

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. E. AMBERY.
CLOAK AND SKIRT PROTECTOR.

No. 412,009.

Patented Oct. 1, 1889.

Fig. 1



WITNESSES:

J. Clark.
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

M. E. Ambery
BY *Munn & Co.*

ATTORNEYS.

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Fig. 2.

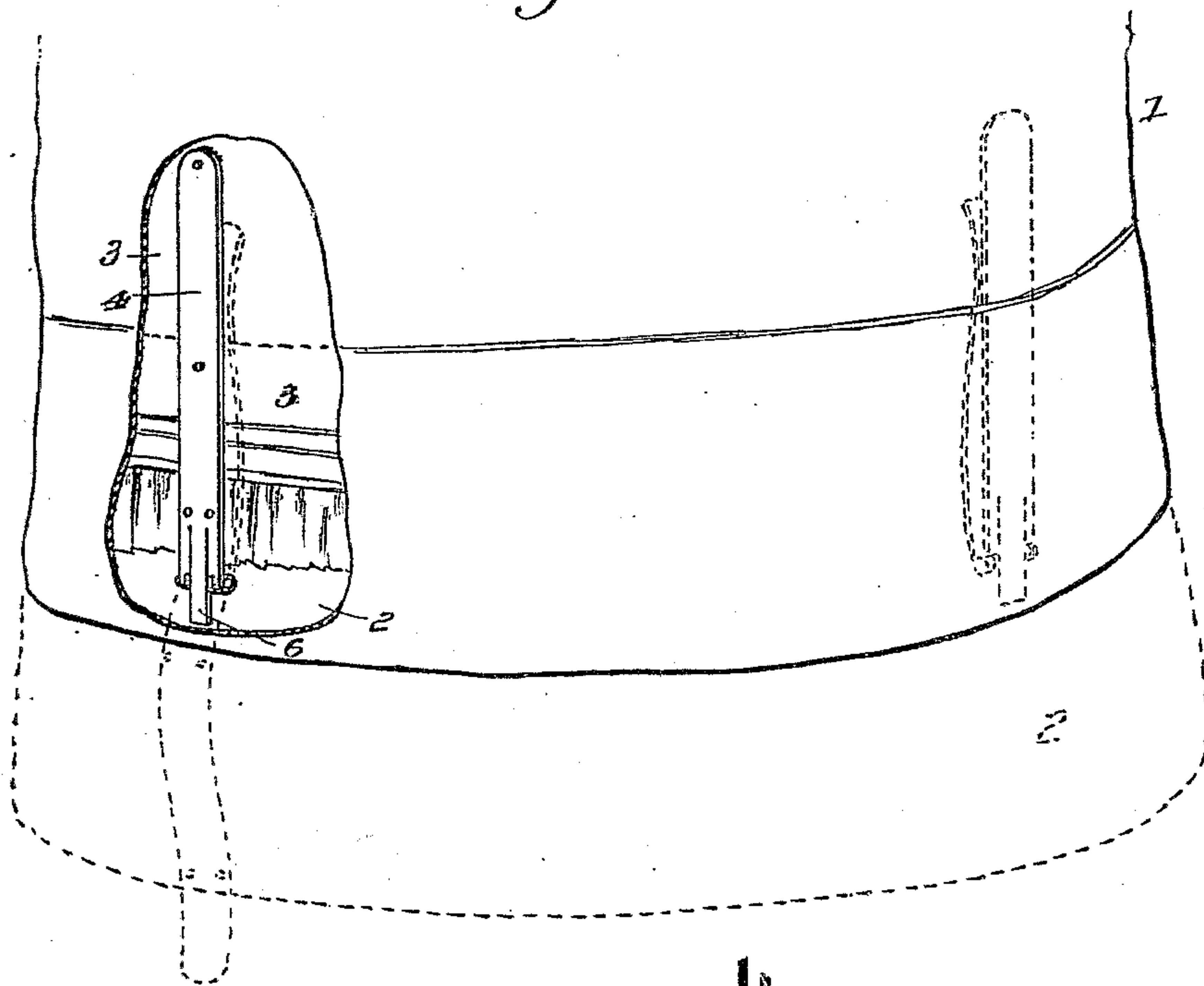


Fig. 3.

