

J. F. GOODENOW.

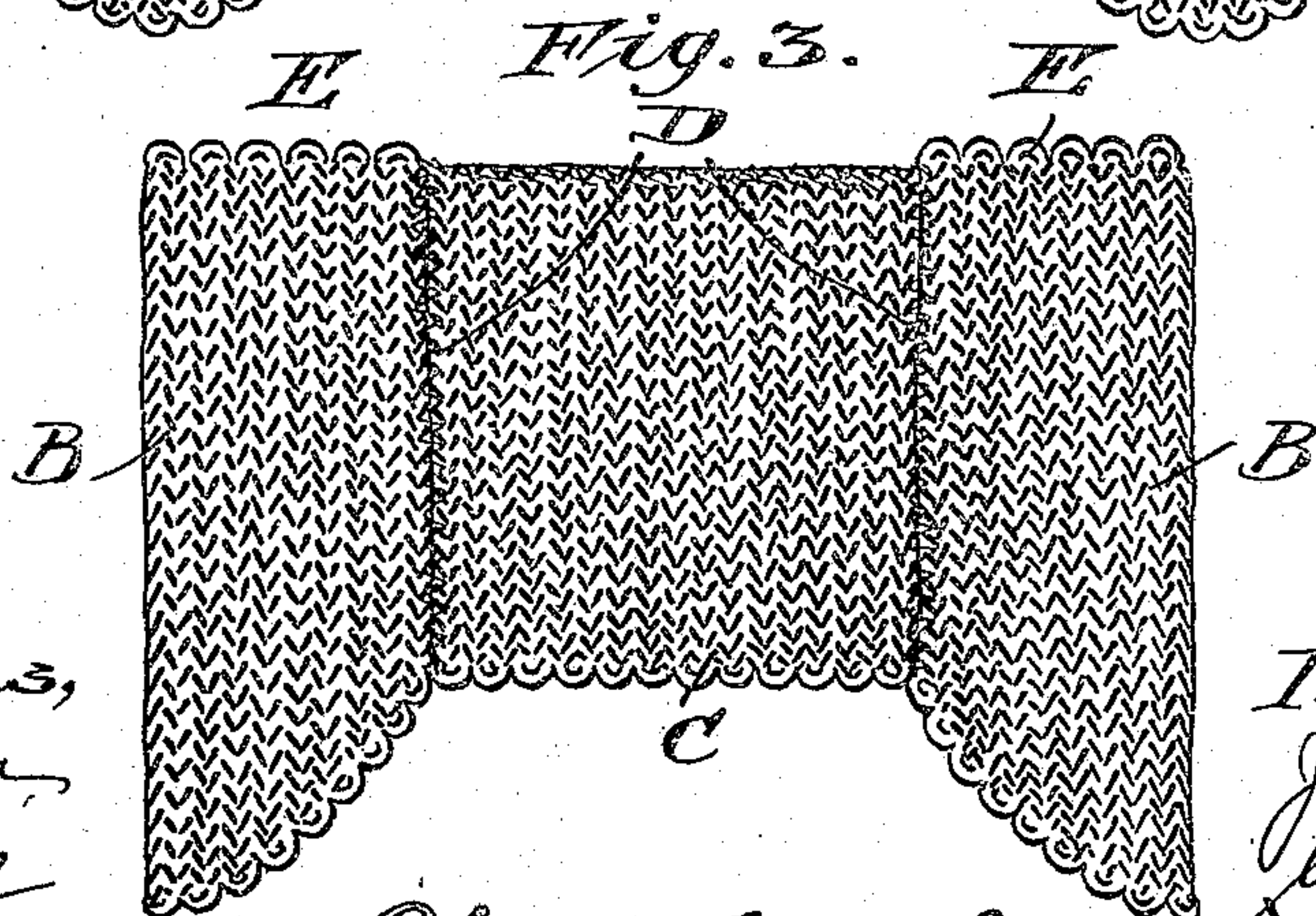
