

No. 765,618.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1904.

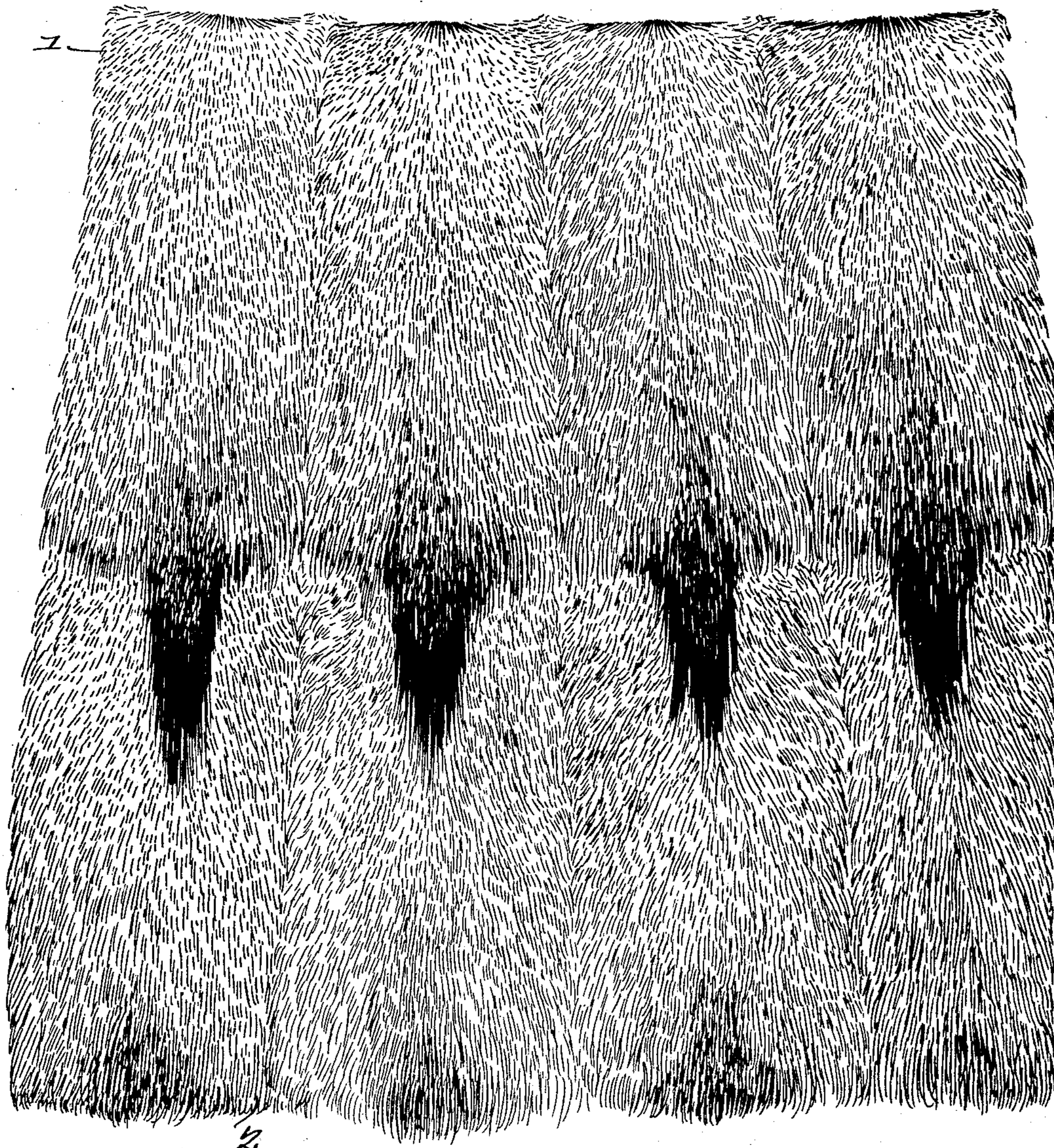
L. GESCHICKTER.
FUR GARMENT.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 26, 1904.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses

