C. B. SHANE.

GARMENT.

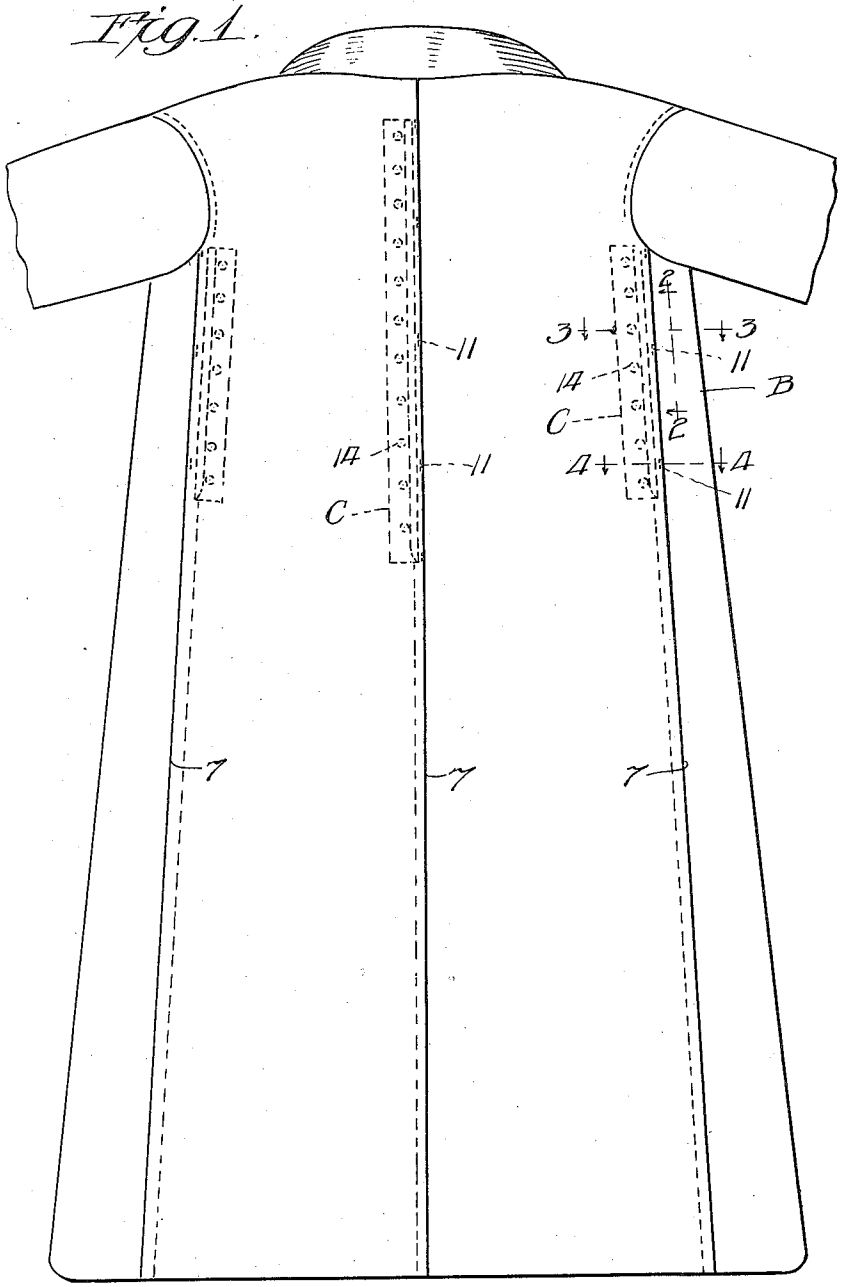
APPLICATION FILED MAY 5, 1917.

1,252,187.