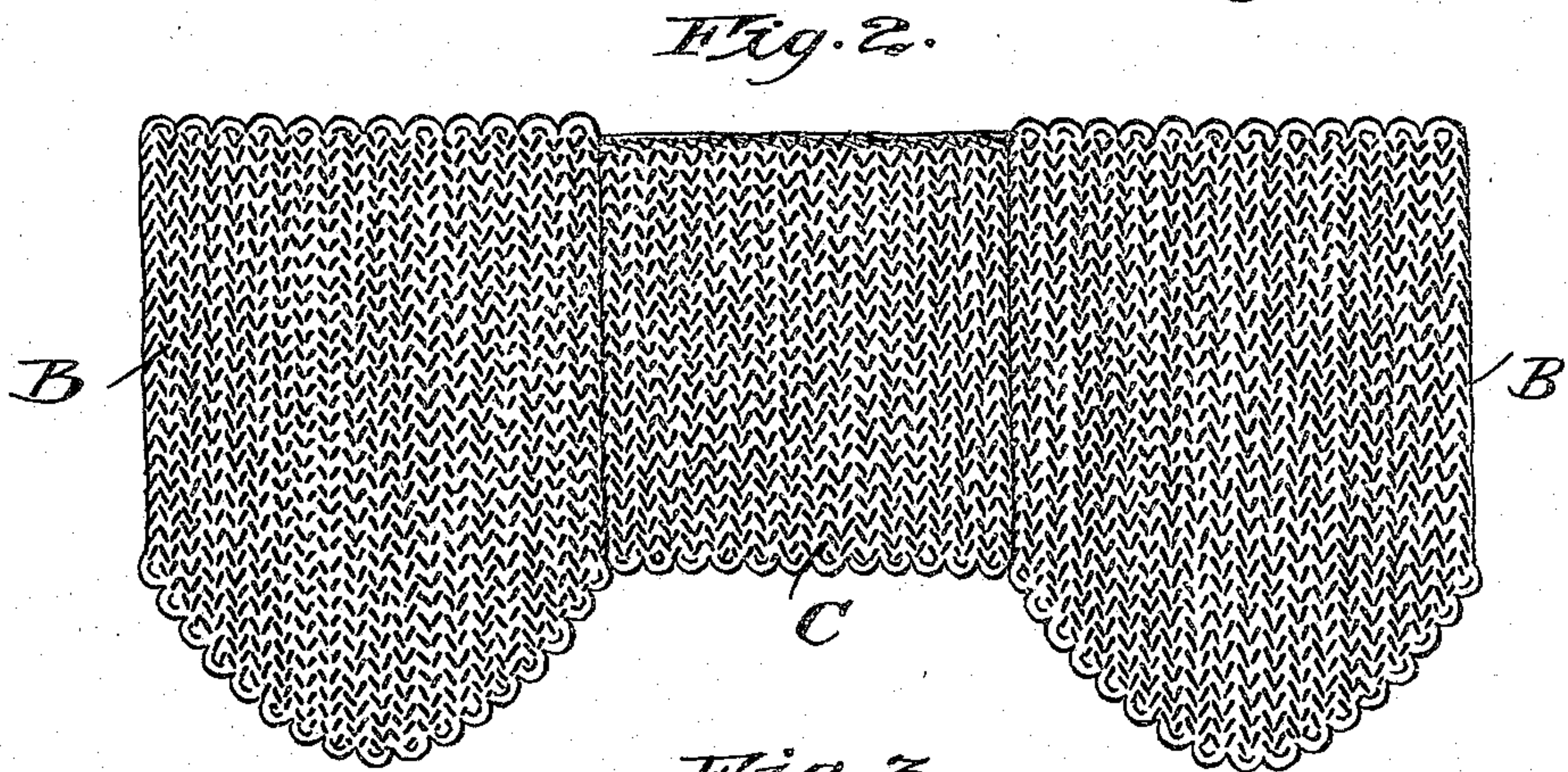
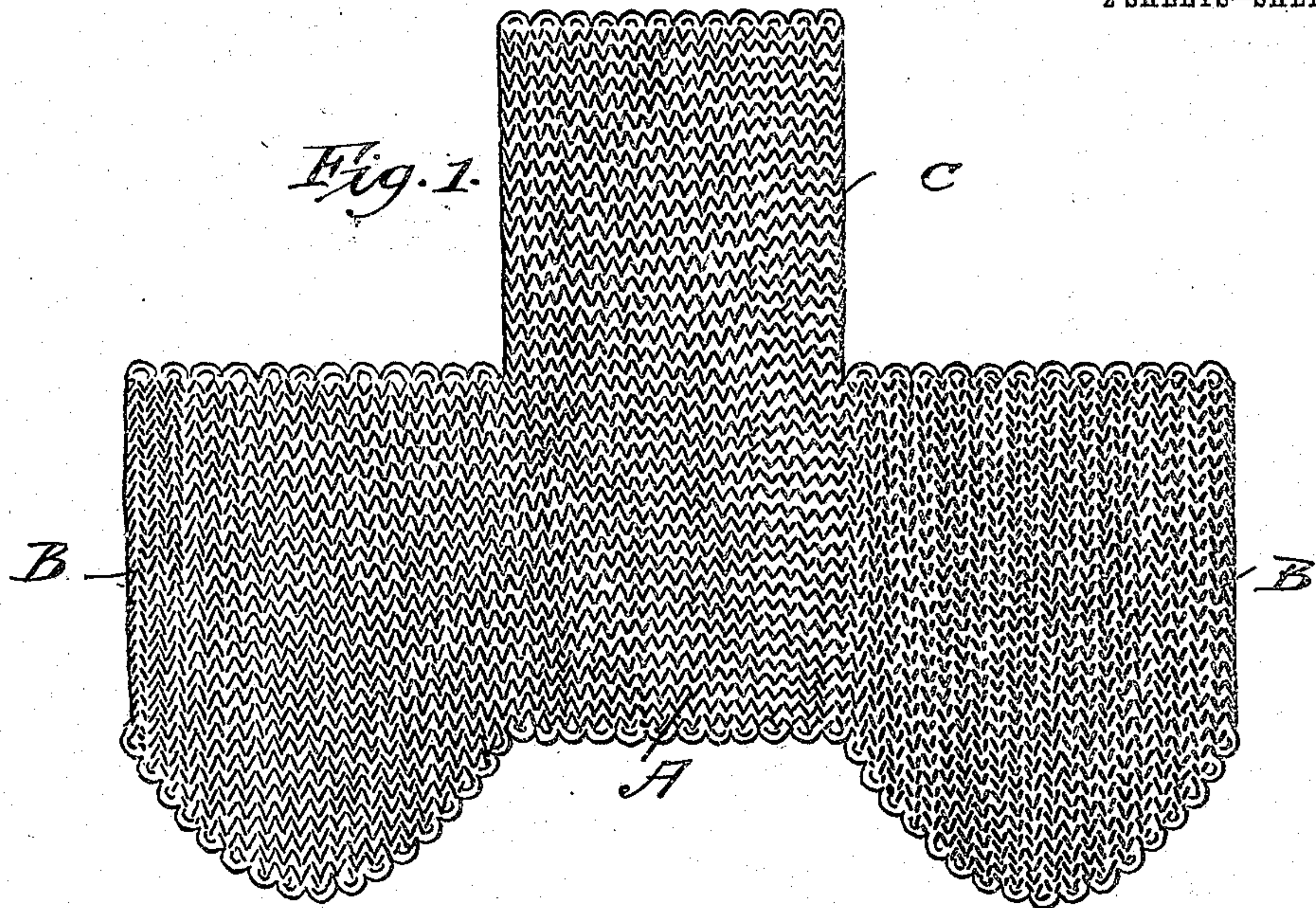
LADY'S JACKET.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 24, 1909.

