M. S. WALES.

GARMENT.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 23, 1919.

1,360,158.

Patented Nov. 23, 1920.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

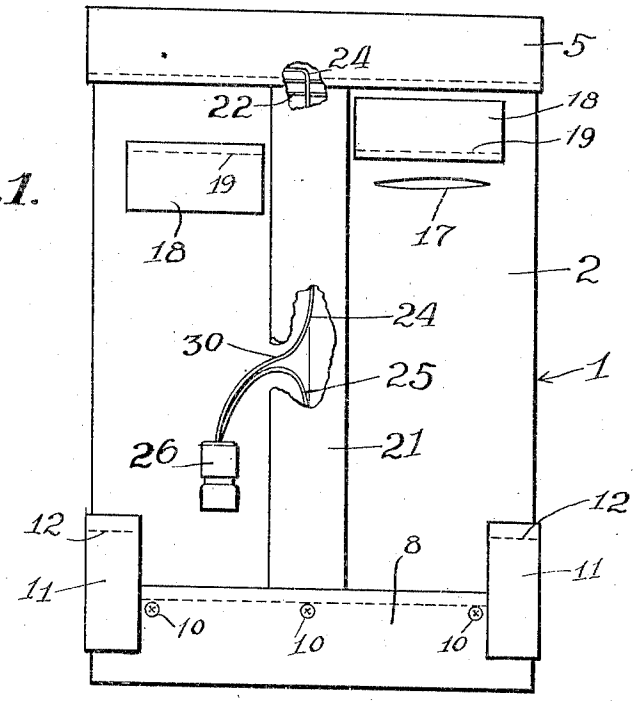
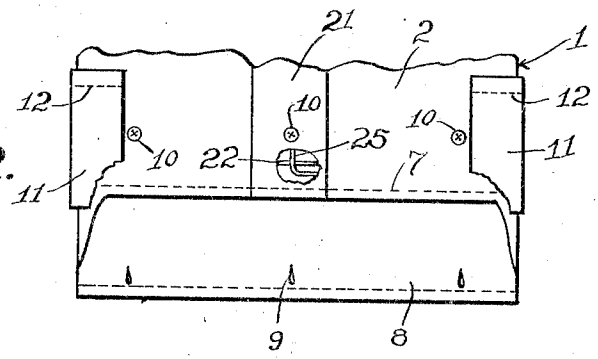


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

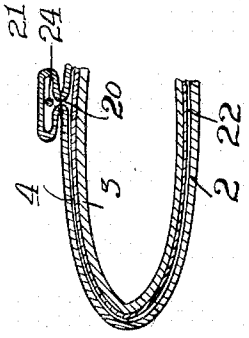


Fig. 4.

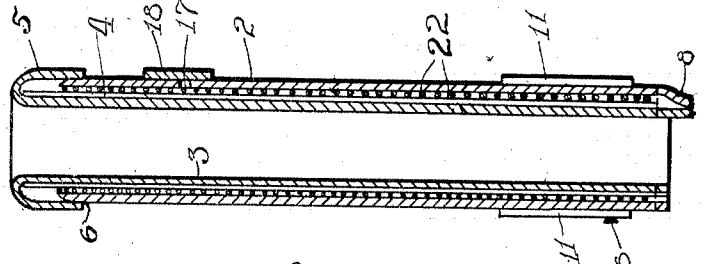
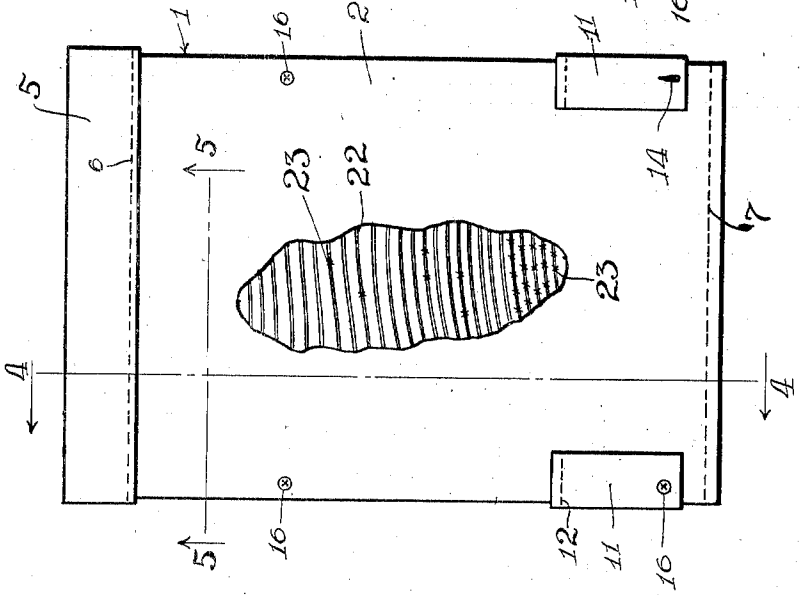


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARIE S. WALES, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

GARMENT.

1,360,158. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 23, 1920.

