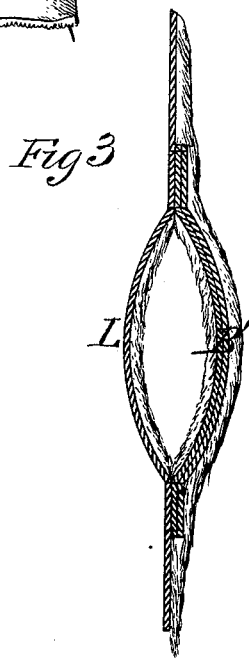
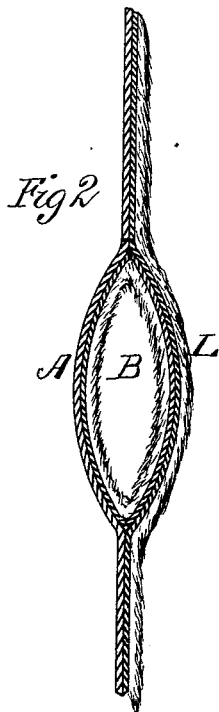


C. DENNELER.
Cloak.

No. 197,346.

Patented Nov. 20, 1877.



WITNESSES
Villette Anderson.
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CHARLES DENNELER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOAKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **197,346**, dated November 20, 1877; application filed October 20, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES DENNELER, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Fur and other Cloaks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of an inside view of my improved cloak, showing an arm engaged in a sleeve. Figs. 2 and 3 are detail sectional views of the sleeve.

This invention has relation to improvements in cloaks and other analogous garments.

The object of the invention is to protect the arms of the wearer from the effects of cold; to support them properly, and to facilitate the folding of the garment around the body without forming arm-holes or other orifices in the material of the outside of the said garment, whereby its symmetrical appearance is preserved.

The nature of the invention consists in a cloak, having concealed sleeves between its outside material and lining, opening at each end through the lining, or sewed to the lining upon its inside, whereby the results hereinbefore stated are obtained, as will be hereinafter more fully described.

In the annexed drawings, the letter A designates an ordinary cloak, in connection with which I propose to illustrate my invention. This cloak may be made of any of the usual materials, as cloth or fur, and may be lined with flannel, silk, fur, or other suitable fabrics.

In the lining L, at each side of the cloak, two spaced slits, *a a'*, are cut of equal, or nearly equal, length, and parallel to the front vertical edges of the same. The sleeve B,

previously formed, is passed between the lining and the outside material through the opening *a'*, and its front edge drawn through and sewed or otherwise secured to the edges of the slit *a*, and its rear edge to those of the slit *a'*. By this means the sleeve is concealed from view, both from the inside and outside of the garment.

It is evident that the sleeve thus formed not only keeps the arm warm, but also gives it a comfortable support, and enables the wearer to fold the cloak snugly around his body.

In practice the sleeve is made of fur or other suitable warm material, and may be long enough to receive the whole arm or only a part thereof, as for instance the fore-arm.

In lieu of the mode above described of attaching the sleeve to the garment any other of the methods in use by mantua-makers may be used. Sometimes, especially in fur-lined cloaks, where the hair side is turned outward, a half-sleeve, B', may be sewed directly to the lining L, as shown in Fig. 3.

In this instance the overlapping hair of the lining and half-sleeve will conceal the stitches, and the said half-sleeve will be double, in preference, in order that the sleeve thus formed may be fur-lined.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A cloak or garment, having its sleeves between the lining and outside material thereof, substantially as specified.
2. The combination, with a cloak or garment, of arm-supporting sleeves secured thereto, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES DENNELER.

Witnesses:

JOS. W. MARTIN,
JOHN URIAN.