

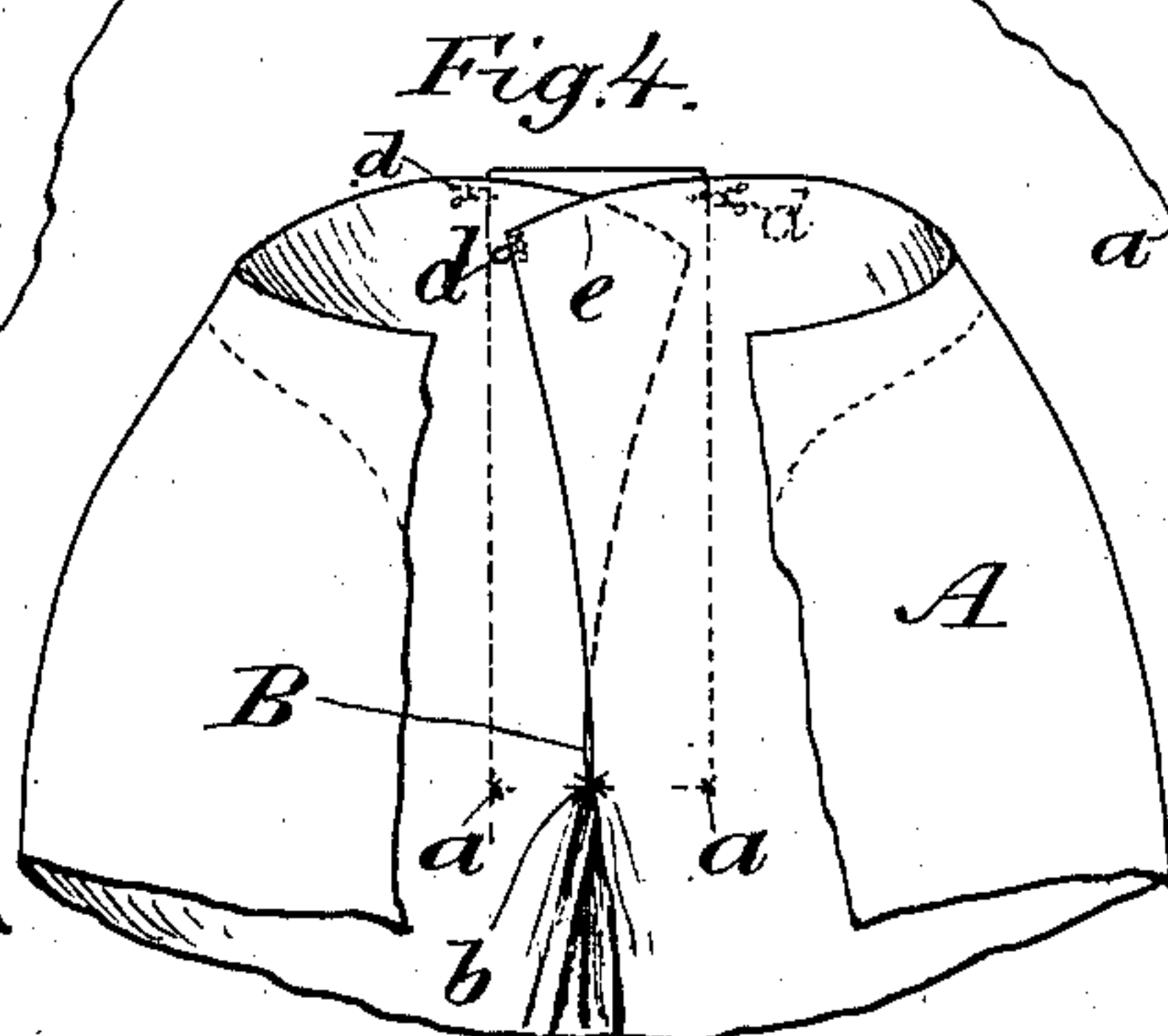