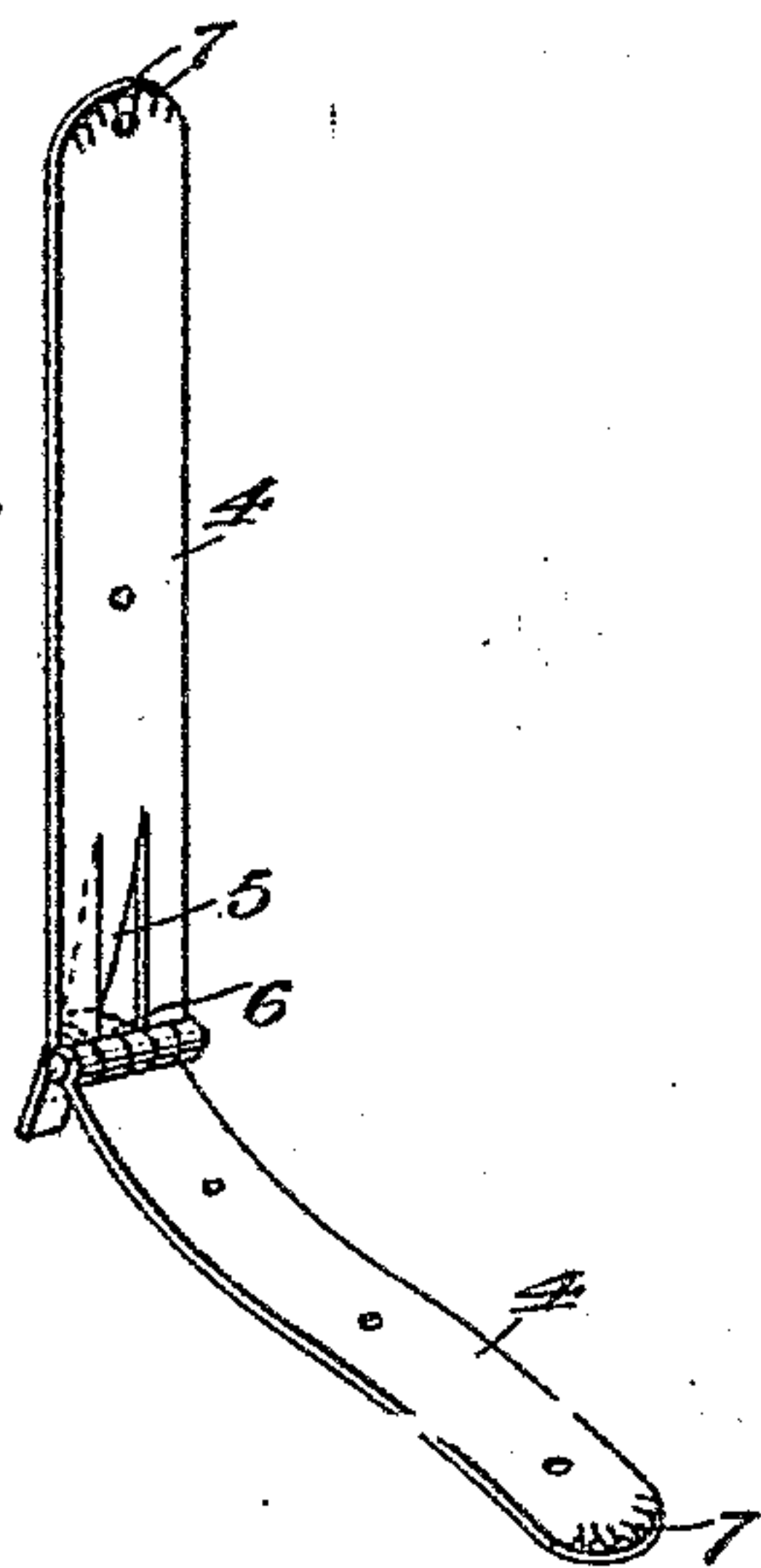


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

J. Clark
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INVENTOR:

M. E. Ambury

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTHA E. AMBERY, OF FISHKILL-ON-THE-HUDSON, NEW YORK.

