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L. PRITZKER
COMBINATION GARMENT
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2,617,106

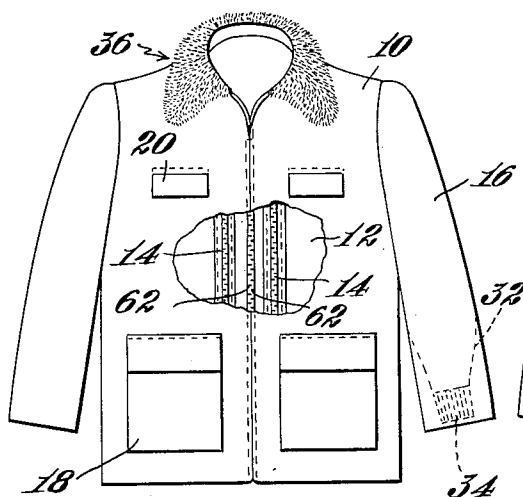


Fig. 1

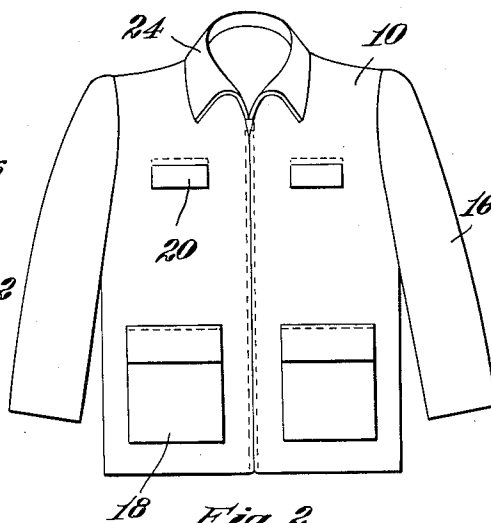


Fig. 2

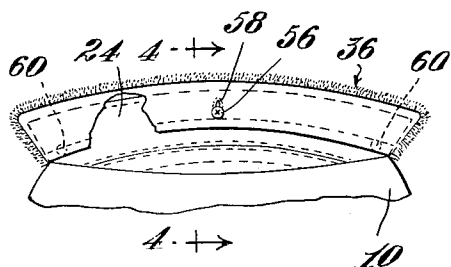


Fig. 3

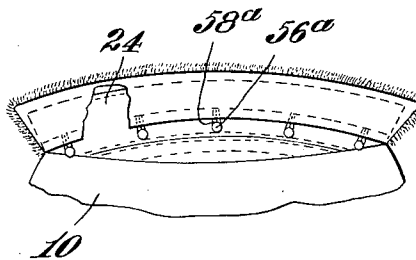


Fig. 7

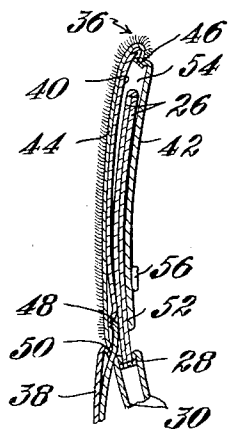


Fig. 4

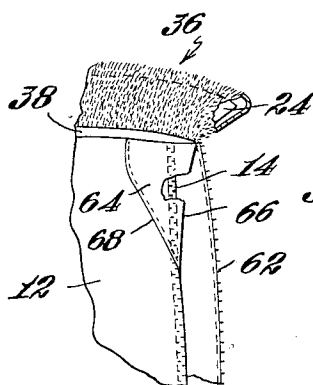


Fig. 6

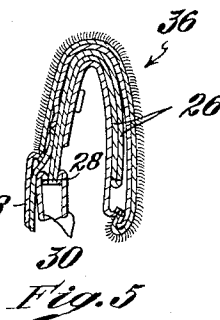


Fig. 5

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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COMBINATION GARMENT

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1. Claim. (Cl. 2—97)

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This invention relates in combination garments of the kind in which there is an outer garment and an independent cold-weather lining which may be assembled with the outer garment for adding warmth thereto during rigorous weather, or removed therefrom when the weather ameliorates.