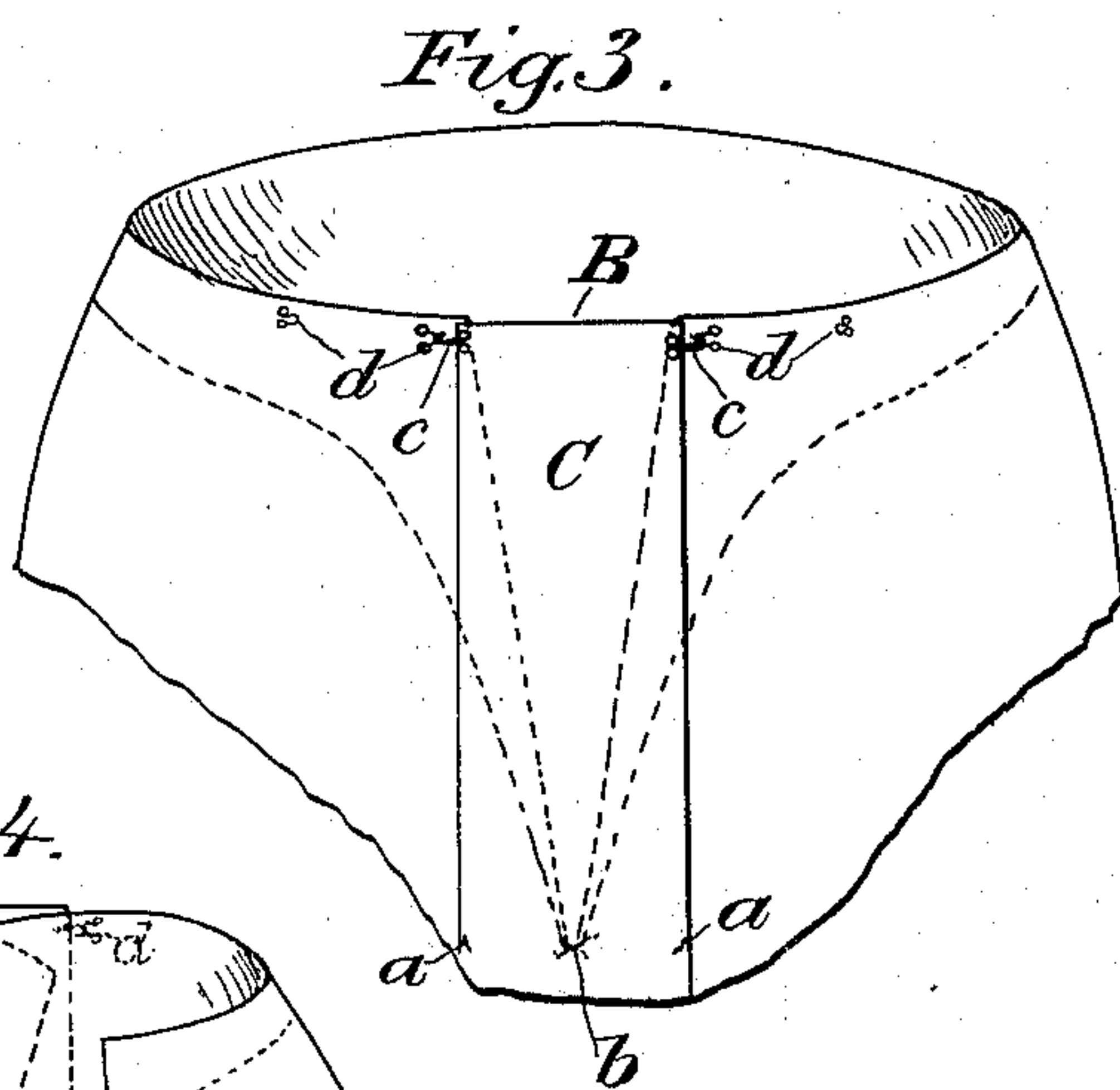
