

(No Model.)

M. FALK.  
TROUSERS.

No. 454,208.

Patented June 16, 1891.

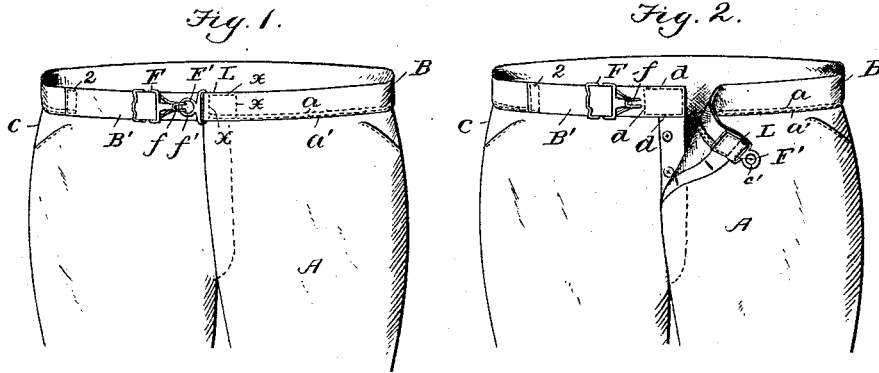
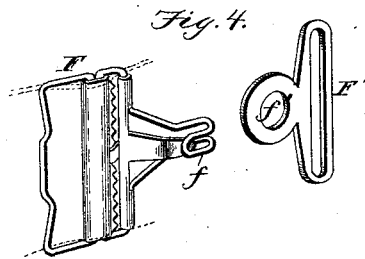
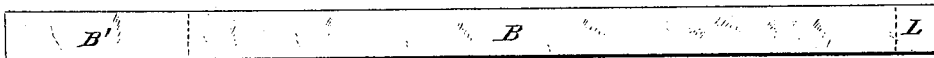


Fig. 3.



Witnesses  
Edwin L. Bradford  
Jas. D. Jackson

Inventor  
Maurice Falk  
By Lewis Abraham  
Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAURICE FALK, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

## TROUSERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 454,208, dated June 16, 1891.

Application filed May 18, 1891. Serial No. 393,173. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MAURICE FALK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trousers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

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

My invention is hereinafter fully described and 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 on each figure, Figure 1 is a front view of the upper section of a pair of trousers closed up, illustrating my 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 my 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 rearwardly to compose loop L. 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 underlying 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 clasp device such as shown in Fig. 4. The form of fastening device shown in said figure is not claimed, as I do not limit myself thereto. The band B is preferably composed of thick webbing of a single thickness, and at its lower end 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. I 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 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 my invention, what I 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 one end of said band overturned rearwardly to form a loop carrying one member of a fastening device F', the opposite end of said band turned over forwardly and securely fastened to the underlying fabric at its opposite end, leaving an intermediate unattached portion B', carrying movable member F of a fastening device adapted to be adjusted at any point of the length of said unattached portion and be engaged by the

member F' upon the opposite loop of the band, whereby the garment can be independently tightened and loosened around the waist, as and for the purpose intended, substantially  
5 as described.

2. The combination, with the upper section of a pair of trousers, of a band B, overturned inwardly at one end and overturned outwardly at its opposite end, said overturned folds being permanently secured to the surface align-  
10 ing fabric, leaving an intermediate length B'

unattached, the respective folds carrying intermeshing members of an adjustable fastening device, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the invention 15 above set forth I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MAURICE FALK.

Witnesses:

K. T. MEAD,

JOHN C. KENNEDY.