J. A. GAVIN.

WATERPROOF PAPER CAPE.

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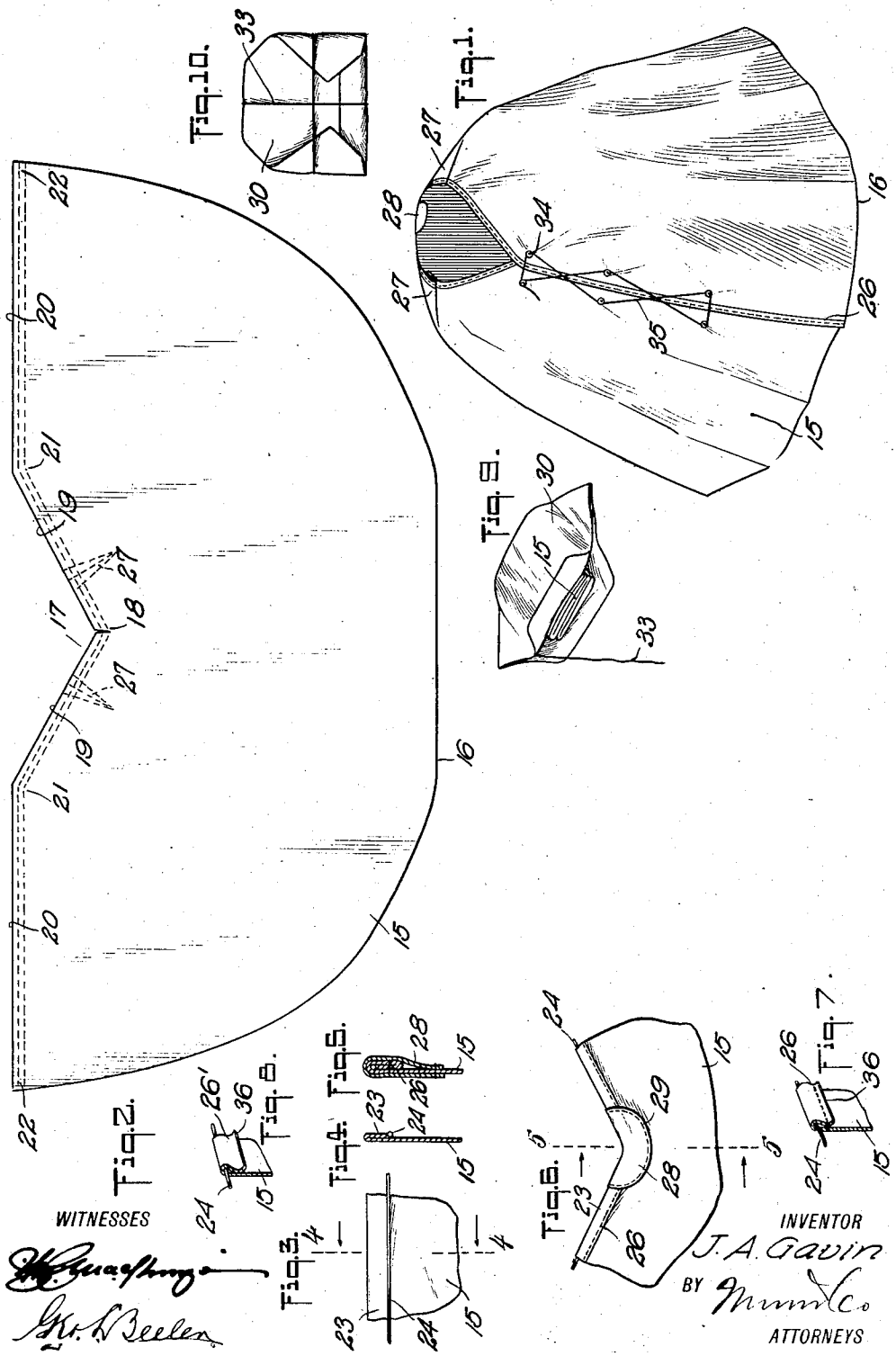
1,220,088. Patented Mar. 20, 1917.



WITNESSES

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WATERPROOF-PAPER CAPE.

1,220,088. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 20, 1917.

Application filed September 27, 1915. Serial No. 52,865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH A. GAVIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Waterproof-Paper Cape, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to garments and has particular reference to emergency waterproof outer garments.

Among the objects of the invention is to improve the facilities for manufacturing the cape whereby it may be formed mainly of a cheap material such as waterproof paper and yet possess the requisite strength for the purposes intended.

A further object is to provide a stormproof outer garment adapted to be put on the market in a small package and suitably wrapped so that the garment may be dispensed in convenient form either through slot machines or by other convenient means.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the arrangement and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed, and while the invention is not restricted to the exact details of construction disclosed herein, still for the purpose of illustrating a practical embodiment thereof reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate the same parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view indicating the form of the cape while being worn;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of a blank from which the cape is constructed;

Fig. 3 is a fragment of the cape having an edge fold or hem and indicating a reinforcement cord or the like in the process of construction;

Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional detail on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 6 indicating the completed reinforcement;

Fig. 6 is an inner face view of the back portion of the neck;

Fig. 7 is a detail view of a modification of reinforced edge;

Fig. 8 is a similar view of another modification;

Fig. 9 is a view indicating how the cape may be closely fitted and put into a package; and

Fig. 10 is a complete package wrapped as it would be put upon the market or carried ready for an emergency.

