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M. POPELÁKOVÁ, BORN BURIÁNOVÁ

AVIATOR'S GARMENT

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Fig. 1.

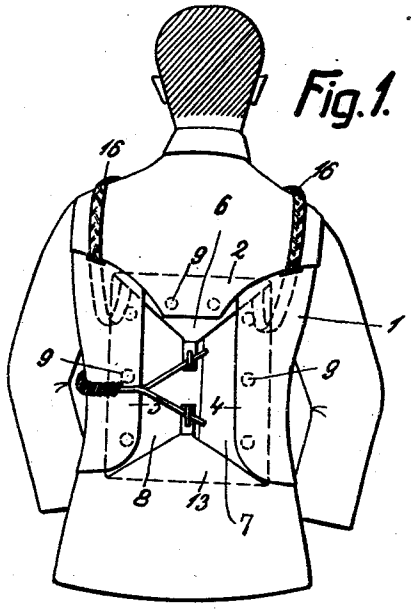
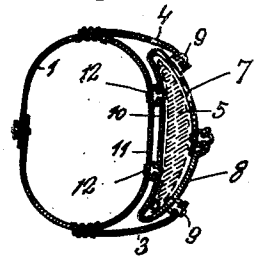


Fig. 2.



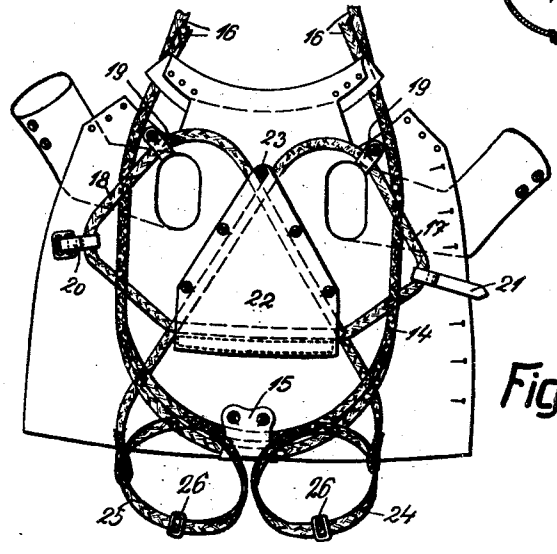


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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AVIATOR'S GARMENT

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In parachute arrangements hitherto known the parachute is attached to the parachutist by means of a harness girdling different parts of his body. The parachute proper is kept in a special sack which is arranged loosely with regard to the airman and which opens after the airman springs out of the aircraft. Such an arrangement however is rather inconvenient for the airman and limits considerably his freedom of movement.

The disadvantages of the prior art devices are eliminated by a special construction of the airman's garment which garment forms a part of parachute sack or alternatively is connected to the sack. For securing the parachute in place the present arrangement employs large surfaces of the airman's garment e. g. its entire backside so that the parachute sack is flatter and more manageable. According to a further part of the invention the part of the sustaining girths girdling the body of the airman is placed within the airman's garment, a portion of the girths being separably attached to the garment. This arrangement proves to be rather important because the free part of sustaining girths is shortened as much as possible and the girths cannot be caught—when the airman springs out—by any part of airship.

In former arrangements where parachute and harness were arranged separately from the garment of the airman there were no advantages of harness as in the present invention because the harness was fixed over the garment and the free parts of the girths were too long.

In the accompanying drawings, an embodiment of the invention is illustrated by way of example. Fig. 1 is a rear elevation showing an airman's coat, the backside of which is provided with means to be united with a parachute sack, Fig. 2 is a diagrammatical cross section of the airman's dress and parachute sack. Fig. 3 is an inside view of an open parachute coat showing the arrangement of sustaining girths within the coat.

