

(No Model.)

C. W. MORRISON.  
WATER PROOF GARMENT.

No. 376,720.

Patented Jan. 17, 1888.

Fig. 1.

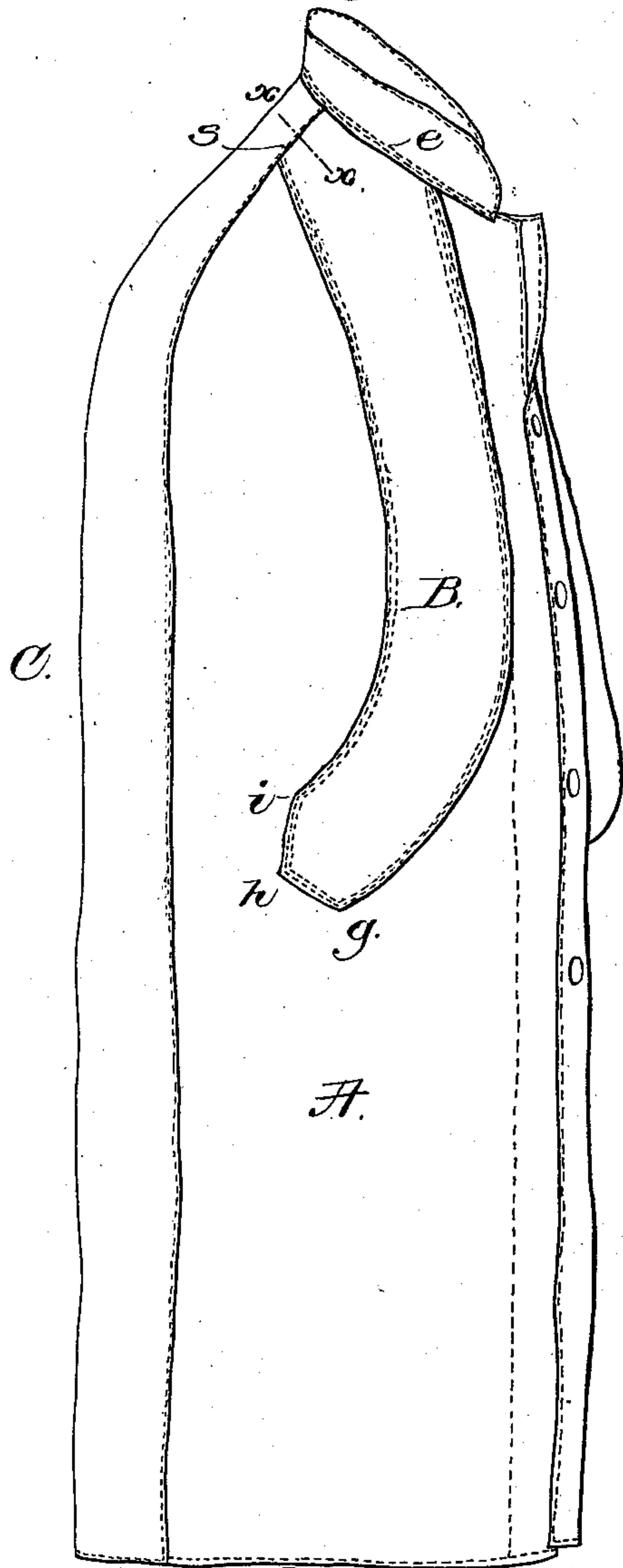


Fig. 2.