Patented Jan. 1, 1918.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

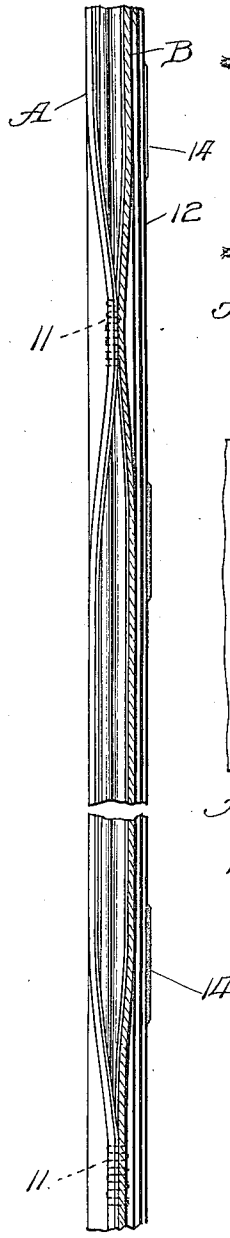


Fig. 3

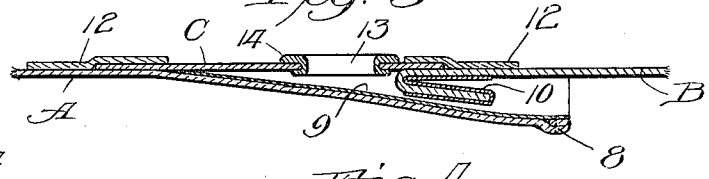


Fig. 4

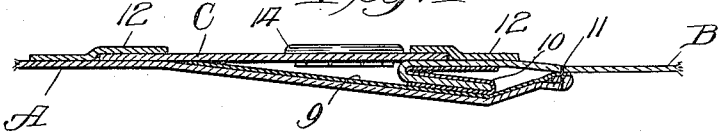


Fig. 5.

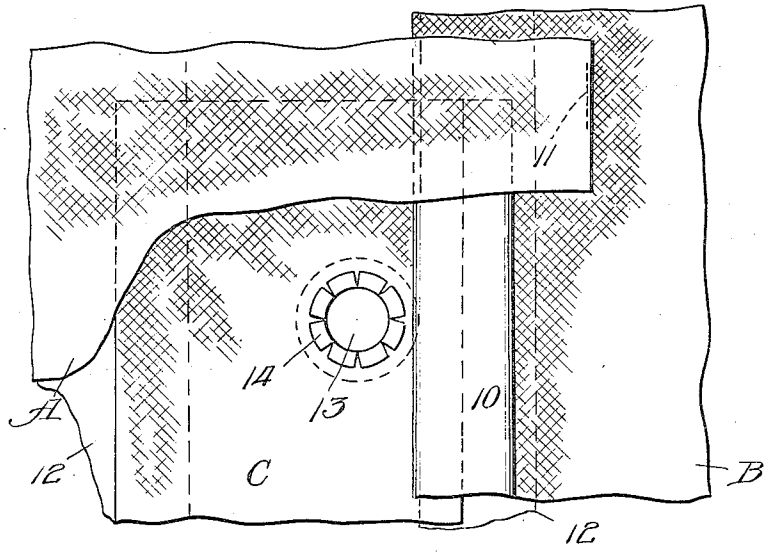
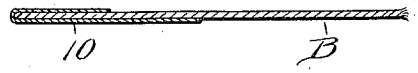


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CONRAD B. SHANE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

GARMENT.

1,252,187. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 1, 1918.

Application filed May 5, 1917. Serial No. 166,555.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CONRAD B. SHANE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an outer garment, which is both ventilated and rain-proof, and is concerned particularly with a novel and improved seam construction, by which these ends are effectively attained. In addition to the objects stated, the features of the invention presently to be described may be applied to an outer garment with but small expense and without affecting measurably the appearance of the garment. These and other objects will more fully hereinafter appear from the specification and claims, and from the accompanying drawings which illustrate one embodiment of my invention in the following manner:

Figure 1 a rear view of an outer garment showing the preferred location and arrangement of my improved seam construction;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional detail taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a cross section, enlarged, taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a cross section, enlarged, taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail in plan, a portion of the overlying fabric section being broken away to exhibit the present seam construction; and

Fig. 6 is a detail in cross section of a fabric edge to which a strip of rubberized cloth has been applied, the edge of the fabric being not yet turned as ultimately required.

I have represented in Fig. 1 a conventional outer garment which consists, as is usual, of a number of fabric sections cut to proper shape and joined as at the seams 7. Preferably the fabric composing the garment is suitably treated so as to be rendered water or rain-proof. At the seams, however, extreme difficulty is experienced in preventing entrance of rain if any provision whatever is to be made for ventilation. In this connection it may be stated that there is special need for ventilation where the garment fabric has been rendered water-tight. While the present seam construction may be employed wherever sections of the garment fabric are joined together, nevertheless adequate ventilation is provided for if these seams be confined to certain parts of the garment, such, for instance, as the upper back and side portions, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1. In these portions the seams are open as distinguished from the seams elsewhere which are closed.

