

(No Model.)

T. D. BARTER.

CIRCULAR CLOAK.

No. 331,179.

Patented Nov. 24, 1885.

Fig. 1.

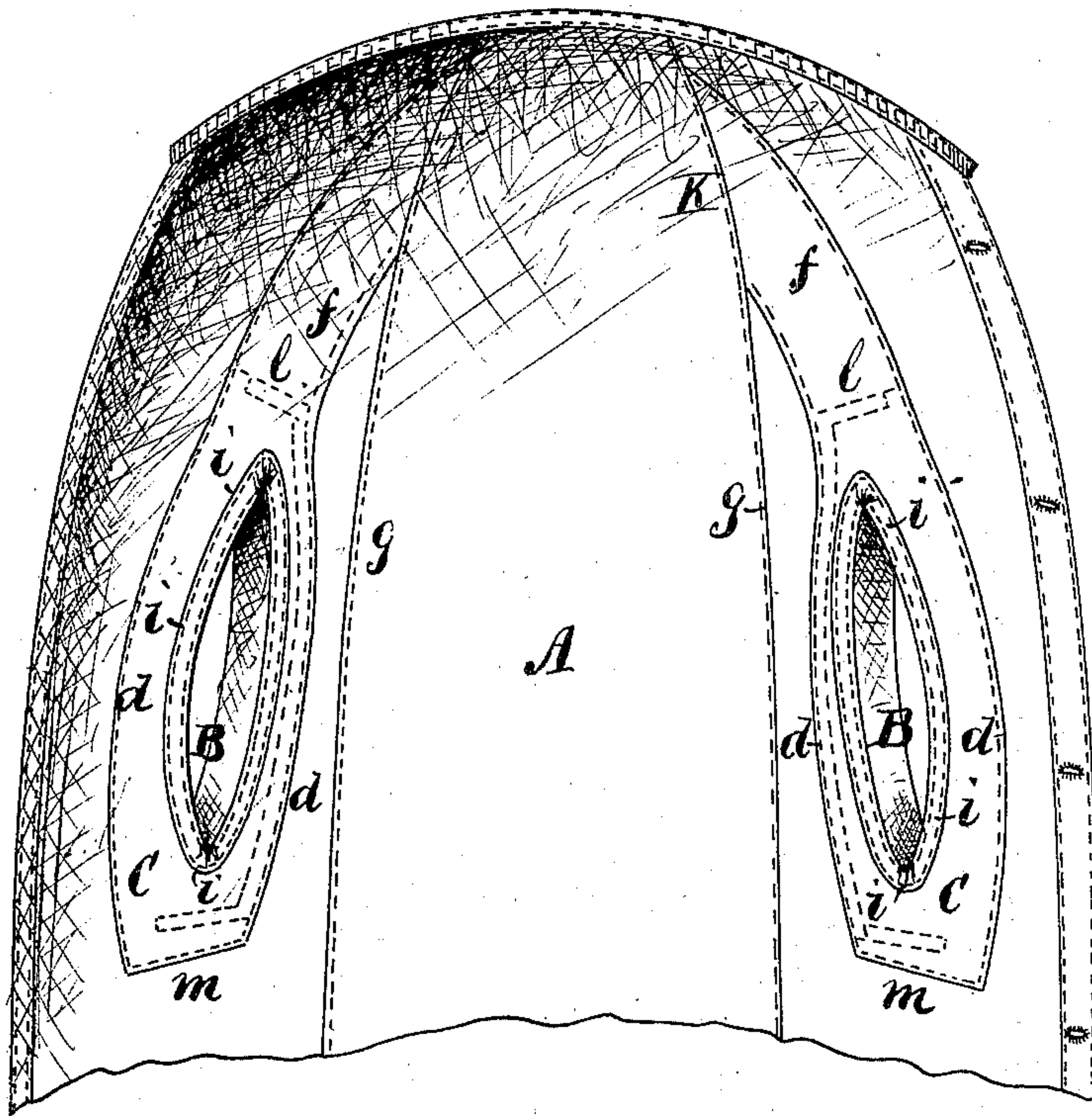
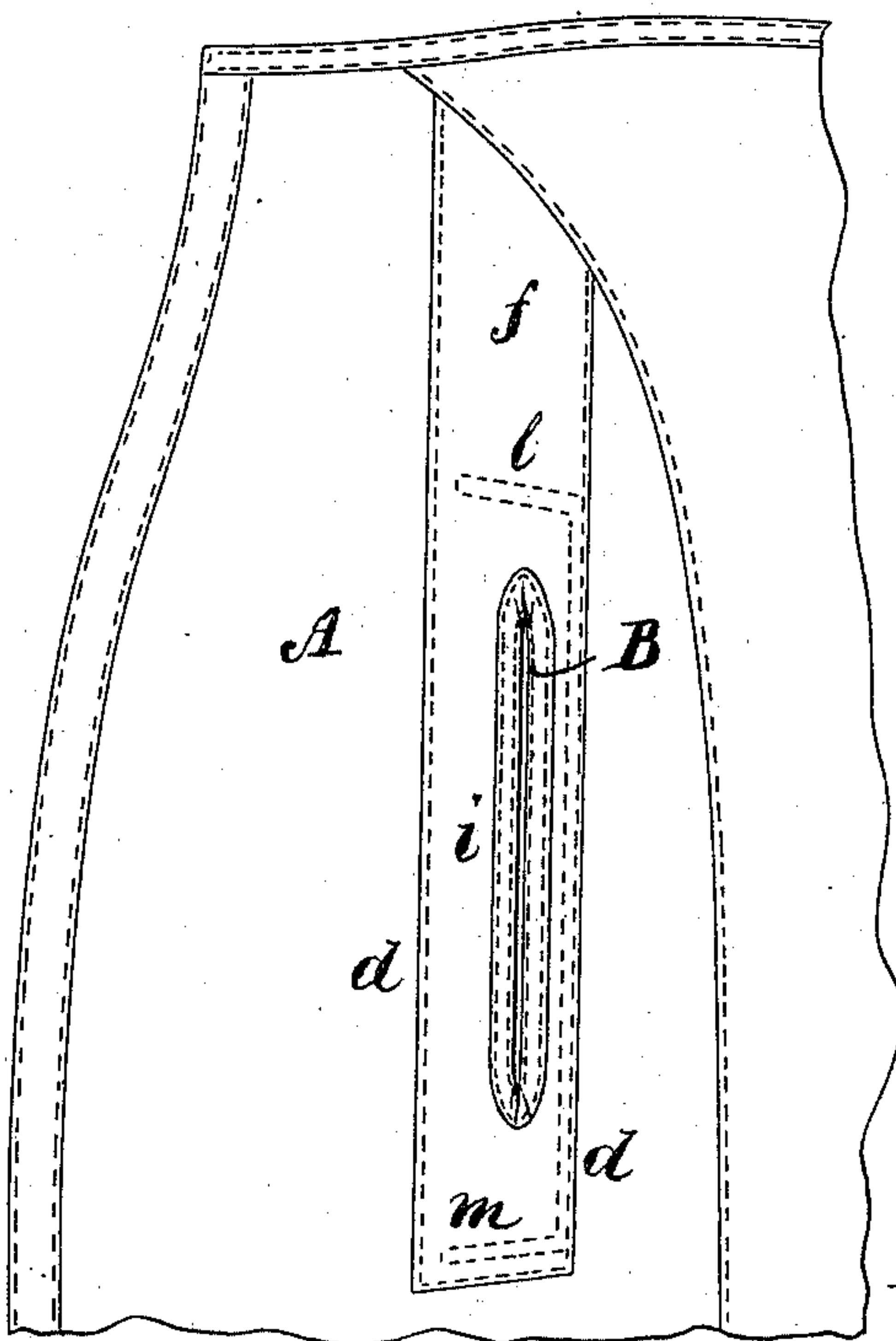


