C. F. H. FREESE.

WATERPROOF COAT.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 15, 1918.

1,288,865.

Patented Dec. 24, 1918.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

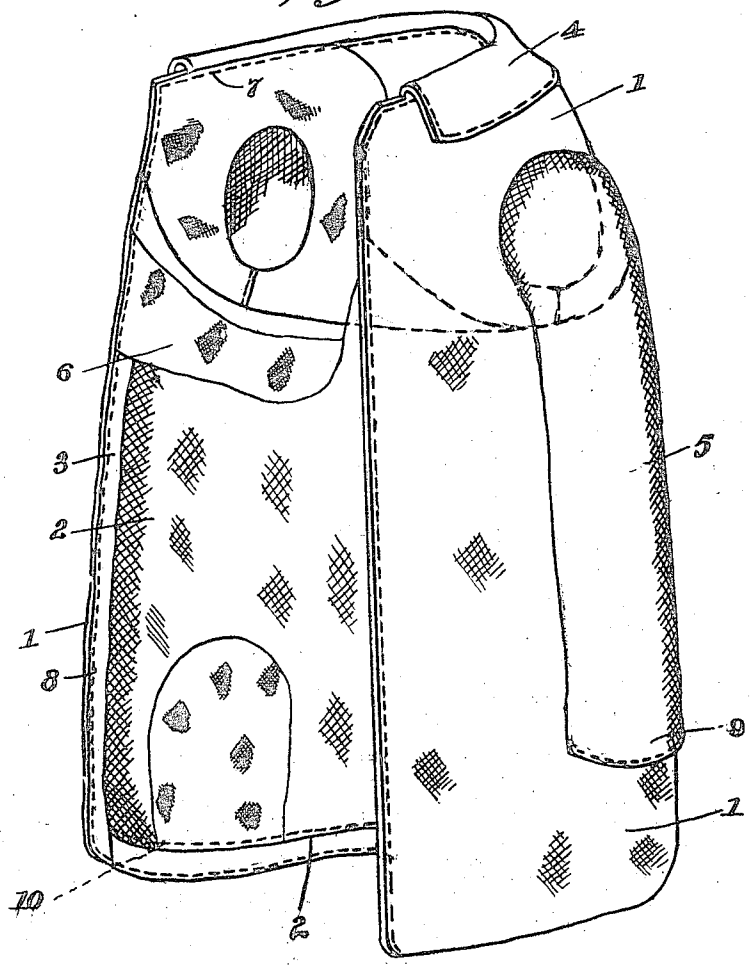
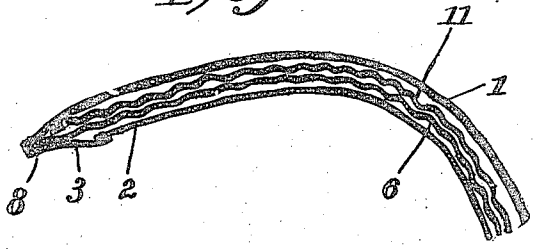


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

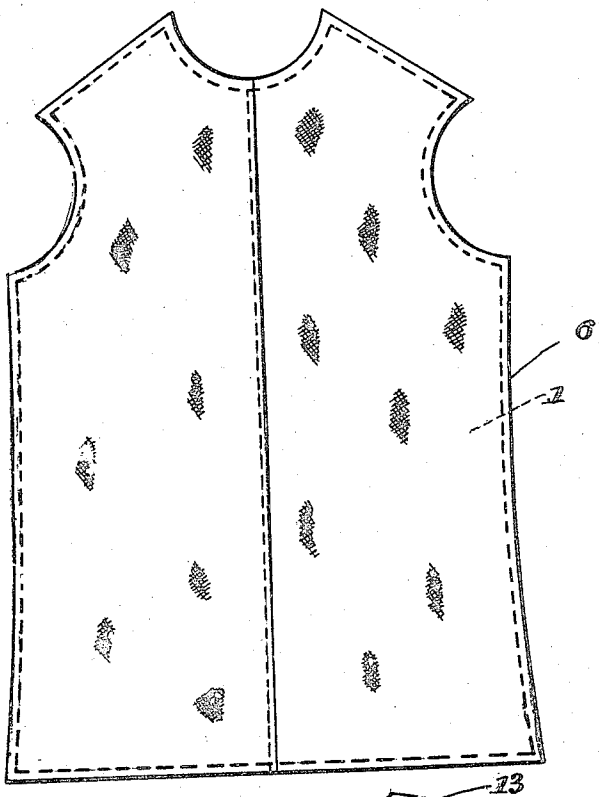
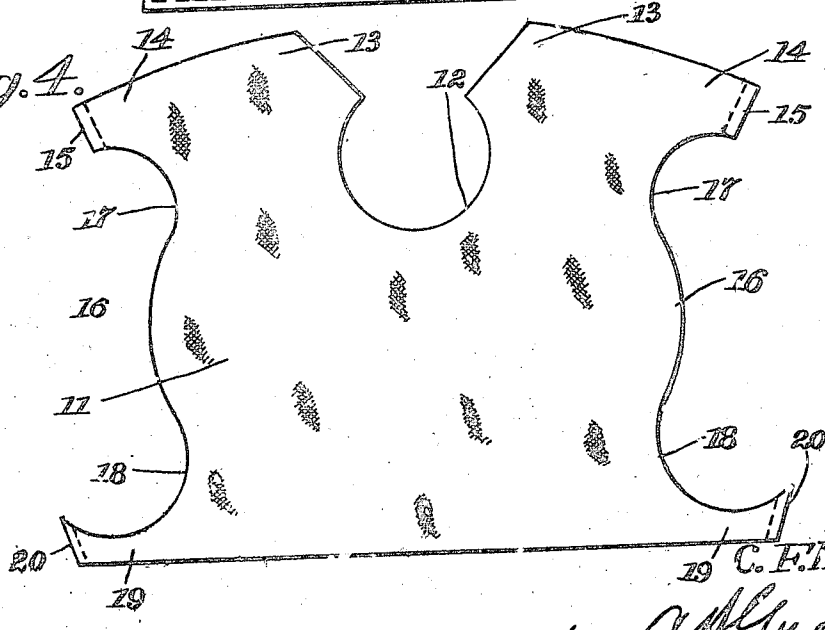


