

(No Model.)

W. COHEN.
METHOD OF MAKING COATS.

No. 385,096.

Patented June 26, 1888.

FIG. 1

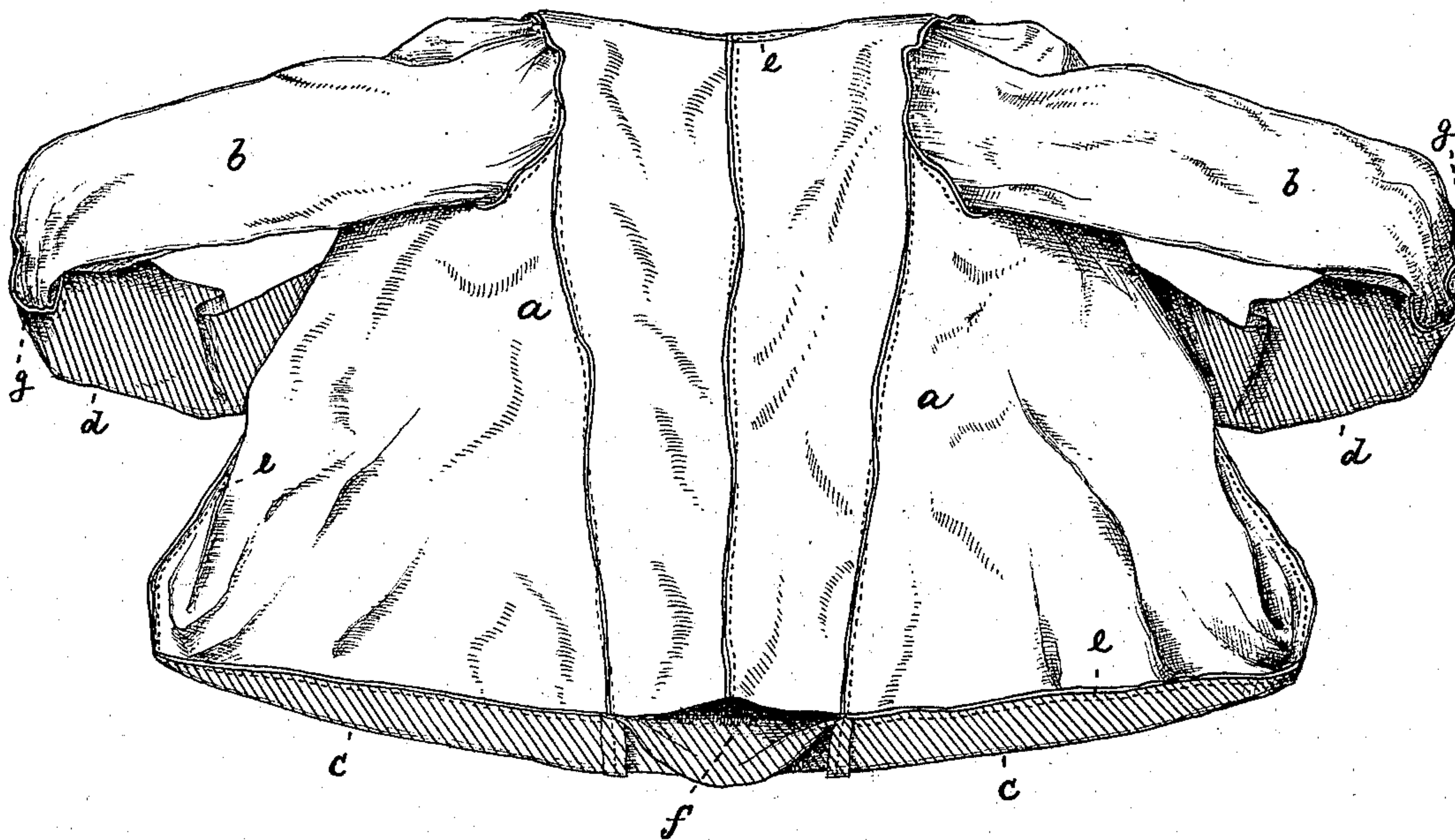


FIG. 2

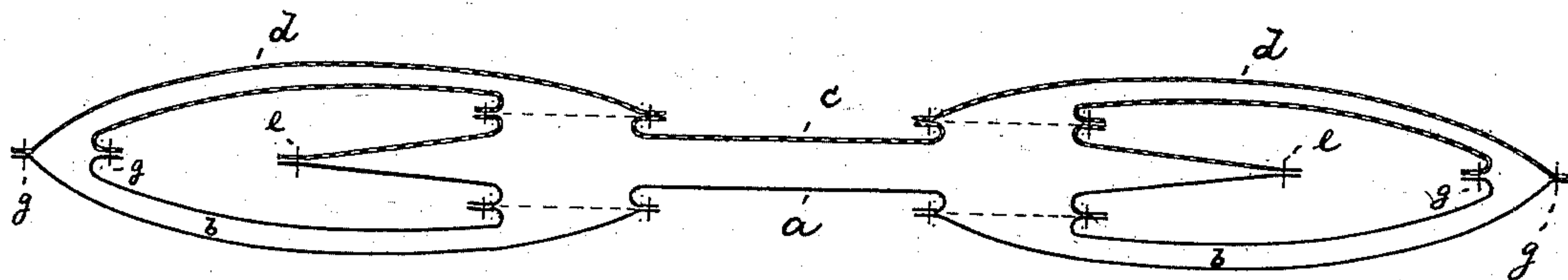
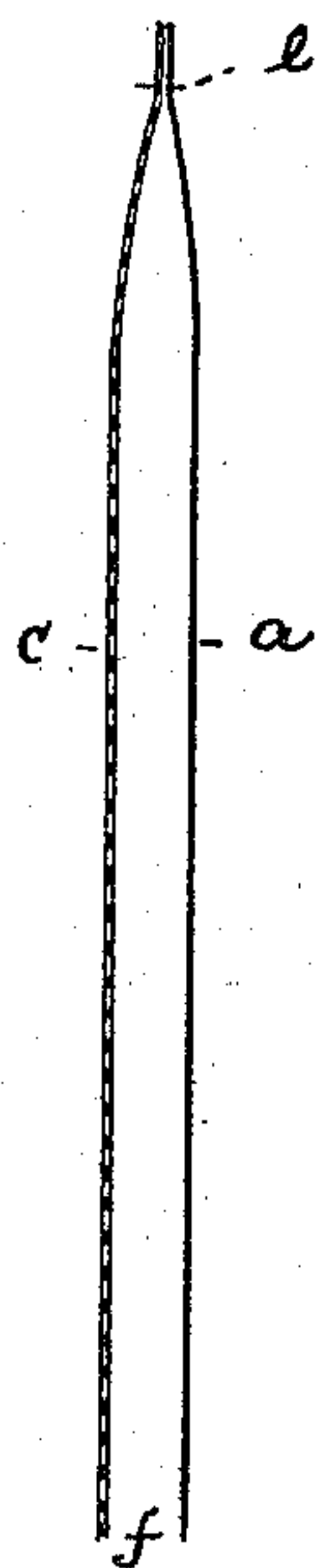


FIG. 3



WITNESSES,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WOLF COHEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

METHOD OF MAKING COATS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,096, dated June 26, 1888.

Application filed March 2, 1888. Serial No. 265,892. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WOLF COHEN, of the city of New York, county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved
5 Method of Making Coats, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a new method of producing coats of the cheaper grades, and more particularly coats for boys, though the
10 invention may also be employed in the manufacture of men's coats.

Ready-made coats are now usually made as follows: The several pieces of the cloth or outside of the coat are first united with the
15 exception of the sleeves. The several pieces of the coat-lining are also united, with the exception of the sleeves. Next the face of the cloth is sewed to the face of the lining, excepting at the arm-holes, and the entire
20 garment is reversed by drawing it through one of the arm-hole openings. In this way the coat is right side out, and is completed with the exception of the sleeves. These are separately made complete with cloth and lining, and are sewed to the coat by sutures that
25 necessarily pass through the lining and the cloth, as otherwise the sleeve-lining would remain disconnected from the coat-lining. The attachment of the sleeves to the coat is a
30 matter of considerable difficulty. It must be done by hand and requires two bastings and one felling for each sleeve. Thus skilled labor is required for this particular part of the garment, and its cost is considerably increased. By my improved method of making
35 the garment I dispense with all this hand-work and am enabled to complete the entire coat by machine-sewing.

