 1, but from the left, with a portion cut away to illustrate the seat portion.

FIGURE 3 is a section on the line 3–3 of FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 4 is a section on the line 4–4 of FIGURE 3.

FIGURE 5 is a view similar to FIGURE 2, showing an alternative arrangement of the seat portion.

FIGURE 6 is a section on the line 6–6 of FIGURE 5.

FIGURE 7 is a side elevation showing the disposition of elongated tools in the pockets of the coverall.

In these days coveralls, as herein defined, form part of the human wardrobe for both sexes virtually from the cradle to the grave and while certain aspects of the present invention have particular utility so far as the working adult is concerned, other features are applicable to all ages and both sexes.

Referring now to FIGURE 1, there is shown a coverall garment generally designated by the numeral 10. This garment is made up of a torso covering portion 12, sleeves 14 and trousers 16. The portion 12 is belted at 18 and has a skirt portion 20 to which are secured conventional pockets 22. It is to be noted that while the pockets 22 are themselves conventional, their location is neither that of conventional coat pockets, such as are found in ordinary suit coats nor are they located in the manner of hip pockets in the ordinary trousers. The advantages of these particular pockets and their location will be discussed in detail hereinafter.

In FIGURE 2, the portion 12 has been cut away above the belt 18 to eliminate the skirt portion 20 and reveal the seat portion 24 in the trousers 16. In FIGURE 2, the observer sees “through” the garment and it is clear that the front 25 of the garment is closed by a conventional zipper seam 26. At each side of the seam 26 is a loop 28 sewed to the front 25 of the torso covering portion.

Through each of the loops 28 passes a strip of elastic webbing 30 and each of the webs 30 is detachably secured by conventional means to the front 25 of the torso covering portion. The opposite ends of each web 30 is secured by conventional means such as a button 34 to the upper outer corner of the seat portion 24.

As shown in FIGURE 1, under normal conditions, the skirt portion completely covers the structure just described.

The strips of webbing 30 are made detachable from the garment as a whole, since such webbing is adversely affected by laundering and, in any event, may be expected to lose its elasticity long before the garment as a whole is worn out. Being detachable, they are equally easily replaceable. So far as the gay to day use of the garment is concerned, however, detachability is not a part of the function, though the elasticity contributes rather directly to the drop seat function.

When the garment is in use in the position of FIGURE 1, and it is desired to lower the seat 24, it is necessary to raise the skirt 20 and draw the seat 24 into the desired position through the elasticity of the strips 30, which, after use, restore the seat automatically to normal position, without unfastening anything, as shown in FIGURE 2.

In some cases, waist line tension of any sort may be objectionable and to meet such a situation, a modification shown in FIGURES 5 and 6 has been devised. Wherever possible, the same reference numerals are used in FIGURES 5 and 6, as were used in the preceding FIGURES 1 through 4.

Referring now to FIGURES 5 and 6, the seat 24 of the coverall 10 is secured at 34 to strips of elastic webbing 40 which pass through loops 42, with the loops 42 being sewed to the torso portion of the coverall. Strips 44, preferably of elastic or non-elastic fabric, are secured at their free ends 48, adjacent the front and rear of the armpit portion 50 of the coverall to form a sling, from which sling depends a central loop 52 comprising a cloth strip sewed to the sling. A conventional fastener 54 detachably secures strap 40 to loop 52, precisely the same as in FIGURES 1–4.

It is to be observed that even in the case of FIGURES 1–4, and particularly in the case of FIGURES 5 and 6, an air passage is provided under the skirt 20 and up to the armpits 50, thence through the open collar portion 56. This ventilation in a work garment, which, necessarily is of heavy material, is quite important.

Referring now to FIGURES 1 and 7, it will be noted that the pockets 22 are further described. In the conventional side pockets, they are also higher relative to the wearer's pelvis than are conventional hip pockets in ordinary trousers. As shown in FIGURE 7, when the pocket contains elongated tool or tools such as the hammer 60, the wearer may be comfortably seated without "sitting on" any portion of the tool and the length of the tool is immaterial. So far as an applicant is aware, no such disposition of pockets has heretofore been attempted for any purpose whatever.
While certain specific forms have been disclosed herein, it is very clear that considerable modification of these may be made, particularly to adapt the garment to a wide range of sizes and ages and to the two sexes. For example, it is utterly immaterial whether the several elastic straps be secured to the garment by buttons, snaps, clasps or buckles, and where adjustment is necessary or desirable, any conventional buckle or clasp may be used. It is not intended, therefore, to limit this invention to the precise details disclosed herein.

What is claimed is:

1. A unitary overall garment comprising a trouser portion including a waist band, a shirt portion joined thereto along the front portion of said waist band, said trouser portion having a free swinging flap forming a seat portion, said shirt portion having an integral skirt loosely overhanging said flap; an elastic strip secured to each upper and outer extremity of said flap, a loop attached to each side of the interior of said garment substantially at the level of said waist band at a point outwardly spaced from said outer extremities of said flap, said strips being constrained by passing through said loops and being attached to the interior of said garment at points remote from said loops, wherein said strips slope forwardly, outwardly and upwardly between their juncture with said flap and said loops.

2. The garment of claim 1, in which said strips are separately joined to said garment at the front and adjacent the center of the belt line.

3. A unitary overall garment comprising a trouser portion including a waistband, a shirt portion joined thereto along the front portion of said waist band, said trouser portion having a free swinging flap defining a seat portion, said shirt portion having an integral skirt loosely overhanging said flap; elastic strips secured to the upper and outer extremities of said flap and being joined to the interior of said garment at points remote from said flap, said strips being arranged to slope forwardly, outwardly and upwardly from their juncture with said flap, said garment including guide loops attached to the interior at the sides of the waist line outwardly spaced from the outer extremities of said flap and supporting loops attached to the interior at the lower portion of each arm hole, said strips passing through said guide loops and being attached to said supporting loops.

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