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WATERPROOF COAT.

1,288,865. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 24, 1918.

Application filed July 15, 1918. Serial No. 244,969.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, COURTLAND F. H. FREESE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pittsfield, in the county of Merrimack, State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Waterproof Coats, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to waterproof coats and has for its object to provide a waterproof coat of the type in which an interlining of waterproof material is used between an outside and lining of ordinary fabric, in which the interlining will not be subject to injury by the strain put upon the garment by the movements of the wearer in reaching, stooping, lifting and otherwise moving about. A further object of the invention is to provide a cape between the interlining and the outside covering of the coat made of one piece of waterproof material which shall be adapted to cover the upper back and shoulders of the wearer and will, by covering the seams of the interlining, effectually prevent any leakage of water through the seams or otherwise. A further object of the invention is to provide against any strain on this cape due to movements of the wearer of the coat. A further object of the invention is to provide a waterproof coat of the character described which can readily be turned inside out to get at and repair seams which may be found to leak and to repair injuries to the interlining from wear or from other causes.

With these and other objects hereinafter explained my invention consists in the construction and combination of elements hereinafter described and fully pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a waterproof coat embodying my invention, parts being broken away.

Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view of a portion of the coat.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the back of the outside covering and interlining showing the relative sizes, and

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the blank of material from which the cape is formed.

In the drawings, 1 indicates the outside of the waterproof which may be made of any ordinary cloth suitable for exposure to the weather but not waterproof, at least preferably not waterproof. 2 indicates the lining which may also be made of any ordinary cloth suitable for linings. The outside 1 is preferably provided with a facing 3 to the inner edge of which the lining is stitched in the usual way. At the neck the outside and lining are stitched together in the usual way and a collar 4 is secured to the neck in the usual way. Arms 5 are secured to the coat in the usual way, the lining extending throughout the arms and being continuous with the lining of the body of the coat. The outside and lining may be of any usual construction, it being important only for the purposes of my present invention that the lining shall be continuous and shall not be secured to the outside, except at the neck, down the fronts and at the outer ends of the arms. The lining should, of course, be made up of parts cut to the proper size to fit properly within the outside 1.

Between the outside 1 and the lining 2 is arranged the interlining 6. This interlining is made up of any suitable waterproof material, and is formed of such number of parts as may be found desirable the arms being continuous with the body so as to make a complete construction which will extend throughout the body and arms of the coat. The interlining is secured to the outside and lining at the neck by stitching 7, to the front edge of the outside by stitching 8, to the outside and lining at the outer ends of the sleeves by stitching 9, and at its lower edge to the lining only by stitching 10.

This interlining is, however, appreciably larger in all dimensions, that is width and length, except length of the body, than either the outside or the lining, the difference in size being preferably about five-eighths of an inch each way, with the result that all strain due to movements of the wearer in reaching, stooping, lifting or other movement will be taken by the outside and lining without subjecting the interlining to tension. The interlining, as well as the outside and the lining is made up of parts cut to the form necessary to fit the body, and united by suitable stitching as is usual in making garments of cloth. The seams which unite the parts of the interlining are not only united by stitching but, in order that the interlining may be waterproof, these seams are lap seams or seamed and felled or

welted and the seams are oiled or gummed after stitching to fill all needle holes and to otherwise make the seams waterproof. By reason of the fact that the interlining is larger in size then the outside or lining all strain on the seams of the interlining will be avoided and thus the tendency to leak at the seams will be avoided.