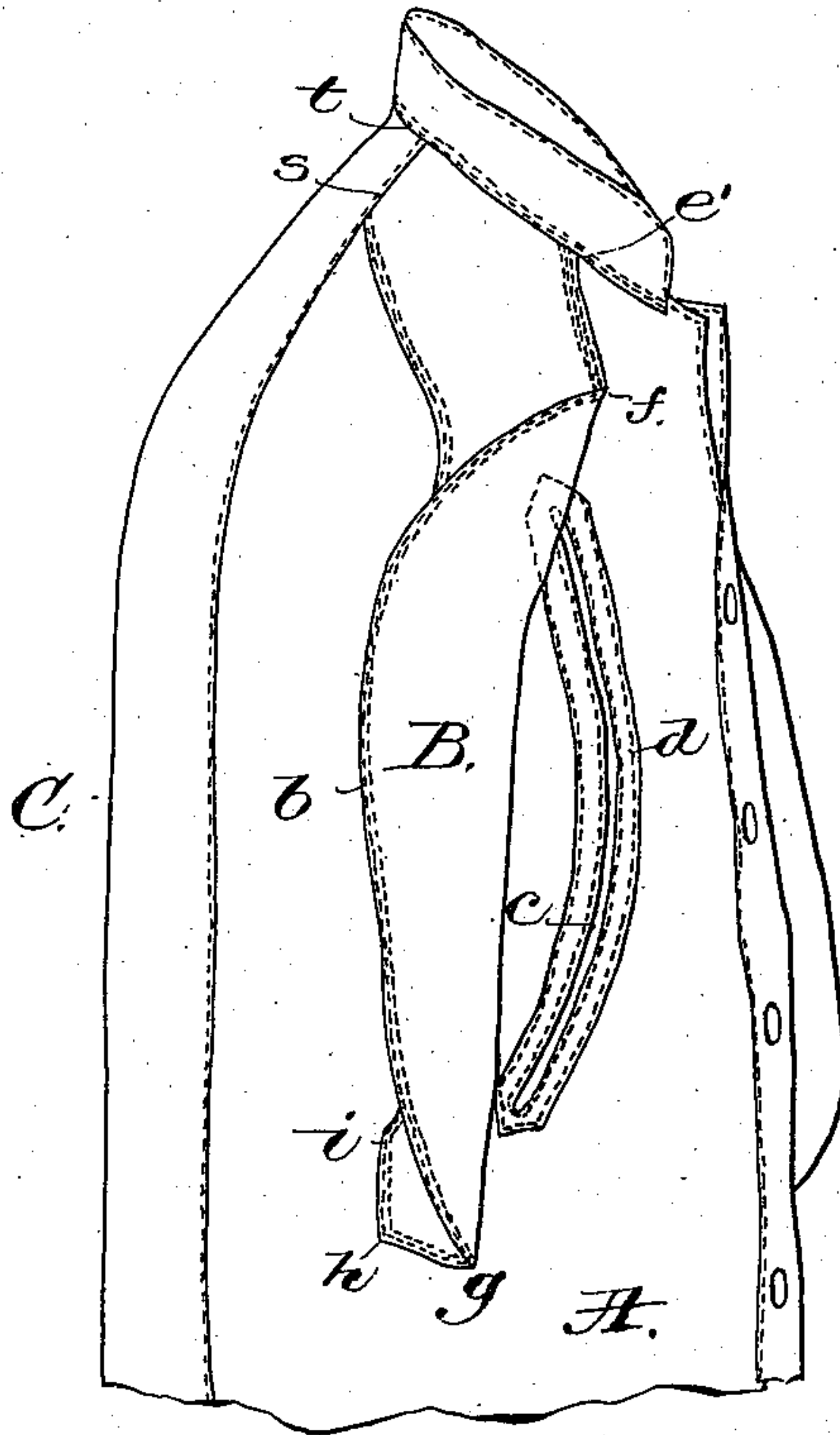


Fig. 3.

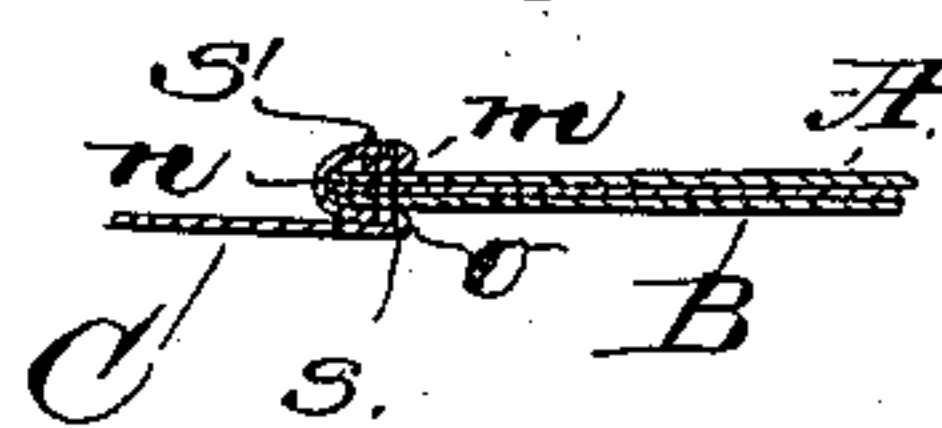


Fig. 5.

