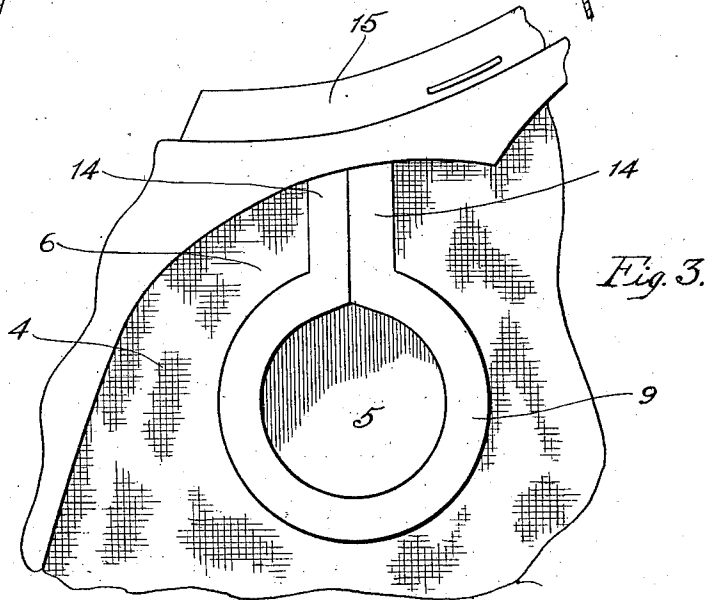
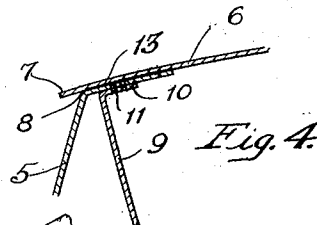
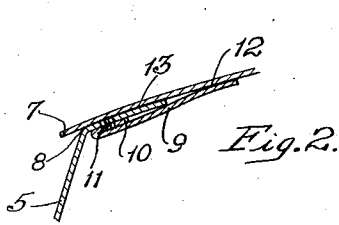
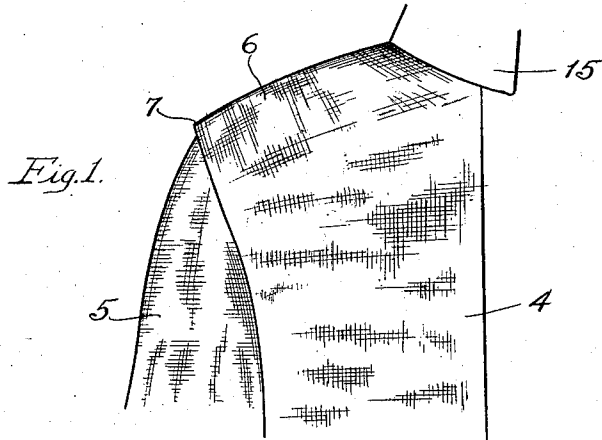


J. E. WEIL.
 WATERPROOF GARMENT.
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 14, 1911.

1,025,893.

Patented May 7, 1912.



Witnesses:
Ephraim Banning.
Mary R. Frost.

Inventor:
Julius E. Weil.
 BY *Banning Banning*
 Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS E. WEIL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WATERPROOF GARMENT.

1,025,893.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 7, 1912.

Application filed April 14, 1911. Serial No. 621,116.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS E. WEIL, 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 Waterproof Garments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the construction for an outer garment to render said garment effectually proof against the entrance of water to the inside thereof.

The objects of this invention are to construct a garment in such manner that water or rain cannot gain entrance through the seams to the inside thereof; and to so construct such garment that it will not differ in appearance in any wise from the styles of rain-proof garments now commonly in vogue.

It is also intended as a further object of this invention that the water-proof construction of the garment shall afford a support tending to maintain it properly in shape and form.

Other objects and uses will appear from a detailed description of the invention which consists in the features of construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a front view of one side of the upper part of a rain-proof garment; Fig. 2 is a section through the seam along the shoulder portion of said garment; Fig. 3 a view of the inside of said garment at the juncture of the sleeve with the body portion; and Fig. 4 a detail in section showing the garment in process of being assembled.