930,661.

Patented Aug. 10, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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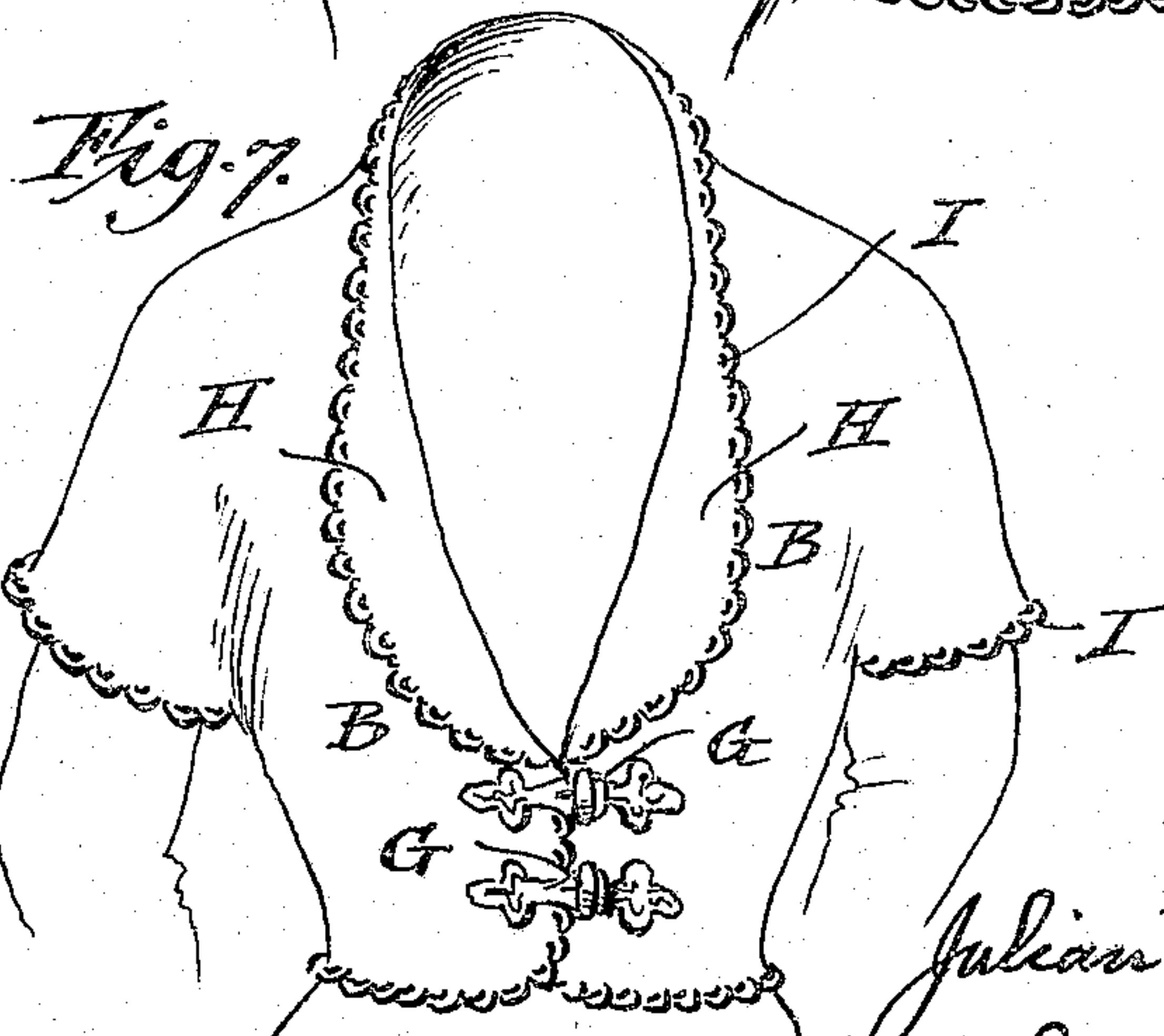