The invention consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a coat reversed made according to my improved method. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section through coat and sleeves, and Fig.
40 3 a vertical central section through the coat.

a represents the lining of the coat, composed of several pieces, as usual, that are united by machine-sewing.

b b are the sleeve-linings, also made by machine-sewing. The sleeve-linings *b* are sewed to the lining *a*, as shown in Fig. 1. The body or cloth *c* of the coat is in like manner united to its sleeves *d*. Thus the lining is complete and the cloth is likewise complete. Next the
55 face of the cloth *c* is laid upon the face of the lining, the sleeves and sleeve-linings being reversed. The cloth *c* is now sewed to lining *a* by a suture, *e*, that connects the parts *a c* at their entire circumference, but not at the
60 shoulders, and with the exception of a small opening, *f*, preferably at the lower end of the back of the garment. The ends of the sleeves *d* are also sewed to the ends of the sleeve-linings *b* by sutures *g*. The garment, being thus
65 finished by machine-sewing, is now reversed by inserting the hand in opening *f*, grasping the cloth, and drawing the coat inside out. Thus all the parts are brought into their proper position, right side up. It only remains to close the opening *f* by sewing, which
70 is an easy matter.

It will be seen that the difficulty of fitting the completed sleeves to the completed garment right side up by hand-sewing is
75 avoided, and thus the garment can be made in better form and at less expense than by the old method.

I claim as my invention—

The method herein described of making
80 coats, which consists in placing the complete outer fabric of the coat-body face to face with the complete lining therefor, turning the sleeves of both outer body and lining inside out, uniting the outer fabric to the lining, edge
85 to edge, by a seam traversing their entire circumference, with the exception of the small opening, and the extremities of the sleeves to the extremities of the sleeve-linings, then turning the entire garment through said opening, substantially as specified.
90

WOLF COHEN.

Witnesses:

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