Oct. 3, 1939. S. V. MÜLLER 2,174,831

REVERSIBLE COAT

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FIG. 1.

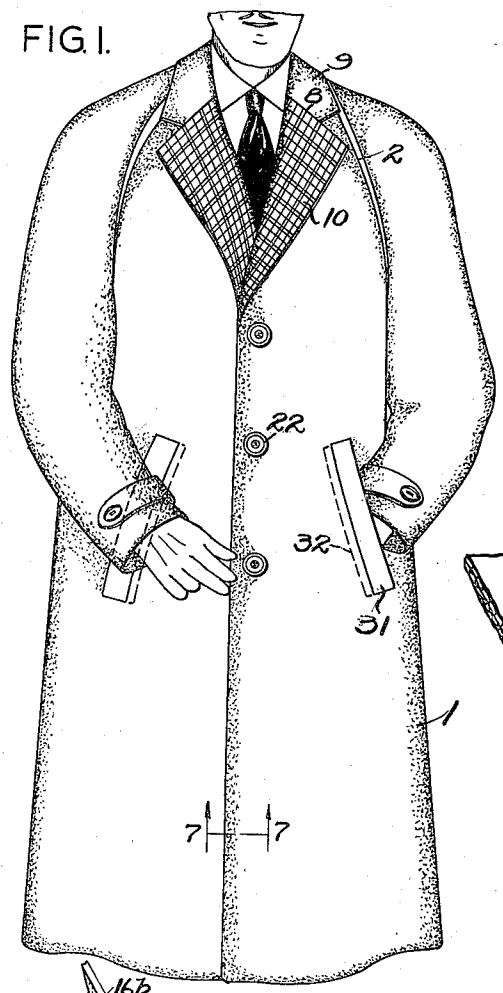


FIG. 3.

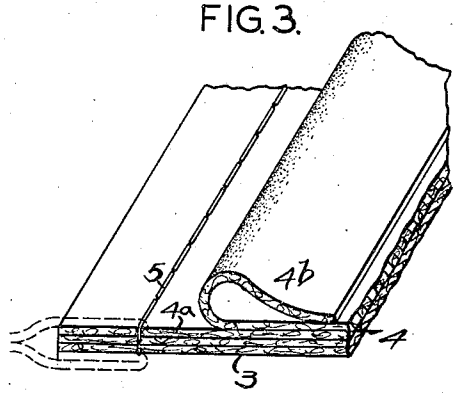


FIG. 4.

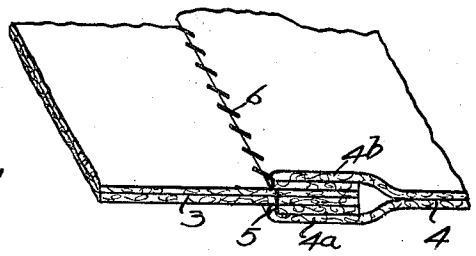


FIG. 5.

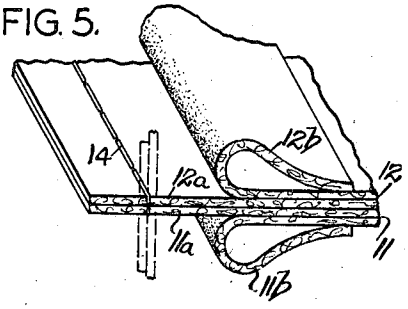


FIG. 6.

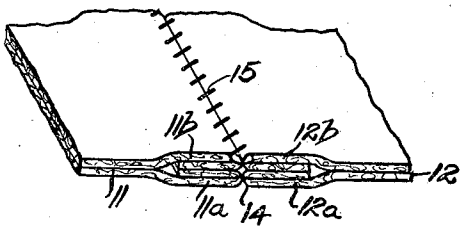
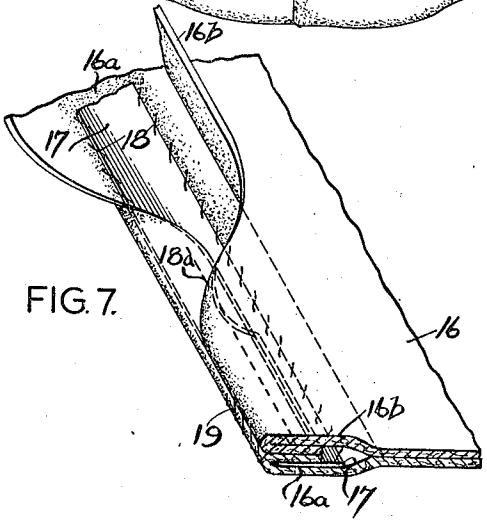


FIG. 7.