The principal objects of the invention are to provide for complete winterization of a garment normally suitable for mild weather, such as spring and fall, in which a winter lining is used for the winterization of the outer garment of such design as to be easily and readily inserted and removed therefrom, and which when assembled with the outer garment, will supply the added warmth desired both in the body portion thereof and around the neck without detracting from the appearance of the garment or imparting bulkiness thereto.

As herein illustrated, the garment has an outer part suitable for conventional wear, and an inner part constituting a cold-weather lining for the outer part, which may be worn within the outer garment or not, as desired. The outer part has a dress or cloth collar of conventional design surrounding the neck opening, which normally rises from the neckband of the garment and is folded back thereon. This collar has substantially no utilitarian purpose, being very largely an ornamental adjunct. During cold weather, it is desirable to have a muffler type collar which may be drawn about the neck for warmth and also to impart to the garment the appearance of warmth, snugness and comfort. Accordingly, as herein illustrated, the lining part has around its neck opening a great-collar or fur-faced collar of ample proportions, which when the lining is inserted into the outer part, rises from the neckband of the lining upwardly through the neck opening of the outer part and is folded back over the outer or dress collar. It is undesirable to have two independent collars, particularly when one or both of the collars are folded upwardly about the neck, for they would impart an unfinished appearance to the garment. Accordingly, the great-collar has front and back panels between which is a pocket, access to which may be had through a bottom opening near the bottom of the collar at its junction with the neckband at the back side, into which may be inserted the outer or dress collar so that the latter is completely concealed therein and gives the appearance of a single collar. Suitable fastening means in the form of buttons, snaps or other means is provided on the back side of the

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dress collar and the back panel of the great-collar for holding the collars in nesting engagement.

The invention will now be described in greater detail with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of the completely winterized garment with the winter lining inserted therein, showing the great-collar or fur-faced collar surrounding the neck opening;

Fig. 2 is a corresponding front elevation of the garment with the winter lining removed, showing a conventional dress collar around the neck opening;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary portion of the back of the garment at the neck opening, with the winter lining inserted therein, showing the great-collar raised with the dress collar concealed within it;

Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 shows the combined collars folded as would normally be positioned when the garment is worn;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary front view of the combined outer and inner parts with the garment opened up to show the structure from about chest height upwardly to the neck opening; and

Fig. 7 is a view corresponding to Fig. 3, showing an alternative way of attaching the dress collar within the great-collar.

The combination garment comprises an outer part 10 suitable for exposure to the elements and at the same time, to afford a dressy appearance, for example, wind-breaking and water-repellent cloth or gabardine, and an inner independent winter lining 12 for adding warmth to the outer garment during cold weather, the inner and outer parts being assembled and held together by conventional slide fasteners 14—14 (Fig. 1). While slide fasteners are illustrated because of their convenience and non-gapping joining of the parts, it is evident that any other suitable means may be employed, for example snap fasteners and/or buttons.

The outer garment or part 10 has conventional straight sleeves 16, patch pockets 18, breast pockets 20 and a dress collar 24 which as illustrated, forms no more than an ornamental finish around the neck opening having very little utility as far as affording warmth or protection to the neck of the wearer. The collar 24 is comprised of two layers or plies of material 25—26 joined at their upper edge by an inseam to provide a finished edge and at their lower edges to the upper edge of a neckband consisting of double plies 30

between the upper edges of which the lower edges of the plies 26 are placed and joined thereto by a seam 28.

