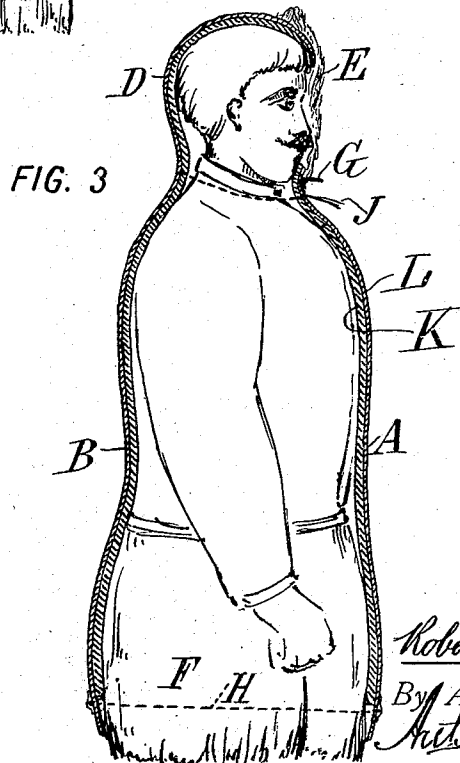
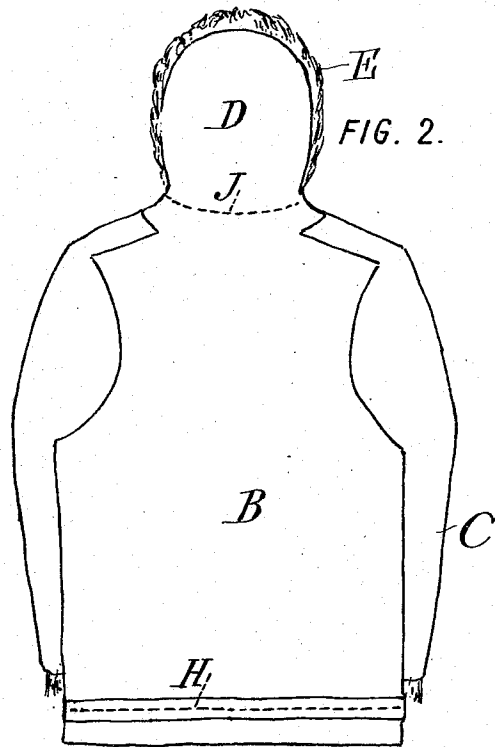
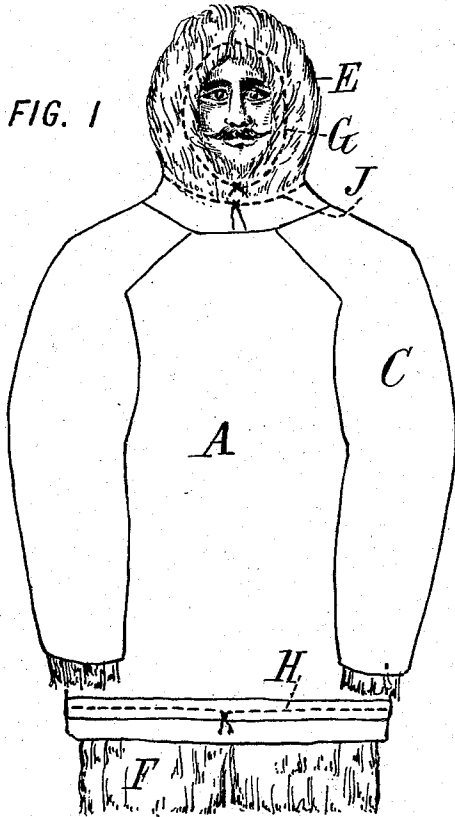


R. E. PEARY.
COAT.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 9, 1908.

936,805.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.



WITNESSES:

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ROBERT E. PEARY, OF EAGLE ISLAND, MAINE.

COAT.

936,805.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT E. PEARY, a citizen of the United States, residing in Eagle Island, South Harpswell, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coats, of which the following is a specification.