INVENTOR.
Stephen V. Müller
BY
Grace & Davis
ATTORNEY.

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FIG. 2.

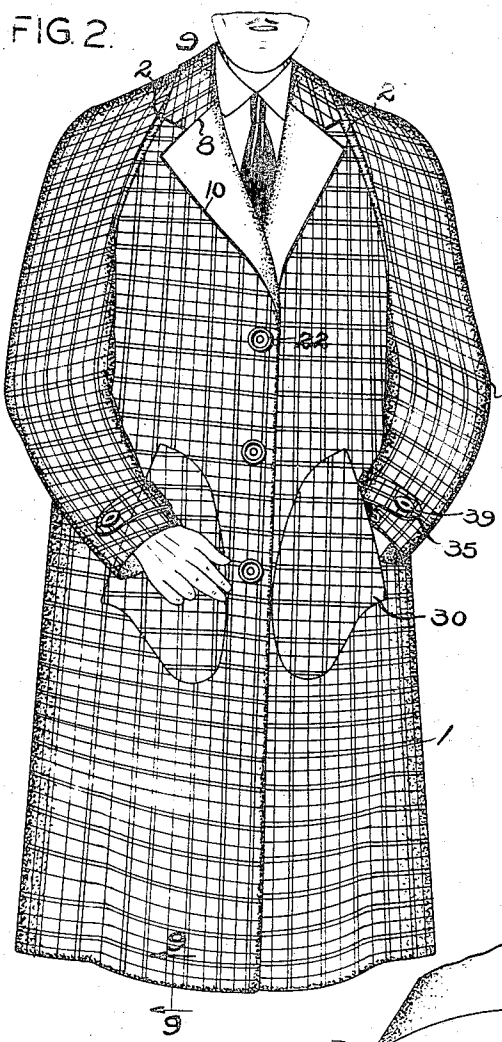


FIG. 8.

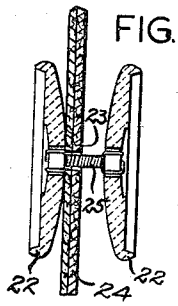


FIG. 9.

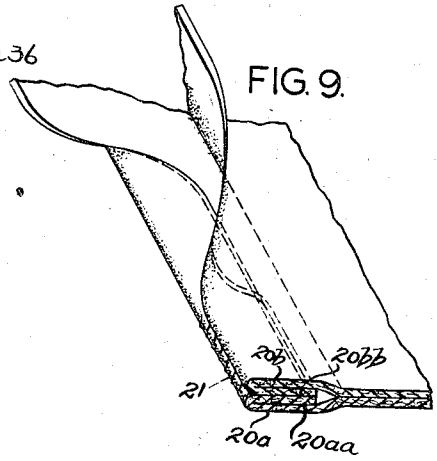
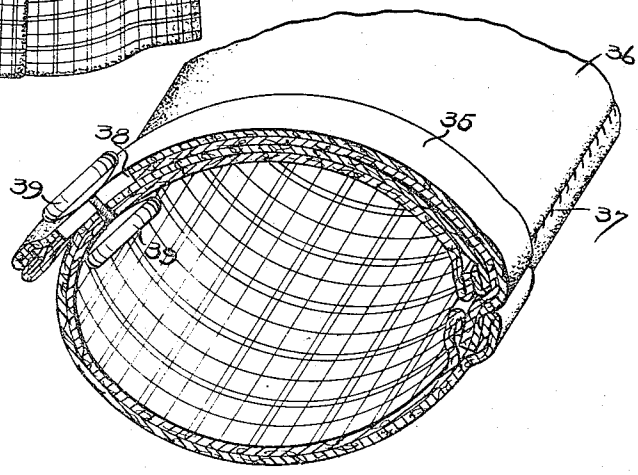


FIG. 10.



