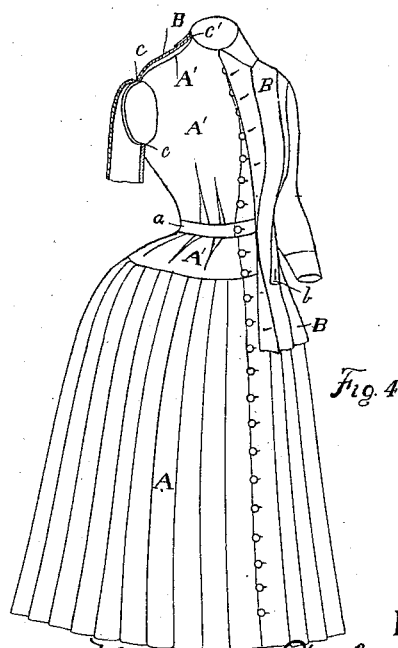
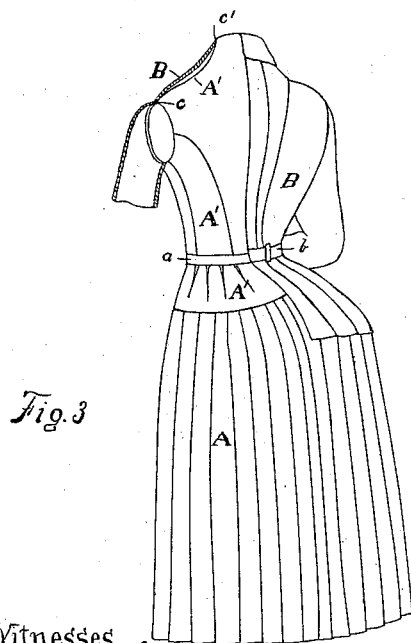
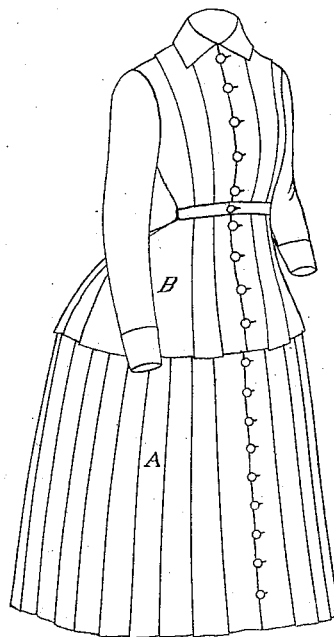
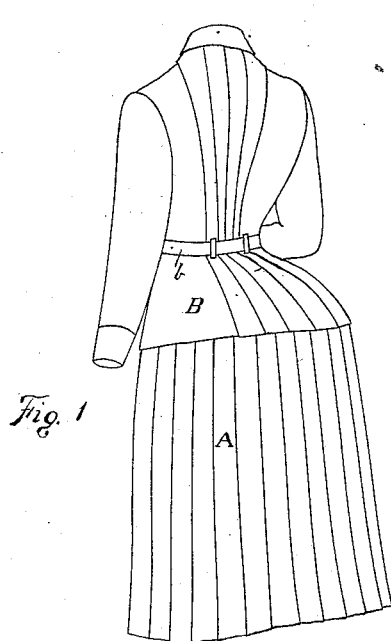


(No Model.)

M. E. BROWN.  
WATER PROOF OVER GARMENT.

No. 343,698.

Patented June 15, 1886.



Witnesses.

T. G. Holden  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTHA E. BROWN, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

## WATER-PROOF OVER-GARMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,698, dated June 15, 1886.

Application filed February 10, 1886. Serial No. 191,480. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARTHA E. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ladies' Water-Proof Overwear Garments; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to ladies' water-proof overwear garments; and it consists in certain improvements in the construction thereof; as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, as follows:

Figure 1 is a back view. Fig. 2 is a front view. Fig. 3 is the same view as in Fig. 1 with jacket of the garment partly broken away to show construction. Fig. 4 is the same view as in Fig. 2 with the jacket of garment broken as in Fig. 3.

The object of the invention is to make a lady's water-proof overwear garment so it will fit the figure and have a neat appearance. The garment is composed of three parts—viz., a skirt, A, a waist, A', and a jacket, B. The skirt and the jacket are made of water-proof material; but the waist is made of any strong material, such as dress-waist linings are commonly made. The skirt is attached to the waist as is common in many styles of dress having a jacket or long-skirted basque; but, unlike garments having such a waist supporting the skirt, the waist is permanently attached to and forms a lining for the jacket, so that the garment as a whole is inseparable and remains intact when taken off. This is an essential feature, for garments of this kind should be so they can be removed easily and quickly and carried without danger of losing one of their parts, and be as quickly and easily put on when required.

The manner of attaching the waist and the jacket together may be considerably varied. The attachment, to be the most serviceable, should be made by joining the material in the seams, rather than stitching through the water-

proof material at an exposed point, and to keep the two parts properly together, so there will be no trouble in putting on or taking off, they should be firmly joined together at the armholes and neck. I have found, if they are joined at those seams, there is little use in joining them elsewhere, and that it is better not to join them at any other point, as the garment will adapt itself to the garment over which it is worn without drawing and feeling uncomfortable to the wearer if the lining or waist and the jacket are free from each other at all points except at the armholes and neck.

In Figs. 3 and 4 the letters *c c'* indicate the points where the waist and jacket are joined together. This method of attaching the two parts is also the easiest way of doing it, for the waist and the body of the jacket can be made separately without reference to each other, and when the sleeves are sewed in and the collar sewed on the parts will all be sewed together at one operation.

In the drawings the waist is shown with a waistband, *a*, and the jacket with an over-belt, *b*. These, however, are immaterial details, which may be varied as desired.

I am aware that garments have been made consisting of a cape or cloak and a jacket within or below the cloak, and attached to the cloak by sewing the two together in certain seams—as, for example, in patent to Louis Graner, March 31, 1885; but such a construction is not contemplated by my invention, and the purposes of my invention cannot be secured by such a construction.

What I claim as new is—

1. In a lady's water-proof overwear garment, the combination of a skirt and jacket of impervious material and a waist of ordinary material, to which the skirt is attached, the said waist acting as a lining to the jacket, substantially as set forth.

2. In a lady's water-proof overwear garment, the combination of a skirt and a jacket of impervious material and a waist of ordinary material, which supports the skirt, and is attached to the jacket as a lining by the two parts being sewed together in one or more of the seams, substantially as set forth.

3. In a lady's water-proof overwear garment, the combination of a skirt and a jacket of impervious material and a waist of ordinary material, which supports the skirt, and  
5 is attached to the jacket as a lining by the two parts being sewed together in the armhole and neck seams, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MARTHA E. BROWN.

Witnesses:

JNO. K. HALLOCK,  
ROBT. H. PORTER.