This invention aims to provide a garment which I call a coat but which incloses not only the trunk and arms of the wearer, but also the head, leaving only the central part of the face exposed. It is specially designed for cold weather and for the use of sportsmen, hunters, snow-shoe travelers, motormen, chauffeurs, etc. It may be made of any materials, preferably warm fabrics which are not stretchable to any great extent, such as fur, blanket, or the like, and with or without an outer ply of waterproof material, or of waterproof material alone, or of thinner material where the wearer is to be protected from other discomforts than cold. When it is placed upon the wearer there are no openings to permit the escape of the warm air from around the body of the wearer. It is also without fastenings of any kind. It thus provides the minimum of weight or material with the maximum of protection for the head, neck, arms and body. It may be made of any size, but is most effective if made to fit the particular person who is to wear it.

The accompanying drawings illustrate embodiments of the invention. Figure 1 is a front view of the coat in use. Fig. 2 is a back view of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section.

Referring to the embodiment of the invention illustrated, the body portion, composed of a front A and a back B, covers the trunk of the wearer. The arms C are sewed to the body portion in the manner shown, or in any other suitable manner. The hood D is made of an integral piece of fabric with the back B. The seams between these four pieces are all sewed permanently.

The neck of the coat is made just large enough to permit the passage of the wearer's head up into the hood, and the shoulders and body portion of the coat are made just sufficiently loose to permit the entire garment to be pulled down over the head, so that there is no need of any of the usual openings or fastenings. The ends of the sleeves fit tight about the wrists, the opening in the hood being preferably surround-

ed by a roll E of fur or similar material. The inside of the coat is of hairy or woolly form, and it fits around the upper part of breeches F which are hairy or woolly on the outside. Thus at all the points at which the garment is open, the bottom, sleeves, and face, it is provided with a sort of packing which prevents the escape of the warm air of the body. The point at which the escape of warm air is most likely is about the face, and for insuring against this it is preferred to provide means, such as a drawing string G, for drawing up the face opening as tightly as possible. Similarly it is advisable to use a drawing string or the like H around the bottom to insure the pressing of the tail of the coat close against the breeches. The sleeves may be small enough to fit close around the wrist and still permit the passage of the hand without the need of a drawing string. With all the openings closed against the face, wrist and breeches, it is practically impossible for the warm air from the body to escape to such an extent as to cause suffering from cold. In less severe weather it will not be necessary to cover the head so closely, and the face opening of the hood is made so large that the head may pass therethrough, thus throwing the hood back. In order to provide against rapid escape of the heat of the body when the hood is thrown back in this way, I preferably use a drawing string J or the like around the neck, so that the coat may be drawn up to fit closely at this point and to prevent the escape of warm air.

Where it is desired to keep out driving rain and at the same time to provide against severe cold, the coat may be conveniently made of two plies, the inner being of fur with the hair inside, or of blanket or other wool, and the outer ply being of waterproof material. The inner and outer plies K and L, Fig. 3, are preferably each of the full shape and size of the garment, being stitched to each other at any suitable points.

What I claim is:—

1. A garment of the class described made of substantially nonstretchable heavy material adapted to cover only the trunk, arms and head of the wearer, having a body portion, arms and a hood, there being no openings except at the bottom, the ends of the sleeves, and the face portion of the hood, the neck being large enough to permit the passage of the wearer's head, and the shoulders

and entrances to the sleeves being large enough to permit the passage of the wearer's arms and small enough to make a good fit after the head and arms are in place, the
5 openings being provided with rims of fur forming a sort of packing ring around the wrists and about the nether garments, and means for drawing the edge of the hood close against the face to prevent the escape
10 of the warm air from about the face.

2. A garment of the class described adapted to cover the trunk, arms and head of the wearer, having a body portion, arms and a

hood, there being no openings except at the bottom, the ends of the sleeves, and the face 15 portion of the hood, and means for drawing the lower edge close against the nether garments of the wearer to substantially close it at the bottom.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed 20 my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ROBERT E. PEARY.

Witnesses:

ETHEL A. HORTON,
THEODORE T. SNELL.