As viewed particularly in Fig. 2, the main portion of the device or cape is formed from a single seamless piece or sheet of material such as waterproof paper or some other suitable waterproof material indicated at 15. The bottom edge 16 is rounded at the sides and may be left of single thickness for simplicity and convenience of construction inasmuch as it is not subjected in practice to any special strain. The front and neck portions, however, which are subjected to a certain amount of strain are formed in a peculiar way as herein set forth. The neck portion is cut out as a V, as shown at 17 in the blank. At the point of the V at the back of the neck is formed a notch 18. The sides of the neck 19 are cut preferably straight and connect with the straight side portions 20 of the front in angles 21. The entire edge along the front and neck from the points 22 is folded into a single hem 23. Then a cord 24 or its equivalent is introduced and the hem turned again, forming a double hem, as shown in Fig. 5, and stitched at 26. The quality of the paper employed may be comparatively cheap and light in weight, adapting it both to be used as a waterproof covering and to be folded into a small package, yet with the reinforcement provided for the front and neck portions, ample strength is provided for the garment. The double hem adds materially to the strength of the paper, and this being augmented by the strength of the non-elastic cord and line of stitching 26 makes a very strong construction. The cord requires no special means for fastening it within the hem. The strain incident to putting on the cape and securing it is resisted mainly at the back of the neck, and hence the cord is in position to meet such strain irrespective of any special fastening means for the ends of the cord.

After the neck and edge portions have been made and reinforced as described, I form several folded darts or plaits 27 at the sides of the neck or tops of the shoulders, fastening the same by stitching or other simple means and forming the neck and shoulder portions of the cape so as to approxi-

mate the shape of the wearer's shoulders, making a neat and comfortable arrangement. By folding or plaiting the darts as shown plainly in Fig. 1, not only is the garment seamless, but the fact of folding and stitching or otherwise fastening the fold, insures a positive anchor for the reinforcing cord 24. The notch 18 may be further reinforced by a binder 28 embracing the hem above described and extending laterally from the notch a short distance in each direction. A row of stitches 29 is used to connect the edges of the binder on both sides, said stitches extending through the hem and adjacent portions of the cape. When thus constructed, the neck portion is of ample strength for the purpose intended.

As already set forth, the cape may be made of light weight paper or its equivalent and may be folded into a small compass as shown in Figs. 9 and 10 for convenience in handling or carrying. As a suitable wrapper for the cape thus folded, I provide a cover 30 adapted to inclose the cape, and by use of a cord 33 or its equivalent, the package is made complete.

Fig. 1 indicates the use of front fasteners 34 and a lacing cord 35 as indicative of any suitable means of securing the front after the cape has been put around the shoulders.

Cheaper grades of paper suitable for making an article to be put on the market at low cost are sometimes either of a greasy or smutty nature, depending upon the character of waterproofing, but since such coating, which would otherwise tend to soil the clothes of the wearer, may be applied only to the outer surface of the cape, leaving the inner surface perfectly clean; hence, by turning the roll or hem 23 outwardly, I insure that no part of the treated surface of the paper will come into contact with either the person or the clothing of the wearer. As shown in Figs. 7 and 8, a single fold may be sufficient to form the reinforcing hem and the cord 24 may be introduced into the loop thereof. The fastening may be either by a row of stitches 26, or when the character of the material is such as to permit it, the fastening may be by sealing by the use of a hot iron or the like along the line 26'. In all forms of the invention I prefer to provide or form an outwardly turned free edge as shown at 36 which, being on the outer surface of the garment, acts as a guide to prevent water flowing down the garment from running over the edge and thereby reaching the undergarments.

I claim:—

1. In a waterproof paper cape, the combination with a seamless main portion having a reinforced hem around the neck and front portions, the neck portion being V-shaped at the center of the back and notched at the point of the V to facilitate the formation of the hem and improve the fit of the garment, of a binder surrounding the notch and secured along its edges to the hem and main portions of the neck.

2. In a waterproof paper cape, a reinforcing rolled hem formed along the neck and front edge portions, the roll of the hem being from the inside to the outer side and having its extreme edge deflected outwardly in spaced relation to the main part of the cape and constituting a guide to direct the flow of water to the bottom edge of the cape, substantially as set forth.

3. The herein described waterproof paper cape having its neck and front edges formed with an outwardly turned hem, a reinforcing cord inserted in the hem and held thereby from lateral displacement, and shoulder plaits serving to improve the fit of the cape at the tops of the shoulders and as anchoring means preventing the longitudinal displacement of the cord.

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Witnesses:
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