INVENTOR.
Stephen V. Müller

BY

ATTORNEY.

Patented Oct. 3, 1939

2,174,831

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,174,831

REVERSIBLE COAT

Stephen V. Müller, Detroit, Mich.

Application October 25, 1937, Serial No. 170,830

3 Claims. (Cl. 2—275)

This invention relates to improvements in reversible coats, and refers more particularly to reversible coats made of double faced goods by which I mean a composite material consisting of two layers of material woven together by threads which do not constitute either the warp or weave of either, which goods are commonly known in the trade as "faced" or "fancy back" cloth.

It is an object of the invention to provide a reversible coat wherein all the seams and edges are so finished that they present an equally neat appearance whichever side of the coat is worn outwards, and wherein the garment is made of a single thickness of cloth.

Another object of the invention is to provide such a reversible coat having a reversible strap around each sleeve which may be exposed to view whichever way the coat is worn, or which may be concealed within the sleeve whereby the appearance of a plain unstrapped sleeve is presented.

A further object of the invention is to provide such a reversible coat wherein one side of the coat presents a dress appearance, and the other side is adapted for sports wear.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide a reversible coat wherein all linings are dispensed with so that the entire material outlay lies in the cloth itself, thereby reducing the cost of production.

Having thus briefly stated some of the major objects and advantages of the invention, I will now proceed to describe an embodiment thereof with the aid of the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 illustrates the garment worn exposing one side, and

Figure 2 illustrates the same garment with the other side exposed to view after it has been turned inside out.

Figure 3 is an enlarged perspective view showing the first operation when making a shoulder seam, and

Figure 4 shows the completion of the same seam.

Figure 5 is an enlarged perspective view showing the first operation when such seams as the collar or side seams, and

Figure 6 shows the completion of these seams.

Figure 7 is an enlarged perspective view showing the finishing of the vertical edges of the coat, the front sectional portion of this view depicting an enlarged section of the exposed edge of the coat on the line 7—7 of Figure 1.

Figure 8 is an enlarged sectional view showing the mounting of the buttons.

Figure 9 is an enlarged perspective view showing the finishing of the bottom edge of the coat and the sleeves; the front sectional portion of this view shows an enlarged section on the line 9—9 of Figure 2.

Figure 10 is an enlarged detail also in perspective showing the mounting of the reversible strap on one of the sleeves.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates my reversible coat, which is made throughout of a single thickness of "faced" or "fancy back" cloth, wherein the appearance of the two sides of the material is usually entirely dissimilar. It may also be remarked that whereas a coat of one style or model is herein shown and described my invention may of course be applied to reversible coats made according to various styles or models.

To produce my reversible coat it is obviously necessary to make seams between two pieces of material, and to finish the edges, so that an equally neat appearance is presented whichever side out the coat is worn.

Figures 3 and 4 show diagrammatically how the shoulder seam 2 is made along which I desire to produce a raised appearance longitudinally on one side of the joint or seam. 3 and 4 denote the two pieces of material to be joined by the seam. One of these pieces 4 I split intermediately of its thickness along its margin adjacent which the seam is to be made. I place the piece of material 3 against one split portion 4*a* of the material 4 with their margins coinciding. I then secure the pieces 3 and 4*a* together by stitching 5. The marginal extremity of the portion 4*a* which is outwardly of the stitching 5 is then folded upon itself so that this marginal extremity and also the coinciding extremity of the material 3 extends inwardly between the split portions 4*a* and 4*b* of the material 4 as shown in Figure 4. The marginal extremity of the split portion 4*b* of the material 4 is then turned in to lie against the adjacent face of the material 3 with its line of fold in alignment with the inward fold of the split portion 4*a*. The split portion 4*b* is then secured by stitching 6 adjacent its fold to the material 3. It will be noted that in this form of seam a triple thickness of the material lies to one side of the stitching 5 and 6.