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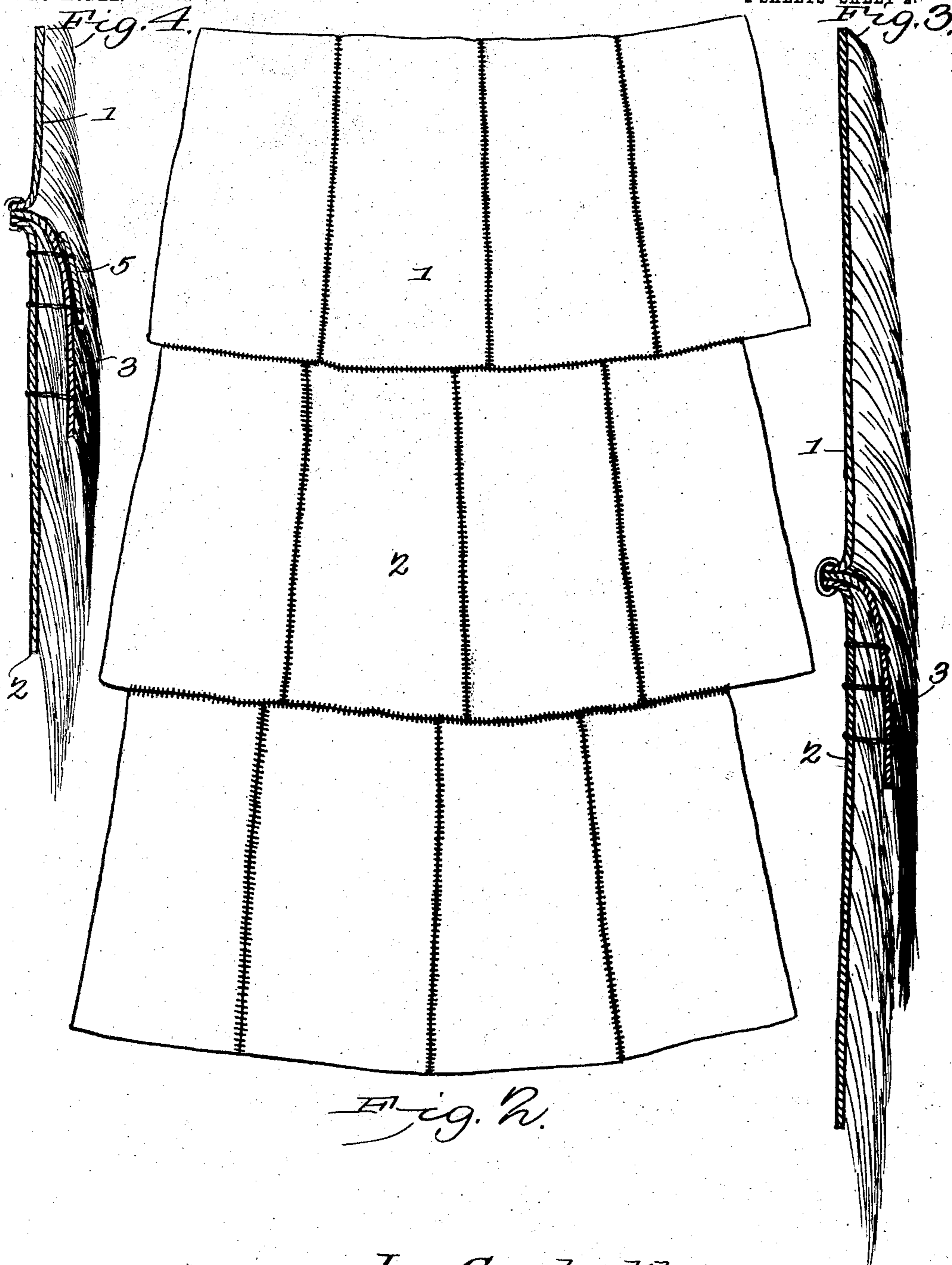
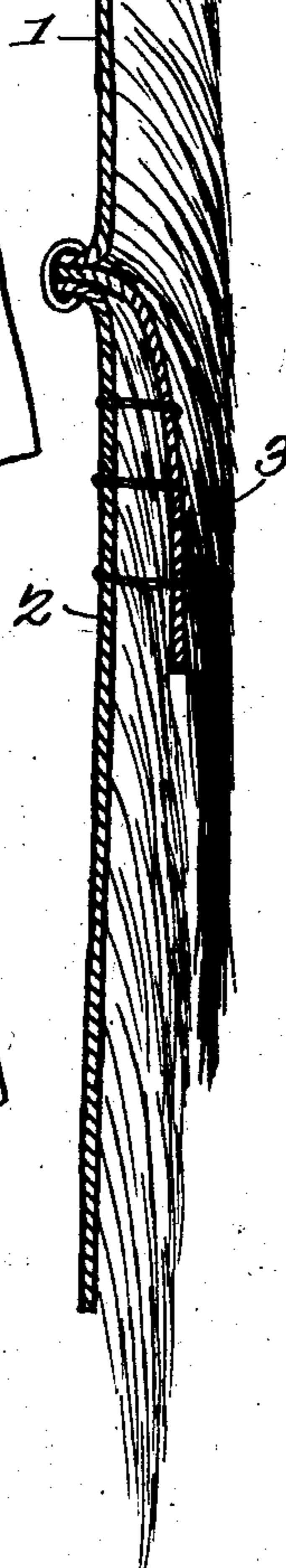


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEO GESCHICKTER, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FUR GARMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,618, dated July 19, 1904.

Application filed May 26, 1904. Serial No. 209,973. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEO GESCHICKTER, a subject of the Czar of Russia, residing at Washington, District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Fur Garment, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to fur garments, and has for its principal object to manufacture a garment, such as a cape, from the pelts of small animals which heretofore have never been successfully used in the manufacture of garments or other articles of comparatively large size, their use for the most part being limited to the manufacture of fur boas, muffs, and like small articles.

