C. G. SAGERSTROM.

SHIELD FOR ICEMEN AND OTHERS.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 19, 1915.

1,241,025. Patented Sept. 25, 1917.

Fig. 1.

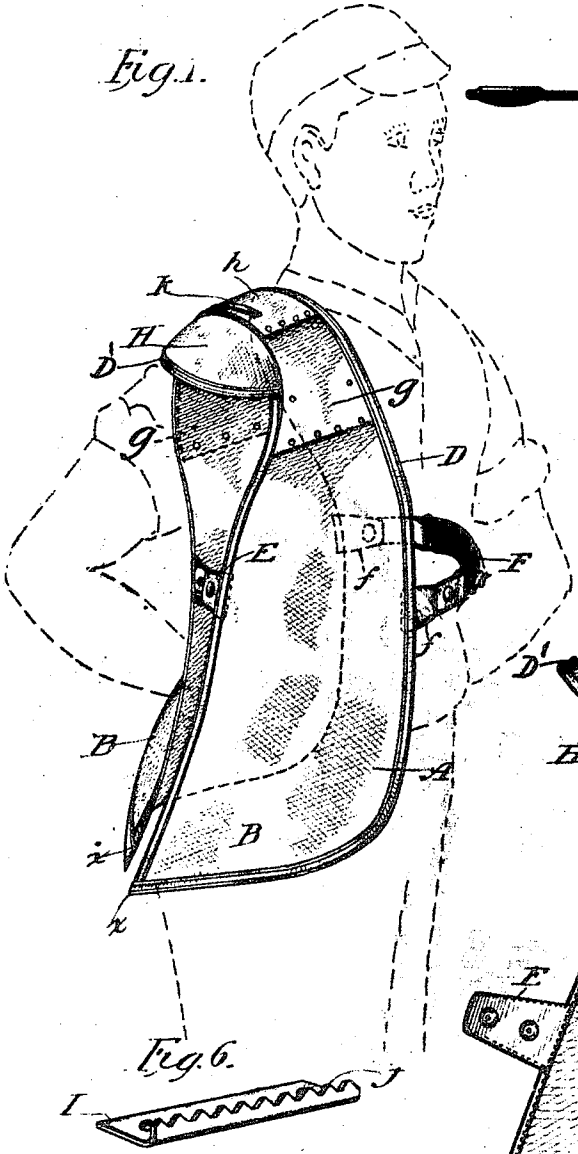


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

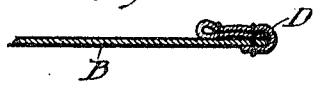


Fig. 7.

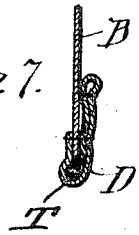


Fig. 2.

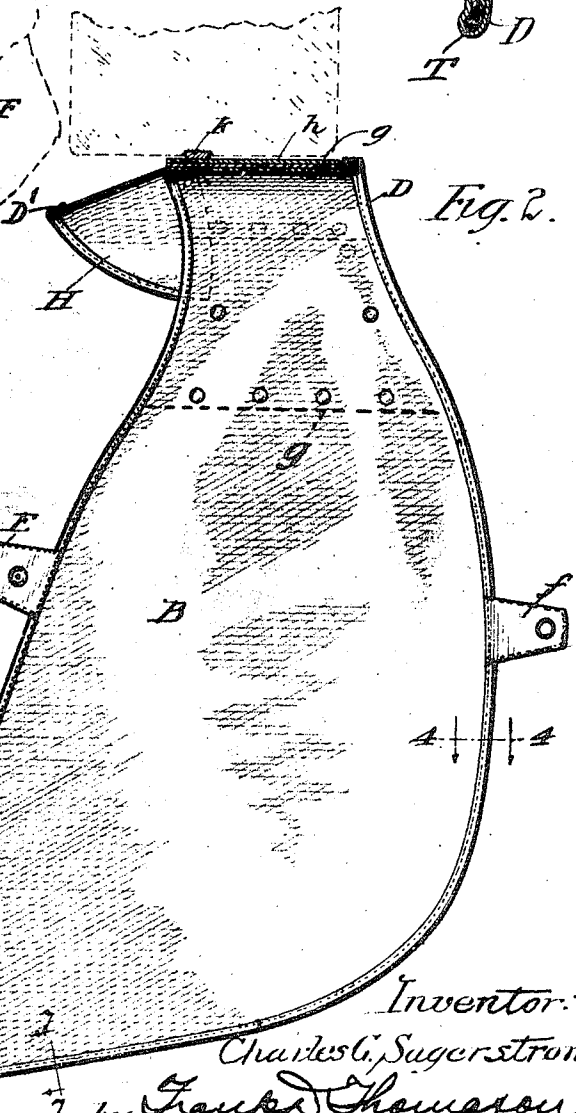
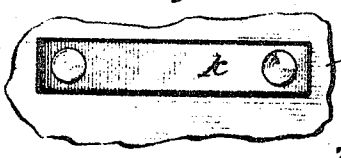


Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SHIELD FOR ICEMEN AND OTHERS.

1,241,025. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 25, 1917.

Application filed April 19, 1915. Serial No. 22,302.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES G. SAGERSTROM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Shields for Icemen and others, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improved protecting garment and shield, and particularly to devices of this class adapted to be utilized by icemen, porters, and others as a protection when carrying or supporting ice or other comparatively heavy articles upon the shoulders.

The objects of my invention are to so construct and form an article of this class that it may be easily hung upon or removed from the body, and so that when in position it will protect the wearer from the water dripping from the ice, and particularly upon the shoulder upon which the ice is carried, and will enable the ice to obtain a purchase on the shoulder thereof so that it will not slip off, and to so construct and arrange the parts thereof that it may be hung upon either shoulder and enable it to be worn by workmen of different weight, size and height. These objects I accomplish in the manner fully described in the following specification, and as particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 shows the outline of a workman in dotted lines, and a perspective view of my improved garment and shield properly hung and draped thereon.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged front elevation of my improved garment with a fragment of a cake of ice shown in proper position thereon in dotted lines.

Fig. 3 is an edge view of the strap that passes around the body and connects the front and rear sections of the garment.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged transverse horizontal section on line 4—4, Fig. 2, through a marginal fragment of one portion of the garment.

Fig. 5 is a plan view of a fragment of the shoulder portion of my improved garment.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a modified form of the ice retaining epaulet detached from the garment.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged transverse section taken on line 7—7, Fig. 2, showing in detail a marginal fragment of the lower part of one portion of the garment.

In the accompanying drawings, A designates the front portion or shield of my improved garment, and B the rear portion or shield thereof. These portions are, preferably, constructed of flexible water proof material, and are, preferably, continuous and of corresponding contour. The garment is intended to be worn over the shoulder, and the said front and rear portions are connected by the part that passes over the shoulder which is comparatively narrow, or of a width corresponding to the distance from the neck to the shoulder of the wearer. Both the front portion A and the rear portion B gradually widen as they extend down from the shoulder to their lower edges so that they will cover and protect or nearly cover and protect both the front and rear half of the body of the iceman wearing the garment. Preferably, the inner adjacent edges of both portions beginning at the shoulder are curved toward each other to fit the body, particularly under the arm, and thence extends downward in a practically straight line to the lower inner corner *x*. The outer edges of both front and back portions are curved outward, as shown, and then extend downward and gradually around into the lower edge of the garment, which latter extends nearly horizontally to the corner *x* where it joins the inner edge at an acute angle, as shown.

The shoulder of the garment is thickened by applying thereto, first, a layer of water-proof material *g* which is of such length that its ends lap down over the shoulder blade in the back and over the hollow of the shoulder in front, and second, by applying a narrow layer of water-proof material *h* over layer *g* that just covers the shoulder of the wearer. The edges of the garment, as hereinbefore described, are suitably reinforced and bound with a strip D of leather or other desireable binding. As shown in Fig. 4, this binding is so folded upon itself that it forms a raised ridge on the marginal outer surface of the garment and provides a gutter which catches and directs the drippings from the ice to the corners *x* from which they drop to the ground without coming in contact with the body or clothes of the iceman.

