

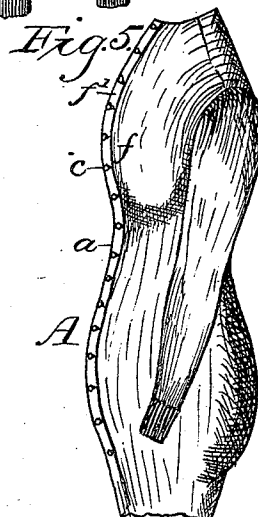
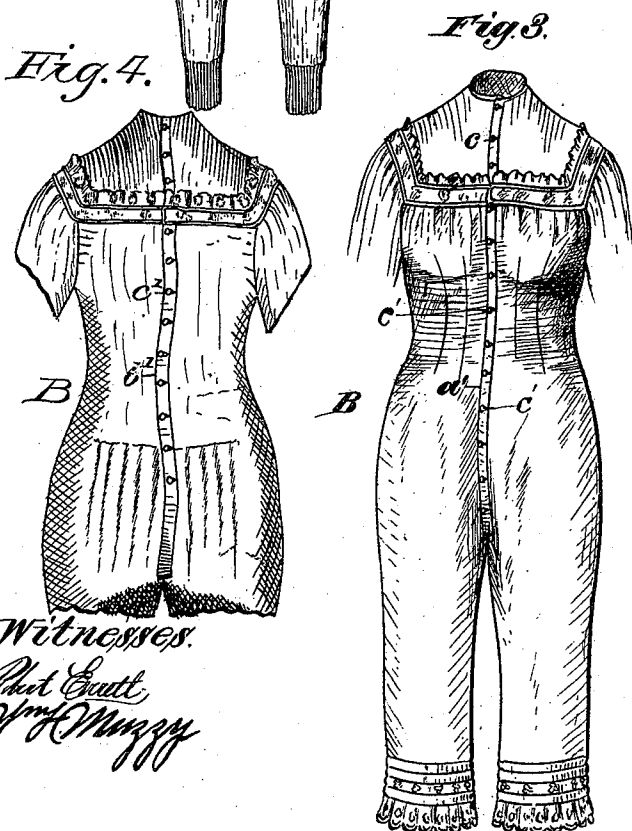
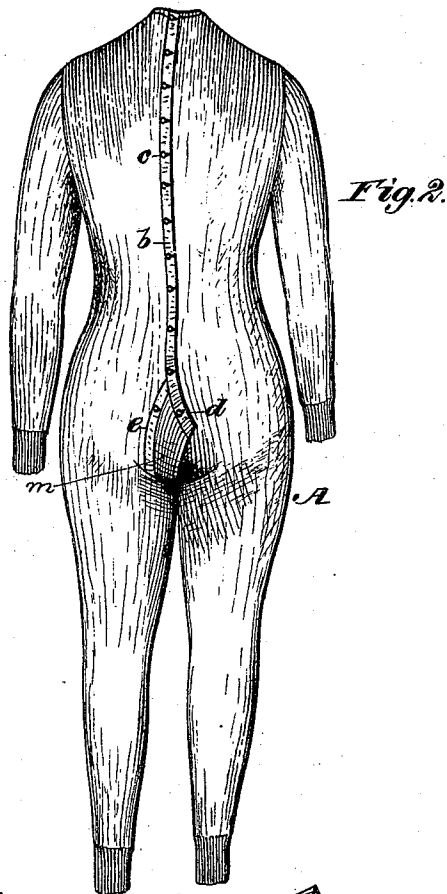
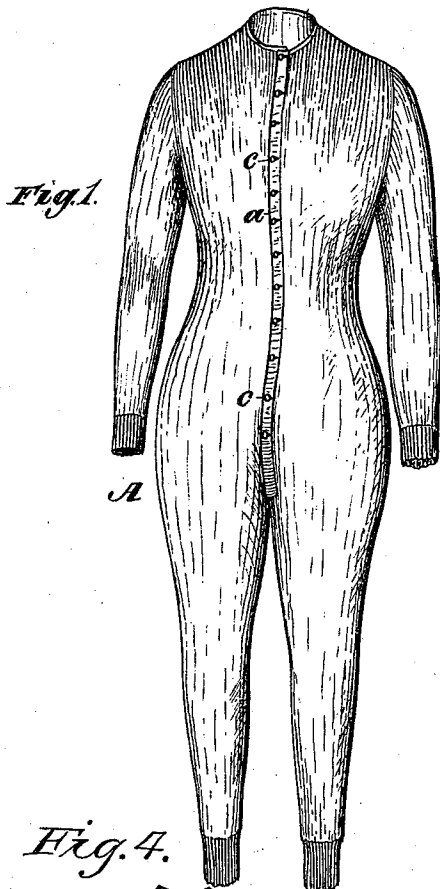
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. L. TOZER.
INVALID'S UNDER GARMENT.

