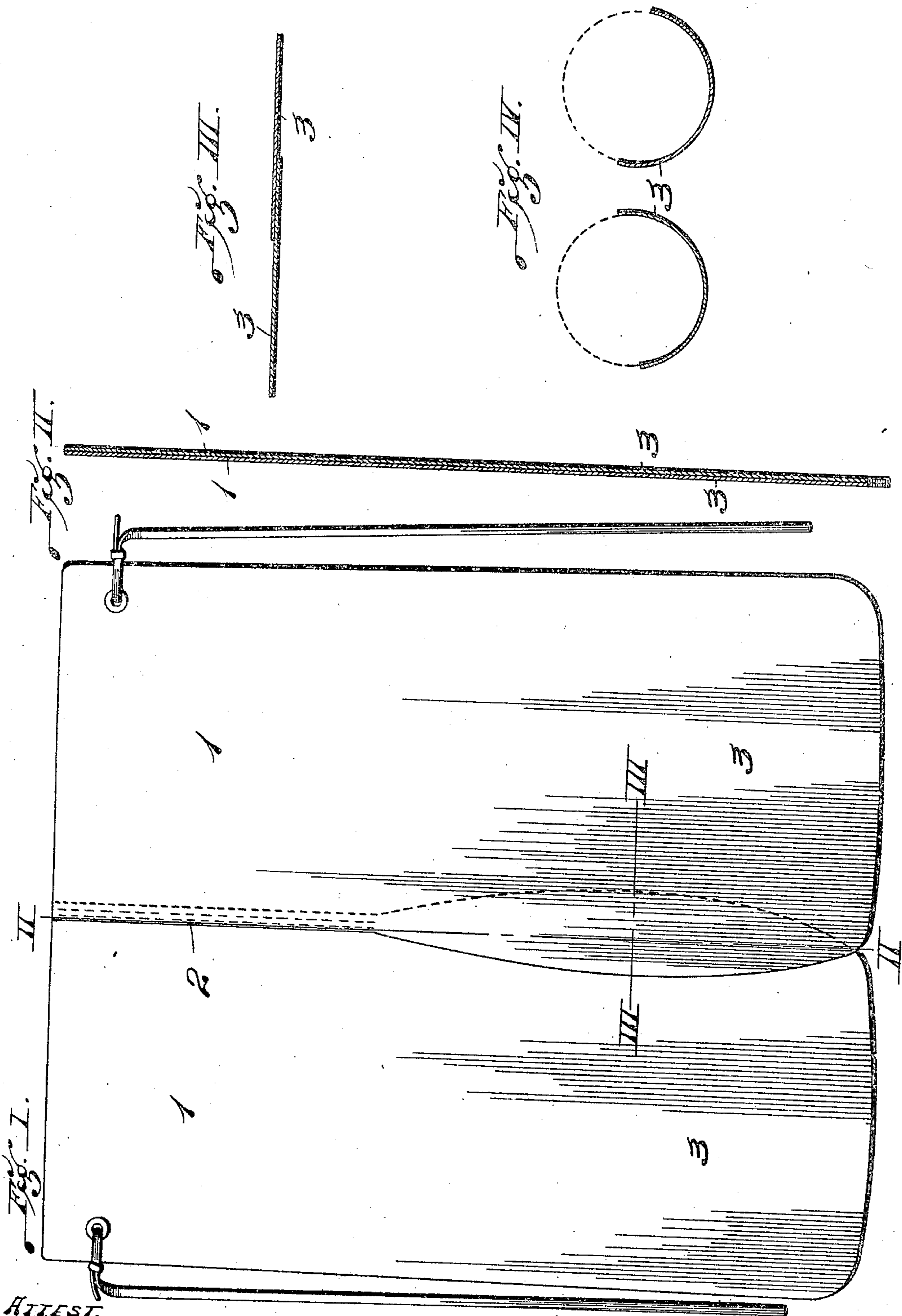


E. C. BECKMANN.
BLACKSMITH'S APRON.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 21, 1909.

952,179.