The inner adjacent edges of the front and

back portions A and B are, preferably, secured to each other at a suitable point below the shoulder by flaps E which extend across from one portion to the other and are provided with glove fasteners by which they can be connected together, as shown in Fig. 1, and the outer edges of said portions are correspondingly connected by an adjustable strap F which extends across the opposite side of the body and has its ends detachably connected to flaps *f*, *f*, projecting therefrom. Near the end of the upper layer of material *h* of the shoulder pad over the point of the shoulder, I secure a transverse strip or epaulet *k* of thick leather by means of rivets that pass through the end thereof. As shown in Figs. 2 and 5 of the drawings, this epaulet projects slightly above the upper surface of the shoulder pad, and when the block of ice is placed upon the shoulder, it being warmer than the ice, it embeds itself in the surface of the ice and prevents it from slipping off the shoulder.

To protect the outer portion or point of the shoulder I, preferably, provide a curved guard H which is attached at its inner edge to the outer edge of the narrow medial portion of the garment and inclines outward and downward and also curves over the outer joint of the shoulder from the front to the rear thereof, as shown in Fig. 1. In conformation, the guard is crescent shaped and approximately like a vizor, and it serves to catch the drippings from the outer portion of the ice cake and prevents them from drooping upon the sleeve and arm of the wearer. The lower edge of this guard is provided with binding D′ which directs the drippings from the guard to binding D which leads to point X.

In Fig. 6, another form of epaulet or shoulder-strip is illustrated, which is, preferably, constructed of metal and comprises a flat rectangular plate I, having one side thereof bent or flanged upwardly and provided with a serrated or toothed holding edge J. For some purposes this form is preferable, as it provides a better and firmer support for the load and a more substantial and rigid protection for the shoulder of the wearer.

I do not desire to be confined to the exact shape and construction of my improved garment, as hereinbefore described, as it is obvious that many changes may be made therein to adapt it to other uses which may suggest themselves.

The corners *x* are apt to get very wet when the shield is in use and curl in or out when dried and get very stiff, and this change in shape will cause the water dripping from the same to drop on the trousers and cause considerable discomfort to the wearer. I avoid this possibility by threading a copper or other suitable flexible wire T through the bore (so to speak) of the edge strip D commencing at a point where the straight portion of the lower edge of each portion A and B commences to said corners and then up from the said corner about ten inches on the lower part of the inner edge of each portion. This flexible wire filler enables the iceman to bend and straighten out the said corners so that the drippings therefrom will be away from his clothes.

What I claim as new is:

1. An article of apparel of the class described comprising a front and rear portion united by a narrower medial connecting portion and adapted to be hung over one shoulder of the wearer and the narrower connecting portion bent over his shoulder at the front and back, a curved outer shoulder guard attached at its inner edge to the narrow medial connecting portion and inclined outwardly and downwardly to cover and protect the outer portion of the shoulder of the wearer, the outer edge of said shoulder guard and the edge of the garment to which said shoulder guard is attached being constructed to form a gutter which extends to the lowermost edge of the garment.

2. An article of apparel of the class described comprising a front and rear portion united by a narrower medial connecting portion and adapted to be hung over one shoulder of the wearer, and said narrower connecting portion bending over his shoulder at the front and back, a curved outer shoulder guard attached at its inner edge to the narrow medial connecting portion and inclined outwardly and downwardly to cover and protect the outer portion of the shoulder of said wearer, the outer edge of said shoulder guard and the edge of the garment to which said shoulder guard is attached being constructed to form a gutter which extends to the lowermost edge of the garment, and a flexible wire in said lowermost edge of each of the front and rear portions.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of April, 1915.

CHARLES G. SAGERSTROM.

Witnesses:
FRANK D. THOMASON,
FLORENCE MITCHELL.