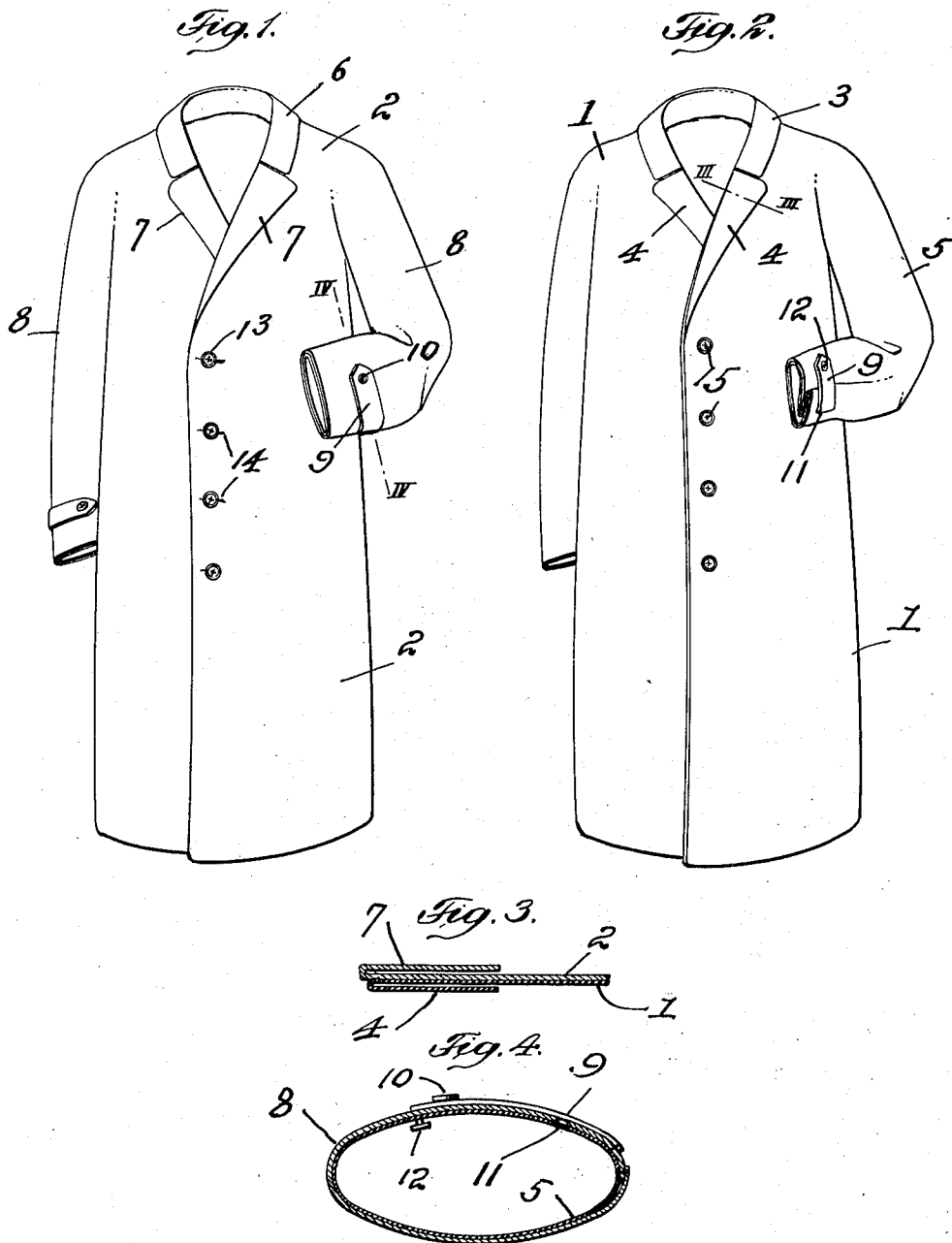


M. MILLER.
 REVERSIBLE COAT.
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Patented July 30, 1912.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS MILLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

REVERSIBLE COAT.

1,034,135.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 30, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS MILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Bronx, county of Westchester, city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reversible Coats, of which the following is a specification.

One of the principal objects of this invention is to provide a coat which may be reversed, that is to say, turned inside out, and worn with either side exposed as the wearing surface, one side of the coat being constructed of ordinary cloth of any desired kind or texture and the other side being formed of a suitable light water-proof material.

