

(No Model.)

J. T. TAYLOR.  
WATERPROOF COAT.

No. 543,662.

Patented July 30, 1895.

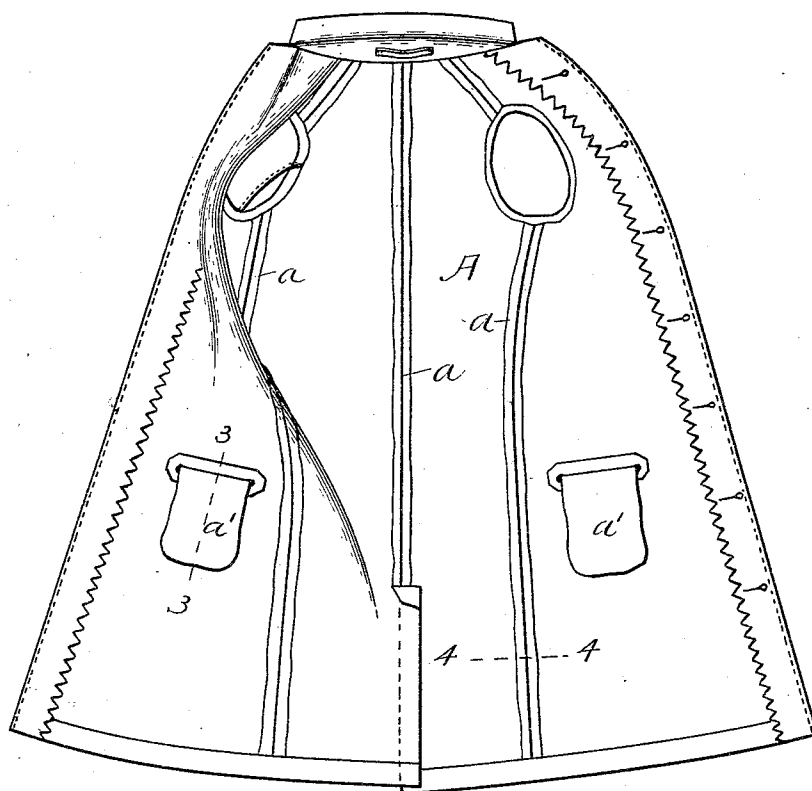


FIG. 1.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

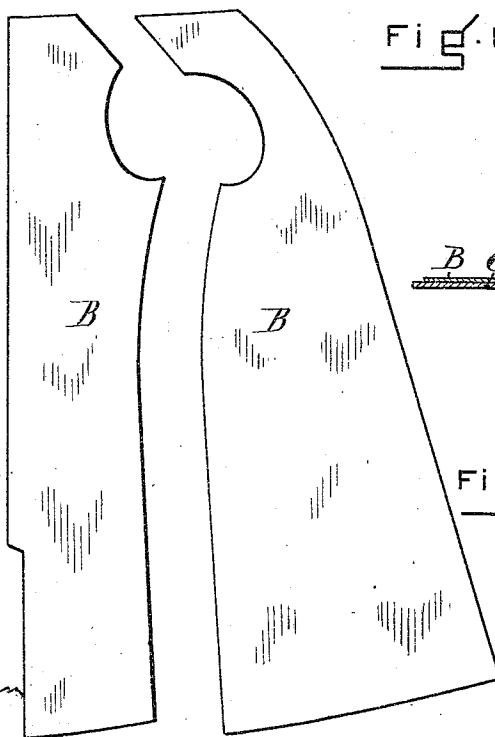


FIG. 2.

WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## WATERPROOF COAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 543,662, dated July 30, 1895.

Application filed June 9, 1894. Serial No. 514,005. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN THOMAS TAYLOR, of Hudson, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Waterproof Coats, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature.

Heretofore in the manufacture of waterproof coats or other garments there have been two methods employed for uniting the edges of the sections of the garments. One has been to cement the edges together without stitching, the edges, of course, overlapping each other. While this mode of union is speedy and simple the seam so formed is so very easily ripped apart as to be quite inapplicable to the better class of waterproof garments and to those that are lined. The method adopted with lined waterproof garments has been to stitch together the several sections, both of the outer cloth and of the lining, said cloth and lining being united to each other by the adhesive power of the waterproofing compound. This gives the desired durability; but the seam so formed is itself not waterproof on account of the perforations of the stitches, and it has been the universal practice to "tape," as it is called, the stitched seam—that is, to cover it with a protecting-strip of water-repellent material. There are several objections to this practice of taping the seams. In the first place it is wasteful of material, since, as I shall presently show, just as good results can be attained by my invention without any taping whatever; secondly, it is wasteful of time and labor in fitting the parts together; thirdly, it unnecessarily thickens the seams and makes the coat clumsy and heavy, and, fourthly, it spoils the appearance of the lining of the garment. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, this taping of seams secured by stitches has been considered indispensable and has been universally practiced, so far as has been known by me in a practical acquaintance with the art, for more than twenty years.

The object of my invention therefore has been to produce a lined waterproof garment

having stitched seams which shall be waterproof without the use of taping. This result I have accomplished by making the garment in the following manner: The cloth in the strip is first coated with the rubber compound, which is surfaced with starch to prevent its sticking. The prepared cloth is then cut in the ordinary way of cutting cloth for coats—that is, without the lining being first attached—and these cut sections are united by sewing in the ordinary way, the seams being sewed and of the ordinary shape. This makes a skeleton outside section, cut and made up in the ordinary way, excepting that its surface is coated upon the inside with the rubber composition, and as thus prepared the pocket-slits are cut and the pocket put in, one or more, as the case may be. The lining in the roll is coated with rubber upon one surface, which coating is preferably starched during the cutting of the lining to shape, and the prepared lining is then cut to the shape necessary for providing the lining of an ordinary coat and to fit the prepared cloth outer section. The rubber coatings of the outer section and lining are then softened by naphtha, or in any other desirable way, and the lining sections applied to the inner surface of the outer section and united thereto by pressure, and the seams being formed by extending one edge of the lining over the other, making what is known as the "lap-seam." Thus the necessity of taping is avoided, and great saving is effected in the time and labor of manufacture. The lining thus made and applied is of the proper size for a lining, covers the pockets and the seam-stitching, and makes a desirable finish, and the coat is entirely waterproof.

There are other important advantages attained by my improvement besides those already referred to, for not only does this method save in material, in that the lining which enters into facings, pocket-covers, patches, seam-strips, collar-linings, &c., is saved, but the weight of the garment is decreased, and a far better opportunity is provided for giving the coat style in the cutting and making.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a

view in perspective of the outside of a coat prepared for the reception of the lining. Fig. 2 represents sections of the lining as cut for application to the skeleton outside. Fig. 3 is a view in section through the pocket of a completed garment. Fig. 4 is a section of the completed garment, taken through one set of its seams.

A represents the outer cloth section of the coat after its various sections have been sewed together and pockets inserted, and having its interior surface rubber-coated, *a* representing some of the seams, and *a'* the inserted pocket.

B represents the lining-sections as coated upon one surface with rubber composition and as cut prior to the application to the other section of the coat, and C represents the lining-

sections as applied to the coat, *c* representing the lapped seams.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

The improved lined waterproof coat having stitched, waterproof seams, the same comprising sections of outer cloth united by stitches, and sections of lining united by cementation of their overlapping edges, said cloth and lining having interposed therebetween a waterproofing compound, substantially as described.

JOHN THOMAS TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

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