Figures 5 and 6 show how a joint or seam is made along which a relatively flat appearance is desired as for instance at 8 in Figures 1 and 2 where the collar 9 is attached to the lapels 10. In this instance both pieces of material 11 and 12

are split intermediately of their thickness along their margins which are to be joined to form a seam. One piece 11*a* of the goods 11 and one piece 12*a* of the goods 12 are placed together with their margins coinciding and are secured together as by stitching 14 as shown in Figure 5. The marginal extremities of the pieces or split portions 11*a* and 12*a* are then folded back upon their respective portions. The other split portions 11*b* and 12*b* are then brought together and their marginal extremities are inturned to rest upon the inturned extremities of the split portions 11*a* and 12*a*. The contacting folds of the split portions 11*b* and 12*b* are then sewn by stitching 15. In this form of seam a double thickness of material extends along both sides of the seam and presents a more nearly flat appearance.

In order to provide a neat, finished edge along the vertical margins of the garment, the material 16, shown in Figure 7, is split intermediately of its thickness for a short distance back from its edge. Along the inner side of one split portion 16*a* parallel with and inwardly disposed from its edge I fell a tape 17 by stitching 18 to afford some stiffness and hold the vertical edge flat and straight. The outer extremity of the split portion 16*a* to which the tape is felled is then turned in and sewn or tacked to the tape as indicated at 18*a*. The other split portion 16*b* is then inturned so that its folded edge coincides with the folded edge of the portion 16*a*. Then these two portions 16*a* and 16*b* are suitably sewn together as shown at 19 along their folded margins.

To finish the bottom and the ends of the sleeves I prefer to omit the tape and finish as shown in Figure 9 for the reason that no reinforcement is required to make the downwardly disposed edges of a garment hang properly and if all foreign matter is left out there is less danger of it buckling or becoming wavy around edges which hang substantially downward. The material is therefore split intermediately of its thickness along its edge into two portions 20*a* and 20*b*, these two portions then have their margins inturned as shown at 20*aa* and 20*bb* and the folded margins of the two portions 20*a* and 20*b* are suitably sewn together as indicated at 21.

In order to mount the buttons 22 I provide suitable openings 23 through the material 24 as shown in Figure 8 through which I pass a conventional link 25 having a button on each extremity. Consequently whichever way the coat is worn one set of buttons is in position for use and the other button on each link prevents the one in use from being torn from the material.

From Figures 1 and 2 it will be noted that the pockets 30 are sewn to one side of the coat so that when the garment is worn as shown in Figure 2 these pockets present the appearance of patch pockets, whereas when the coat is reversed, as shown in Figure 1, the pocket cuffs 31 only are visible. In order to render the pockets accessible in the latter case slotted openings 32 are formed through the material beneath the cuffs 31.

Straps 35 are provided around the sleeves 36. The longitudinal seam 37 is split for the width of the strap 35 to permit the latter to be passed back and forth therethrough so that the strap may extend around either face of the sleeve, usually whichever face happens to be outwardly disposed. The inner end of the strap 35 is secured between inturned split portions of the material on one side of the split seam 37. A button 39 is provided on both faces of the sleeve to engage a buttonhole 38 formed through the strap 35 towards its outer extremity. Thus it will be seen that one set of straps upon the sleeves is all that is required, as the straps are reversible with the garment. The edges of the sleeve material where the seam is open for a strap to pass therethrough are preferably finished in the manner shown in Figure 9.

While in the foregoing the preferred embodiment of the invention has been described and shown, it is understood that the construction is susceptible to such alterations and modifications as fall within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. A seam joint comprising two separate pieces of double faced material both of which are split intermediately of their thickness along their margins adjacent which they are to be connected, one split portion of each piece being sewn to the other, the marginal extremities of said split portions outwardly from the sewing being folded to lie within the split material upon the portions of which they form a part, the other split portion of each piece being inturned whereby the two folded edges are contiguous to one another and their marginal extremities each rest upon the marginal extremity of the other split portion of that piece of material, and the two contiguous edges being sewn together.

2. A seam joint comprising the combination set forth in claim 1 wherein the stitching by which the contiguous folded edges are attached to one of the split portions of the other piece of material extend only through one split portion of each piece of material.

3. A seam joint comprising two separate pieces of goods one of which at least consists of double faced material, the latter piece being split intermediately of its thickness along one margin, each split portion being inwardly folded and sewn to the other piece of goods by stitching which extends through the latter and through only one split portion of the double faced material.

STEPHEN V. MÜLLER.