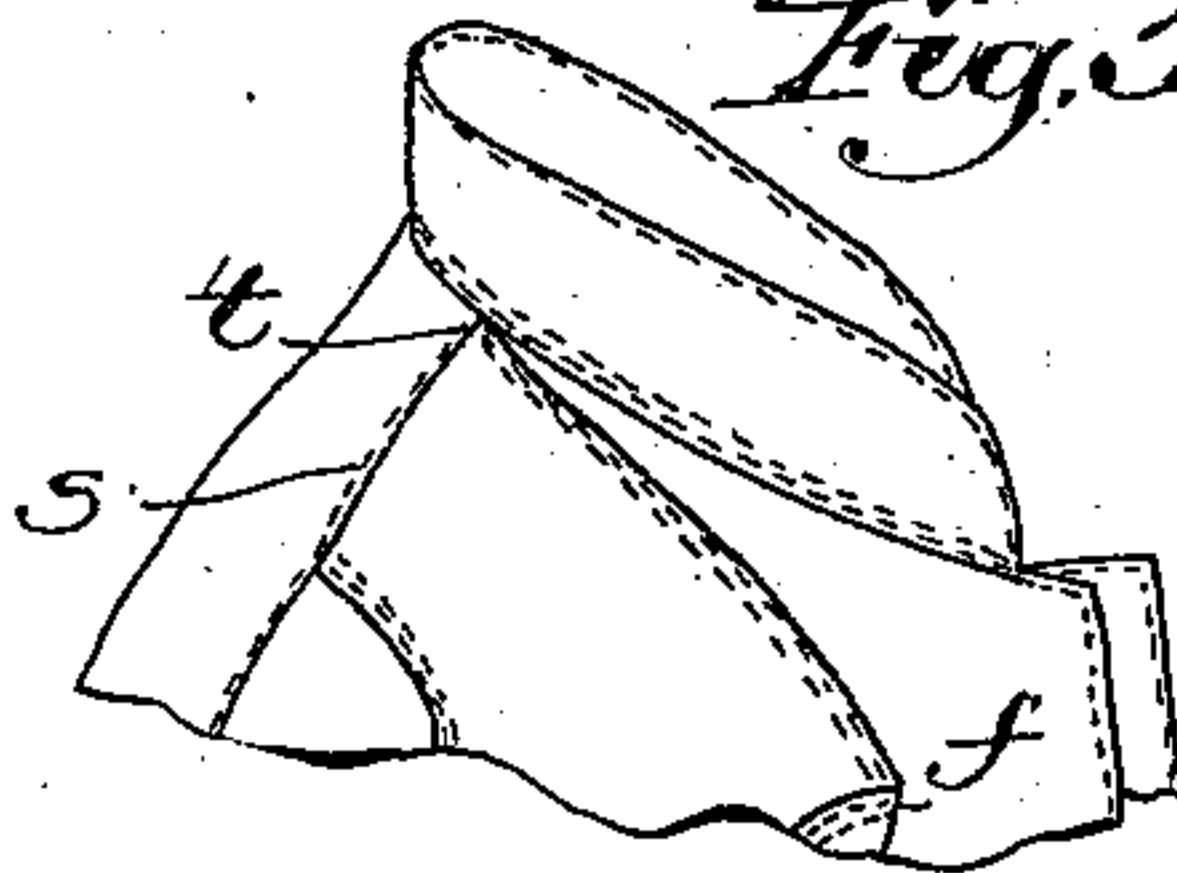
