

M. & E. H. SLOTKOVITZ.
 WAIST.
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 30, 1912.

1,042,045.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.

Fig. 1.

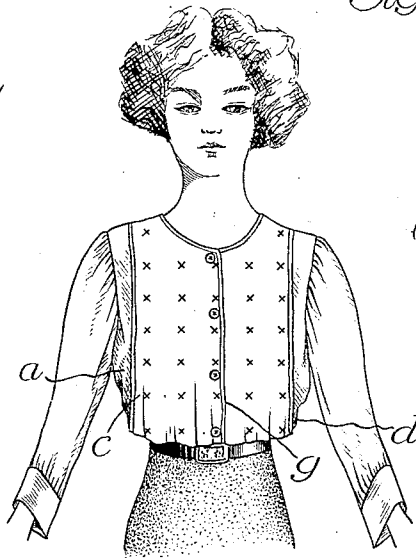


Fig. 2.

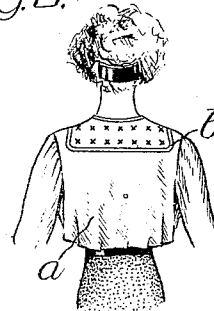


Fig. 4.

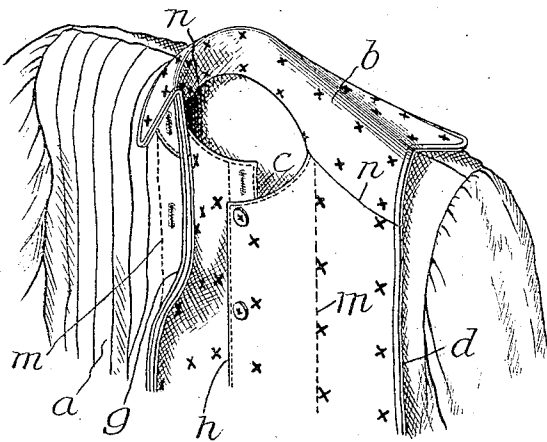


Fig. 3.

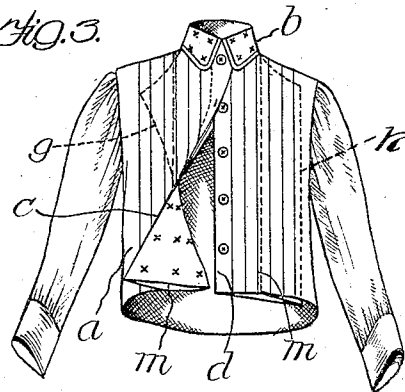
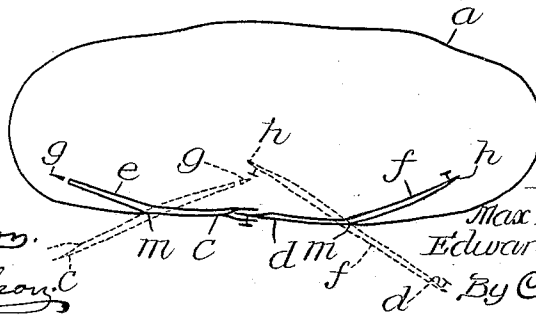


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
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 attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX SLOTKOVITZ AND EDWARD H. SLOTKOVITZ, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WAIST.

1,042,045.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MAX SLOTKOVITZ and EDWARD H. SLOTKOVITZ, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Waists, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to waists, more particularly for women's wear, and the object of the invention is to provide a convertible waist, such that either of two surfaces may be exposed at the front of the garment, thus giving the wearer a choice of waist fronts in a single garment.

We accomplish our object by constructing the waist in the manner shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figures 1 and 2 are front and back views respectively showing the garment in use. Fig. 3 is a front view of the garment showing the same in what we shall term "normal" condition as distinguished from the "changed" or "converted" condition shown in Figs. 1 and 2. A portion of one side of the lower part of the garment is turned back to better reveal the arrangement of the facings. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the upper portion of the garment, and Fig. 5 is practically a diagrammatic view taken on a horizontal plane through the body of the garment. The full lines show the normal position of the parts and the dotted lines indicate the manner of changing to the converted condition.

The same reference characters denote like parts in the several views.