The inner part or winter lining 12 has a body portion which is coextensive with that of the outer garment, preferably being comprised of a quilted material to give maximum warmth for a given weight and has full-length sleeves 32 terminating at their extremities in knitted wristlets 34. Around the neck opening of the lining is a great-collar 36 which is of such ample proportions that when the lining is inserted in the outer garment, the great-collar rises from the neckband 38 by which it is attached to the lining, upwardly through the neck opening of the outer garment and is folded rearwardly over the outer or dress collar, completely concealing the same. The great-collar has front and rear panels 40 and 42 and on the front panel there is secured a fur facing 44, or any other suitable warmth-giving facing acceptable for contact with the neck and face of the wearer. The upper edges of the front panel and rear panel, together with the fur facing, are joined by a seam 46 and the lower edge of the front panel and the lower edge of the fur facing are joined respectively to the front and rear layers of the neckband 38 by seams 48 and 50. The lower edge 52 of the rear panel 42 is left unattached, thereby affording access to a space or pocket 54 between the front and rear panels in which may be positioned and completely concealed, the dress collar 24. When the lining is placed in the outer garment, the dress collar 24 is inserted in the pocket 54 and is held therein by one or more fastening members. At the back, that is midway between the ends of the collar, a button 56 is fastened to the back side of the dress collar 24 and is inserted through a buttonhole 58 made in the rear panel 42 of the great-collar. Additional fastening means in the form of snaps 60—60 are fastened to the dress collar and great-collar near their opposite ends, the component parts of the snap fasteners being sewn respectively to the back side of the dress collar and the inside of the back panel of the great-collar. Alternative fastening means is shown in Fig. 7 wherein a plurality of buttons 56a are made fast to the outside of the rear panel of the dress collar, and a corresponding number of loops 58a are sewed to the inside of the back panel of the great-collar for engagement with the buttons 56a.

The edges of the outer garment at the front opening are releasably secured in closed positions by a conventional slide fastener, the component parts 62—62 of which are made fast to the edges of the garment. The lining is secured within the outer garment by the slide fasteners 14—14 heretofore mentioned at opposite sides of the front opening of the garment, and spaced inwardly therefrom. The component parts of the slide fasteners 14—14 are fastened respectively to the inside of the outer garment, inwardly and parallel to the slide fastener components 62—62 at those edges and to the edges of the lining, as illustrated in Fig. 6. These slide fastener components 14—14 are parallel with the slide fastener components 62—62 from the lower edge of the garment all the way up to the neckband.

The outer or great-collar, which is fast to the lining and within which the inner or dress collar is housed, must be longer circumferentially than the dress collar. Accordingly, the body of the lining below the neckband which terminates in-

wardly of the edges of the outer garment, must be extended laterally outward so as to be substantially coterminous with the great-collar at the neckband. To provide for this and to afford a finished appearance at the neck opening, particularly when the closure fastener is not raised all the way to the top, a facing 64 of material corresponding to that of the outer garment, is sewn to the lining at each side in the form of a lapel, the lower apex of which starts at about the breast line, that is at about the bottom of the arm scye, and which has an outwardly diverging edge 66 originating at the outer edge of the lining and extending outwardly toward the outer edge of the outer garment, and an inner diverging edge 68 originating at the same point and extending inwardly sufficiently to extend part way around the sides of the neck. The edge 66 converges with the edge of the outer garment at about the base of the great-collar, and the latter forms a continuation thereof as illustrated in Fig. 6. Accordingly, when the lining is inserted and the garment is not completely closed, the panels 64 will be exposed and will appear to be lapels.

It should be understood that the present disclosure is for the purpose of illustration only and that this invention includes all modifications and equivalents which fall within the scope of the appended claim.

I claim:

In a combination garment, an outer part having a collar about the neck opening and component parts of a closure fastener attached to the edges of its front opening, an inner part having a collar about the neck opening in which is a pocket, entrance to which may be had at the base of said collar at the rear side thereof, within which the collar of the outer part may be inserted and concealed when the parts are assembled, said second collar being peripherally longer and transversely wider than the first collar, the edges at the front opening of the inner part being substantially parallel to those of the outer part, but spaced inwardly thereof at least throughout the lower part of the garment up to about the breast line, fastening elements situated parallel to and spaced inwardly from the closure fastener elements of the outer part, corresponding fastener elements along the edges of the inner part for engagement with the fastener elements on the inside of the outer parts, and a panel secured to the inner part at each side near the neck, each panel originating substantially at the breast line, and having upwardly diverging edges, the outer edge merging with the outer edge of the outer part at about the base of the second collar, and the inner edge reaching approximately to midway between an end of the neckband and the mid-portion thereof.

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