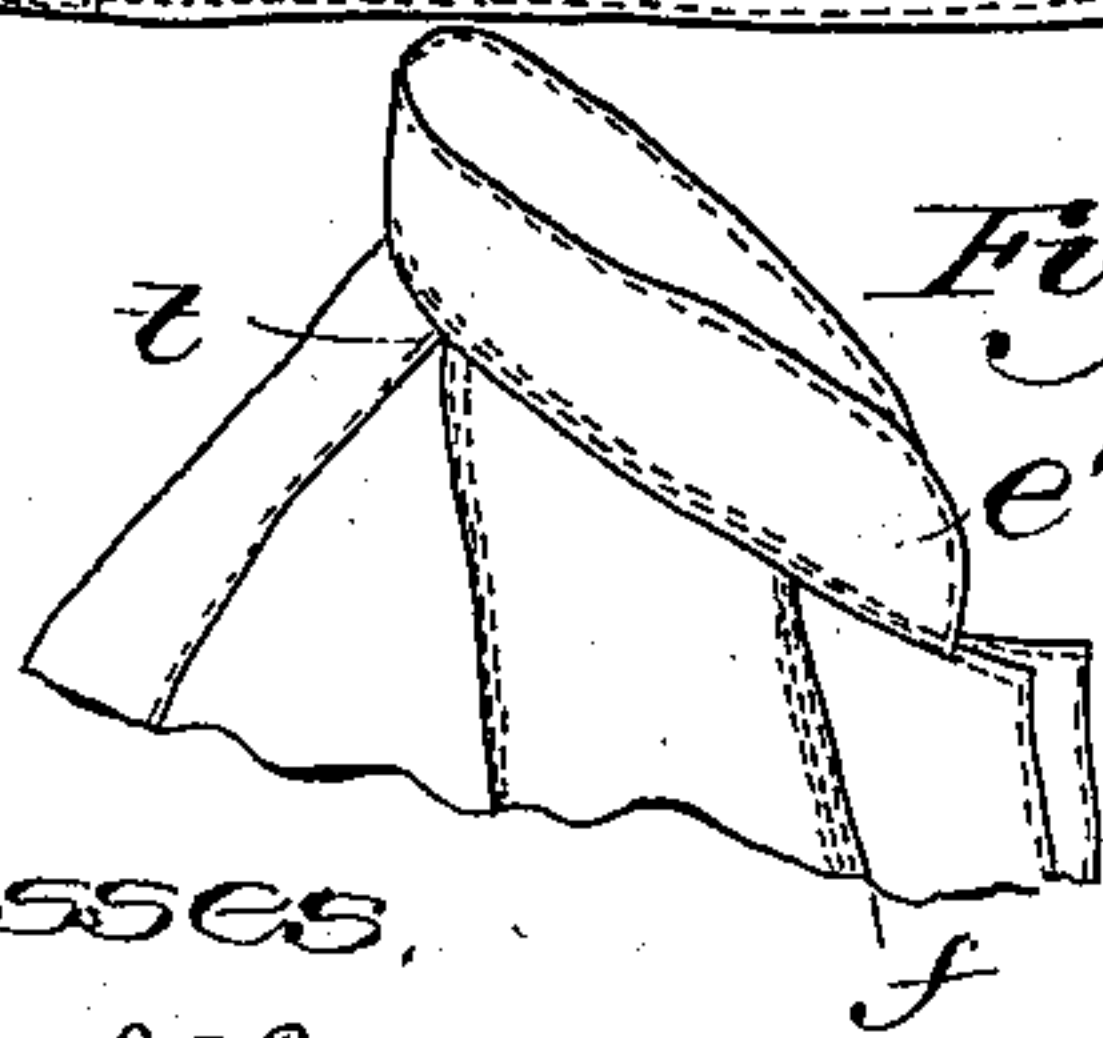