One of the best pelts of commerce is that of the Siberian squirrel. These pelts are very small and gradually shade from a comparatively light gray at the shoulders or head of the animal to a darker gray or brown at the rump, and, moreover, the hair at the rump is much thicker, closer, and longer than at the head. It has been found impossible to satisfactorily blend the colors or tints of a number of these pelts in the formation of an article of large size, inasmuch as it would be impossible to unite the pelts end for end—that is to say, to connect two shoulder ends or two rump ends—for the reason that the fur would lie in opposite directions on the garment. A further difficulty found, aside from the difficulty of blending the pelts, is that where the shoulder end of one pelt is united to the rump end of another pelt the heavy fur at the end of the second pelt is in marked contrast to the lighter and finer fur at the adjacent end of the other, and this forms, as it were, a projecting ridge of fur, which would receive the greatest amount of wear, and in a short time the hair would be worn off and expose the skin in spots.

The attractive appearance of the pelts of some small animals have led to many attempts to utilize them in the manufacture of cloaks, coats, and other garments; but so far as I am aware this has never been satisfactorily accomplished, and, as before stated, it has been found impossible to produce a presentable garment.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1

is a face view of a portion of a fur garment made in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a view looking from the inside of the garment with the lining removed. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view of a portion of the garment drawn on an enlarged scale. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing an auxiliary blending-piece which is used in addition to the pelts of the animals and which may be formed of waste cuttings of other pelts and in some cases of the ears of the animals.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

One of the peculiarities of the Siberian squirrel pelts and of the pelts of some other small animals is that it is impossible to preserve and utilize the tail of the animal, and practically the only portion available for use is the fur on the back of the animal from the head to the rump. The pelt, as previously described, gradually grows heavier from the neck toward the rump and at the same time darkens in color from a light pearl-gray at the neck to a very dark gray tinged with brown and black at the rump.

In carrying out the present invention the pelts are trimmed with a view of utilizing the greatest area possible, and as the pelts are all nearly of uniform size it is possible to sew them together in the manner shown more clearly in Fig. 2. The first horizontal row is formed of pelts united edge to edge, and the next lowest row 2 is formed in similar manner; but the relation between the pelts of the upper row and those of the lower row is such that no two vertical seams are in alignment, the seams being arranged so that a pelt of one row shall be united to at least two pelts of another row, thus materially strengthening the fabric and lessening danger of ripping when the garment is subjected to strain.

Referring now to Figs. 1 and 2, it will be seen that the light portion of the pelt is uppermost and that there is a marked difference in the character of the fur, as regards both its length and tinge, between the bottom of the pelts in the top row and the upper portions of the pelts in the lower row, this thicker and heavier portion forming in previous attempts

to manufacture garments of these pelts a projecting rib, which being exposed will soon be worn away and render the garment unfit for wear, although the lighter portions of the pelt remain uninjured.

In carrying out my invention I secure to the upper portion of each of the pelts, by stitching or otherwise, a point or imitation tail 3, formed of a piece of fur, which may be a clipping from the pelt of another animal or in some cases may be formed of the ears of the animal itself, care being taken to select a fur which will blend perfectly with the lower portion of the pelt of the upper row. If it is found impossible to employ points or imitation tailpieces that gradually blend with the pelts, auxiliary pieces 5, of fur, may be sewed in between the points and the pelt, the auxiliary piece being of such shade as to blend at the top with the belt and at the bottom with the point.

The point or imitation tailpiece, as well as the auxiliary piece of fur employed for blending, is thicker and heavier at the top—that is to say, at their juncture with the thicker and heavier portions of the pelt—and these gradually blend down to the surface of the pelts in the lower row, the hair of the point gradually lessening in quantity from top to bottom and at the same time gradually increasing in length, so as to resemble a natural tail, the lower end of which is detached and simply rests lightly on the lower row of pelts. The addition of the points is of considerable advantage in that it tends to more firmly unite the rows of pelts to each other and at the same time adds to the life of the garment in

that the thickness of the garment, taken from the highest point, which is at the lower edge of each row, will gradually taper toward the thinner portion of the lower row, as well as tapering toward the thinner portion of the pelt of which it forms a part.

It will thus be seen that a presentable and attractive garment may be made from the pelts of small animals which have heretofore never been utilized for the purpose.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. A garment, such as a cape, formed of small animal pelts that are graduated in thickness from the shoulder to the rump end, the joining-lines of the pelts being at the thicker end of one, and the thinner end of another, and auxiliary pieces of fur arranged at said joining-lines and partly covering the thinner portions of the pelts.

2. A garment, such as a cape, formed of small animal pelts that are graduated in thickness from the shoulder to the rump end, the pelts being stitched together and the joining-lines being at the thicker end of one, and the thinner end of another pelt, and auxiliary pieces of fur arranged between the adjacent edges of the pelts and united thereto by stitching, said auxiliary pieces of fur partly covering the thinner portions of the pelts.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

LEO GESCHICKTER.

Witnesses:

J. H. JOCHUM, Jr.,
J. ROSS CALHOUN.