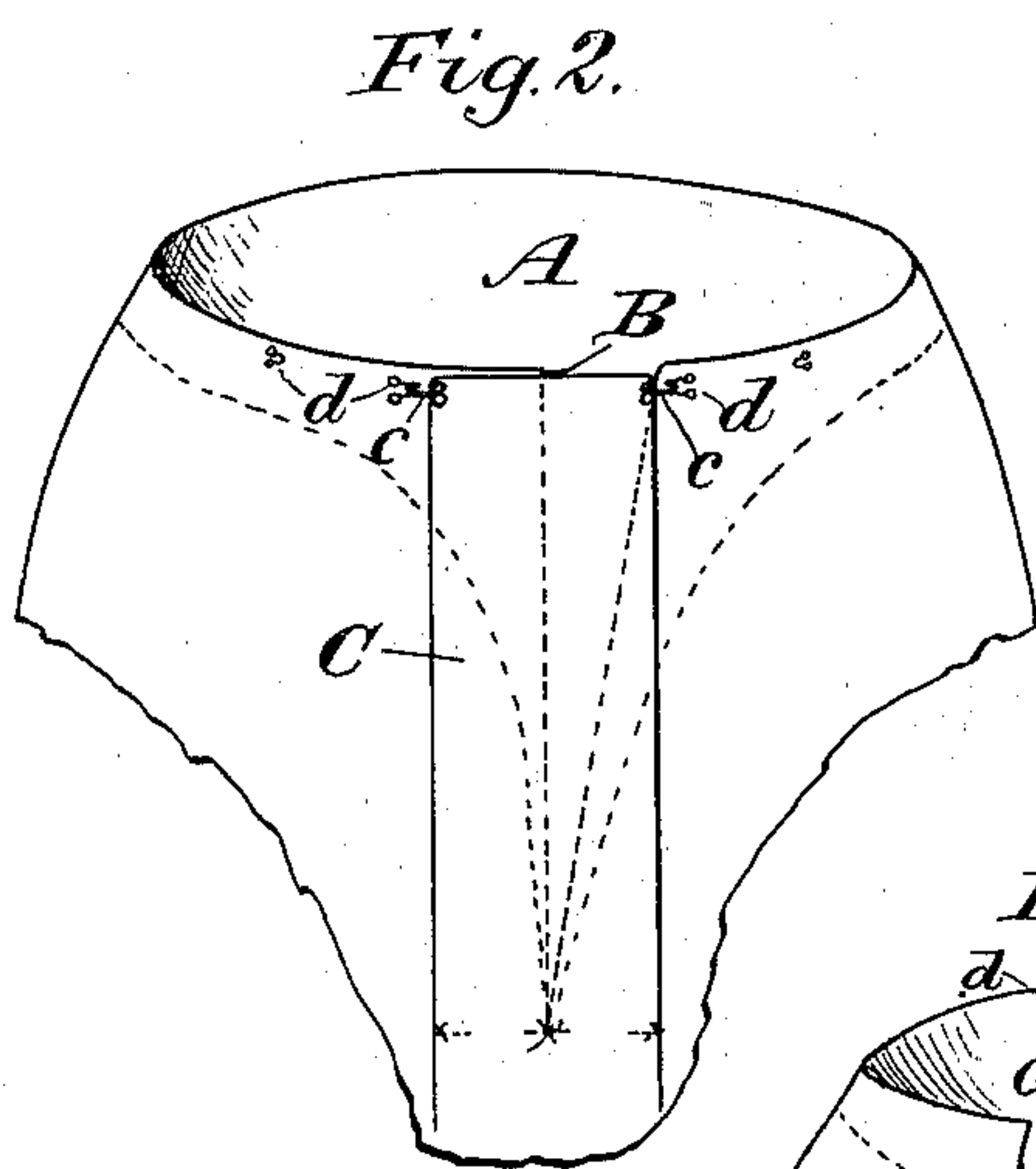