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CIRCULAR CLOAK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 331,179, dated November 24, 1885.

Application filed October 30, 1884. Serial No. 146,828. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS D. BARTER, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and
5 useful Improvement in Circular Cloaks, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference
10 being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation representing the interior of the upper portion of my improved cloak, and Fig. 2 a side elevation representing the exterior of the upper portion of
15 the same in the vicinity of one of the arm-scyes.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the
20 drawings.

My invention relates more especially to that class of circular cloaks and other garments which are composed of gossamer water-proof cloth, although applicable to garments made
25 of other materials; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a more desirable article of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.
30 In cloaks of this description as they are usually constructed much difficulty is experienced in preventing the arm-scyes and arm-scyce flaps from tearing out, or the materials composing the body around the arm-scyes and
35 flaps, especially at the top and bottom of the latter, from being torn away in putting on and taking off the garment, thereby rendering it nearly or quite worthless.

My improvement is designed to obviate this
40 objection, and to that end I make use of means which will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation:

In the drawings, A represents the body of
45 the cloak, and B B the arm-scyes. Disposed

on the interior of the garment around either arm-scyce, opposite the ordinary exterior arm-scyce flap, D, I place a stay, C, composed of strong light silesia or any similar material, the stay being stitched to the body of the garment by the seams *d* and cross-seams *l m*, and around the edges of the arm-holes and arm-scyce flaps by the seams *i*. The stay is extended upwardly above the arm-scyce, as shown at *f*, its upper end being secured in the shoulder or back seam, *g*, as seen at K, the extension being loose between the seams *l* and K, or not stitched down to the body of the garment, to prevent it from drawing the body out of place. This extension of the stay strengthens the cloak across the shoulders, where the greatest strain occurs during the wearing of the cloak.

In the use of my improvement, when the arms of the wearer are inserted in the holes
65 or scyes B, the strain which is usually brought to be on the materials around the holes is mostly taken up or neutralized by the stay, thereby preventing the arm-scyes and arm-scyce flaps from being torn out and the garment destroyed.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

1. A gossamer-cloak provided with a re-enforcing stay stitched to and surrounding the
75 arm-scyce thereof, said stay being extended upward to the shoulder-seam of the cloak, substantially as described.

2. A gossamer-cloak provided with a re-enforcing stay stitched to and surrounding the
80 arm-scyce thereof, said stay being extended upward to the shoulder-seam of the cloak and being loose from a point above the arm-scyce to its point of connection on the shoulder, substantially as described.

THOMAS D. BARTER.

Witnesses:

C. A. SHAW,
L. J. WHITE.