E. REISMAN.

COAT FACING.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 29, 1909.

955,690. **Patented Apr. 19, 1910.**

Fig. 1.

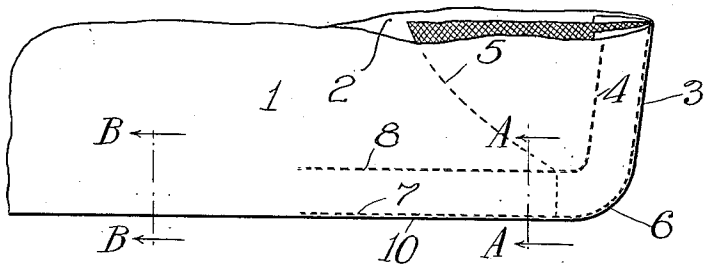


Fig. 2.

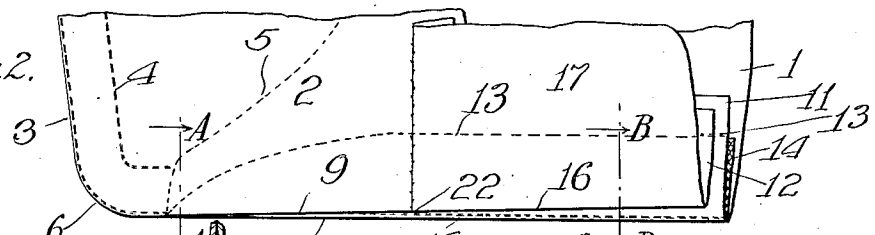


Fig. 3.

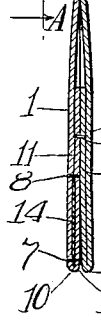


Fig. 4.

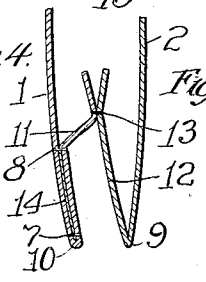


Fig. 5.

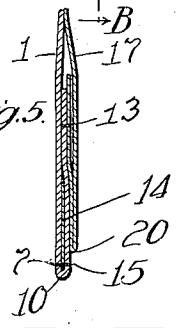


Fig. 6.

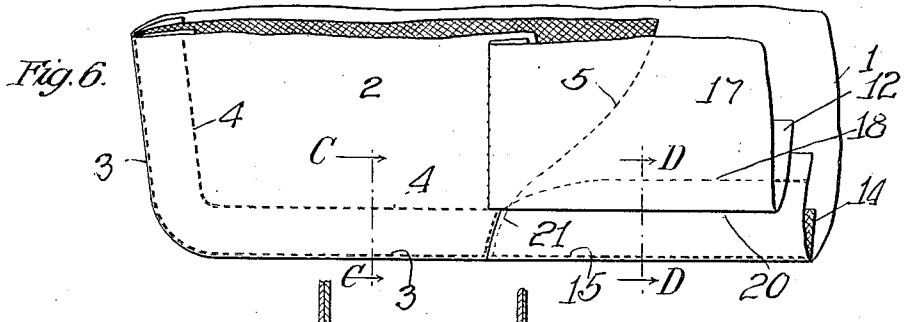


Fig. 7.

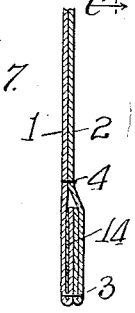
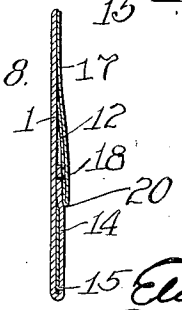


Fig. 8.



Witnesses
H. R. L. White.
R. U. White.

Inventor
Elias Reisman,
By Rummler & Rummler,
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIAS REISMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

COAT-FACING.

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Application filed October 29, 1909. Serial No. 525,368.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIAS REISMAN, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of New York, borough of Bronx, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coat-Facings, of which the following is a specification.

The main object of this invention is to provide an improved arrangement of the facing and lining of a coat or similar garment, at the lower front corners thereof, so as to provide an improved construction wherein the facing and outer layer of the cloth may readily accommodate themselves to differences in the relative stretching or shrinking so that the garment may be pressed so as to be free from the wrinkles which are caused in coats of usual construction by such uneven stretching or shrinking; and to provide an improved construction of this kind which will improve the appearance of the inner side of garments at the part where the lining meets the front facing at the lower edge.

A specific construction embodying this invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary view of the lower front corner of a coat embodying this invention, when viewed from the outside. Fig. 2 is a similar view taken from the inside. Fig. 3 is a section on the line A—A of Fig. 1, showing the normal position of the parts. Fig. 4 is a similar section showing the different layers of cloth separated so as to more clearly illustrate the location of the lines of stitching and the bellows-like connection between the facing and outer layer. Fig. 5 is a section on the line B—B of Figs. 1 and 2, and illustrating the joint between the lining and the outer facing of the coat. Fig. 6 is an inside view corresponding to Fig. 2 of a coat of usual construction. Fig. 7 is a section on the line C—C of Fig. 6, indicating the usual joint between the facing and outer cloth at the lower edge. Fig. 8 is a section on the line D—D of Fig. 6, showing the usual manner of connecting the lining to the outer cloth of the coat at the lower edge.