No. 429,665.

Patented June 10, 1890.



Witnesses:
Robert Gault
John Muzzy

Inventor:
Emma L. Tozer
by Wm H Babcock
Attorney

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 6.

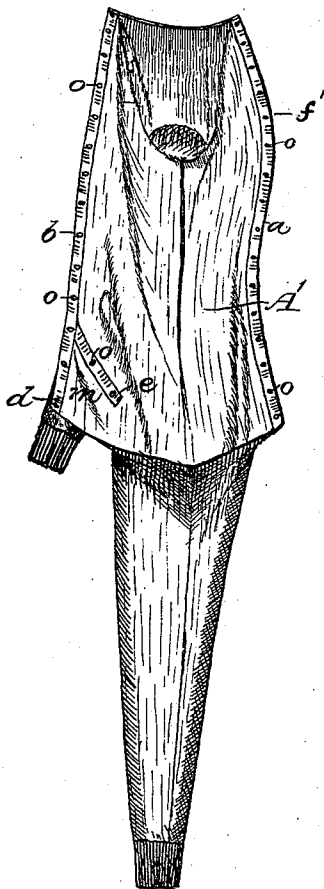
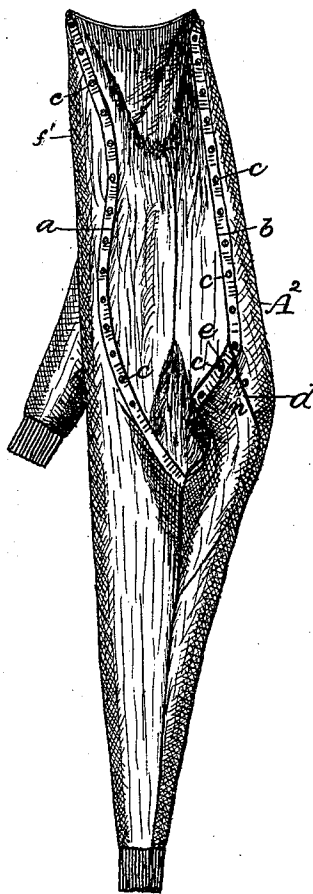


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMMA L. TOZER, OF CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK.

INVALID'S UNDER-GARMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 429,665, dated June 10, 1890.

Application filed March 29, 1890. Serial No. 345,862. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMMA L. TOZER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Canandaigua, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Invalids' Garments; 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.