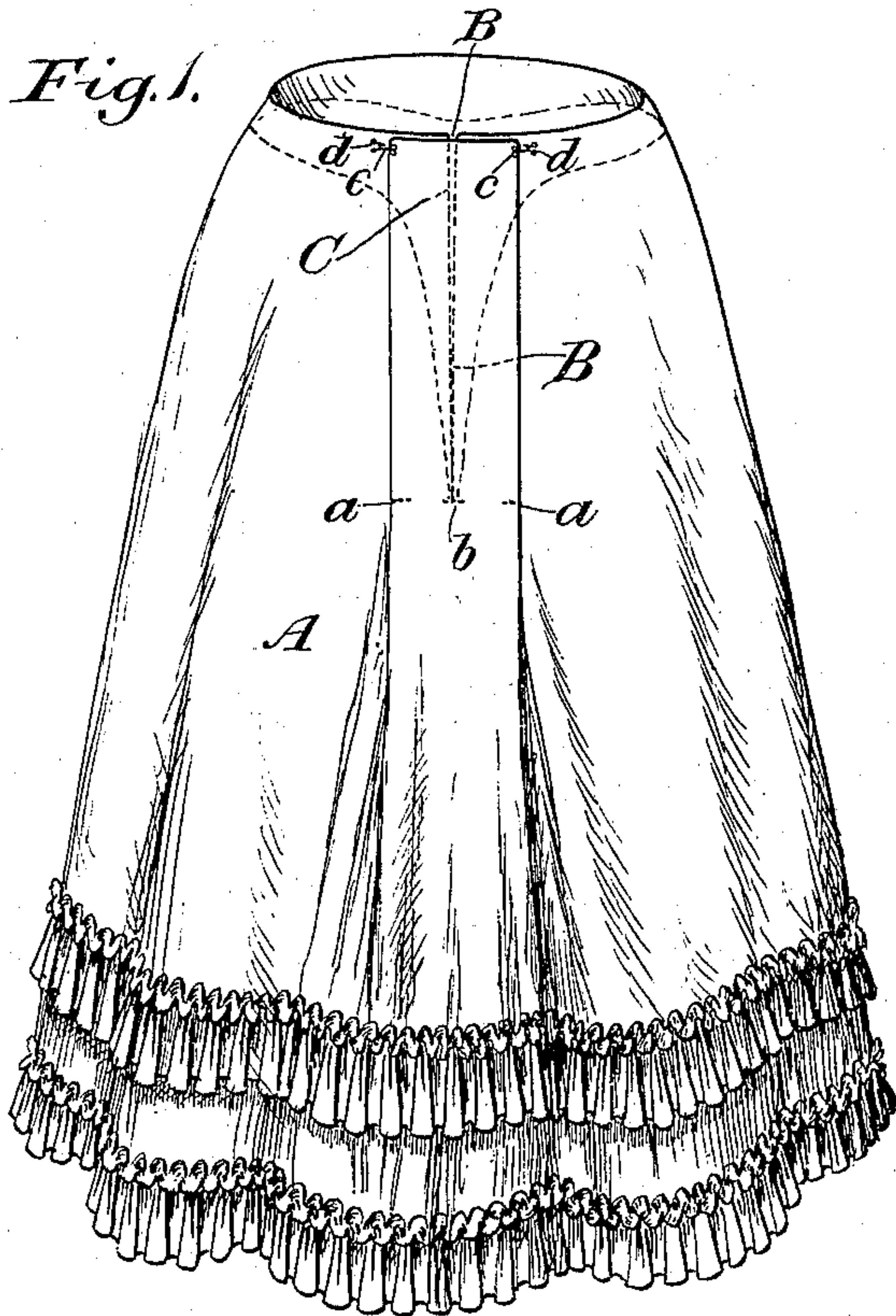
No. 609,023.