Patented Mar. 15, 1910.



WITNESSES.
E. M. Harrington.
J. H. Carr.

INVENTOR.
E. C. BECKMANN.
BY E. C. BECKMANN ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMUND C. BECKMANN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BLACKSMITH'S APRON.

952,179.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 15, 1910.

Application filed May 21, 1909. Serial No. 497,447.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMUND C. BECKMANN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Blacksmiths' Aprons, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to a divided apron particularly designed for use by blacksmiths and horseshoers for the protection of their trousers when shoeing horses, the invention having for its object the production of a divided apron of this description that will afford greater protection to the inner portions of the legs of the wearer's trousers than has been afforded by blacksmiths' aprons heretofore used.

It has been the practice heretofore to make blacksmiths' aprons of a single piece of leather, of rectangular shape, or of pieces of leather united together to produce the desired shaped apron. It has also been the practice to, where the apron is made of a single piece, slit its lower portion for the purpose of dividing it into flaps that will cover the front portion of the legs of the trousers worn beneath the apron, or, where the apron has been made of sections joined together, these sections have been joined at their upper portions only, thus furnishing the flaps for the protection of the front portions of the legs of the wearer's trousers. In so making the aprons, however, there has been an inadequate protection furnished for the inner portions of the legs of the trousers, due to the flaps of the divided aprons being combinedly of widths corresponding to the widths of the upper portions of the aprons, and the flaps have, therefore, served only to protect the front leg portions of the trousers beneath them and did not protect the inner portions of the legs of the trousers, which are the portions most susceptible to wear in shoeing horses, due to its being the ordinary practice in horseshoeing operations to hold the animal's legs between the legs of the horseshoer. By my improvement, I produce an apron having flaps that will not only afford protection for the front of a wearer's

trousers legs, but also for their inner portions.

Figure I is an elevation of my improved divided blacksmith's or horseshoer's apron. Fig. II is a longitudinal section taken on line II—II, Fig. I. Fig. III is a cross section taken on line III—III, Fig. I. Fig. IV is a diagrammatical view, illustrating the contour of the flaps of my divided apron when worn by a horseshoer for the protection of the inner portions of the legs of the trousers beneath the apron.

In the accompanying drawings: 1 designates the sections of my divided blacksmith's apron which are partly united at their inner edges by a seam 2. The seam 2 extends from the upper end of the apron to a distance from said upper end sufficient to properly connect the apron sections, and beneath the line at which the lower end of said seam terminates, the apron sections are ununited, thereby furnishing loose flaps. In cutting the apron sections I make their lower portions, which have to serve as the flaps, of considerably greater width than the upper portions of the sections so as to provide curved or rounded enlargements with the consequence that when the sections are united at their upper ends their lower or flap portions will overlap each other, when the apron is in a flat condition, as illustrated in Figs. I and II.

It will be readily appreciated that when my divided apron is worn by blacksmiths or horseshoers, the flaps 3 will partially surround the legs of the wearer and that due to said flaps being of greater widths than the width of the upper portion of the apron and extending at their inner edges beyond the center line of the apron, their inner portions will extend to much farther degrees around the inner portions of the wearer's legs than their outer portions do around the outer portions of the wearer's legs, at which last named points protection for the wearer's trousers is by no means as important as it is at the first named point where the greatest wear upon the trousers occurs in horseshoeing operations. The positions of the apron flaps relative to the legs of a wearer of my apron are clearly illustrated in the diagrammatical view, Fig. IV.

I claim:

A divided blacksmith's apron comprising a pair of sections united throughout their upper portions and having flaps beneath their points of connection provided with longitudinally curved or rounded enlargements at their inner edges; said flaps

extending inwardly beyond the line of connection of the sections.

EDMUND C. BECKMANN.

In the presence of—

E. M. HARRINGTON,

E. B. LINN.