For convenience in description the two fabric edges to be joined to form my improved seam are designated as A and B, respectively. These edges overlap in the usual manner, the section A having its edge preferably turned and stitched as at 8 and a lining 9 of rubberized or water-proof material applied upon its inner side. The lining may be in the form of a strip secured to the fabric by any suitable means, such as an adhesive. The adjacent edge of the section B is also lined with a rubber or water-proof strip 10 which initially is applied, as shown in Fig. 6, upon the two sides of the fabric and extended around its edge. The strip 10 is preferably extended upon one side of the fabric substantially twice as far back from its edge as upon the other side, so that, when the edge of the section B is bent to the position shown in Figs. 3 and 4, there will be a lining upon three faces extending back upon each face from the edge about the same distance. After being turned, the edge of the section B will normally stand out at a slight angle, as shown in these figures, to provide in effect a channel or pocket extending lengthwise of the seam.

A double connection between the sections A and B is provided, one on the outer side of the garment formed by tacking the edges of the fabric at intervals as at 11, and the other on the inner side of the garment formed by the use of a fabric strip C which is attached to each section A and B, preferably by a suitable adhesive. To render more secure the connection between the strip C and the sections A and B, additional covering strips 12 may be employed, if deemed desirable, their use, however, being optional. The strip 9 which lines the inner side of the section A may extend back from the edge any suitable distance, the lining shown in the drawing terminating just short of the point where connection is made with the strip C. I have provided a plurality of openings 13 through the strip C, each preferably reinforced by an eyelet 14. These openings may occur, one or more of them as

desired, between the places where the tacking connections 11 are made (see Fig. 1), and are wholly invisible from the outer side of the garment.

In use, movements of the wearer's body, or pressure from the wind, will cause the seam edges between the places of tacking to bulge or buckle sufficiently to open up places for the passage of air between the sections A and B, and through the openings 13 in the manner indicated in Fig. 3. Ventilation through to the inside—a very desirable end in garments of this kind—is thus obtained throughout the length of each of the seams so constructed. In case of rain leakage through the seam is prevented by the channel or pocket formed by the turned edge of the section B which serves as a barrier to prevent the water from entering. Whatever water is caught within this channel will be drained down and out again at the lower edge of the seam which preferably is formed to facilitate this action.

The seam construction which has just been described is obviously simple and inexpensive to manufacture, and at the same time operates effectively to provide ventilation without admitting the rain. A garment so formed will differ in appearance in no way from those of ordinary construction, and hence may embody whatever points of style or design that its maker may choose.

I claim:

1. In a garment, a seam between adjoining fabric sections consisting of an edge of each overlapped by the other, the inner fabric edge being turned toward the outer fabric to provide a channel normally open for the length of the seam and disposed entirely beneath the outer fabric edge, and connections between the outer fabric edge and the adjoining fabric section at intervals throughout the length of the seam free of the turned edge of the under fabric, substantially as described.

2. A garment seam between adjoining fabric sections comprising a turned edge on one section facing the other and providing an open channel for the length of the seam, connections at intervals between the edge of the other section and the body of the first mentioned section, the connections being removed from the turned edge to not interfere with the channel therein formed, and a third fabric section connected to the under side of each of the first two mentioned sections, there being a plurality of openings in the third section communicating with the under side of the garment, substantially as described.

3. A garment seam between adjoining fabric sections comprising a lining of waterproof material applied around the edge of one garment section and extending back on one side thereof substantially twice as far as on the other side, the edge being turned on the side having the greater portion of the lining to provide a channel whose walls are protected by the lining, and the other garment section being laid over the turned edge of the first mentioned section and secured thereto at intervals at points removed from the turned edge to not interfere with the channel therein formed, substantially as described.

4. A garment seam between adjoining fabric sections comprising an edge of one garment section turned to provide a channel, and the other garment section being laid over the turned edge of the first mentioned section and secured thereto at intervals at points removed from the turned edge to not interfere with the channel therein formed, substantially as described.

CONRAD B. SHANE.