CLOAK AND SKIRT PROTECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 412,009, dated October 1, 1889.

Application filed December 5, 1888. Serial No. 292,695. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTHA E. AMBERY, of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, Dutchess county, New York, have invented certain Improvements in Combined Cloak and Skirt Protectors, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to devices for protecting women's skirts—the bottom as well as the upper portions—through the medium of a cloak or overgarment.

In constructing this class of skirt-protectors it has been the custom heretofore to follow one or the other of several methods.

I will briefly describe these methods in order that my own construction and its advantages may be the better understood.

According to one method the overgarment is made somewhat longer than the skirts, and is provided at its lower edge with eyes, and when this garment is on the wearer this lower edge is turned up inwardly, so as to inclose the bottom of the skirt in a pocket, and then secured in place by hooking the eyes onto hooks on pendant straps attached at their upper end to a waistband. This necessitates, of course, the putting on of this waistband and its pendant straps under the skirts.

According to another method a pocket is formed on the inside of the overgarment at its bottom, this pocket opening upward and extending all around the bottom of the garment. After the overgarment has been put on the wearer tucks the bottom of her skirts down into this pocket.

According to a third method the protector is merely an annular band suspended from the waist by four straps and adapted to be turned inward under the skirts, so as to form an annular pocket. The strip is retained in its pocket form by means of clasps, each formed of two pieces secured to the strip and connected by a spring snap-hinge. This protector is entirely independent of any overgarment covering the upper part of the person, and of course only protects the bottom of the skirts.

My combined cloak and protector possesses, as I believe, important advantages over all of the devices I have described in that it provides in one overgarment complete protection for the whole of the dress, and may be put on

and worn as a protector and removed with as little inconvenience as an ordinary water-proof cloak. Moreover, it is especially constructed with a view to avoiding the crumpling of the skirts incident to tucking them into a previously-formed pocket.

I will now describe my invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, illustrative thereof, wherein—

Figure 1 is a view showing in use a lady's water-proof cloak constructed in accordance with my invention, partly broken away. Fig. 2 is a view of the lower portion of the cloak and skirts in position when in use. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective of one of the clasps for holding the upturned skirt of the cloak. Fig. 4 is a side view thereof in folded position with the bottom of the cloak.

1 represents a lady's water-proof cloak constructed in the usual or any suitable manner and made of extra length, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, to provide a border 2, which may be turned up to receive within it and entirely envelop the lower edge of a skirt 3, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. To hold up the border 2 in this folded position, a series of clasps are provided, which clasps may be of any suitable construction. As herein shown, they consist of hinged arms 4, which are attached, by sewing or otherwise in extended vertical position, as shown at the left hand of Fig. 2 in dotted lines, to the lower part of the cloak 1. The length of the lower arm 4 equals the breadth of the border 2, so that when the latter is turned up the bottom of the cloak will be at a suitable distance from the ground. The lower end of the upper arm 4 is formed with a spring-clip 5, against which bears a projection 6 on the inner end of the lower arm 4, so that upon folding the arms 4 together the said clip 5 acts on the projection 6 to throw up the lower arm 4 and cause the arms 4 to be pressed together with the skirts enveloped in the folded border 2 between them.

To insure the hold of the clasp in folded position, the outer ends of the arms 4 are provided, preferably, with spurs or teeth 7, which press into the skirts and engage the same. By means of the spring-clasps the border 2 may be readily folded or unfolded, and when folded will be securely held in place.

I do not claim a clasp with a spring-snap hinge such as I have described, as similar clasps have been before employed: nor do I limit myself to the specific construction of the
5 clasps herein shown. Overgarments—such as water-proof cloaks—have also been constructed, as I have before stated, to be turned inward under the skirts in order to protect the bottoms of the latter, and this I do not broadly
10 claim; but
What I do claim is—

As an improved article of manufacture, a cloak having an extension at its bottom to fold up inwardly and envelop the bottom of the skirt, and having also a series of jointed clasps 15 with springs at their hinges secured to the cloak, as described, and serving to hold the extension of the cloak in its upturned position.

MARTHA E. AMBERY.

Witnesses:

M. E. CURTISS,
DAVID GRAHAM.