When the waist is in normal condition, shown at the upper and right portions of Fig. 3, it is to all intents and purposes an ordinary waist having a double standing collar. The collar is a part of the waist and may be used with a bow or four-in-hand tie, or otherwise as desired. The front of the waist may be plain, plaited or embroidered, the present illustrations showing the normal front to be plaited. The garment opens in front as shown, preferably along a central vertical line where buttons and buttonholes or other fastening devices are provided for holding the meeting edges together.

Let *a* indicate the body of the garment, *b* the collar thereof and let *c* and *d* indicate the outer meeting edges. Secured to the inside of the garment, and facing inwardly, are two internal facings *e* and *f*, the outer

edges of said facings coinciding with the outer edges *c* and *d*. In this, the preferred form, the inner edges *g* and *h* of the facings are parallel to the edges *c* and *d*, and the width of the facings is such that the inner edges will lie in line with a point located somewhere between the point of the shoulder and the side of the neck of the wearer. The front of the waist is adapted to be folded back along the vertical lines of stitching *m* to convert the waist from the normal position shown in Fig. 3 to the changed position shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Between the lines *c* and *m*, and *d* and *m*, the facings *e* and *f* may be either tacked down or free from the body of the waist, the latter construction being indicated in the drawings. In fact, it is not absolutely essential that said facings between said lines be anything more than the reverse side of the fabric of which the garment front is formed, although ordinarily said facings will be added pieces of fabric of the same or different material, and in the most attractive construction said facings will consist of added pieces of material of the full width between the lines *c* and *g* and *d* and *h*. This is the construction shown in the drawings.

From the lines *m* to the inner edges *g* and *h* the facings will be free from the body of the garment so that they may be swung from the position shown in full lines in Fig. 5 to the position shown in dotted lines, Fig. 5, and to the position shown in Fig. 1. The upper edges of the free portions of the facings are shaped comparatively low and this accomplishes two advantageous results; first, it reduces the amount of material near the top of the shoulder when the waist is in normal condition, and second, it gives a comparatively low cut neck when the garment is in converted condition, thus giving a marked contrast to the different forms which the garment may assume. The median line of each facing which is ordinarily approximately coincident with the lines of stitching *m*, meets the base line *n* of the collar at a point three or four inches from the end thereof, as best illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4. Thus, practically the entire free portion of each facing is free from the collar, but the remainder of the facing is attached to and preferably forms a single piece of material with the exposed portion of the collar. The result is that when the garment is in converted condition the collar

will lie flat upon the shoulders of the wearer, and will be held down smooth over the shoulders by that portion of the facing which lies between the lines *m* and *d*, and *m* and *c*. The advantage in constructing the exposed portion of the collar of a single piece of material with the facings will be evident by referring to the drawings, especially Figs. 1 and 2. The double standing collar becomes converted into a sailor collar, the collar and waist front forming a continuous piece of fabric, although the collar and facings may obviously be of different material or different pieces of the same material without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In use, let it be assumed that the garment is being worn adjusted to the condition shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and that it is desired to convert it to the condition shown in Fig. 3. It is merely necessary after removing the belt and unfastening the garment in front, to tuck the edges *g* and *h* back inside of the garment and bring the edges *c* and *d* together and fasten them, the collar in the meantime being brought to standing position, shown in Fig. 3. The garment will then appear as an ordinary shirt waist with attached standing collar. There is nothing about the garment at any time when in use to indicate its convertibility, and under neither condition of wear does the form or appearance of the garment depart in any respect from the standard form, to which it is for the time being, converted.

Having thus described our invention,

what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A waist, opening in front and having a facing normally on the inside of the garment, a portion of said facing forming a vertical strip free from the body of the waist, and the waist also having a collar which, when the waist is in normal condition forms a standing collar, the free portion of said facing being shaped at its upper edge to fit low on the throat of the wearer when said facing is exposed, whereby said upper edge of the free portion will fall short of the shoulder when turned inside.

2. A waist, opening in front, and having a standing collar, the waist also having two internal facings, one on each side of the waist opening, each facing forming a vertical strip, a portion whereof is free from the body of the garment, said facings being adapted to be turned to face outwardly and the upper edge of the free portion of said facing meeting the base line of the collar at a point several inches from the end of said base line, whereby said upper edge will form a throat line when the facing is exposed and the collar turned back.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names in the presence of two witnesses.

MAX SLOTKOVITZ.
EDWARD H. SLOTKOVITZ.

Witnesses:

HOWARD M. COX,
MAX S. ROSENZWEIG.