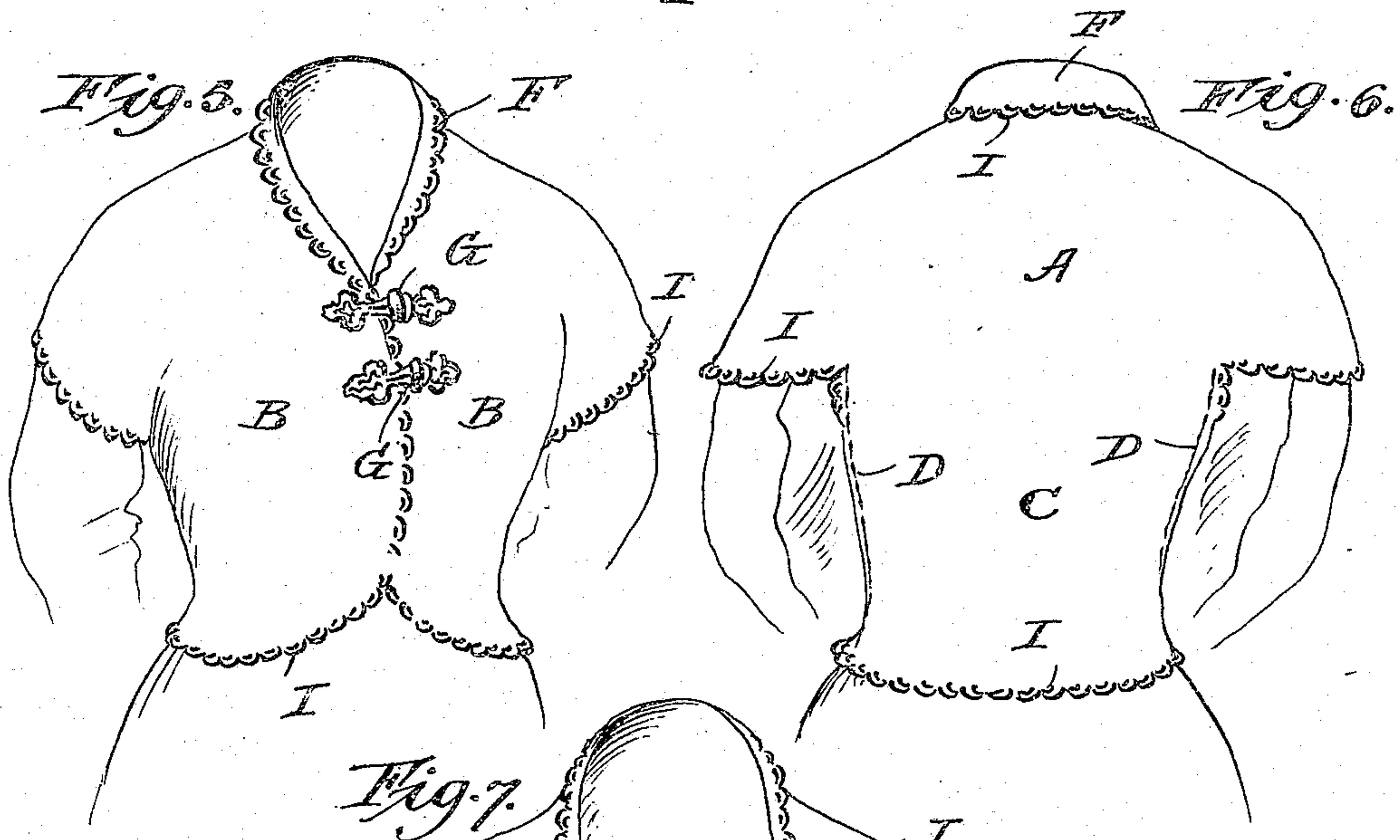
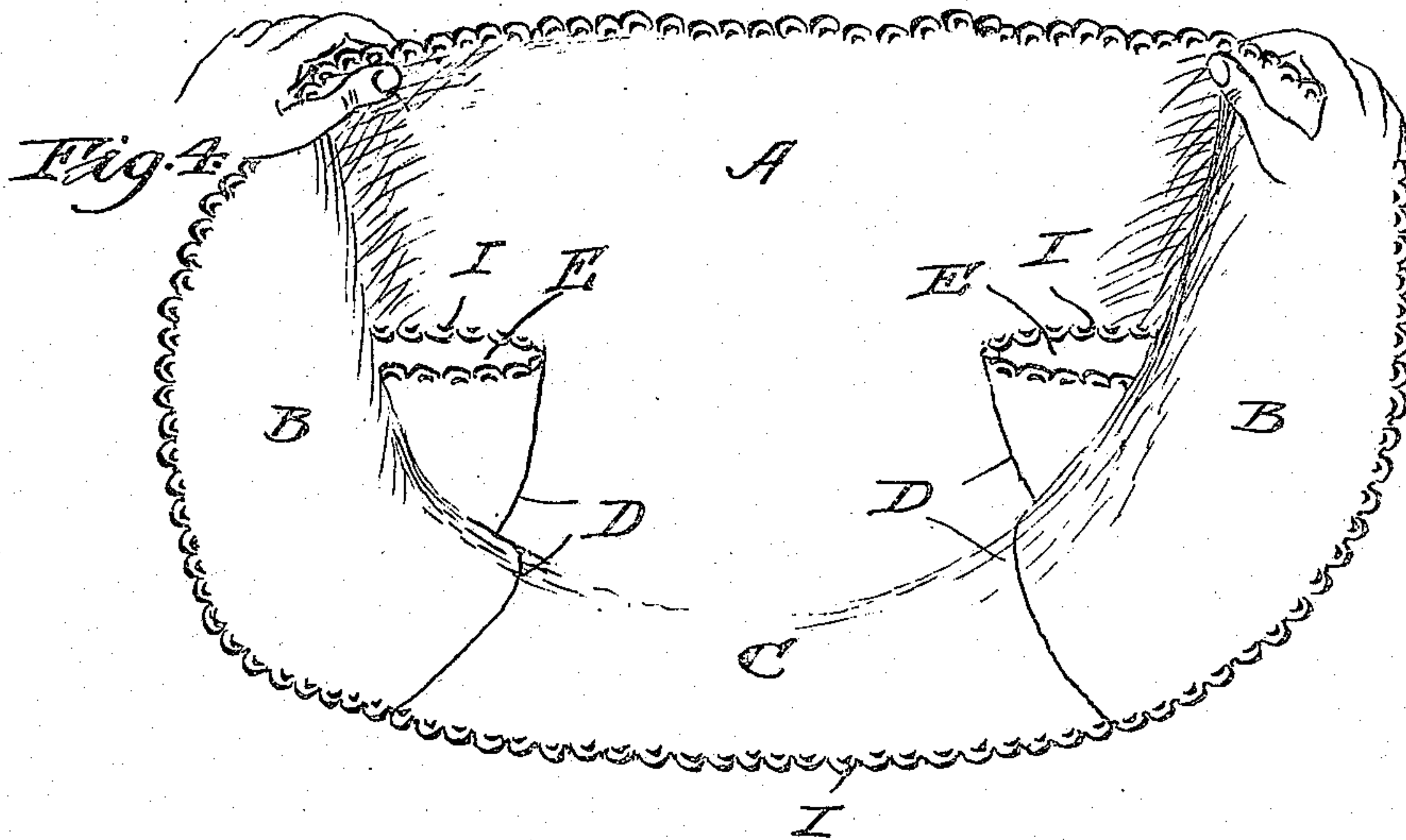
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIAN FRANK GOODENOW, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