The chief object of this invention is to provide a very simple series of combination-garments for women's wear, especially adapted to the use of invalids by allowing convenient access of the physician, surgeon, or nurse to the back, as well as the forward part and all other parts of the body, without the necessity of removing any article of under-clothing. This I effect by constructing each combination or union garment with separation along the whole length of front and back, securing each line of separation or opening by buttons and button-holes or other detachable fastenings. These lines of separation, being central and meeting between the legs, necessarily divide the garment into two parts or sections, hereinafter more fully described and claimed, which are easily separable.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a view in front elevation of the under combination-garment of my system or series embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a rear elevation of the same. Fig. 3 represents a view similar to Fig. 1, showing the outer combination-garment put on over the inner one. Fig. 4 represents a rear elevation of the same, omitting the lower ends of the legs. Fig. 5 represents a side elevation of the garment shown in Figs. 1 and 2, omitting the lower part. Fig. 6 represents in detached elevation seen from the inner side the left half or section of the combination-garment shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and Fig. 7 represents a similar view of the right half or section of said garment, the edges being slightly turned over.

A designates the inner combination-garment, which is made to fit easily the wearer's body. It consists in effect of an undershirt and drawers united, with no overlapping what-

ever except at the lines of separation running centrally up and down the front and back, these lines connecting under the crotch, so as to divide the garment vertically into a left half or section A' and a right half or section A², which are easily separable from each other. The front line of separation is indicated by *a*, and the rear line by *b*, each being fastened by buttons *c*, passing through button-holes *o* or their equivalents. The rear line *b* at the seat divides into two short branches *d e*, the former running along the edge of section A' and the latter along the edge of section A². The button-holes of both branches are formed in section A', and the buttons are arranged in corresponding lines and at equal intervals on section A². In each section the material between the branch lines of fastening *d e* constitutes a flap *m*. These flaps make a double thickness under the seat.

B designates the second garment of the series, consisting of a waist and pantalets united, as above described, and having lines of separation *a'* and *b'*, corresponding to *a* and *b*, and fastened in the same manner by buttons *c'*.

Outside of these combination-garments a combined waist and skirt will generally be worn, having lines of detachable fastening up and down the back and front for convenience of access to the fastenings already described. Outside of this an invalid will often find it convenient to wear a night-gown opening behind as well as in front, although any ordinary outer garments for night or day may be thus worn, the aforesaid combination-garments being well suited to the ordinary use of healthy people and very comfortable, as well as easy to put off and on. The comfort is derived in part from the inner garment being made to conform without stretching or piecing to the convexities of the limbs and body, as illustrated very clearly in Figs. 5, 6, and 7. Thus over the bosom at *f* the fitting is precise and smooth, although the material is not strained, and the usual pieces let into the front to fill out the bosom are omitted. This fitting is effected by cutting the front edge of each section in a curved line, (indicated by *f'* on Figs. 5, 6, and 7,) so that when the parts are brought together the convexity of the bust

will be allowed for, there being no need to strain the goods or let in pieces over the breasts, any ordinary fabric may be cut in this way. These considerations are still more important to invalids, who have much more occasion than others to feel any roughness or inequality in what is next the skin; but the accessibility of the person is often a still more important consideration. If, for example, a place upon the sufferer's back needs examination or poulticing or dressing, it is necessary only to unbutton the successive garments along the lines *b b'*, &c., of course beginning with the outer line. As the rows of buttons are superposed, this is easily done, the thicknesses of clothing, even when several are worn together, hardly constituting an obstacle. With ordinary apparel an almost total uncovering of the upper part of the person might be necessary, or, at least, the discarding of all the garments but one or two, which nevertheless would be in the way.

By turning over the flaps of the garments on either side of the line of separation of my series almost any point can be very conveniently reached. There is thus very little need

to disturb the patient, and the work of the nurse and doctor is simplified and expedited.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A combination-garment comprising a body covering and bifurcated covering for the legs, the said garment being separable into two sections, the lines of separation running up and down the front and back, connecting with each other under the crotch, and provided with detachable fastenings, substantially as set forth.

2. A combination-garment divided into two sections, the lines of separation running up and down the back and front and connecting under the crotch, the rear line dividing into branches *d e*, which form flaps under the seat, for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EMMA L. TOZER.

Witnesses:

WM. F. MUZZY,

WM. H. BABCOCK.