The present invention is not concerned with the manufacture of fabrics possessing water-proof qualities, but only with a novel and improved construction of rain-proof garment from such fabric.

A garment which is intended to protect the wearer from rain must necessarily be subjected to the severest tests of its water-proof construction along the shoulder portion where rain beats directly down upon it. Although fabrics known to be reliably water-proof have been employed in the manufacture of such garments, it has been observed often that considerable moisture tends to penetrate to the inside thereof when the garment is worn out in rainy weather. This leaking is attributable to the stitching in the seams passing through the garment to

join its pieces together. On account of the openings which result from the passage of the stitching through the garment, and the capillary action of the threads in said stitching, the rain-water succeeds, particularly along the shoulders, in working its way to the inside, and in defeating the purpose of the water-proof coat. In the present invention, it is aimed to construct a garment in such manner that no stitching in the seams shall pass through to the outside of the garment, so that the objections heretofore mentioned may be obviated, and a thoroughly water-proof garment provided.

In the drawings, there is shown an outside garment 4 constructed of water-proof fabric, with a sleeve 5 and a shoulder portion 6. The outer edge 7 of the shoulder, as shown best in Fig. 2, is made to extend beyond the point 8 where the sleeve is joined thereto, being adapted the more easily thereby to shed water and prevent contact thereof along the juncture of the sleeve and shoulder portions. Secured to the underside of said shoulder and sleeve and on the inside of the garment is a wide tape band 9, having one edge 10 inwardly turned, as shown in Fig. 2, the said sleeve being secured to the tape band by a stitching 11 which passes through said tape at the edge 10, and which is invisible from the inside and outside of the coat. The tape band is secured to the shoulder portion of the garment as at 12, and the sleeve 5 is also secured directly to the shoulder portion as at 13, by means of cement or other suitable adhesive. As illustrated in Fig. 3, the tape band 9 is cut substantially in the form of a circle to engage the sleeve at every point in its periphery where it is joined to the body of the coat, the ends 14 of said tape being extended, as shown, along its shoulder portion toward a collar 15.

The shoulder portion which overlaps the sleeves at the point of juncture therewith is particularly adapted to shed water from its surface. The stitching which is used only to fasten the tape to the sleeve is not passed through the shoulder portion at all, since said sleeve is secured to the shoulder by means of suitable adhesive material. Secure protection from the action of rain is afforded to the adhesive binding the tape and sleeve to the coat by the overlapping of the edge of the shoulder. The stitching 11 which is invisible both from the outside

and inside of the garment is well protected, not only by the overlapping of said shoulder, but by the adhesive connection of the shoulder with the sleeve. This form of
5 seam construction in which reinforcing tape is used to obviate the necessity of stitching passing through the garment is not intended to be confined to the shoulder, but may be utilized throughout the other exposed por-
10 tions of the garment.

It should be noticed that the tape band employed is not merely a reinforcing tape to hide from view the stitching in the seams of the garment, but being of extra width
15 and weight is designed thereby to perform the function of a stiffening member when secured to the parts of the garment by cement or other adhesive. It is intended that the material of which the tape is composed
20 may be of the same fabric as that of which the garment is made, so that if through any defect in construction water should penetrate through a seam, it will encounter the water-proof tape on the inside thereof, and
25 be prevented from gaining further entrance.

When the garment is being constructed, the tape band will be secured to the upper end of the sleeve piece in the manner indi-

cated in Fig. 4. The edge of the band is stitched to said sleeve, as shown, and when
30 the band is properly secured in position, as indicated in Fig. 2, said edge will lie inwardly turned, the stitching therethrough being invisible. At the point where the
35 edge of the band is inwardly turned, there is presented four thicknesses of material, and this serves materially to maintain the garment at the shoulder portion in proper
shape and form.

I claim:

In a water proof garment, a body having
40 arm holes, circular shaped strips arranged concentrically about said arm holes at the inner side of the body, the inner end of said
45 strips being secured to the inner surface of the body, sleeves having their inner ends inserted between the outer ends of said
strips and the said body and secured by stitching to said strips, the inner ends of
50 said sleeves being adhesively secured to the said body.

JULIUS E. WEIL.

Witnesses:

BENEDICT REIS,
A. K. MCKINLEY.