LADY'S JACKET.

No. 930,661.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 10, 1909.

Application filed May 24, 1909. Serial No. 497,979.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIAN FRANK GOODENOW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ladies' Jackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to articles of wearing apparel, and has reference more especially to a loose and easy fitting garment in the nature of a house jacket designed for ladies' wear.

The object of the invention is to produce a simple and inexpensive garment of the character specified involving in its making a minimum of skill and labor and so constructed as to be invertible in use; that is, having interchangeable neck and waist portions so that it can with equal facility be put on and worn either end up.

A further and minor object, which is effected in the preferred form of the invention herein illustrated and hereinafter specifically described, is to produce a reversible invertible garment of the character specified; that is, one which may be put on and worn either side out as well as either end up.

To these ends the invention consists of a garment having the peculiarities of form, structure and adaptability as hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

A garment embodying the invention and the manner in which it is made and worn are shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the single-piece cloth blank corresponding to the pattern from which the garment is made. Fig. 2 is a similar view, showing the blank partly shaped to the form of the finished garment. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the blank completely folded and stitched to make the finished garment. Fig. 4 is an inner elevational view of the garment, showing the same spread open preliminary to application to the person of the wearer. Figs. 5 and 6 are front and rear elevational views of the garment as it appears when worn one end up. Fig. 7 is a front elevational view of the garment as it appears when worn the other end up.

Referring first to Figs. 1, 2 and 3 of the drawings, Fig. 1 shows in plan view the form of a single-piece cloth blank from which the