Fig. 4.



Witnesses,

Howard F. Eaton,

Fred L. Emery.

Inventor,

Caroline W. Morrison

by Lemby Gregory - Attys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CAROLINE W. MORRISON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE  
HALF TO AMANDA M. LOUGEE, OF SAME PLACE.

## WATER-PROOF GARMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 376,720, dated January 17, 1888.

Application filed October 10, 1887. Serial No. 251,930. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CAROLINE W. MORRISON, of Boston, county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Water-Proofs, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention relates to that class of garments known as "gossamers," and is especially applicable to gossamer water-proofs for ladies and children.

In the manufacture of these garments heretofore it has commonly been the practice to attach the lapel by a seam to the front portion of the garment at a short distance above and quite near the armhole, so that strain put upon the lapel is transferred directly to the front of the garment in the line of the welt of the fabric. The lapel, from its position with reference to the armhole, is subjected to numerous sudden strains; due to the motions of the arms of the wearer, and, being loose, is liable to be caught by external objects; and so, also, when the garment is being put on or removed the strain put upon the lapel is transferred to the front of the garment, and the latter is frequently torn across the front, thus disfiguring and rendering the garment practically useless.

The object of this my invention is to remedy these defects of construction. I accomplish this by extending the lapel up to the shoulder-seam of the garment, or to the collar-seam thereof, and securing it at one or both places, as will be described.

Figure 1 is an external view of a gossamer water-proof embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a like view with the lapel turned back; Fig. 3, a section in the line *xx*, showing the method of attaching the upper end of the lapel to the garment; and Figs. 4 and 5 are modifications of my invention, to be described.

The front portion, A, of the garment and the armholes *c*, only one of which is shown, are of usual construction, the armholes being re-enforced, as at *d*.

It has been found from experience that the part of the garment, as commonly made, most likely to tear is situated just above the arm-

hole *c*, and I purpose in accordance with my invention to obviate the above defect by extending the lapel B up to the shoulder-seam, as at *s*, or to the collar-seam *e*, either or both. The lapel B, of the shape shown in Fig. 1, is composed of one or two plies of the material, suitably bound at its edges and fastened to the front portion of the garment by one or more rows of stitching, beginning at *g*, (see Fig. 2,) extending thence around the bottom of the lapel to the points *h* and *i* and up to the shoulder-seam *s*. From this point the lapel may be attached to the garment along the shoulder-seam to the point *t*, its junction with the collar-seam *e*, along the said collar-seam from *t* to *e'* and to the front portion of the garment by a seam from *e'* to *f*, or to both the shoulder and collar seam.

The preferable mode of attaching the upper end of the lapel to the garment is clearly shown in section, Fig. 3. The edge of the back piece, C, of the garment is folded in upon itself, as at *m*. The front piece, A, and the two plies forming the lapel B are then laid over the fold *m*, and the piece C is brought over their ends, as at *n*, to the outer side of the lapel. The line of stitching *s'* is then made, after which the piece C is turned back upon itself again, as at *o*, and the line *s* is stitched through the whole fabric, the stitching *s* alone being visible upon the exterior of the completed garment.

It will be seen by referring to Fig. 3 that the lapel B is thus attached to five thicknesses of the material, forming a very strong and durable fastening, which will not give way under sudden or considerable strains, such strains being borne by that portion of the garment best adapted to resist them.

When attached to the shoulder-seam alone, as hereinbefore described, the lapel from *t* to *f* would be attached by a straight or curved seam between these points to the front portion, A, of the garment, as in Fig. 5. When attached to the collar-seam *e*, (see Fig. 4,) the back of the lapel would be stitched to the front portion, A, from *i* to the point *t* and from *t* to *e'*, as in Fig. 3, the collar-piece taking the place of the back piece, C.

I do not desire to limit myself to the exact construction herein shown, either as to the form



of garment, the shape of the lapel, or to the mode of attaching the lapels, equivalent modifications thereof being entirely within the scope of my invention.

5 I claim—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a gossamer water-proof garment having a front piece, A, provided with an armhole, combined with a lapel secured at its upper portion above  
10 the armhole in or to a seam of the garment, and at its lower portion to the front piece below the armhole, substantially as described.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a

gossamer water-proof garment having a front piece, A, provided with an armhole, combined  
15 with a lapel secured at its upper portion in or to the shoulder and collar seams of the garment, and at its lower portion to the front piece below the armhole, substantially as described..

In testimony whereof I have signed my name  
20 to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CAROLINE W. MORRISON.

Witnesses:

G. W. GREGORY,  
JOHN C. EDWARDS.