Heretofore, parachutes have been kept in a special sack and the airman was obliged to fix the sack on his body by means of an external harness consisting of long free lying girths. According to the present invention the parachute sack is closely arranged on or forms a part of the airman's garment. Preferably on the backside of the airman's garment a separate parachute sack is secured and partly covered by parts of the garment. For this purpose the airman's garment 1 is provided with prominent laps 2, 3, 4 (Figs. 1 and 2); if then a separate parachute sack 5 is put in, the sack laps 6, 7, 8 are partly covered by the coat laps 2, 3, 4 each sack lap lying under the respective coat lap, the corresponding laps being connected together by means of pressbuttons 9 or in any other suitable manner. Also the parachute sack base 10 can be connected with the backside of the airman's garment, for instance by means of strong pressbuttons 12 (Fig. 2). Inside of the parachute sack 5 is placed in a known manner the parachute with its sustaining laces. An opening movement of the bolt keeping the parachute sack closed results in an opening of the sack laps and consequently also of the free coat-laps. The lower lap 13 of the parachute sack need not be covered by a coat lap.

The parachute sack can also be placed on and fixed to another part of the airman's dress, not only to the backside of his coat or combination suit; it can be fixed for instance to the breast or belly part of the dress or to the trousers. In every case the parachute sack is arranged so that it covers on the dress as great a surface as possible and the parachute can be accordingly folded there in a flattest form. The invention is not limited to the forms represented or mentioned in the specification and the drawings but shows the parachute sack constructed in close connection with the airman's dress or with a part of it.

Sustaining girths connecting the airman with his parachute are according to the invention (Fig. 3) placed inside of the airman's dress and arranged so that they are almost covered and do not hang out, do not trouble the airman in any way and exclude the risk of being caught on the airship.

These girths consist of a double main girth 14 which lower parts being placed beside each other stiffen the lower border of the coat. They are kept in place by a cloth strip 15 and the parts 16 of them serve for connection with the parachute laces. Another portion of the sustaining girths forms two crossing loops 17, 18 which are fixed by means of strips 19 near the upper border of the breast part of the airman's garment. The loops 17, 18 are provided with straps 20, 21 or other means by which they can be clasped together. The lower part of the girth 17, 18 as well as its crossing parts are covered by a triangular lap 22 the lower border of which is sewed on the airman's dress and the upper borders of which can be fastened to the garment by means of buttons 23. The airman when putting on his garment puts his hands first through the loops 17, 18 and then in the sleeves; then the girths pass over both of his shoulders cross each other on his back and surround his waist. They are connected by the straps 20, 21 and with their lower ends united on lower circular girths 24, 25 these being fastened to the lower part of the main sustaining girth 14 and closed by means of clasps 26 or in any other manner. The girths 24, 25 embrace the airman's upper thighs. The main girths 14—16 join the sustaining laces which pass out toward the edge of the parachute umbrella. The parts 16 of the girth 14 pass—if the parachute is folded—close over airman's shoulders (Fig. 1), are folded under the laps 3 and 4, pass under the sack lap 6 and enter the sack to the parachute laces.

The parachute sack may also be united with the airman's garment and the laps of the parachute sack may be sewed on the backside of airman's garment. The said laps can also be substituted directly by parts of the backside of airman's dress the sack base being formed by the dress lining or by a special piece of cloth put between the laps.

Because the parachute sack is closely connected to the airman's garment only the necessary parts of the girths project from the garment which girths are made as short as possible and cannot be retained by any part of the airship when the parachutist springs out. Moreover the airman's body is held by the sustaining girths in a reliable and very manageable manner so that he has almost complete liberty of movement.

I claim:

1. An aviation garment comprising, a coat, a parachute girth having a pair of looped portions, the ends of said girth depending therefrom, means securing said girth to said coat with said looped portions respectively encircling the armholes of said coat and a circular leg girth secured to each end of said first girth.

2. The invention as set forth in claim 1, wherein said first means includes a triangular flap secured at one portion to the inside of said coat and a plurality of snap fasteners for detachably securing the free portion of said flap to said coat over said girth.

3. An aviation garment comprising, a coat, a parachute girth having a depending looped portion, means securing said looped portion to the bottom rear portion of said coat, a second girth having a pair of looped portions, means securing said looped portions to said coat around the armholes respectively, circular leg girths, means securing said leg girths to said first girth and to said second girth.

4. An aviation garment comprising, a coat, a parachute casing, means for detachably securing the base portion of said parachute casing to said coat, a plurality of flaps on said coat overlapping said parachute casing, and means detachably securing the free ends of said flaps to said parachute casing.

5. An aviation garment comprising, a coat, three flaps arranged in inverted, U-shaped configuration, on the back of said coat, and means securing said flaps to said coat.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

MARIE POPELÁKOVÁ.