garment is made; the cloth used being of an elastic character, preferably knitted fabric or the like, capable of adapting itself by more or less stretching to the persons of wearers of considerably varying figures. This pattern-shaped blank comprises a central rectangular body-portion designated by A, a pair of duplicate lateral wings B, and an extension or tail-piece C, which is a duplicate of the body portion A. The wings B are each of substantially the width of the portions A and C and are formed square at one end and rounded or convexed at the opposite end, as shown. In forming the garment from this blank, the tail-piece C is folded over upon the body-portion A, covering the latter, in the manner shown in Fig. 2. The wings B are then folded upon themselves on their longitudinal median lines, as shown in Fig. 3, so that their outer edges lie alongside the longitudinal edges of the folded-over tail-piece C; and these contiguous edges are united as by stitching, or otherwise, as indicated at D in Fig. 3. The described folding of the tail-piece C and wings B of the blank produces on either side of and in line with the junction of the parts A and C, and coincident with the squared ends of the wings B, apertures E which constitute the arm-holes of the garment. The blank, when thus cut, folded, and stitched together, forms the complete garment, which, it will be observed, is made up of two parts or portions that are duplicates of each other in respect to size and shape, one of these portions comprising the body-member A and the inner longitudinal halves of the wings B, and the other portion comprising the tail-piece C and the outer longitudinal halves of the wings B. It will thus be seen that one of these duplicate portions is continuous or integral throughout, while the other includes the seams D.

Fig. 4 of the drawings is intended to convey an idea of the manner of opening up the garment for its application to the person of the wearer. To this end, the garment, as shown in Fig. 3, may be picked up by either margin of its open end, as shown in Fig. 4, whereupon the underlying half of the garment will drop or fall away from the upper half, thus opening up the interior and disclosing the arm-holes E, through which the arms of the wearer may be readily inserted after the manner of applying an ordinary coat or jacket.

The duplicate portions of the garment,

constituted as above described, constitute, respectively, the upper and lower halves of the garment when applied to the person of the wearer; and, being duplicates in form and size, either portion may constitute the upper half and the other the lower half of the garment. With the garment applied to the person of the wearer, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the parts A and C together make up the back portion of the garment, while the parts B constitute the side and front portions. The free edges of the parts A and C lie in the rear of the neck and waist regions, or vice versa, according to which end of the garment, as put on, is uppermost; and the portion lying at the neck may be folded over to form a collar F, if desired.

To the rounded margins of the parts B which overlies the front portion of the bust are secured suitable fastening devices, such as hooks and eyes, or frogs, as shown at G. These fastening devices may be located at the center of the curved edges of the front portions B of the garment, in which case the garment will have the same fit and appearance when applied either end up. In order to obtain a slight variety in the fit and aspect of the garment as worn, the frogs or other fastening devices may, as herein shown, be applied to one side of the center of the curved margins of the front members B, in which case, when the garment is applied with the part A forming the upper half of the back, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the fasteners are at a relatively high point, and the garment has substantially the front appearance shown in Fig. 5. By inverting the garment, making the part C uppermost at the back, the fasteners lie at a lower position, as shown in Fig. 7, thus giving the garment a low-neck appearance, wherein the margins of the front portions above the fasteners may be folded over to give the effect of lapels, as shown at H in Fig. 7.

The garment as described being made without any lining, is, obviously, reversible, as well as invertible; that is, it may be worn either side out, as well as either end up. The edges of the garment, including the

edges of the arm-hole openings E, may be provided with a crocheted edge or other marginal finish, the same being indicated by I, this, however, being entirely optional.

By the term "continuous" as used herein, I mean to designate a fabric that is integral or without seam; and by the term "joined" I mean a connection which is either integral or continuous, or created by stitching or other connecting means.

I claim:

1. A sleeveless jacket made of an elastic fabric and having interchangeable neck and waist portions, substantially as described.

2. An invertible jacket comprising duplicate upper and lower portions having arm-holes formed coincident with the line of junction of said upper and lower portions, substantially as described.

3. An invertible jacket made of a single piece of elastic fabric folded and stitched to form duplicate continuous upper and lower portions having arm-holes coincident with the line of junction of said upper and lower portions, substantially as described.

4. An invertible sleeveless jacket made of a single piece of elastic fabric, and comprising a continuous back portion and side and front portions continuous with one vertical half of said back portion and stitched to the other vertical half of said back portion, substantially as described.

5. An invertible jacket comprising duplicate upper and lower portions each having four margins, two oppositely disposed margins of one portion being joined throughout their full extent to the corresponding margins of the other portion, a third margin being joined throughout its intermediate part to the intermediate part of the corresponding margin of the other portion and separated at its end portions from the latter to form arm-holes, and the corresponding fourth margins of said portions being separated throughout their entire extent, substantially as described.

JULIAN FRANK GOODENOW.

Witnesses:

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