Another object of the invention is to form two coats complete independently of each other and to secure them together in such manner that the garment may be reversed or turned inside out and either coat used outermost, the inner coat serving as the lining for the outer one. By forming one of the coats of a light thin water-proof material and the other coat of a suitable coat fabric two distinct types of coats will be combined as a single garment, one of which may be used as a light overcoat or "top coat", and the other as a rain coat.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear hereinafter.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the coat used as an ordinary overcoat; Fig. 2 a similar view showing the garment as a rain coat; Fig. 3 a detail sectional view of the lapels of the coats on line III—III of Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 a sectional view of a sleeve on line IV—IV of Fig. 1 showing the wristband strap.

Referring to the various parts by numerals, 1 designates that portion of the garment which constitutes the rain coat when worn outermost, and 2 designates that portion of the garment which constitutes the ordinary overcoat when worn outermost. The water-proof portion of the garment is complete and is formed with the collar 3, the independent lapels 4 and the sleeves 5. This water-proof coat is neatly secured within the coat 2 so that when the garment is worn as an ordinary overcoat the water-proof material forms a lining for said coat. In order that the coat lapels of the water-proof material shall not be exposed when the gar-

ment is worn as an ordinary overcoat said lapels are made somewhat smaller than the lapels of the coat 2 so that they are concealed and their edges will not be visible.

The overcoat 2 is formed with the collar 6; the lapels 7 and sleeves 8. When the water-proof material is outermost and the garment is worn as a rain coat, the coat 2 forms a lining for the rain coat. In this use of the garment the lapels 4 of the rain coat are buttoned close around the neck of the wearer and in that way conceal the lapels of the overcoat. The lapels are free along their edges whereby they may be folded independently. The lapels of the rain coat lie within the overcoat and are concealed thereby when the garment is worn as an overcoat; and likewise when the garment is worn as a rain-coat the lapels of the overcoat lie within and are concealed by the rain coat.

The reversible collar is independent of the lapels, in that it is not attached to the lapels at its ends, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing. This permits the collar to be reversed without reversing the lapels.

The sleeves of the overcoat 2 are provided with wristband straps 9 said straps being formed with button holes adapted to engage the buttons 10 on the sleeves. These straps on the overcoat are merely for ornamentation. The sleeves of both coats are formed with registering apertures 11 close to the point where the straps are attached to the coat 2. When the garment is worn as a rain coat the straps 9 are passed outwardly through the apertures 11 so that their ends lie on the outer sides of the sleeves of the rain coat. The rain coat sleeves are provided with buttons 12 which are adapted to be engaged by the button holes in the straps 9 and in this use of the straps they constitute means for contracting the sleeves about the wrists of the wearer. This is desirable in stormy weather when the coat is worn as a rain coat.

The coat 2 is provided with a series of buttons 13 which are adapted to be engaged by the button holes 14 when the garment is worn as an overcoat. The rain coat which is provided with a series of buttons 15 which are adapted to be engaged by the button holes 14 when the garment is worn with the water-proof material outermost. The button holes 14 of both coats register and

the material at this point is stitched together in such manner that the button holes are practically the same in both coats.

It is manifest that if it be desired to shorten the body part of the coat or the sleeves it may be readily done by turning in the excess material and again stitching the edges of the two coats together along their edges.

10 It will, of course, be understood that the collar is so made that when it is turned down, as shown in the drawing, the proper kind of material is exposed to make a suitable collar for the garment as worn. The
15 two collars are connected together and practically form one collar which is reversible with the coat. Of course, if the collar should be turned up to expose its under side the material exposed will be the material of the inner or lining coat. This, of course, is
20 not objectionable for the reason that it will appear as the lining of the collar.

From the foregoing it is manifest that I
25 provide a very useful garment which combines within itself a complete overcoat which may be formed of any desirable ma-

terial usually used in the construction of such coats and a second complete coat of water-proof material; and that each coat forms a lining for the other.

What I claim is:

A combination garment comprising two complete coats, one within the other and stitched together along their edges, a reversible collar faced on one side with the material of one coat and faced on the other side with the material of the other coat, a pair of independent lapels for each coat and formed of the material of said coat, one pair of lapels being folded inwardly and lying within the coat and the other pair being folded outwardly to form the outer or exposed lapels, the reversible collar being separated from the lapels at the ends of the collar, whereby the collar may be reversed without reversing the lapels.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

MORRIS MILLER.

Witnesses:

WM. R. DAVIS,
F. R. MILLER.