In the construction shown in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive, the outer layer of cloth 1 is secured to the facing by the lines of stitching 3 and 4, the front edges of both the layer 1 and the facing 2 being turned inward in the usual manner and there being also an interposed layer or interlining of stiffer material 5, the edge of which is indicated by the dotted line designated 5 in Figs. 1 and 2. The lines of stitching 3 and 4 extend through all of the adjacent layers of the cloth and terminate, as indicated in Fig. 2, at a point near that at which the rounding 6 of the lower corner ends. Rows of stitching 7 and 8 form a continuation of the rows of stitching 3 and 4, but extend only through the outer layer of cloth and the marginal part thereof, which is folded inward, as will be seen from a comparison of Figs. 1 and 2. The stitches 7 and 8 terminate adjacent to the rearward edge of the facing. The edge 9 of the fold along the lower edge of the facing 2 is therefore free from the lower edge 10 of the outer cloth throughout the greater part of the width of the facing. The marginal parts 11 and 12 respectively of the outer layer 1 of cloth and the facing 2 are secured together by a line of stitching designated 13 in Fig. 3, which is located a considerable distance above the lower edge of the garment. The position of this line of stitching is designated by the dotted line 13 in Fig. 2, from which it will be seen that it runs out to the lower edge of the garment at about the same point where the row of stitching 3 terminates. A tape 14 reinforces the lower edge 10 of the garment and is secured in position by means of a row of stitching 15 which extends around the lower edge of the garment preferably at the base of the infolded margin of the outer layer so as to be invisible from the outside of the garment.

In the usual construction shown in Figs. 6 to 8 it is impossible to avoid wrinkling at the lower corner of the garment if there is any difference in the shrinkage or stretching of the two layers of cloth. In this construction, the lining is connected to the lower edge of the garment in the same manner as in the construction hereinbefore described, but the line of stitching 18 which connects the inturned marginal parts of the lining and outer layer together ends at the point where the lining meets the facing. It will also be noted that the lower fold 20 of the lining in the usual construction is substantially parallel with the lower edge of the garment throughout and meets the facing at a point above the lower edge of the latter. This forms a joint at 21 which is

unsightly as compared with the corresponding joint at 22 in Fig. 2. The lining at the joint 21 in the usual construction usually has or soon acquires a bunched and unsightly appearance, whereas in the construction shown in Fig. 2, both the lining and facing retain a smooth appearance and any wrinkling resulting from unequal stretching of the goods can readily be ironed out when the garment is pressed.

Although but one specific embodiment of this invention is herein shown and described, it will be seen that some of the details of the construction shown may be altered or omitted, within the scope of the following claims, without departing from the spirit of this invention.

I claim:—

1. In a coat, the combination of an outer layer of cloth, a facing secured to the inner side thereof and connected thereto at the front and lower edges, a lining forming a continuation of said facing, the outer cloth of the coat being turned inward at its lower edge, the lining and facing being also turned inward at their lower edges, and the inturned parts being secured together above the lower edge of the coat so as to leave the lower edges of the outer layer and facing free to adjust themselves relatively of each other to compensate for differences in the stretching or shrinkage thereof.

2. In a coat, the combination of an outer layer of cloth, a facing secured to the inner side thereof and connected thereto at the front and lower edges, a lining forming a continuation of said facing, the outer cloth of the coat being turned inward at its lower edge, the lining and facing being also turned inward at their lower edges, and the inturned parts being secured together above the lower edge of the coat so as to leave the lower edges of the outer layer and facing free to adjust themselves relatively of each other to compensate for differences in the stretching or shrinkage thereof, the lower edge of said facing being substantially flush with the lower edge of the outer cloth, and the lower edge of the lining being located above the lower edge of the coat throughout the greater part of the length of said edge and being gradually lowered toward the front of the coat so as to be substantially in alinement with the lower edge of the facing where said lining and facing meet.

3. In a coat, the combination of an outer layer of cloth, a facing secured against the inner side thereof along the front edge, the lower edges of said outer layer and facing being both turned in toward each other to provide substantially parallel separable folded edges at the bottom of the outer layer and facing, the inturned parts of said outer layer and facing being secured together along a line located above said lower edges to provide a bellows-like connection between said lower edges.

4. In a coat, the combination of an outer layer of cloth, a facing secured to the inside and along the front edge thereof, a lining of different material forming a continuation of said facing, the outer layer being folded inward at its lower edge, and the facing and lining being also folded inward at their lower edges, the lower folded edges of said facing and lining being in substantial alinement with each other, being secured to and substantially flush with the lower folded edge of the outer layer along the front portion thereof and being free from and gradually raised above the lower edge of said outer layer along the rearward portion thereof for the purpose of permitting the layers to adjust themselves relatively of each other to compensate for differences in the stretching or shrinkage.

Signed at New York this 25″ day of October 1909.

ELIAS REISMAN.

Witnesses:
FRANK W. CONGER,
I. M. BEHRENS.