

W. W. WHITCOMB & J. C. DAGGETT.
Over-Gaiters.

No. 197,002.

Patented Nov. 13, 1877.

Fig. 1.

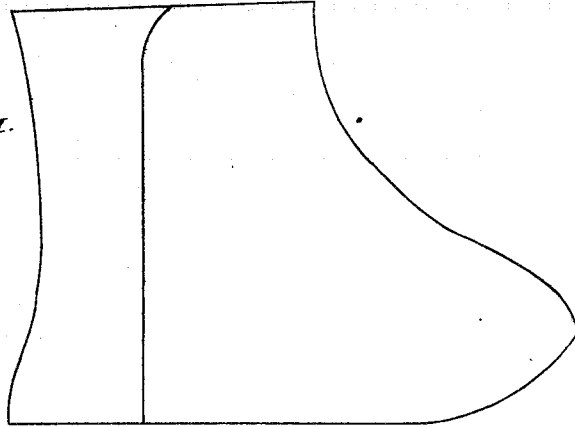
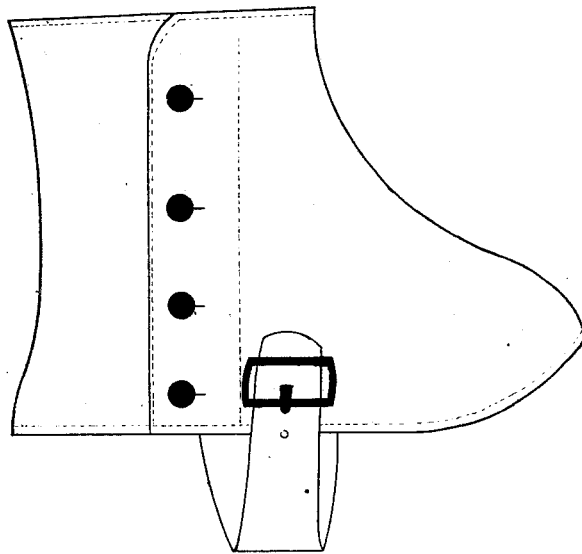


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
Wm. Williams
Wm. H. Keene

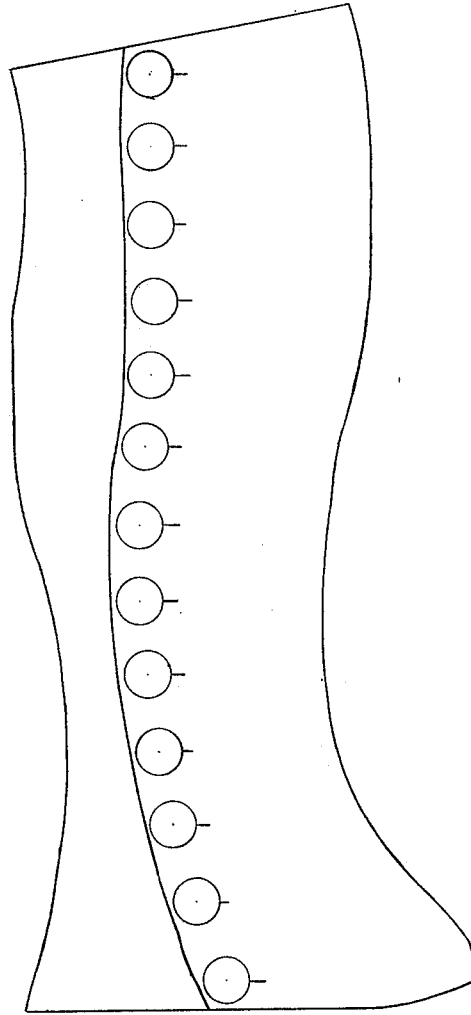
Inventors
William W. Whitcomb
John C. Daggett

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Fig. 2.



William W. Whitcomb } Invention
John C. Daggett }

Wm. H. Keene
John Williams

} *Witnesses*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. WHITCOMB AND JOHN C. DAGGETT, OF BOSTON, MASS.

IMPROVEMENT IN OVER-GAITERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 197,002, dated November 13, 1877; application filed March 16, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WM. W. WHITCOMB and J. C. DAGGETT, both of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in the Manufacture of "Over-Gaiters," so called, of which the following is a specification:

Over-gaiters have heretofore been made from cloth cut in several pieces, in such form that when joined together by seams and stitches, and lined with canvas or other fabric, the form desired to fit the upper part of the foot and ankle could be obtained.

Our improvement consists in making them directly from wool, by the process of carding, fitting, and fulling set forth and described in United States Patent No. 107,836, issued to Charles W. Palmer and others, July 26, 1870.

We make a former to receive the wool "sliver" from the carding-machine as nearly in shape to make a bat in form of an over-gaiter, or of two together, the bottoms toward each other, as is practicable. This is revolved in a machine similar to that used in hat-making, or in the manufacture of shoes, and other articles under the patent mentioned, in front of the carding-machine, winding the wool around it, and as it revolves the axial line of the former is made to shift its position in relation to axial line of the cylinder of the carding, so that each revolution of the former receives and winds the wool from the card around it at an angle to the layer which preceded it. Thus, the fibers of wool composing the bat, instead of all lying in one direction, cross each other in many directions, and produce a fabric of equal strength and tenacity in all directions. When enough wool has thus been wound around the former to form a bat sufficient in thickness to make the over-gaiter, it is removed from the former by cutting it apart in the middle, when two gaiters are carded together on one or more forms, and then "hardened" or fitted and fulling, as in hat-making, until it is of a proper consistency for a finished gaiter. It is then drawn snugly onto a last or former, which is exactly of the size and shape which it is intended the finished gaiter shall have, or a last or form which shall include in it form and size enough additional to that already described to provide material in and a part of the gaiter to form a lap when it is cut open on the side for a row of buttons and button-holes.

This last or former is also so shaped, by curving inward at the bottom, as to give the gaiter, when fitted and dried to it, a similar inward curve or spring, which causes it to hug snugly to the foot of the wearer, especially over and around the instep and the heel.

The gaiter thus made and dried upon the finishing last or form will take and retain permanently the form given the last, and its outer surface may be finished in the usual manner of finishing the outer surface of hats, and pressed to give a gloss, if desired.

The edges are then trimmed and stitched or bound, buttons attached to one end of the lap or fold, and button-holes made in the other end of the lap, a strap affixed to go under the bottom of the wearer's boot or shoe, and it is ready for use. Thus we have an over-gaiter made in one piece, without seams or stitching, except attaching buttons or other fastenings and trimming the edges, and with lining made in form to fit the wearer's foot, which form it will retain until worn out. The lap to receive the button and button-holes may be strengthened, when desirable, by affixing on the inner side a strip of thin leather or other suitable material. The appearance of a lining may be given the gaiter by carding the first layers wound around the former of white or colored wool, the outer layers being of black or darker color than the inner layers. Over-gaiters made as described may reach above the ankle to the knee, or above, forming what is termed a "legging."

In the drawings annexed, Figure 1 shows an over-gaiter without the trimming. Fig. 2 shows an over-gaiter trimmed and strapped. Fig. 3 shows an over-gaiter high enough to cover to the knee.

We do not claim as our invention anything described and claimed as new in the patent of Palmer and others before mentioned.

We claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A fitted seamless over-gaiter made from wool, in one piece, substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified.

WILLIAM W. WHITCOMB.
JOHN C. DAGGETT.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
CH. HOUGHTON.