

(No Model.)

G. WATKINSON.
WATER PROOF GARMENT.

No. 261,109.

Patented July 11, 1882.

Fig. 1

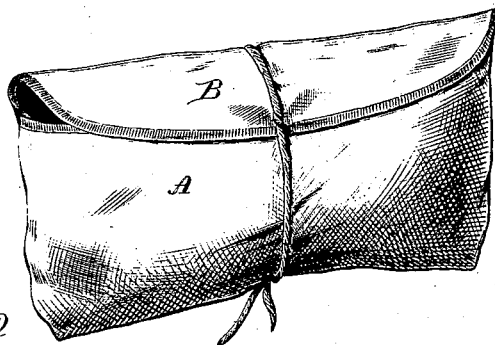


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

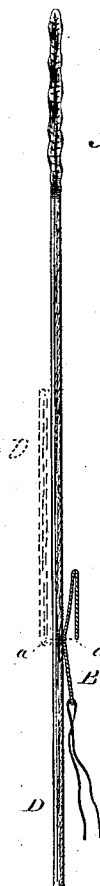


Fig. 4



Witnesses:
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GEORGE WATKINSON, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

WATER-PROOF GARMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,109, dated July 11, 1882.

Application filed May 15, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE WATKINSON, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented new Improvements in Water-Proof Garments; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of the wrapper with the garment inclosed. Fig. 2 shows the garment inside out with the wrapper attached preparatory to folding; Figs. 3 and 4, the method of folding for insertion into the wrapper.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of water-proof garments commonly called "gossamer"—that is, such as are made from very thin fabric covered with rubber, and which for convenience of transportation are folded and inclosed in a wrapper. While the wrapper affords a convenient and almost indispensable method of carrying the garment, when the garment is in use the wrapper is a serious inconvenience, as it is necessary that the persons wearing such garments should take the wrapper with them in order that the garment may be replaced in its wrapper when the use of the garment ceases.

The object of my invention is to combine the wrapper with and as a permanent part of the garment; and it consists in a bag-like receptacle attached to or made a part of the garment upon the inside, into which, when folded, the garment may be placed, as more fully hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Fig. 2 shows a lady's water-proof cloak to the inside of which the wrapper A is secured.

The wrapper A is of the usual bag-like shape, and provided with the flap B and cords by

which to tie it. The wrapper is preferably attached near the lower part of the garment by stitching on the line *a a*, and should also be caught at the upper edges as at *bb*, which is, as here represented, the bottom or closed side of the bag or wrapper. The bag may be made from the same material of the garment, or of other material.

To place the garment in its wrapper, I fold it lengthwise, as seen in Fig. 2, inside out; then fold that part, D, which is below the wrapper up onto the part above, as seen in Fig. 3; then roll from the top downward to the closed edge of the wrapper, as seen at C, Fig. 4; then turn the wrapper onto the rolled garment, which brings the wrapper right side out, and so that the flap B may be drawn over the opening and tied, as seen in Fig. 1; or it may be otherwise rolled preparatory to introduction. Thus it will be seen the garment carries with it its own wrapper and without inconvenience to the wearer. It does not interfere with the use of the garment when on the person, and is always present when wanted.

The illustration of this attachment of the wrapper to the garment as applied to a lady's cloak will be sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to adapt it to similar water-proof garments.

While I prefer to attach the wrapper at about the position shown, it may be placed in any other position.

I claim—

The herein-described improvement in water-proof garments, consisting in the bag-shaped wrapper A, attached to or made a part of the garment, and provided with a flap, B, substantially as described.

GEO. WATKINSON.

Witnesses:

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