Patented Aug. 16, 1898.

Z. G. HARA.
SKIRT.

(Application filed June 23, 1897.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ZIPPORAH GILFILLAN HARA, OF BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY.

SKIRT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 609,023, dated August 16, 1898.

Application filed June 23, 1897. Serial No. 642,005. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ZIPPORAH GILFILLAN HARA, of Bayonne, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain Improvements in Skirts, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the class of skirts and petticoats wherein means are provided for adjusting them to the size of the waist of the wearer and wherein a flap is provided to cover the placket; and the object is to provide means for varying the size of the opening of the skirt at the waist without the employment of cumbersome overlapping belts and without interference with the free adjustment and set of the skirt over the hips under all conditions of the waist adjustment.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate an embodiment of the invention in a skirt or petticoat, Figure 1 is a rear view of the skirt; and Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are fragmentary views of the upper part thereof, showing different degrees of adjustment of the waist-opening.

A represents the skirt as a whole, provided with a placket or slit B at the back. The material of the rear breadth of the skirt is folded in at the sides to form a box-plait, which extends up over the placket-opening in the form of a flap C. This plait or flap is secured by stitches at *a b*, about the lower extremity of the placket or slit, and it is also stitched across its upper end to maintain its folds in the form of a flap, as shown.

The margins or free edges of the placket are not provided with means for securing them together directly, as in other skirts, but each margin of the placket is secured detachably to the flap C. In the drawings ordinary hooks and eyes *c* and *d* are shown as convenient means of connecting the parts.

By the simple means shown various degrees of adjustment of the size of the waist-opening may be attained, as shown in the drawings. Fig. 1, for example, illustrates the normal size, the two margins of the placket-opening being brought together edge to edge; Fig. 2, one margin of the placket is secured to the adjacent edge of the flap C, thereby enlarging the waist-opening. In Fig. 3 the waist-opening is represented as still more enlarged by securing both margins of

the placket to the respective adjacent edges of the flap C, and in Fig. 4, which is a view from the front, the waist-opening is reduced to an extent less than is shown in Fig. 1, the free margins of the placket being made to overlap. Of course other dimensions may be effected by placing eyes on the skirt in suitable positions about the waist, but excessive variation in size in the same skirt is not desirable.

It will be noted that the attachment of the material at one side of the placket to the edge of the flap C is only made at a single point and this permits the material of the skirt to adjust itself to the body of the wearer below the waist, and especially over the hips, by turning about the two single points of attachment at opposite sides of the placket-opening, the material of the skirt between the points of attachment being free to adjust itself, as indicated at *e* in Fig. 4. By thus leaving the margins of the placket free from each other except as they are joined through the medium of the flap C and by attaching each margin at a single point it will be obvious that the body of the skirt will be permitted to fall gracefully and properly under all of the conditions of adjustment to waist measure.

As the attachment of the margins of the placket-opening to the flap C is effected below the belt or belt-line, it will be obvious that this leaves the skirt free to adjust itself without hindrance, an effect not attainable where the fastening devices are on a belt or band on the skirt. Such a belt or band may be put on the skirt shown in the drawings; but in that case the fastenings will be below it or at the level shown. This construction naturally avoids the cumbrous overlapping of belt on belt, which is rendered necessary where the margins of the placket-opening are directly connected by a belt, and this is overlaid by a covering-flap, as in some constructions.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

A skirt having a placket leading down from its top opening, said skirt comprising two portions, the major portion forming substantially the complete circumference at the top, the minor portion being in the form of a flap

secured to the skirt below the placket the said
major portion having a series of fastening
devices on opposite sides of the placket and
the minor portion or flap having comple-
5 mental fastenings thereon whereby the en-
tire circumference of the opening at the top
of the garment is adjustably completed sub-
stantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I
have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of 10
June, 1897.

ZIPPORAH GILFILLAN HARA.

Witnesses:

FRANCES A. SPERRY,
ABRAHAM L. SMITH.