In order to further guard against the entrance of water, I provide a cape 11 of a single piece of waterproof material without seam covering the upper part of the back and shoulders of the wearer and interposed between the interlining and the outside cloth. This cape is formed from a single piece of material cut in the form indicated in Fig. 4, shaped at 12 to fit the neck to which it is secured with the outside, lining and interlining by stitching 7, and having lateral extensions 13 extending from the neck to a point in the front edge of the coat a short distance below the upper end and is there secured by the stitching 8 which unites the interlining with the front edge of the outside. From this point the blank from which the cape is formed is cut away on a curve 14 at the lower end of which a straight end 15 is left for a purpose to be presently explained. From the inner edge of this end 15 the material is cut away as shown to a form somewhat like a double ogee, to leave a curved projection 16 midway between two curved recesses 17 and 18 and, below recess 18, a projection 19 terminating in an end 20 which, when the cape is placed in the coat, is brought to and united by stitching with the end 15 above referred to. When this is done the curved projection 16 extends back of the shoulder of the wearer extending a short distance into the armhole of the outer cloth. The seam joining the ends 15 and 20 will, in the completed cape, come under the arm and need not be oiled or gummed, the armhole of the cape being formed by the two curved recesses 17 and 18.

The cape made as above described and secured in position by stitching 7 along the collar and stitching 8 along the upper front edge of the coat, and being unconnected to the outside or lining at all other points is readily fitted to the wearer and being without seam and extending over and covering the seams of the interlining prevents entrance of water on the shoulders and upper part of the back.

This cape is made substantially larger in its dimensions than the interlining so as to fit over it and to be free from any liability to strain. Preferably, the cape is five-eighths of an inch larger than the interlining which is, itself, as above described, five-eighths of an inch larger than the outside or lining. The cape will thus be fuller than the interlining and the interlining will be fuller than the outside or lining.

The interlining being secured at the lower end to the lining only and the lining of the body and sleeves being continuous and the interlining of the body and sleeves being continuous and there being no stitching or other securing means uniting the parts except the stitching at the neck at the front edges and at the outer ends of the sleeves, the garment may readily be turned inside out so as to present the interlining on the outside sufficiently to permit of getting at the seams for the purpose of redressing them with a waterproof preparation after the coat has become worn.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A waterproof coat comprising an outside covering, a lining, and an interlining of waterproof material between the outside covering and the lining, the interlining being substantially larger than the outside covering or the lining.

2. A waterproof coat comprising an outside covering, a lining, and an interlining of waterproof material between the outside covering and the lining, the interlining being substantially larger than the outside covering or the lining, the outside covering, lining and interlining being secured together at their edges only.

3. A waterproof coat comprising an outside covering, a lining, and an interlining of waterproof material between the outside covering and the lining, the interlining being substantially larger than the outside covering or the lining, and a cape of waterproof material adapted to extend over the shoulders of the wearer, between the interlining and the outside covering.

4. A waterproof coat comprising an outside covering, a lining, and an interlining of waterproof material between the outside covering and the lining, the interlining being substantially larger than the outside covering or the lining and made up of parts seamed together, and a cape formed of one piece of waterproof material adapted to extend over the shoulders of the wearer, between the interlining and the outside covering.

5. A waterproof coat comprising an outside covering, a lining, and an interlining of waterproof material between the outside covering and the lining, the interlining being substantially larger than the outside covering or the lining, and a cape of waterproof material adapted to extend over the shoulders of the wearer, between the interlining and the outside covering, the cape being substantially larger than the interlining.

6. A waterproof coat comprising an outside covering, a lining, and an interlining of waterproof material between the outside covering and the lining, the interlining being substantially larger than the outside cover-

ing or the lining, and a cape of waterproof material adapted to extend over the shoulders of the wearer between the interlining and the outside covering, the cape being substantially larger than the interlining and being secured to the outside covering and interlining along the neck and the upper portion of the upper front edges only.

7. A waterproof coat comprising an outside covering, a lining and an interlining of waterproof material between the outside covering and the lining, the interlining being secured to the outside covering along the neck, front edges and ends of the sleeves only and secured at its lower edge to the lining only, and a cape of waterproof material adapted to extend over the shoulders of the wearer between the interlining and the outside covering, the cape being secured to the interlining and outside covering only along the neck and the upper end of the front edge of the coat.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature this 20th day of June, 1918.

COURTLAND F. H. FREESE.