

(No Model.)

J. M. TAYLOR & M. FALK.
TROUSERS.

No. 467,064.

Patented Jan. 12, 1892.

Fig. 1.

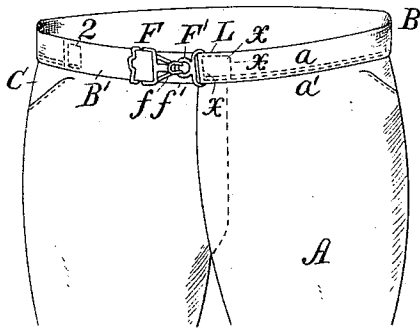


Fig. 2.

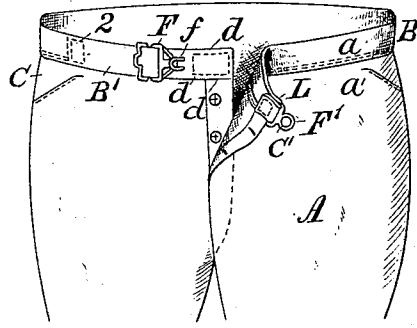


Fig. 3.

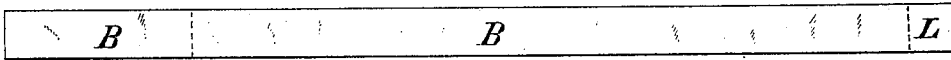
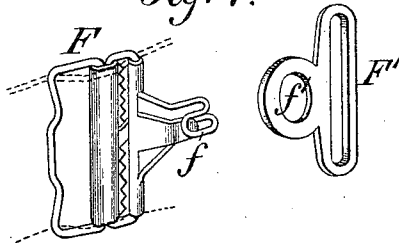


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. TAYLOR AND MAURICE FALK, OF PITTSBURG, ASSIGNORS OF ONE-THIRD TO JACOB KLEE, OF ALLEGHENY, PENNSYLVANIA.

TROUSERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 467,064, dated January 12, 1892.

Application filed August 4, 1891. Serial No. 401,682. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN M. TAYLOR and MAURICE FALK, residents of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Trousers; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

Our invention relates to improvements in trousers; and it consists, essentially, in such garments provided with a permanently-attached widesash in lieu of the ordinary waistband and in means for adjusting the same circumferentially without interfering with the other fastening connections of the garment.

Our invention is hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, wherein like letters of reference point out similar parts in each view, Figure 1 is a front view of the upper section of a pair of trousers closed up, illustrating our invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the waist-sash disconnected and the garment open. Fig. 3 is a view of the waist-sash blank unfolded. Fig. 4 represents a clasp device for carrying out our invention.

A is the upper section of a pair of trousers provided with the ordinary front placket and fly.

B is the sash-band, which is of greater length than the circumference of the waist of the garment. In practice one end of the sash-band is turned over to compose the loop L, this loop being preferably turned over rearwardly. Before this loop is closed it is passed through the slotted end of one member F' of a fastening device, for a purpose presently set forth. The loop is finally secured in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 by rows of stitches *x x x*. The opposite end of the sash-band is returned upon itself forwardly, forming a fold reaching nearly the whole length of one front side of the section of the garment from the upper end of the placket and from thence to a point near to the side seam *c*.

The outward overturn for a portion of its length is permanently connected to the un-

derlying fabric by rows of stitches *d d d*, while its terminal end is secured in place, as seen, leaving an open intermediate unattached length B', which before the overturn is secured is passed through the hasp of one member of a fastening device F, adapted to be reciprocatingly moved laterally to any point of the open overturn B' and thereat securely held by a clasping device, such as shown in Fig. 4. A separate piece may be employed to form this portion B'; but we prefer to form it of part of the single band. The form of fastening device shown in said figure is not claimed, as we do not limit ourselves thereto. The band B is preferably composed of thick webbing of a single thickness and at its lower edge is connected to the section A by rows of stitches *a a'*, no lining or other means of connection being necessary.

It will be readily understood by the above description and reference to the accompanying drawings that by moving the member F laterally along the open overturn B' to a given point its meshing hook *f* can be engaged by the open eye *f'* of the member F', and the sash-band can be thus tightened or loosened without dismembering any of the other fastening devices of the garment. We deem this an important improvement over analogous devices, as the circumferential adjustment can be attained without disarrangement or displacement of the garment, which can be tightened or loosened from the front while the wearer is sitting down, stooping, or in any position and dispensing with the cumbersome and unsightly folds that usually appear in the ordinary sash constructions. The width of the sash B is not material. It may be folded to represent the wide independent sash that is worn overlying the upper section of trousers, or it may be reduced so as to have the appearance of an ordinary waistband.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States of America, is—

1. A pair of trousers having a band B connected to and entirely surrounding the upper section thereof, having at one end thereof a loop carrying one member F' of a fastening device and at the opposite end a portion B',

attached at the ends and unattached inter-
mediately, said portion carrying the movable
member F of the fastening device, adapted to
be adjusted at any point of the length of said
5 unattached portion and be engaged by the
member F' upon the opposite end of the band,
substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination, with the upper section
of a pair of trousers, of a band B, overturned
10 inwardly at one end and overturned out-
wardly at its opposite end, said overturned
folds being permanently secured to the sur-
face-aligning fabric, leaving an intermediate

length B' unattached, the respective folds
carrying intermeshing members of an adjust- 15
able fastening device, substantially as de-
scribed.

In testimony whereof we, the said JOHN M.
TAYLOR and MAURICE FAULK, have hereunto
set our hands.

JOHN M. TAYLOR.
MAURICE FALK.

Witnesses:

JAMES I. KAY,
J. N. COOKE.