Application filed July 23, 1919. Serial No. 312,651.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARIE S. WALES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Denver, in the county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented a new and useful Garment, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of this invention to provide a garment which, at the will of an operator, may be used as a sleeping bag, the construction being such that, when desired, the garment may be pulled upwardly and held raised, so that the wearer can walk about.

The invention aims to improve generally, the construction of a garment of the sort above mentioned, and to provide novel means whereby an electrical current can be passed through the garment, novel means being provided for caring for the ends of the conductor through which the current flows.

It is within the province of the disclosure to improve generally and to enhance the utility of devices of that type to which the invention appertains.

With the above and other objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that, within the scope of what is claimed, changes in the precise embodiment of the invention shown can be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 shows in front elevation, a garment constructed in accordance with the invention, parts being broken away; Fig. 2 is a fragmental plan showing the bottom portion of the garment, the lower flap being turned down; Fig. 3 is a rear elevation wherein parts are broken away; Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3.

The garment includes a tubular body, denoted generally by the numeral 1 and comprising an outer member 2, made of fabric, the body comprising a lining 3, likewise made of fabric. A tubular element 4 is disposed between the outer member 2 and the lining 3 and may be made of any suitable material resembling coarse lawn in texture. The upper end of the lining 3 is extended downwardly, as shown at 5, on the outside of the member 2, the part 5 being stitched as indicated at 6 to the outer member 2, the lining 3 and the main portion of the part 4. The outer member 2, the lining 3 and the tubular element 4 are stitched together adjacent to their lower ends as indicated at 7. At the back of the garment, the outer member 2 and the lining 3 are extended to form a bottom flap 8 carrying button holes or the like, indicated at 9, there being buttons 10 on the front of the body 1 and the construction being such that the flap 8 may be turned upwardly and secured by means of the parts 9 and 10, to close the lower end of the body.

Side strips 11 are stitched at their upper ends, as shown at 12, to the body 1 at the sides thereof. Adjacent to their ends, the strips 11 are supplied with button holes 14, adapted to coöperate with buttons 16 on the back of the body 1. When the strips 11 extend downwardly, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and when the button holes 14 are engaged with the lower buttons 16, the strips extend around the ends of the upwardly folded flap 8 and serve as closures at the ends of the flap. There are buttons 16 on the back of the body 1 near to the upper end thereof. If desired, the side strips 11 may be folded upwardly, and the garment may be raised by means of the side strips, the button holes 14 being engaged with the buttons 16. In this way, the lower end of the garment is elevated enough so that it will not interfere with the movements of the body of the wearer when the wearer desires to walk about. The front of the body 1 is provided with transverse slits 17, through which the arms of the wearer may extend at will. When the arms of the wearer are retracted within the garment, the slits 17 are closed by flaps 18 stitched to the body 1 as shown at 19.

A flexible electric conductor is wound spirally about the tubular element 4, the conductor being denoted by the numeral 22. The conductor 22 may be stitched at intervals, as shown at 23, to the tubular element 4, to hold the convolutions of the conductor in place, a part of the stitching 23 having been omitted in Fig. 3, for the sake of clearness. At the front of the garment, the outer member 2 is drawn together and united by stitching or otherwise as shown at 20 to form a tube 21 extended longitudinally of the front of the garment. The upper end of

the conductor 22 passes into the tube 21 and extends downwardly along the tube, as shown at 24, the lower end 25 of the conductor extending upwardly, in a similar manner within the tube 21. The extremities of the conductor 22 pass laterally out of the tube 21, as indicated at 30 in Fig. 1, the extremities of the conductor being assembled with a connector 26 of any desired sort whereby the conductor 22 may be brought into an electric circuit by means of a lamp socket or otherwise.

The construction of the garment is such that an electrical current may be passed therethrough at any time for any desired purpose. The body 1 may be made of incombustible material, and the conductor 22 may be a resistance wire, if desired.

An inspection of Fig. 1 in the light of the foregoing description will render it evident that the device may be used as a garment or as a sleeping bag, as occasion may demand.

Although buttons and button holes have been mentioned in connection with various parts of the garment, it will be understood that separable fasteners of any sort may be employed. Likewise, the parts mentioned as stitched together may be connected in any other suitable way. The garment may be made of any desired materials which are flexible, or combinations of materials which are flexible, and may be ornamented and finished according to the taste of the user.

Obviously, if desired, a transformer may be used in order to control the current used in the garment, thereby regulating the degree of heat.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

A garment comprising a tubular body including an outer member and a lining, the upper end of the lining being extended downwardly on the outside of the outer member, the back of the body having a flap at its lower end, the front of the body having arm slits; means for securing the flap to the front of the body in upstanding position to form a closure for the lower end of the body; depending strips secured at their upper ends to the body and constituting closures located at the ends of the flap; and means on the body adjacent to its upper end for engaging the strips thereby to maintain the lower end of the body elevated when the flap is open.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

MARIE S. WALES.

Witnesses:
MIKE GISSER,
E. J. LEWIS.