Waterproof dress had an important role in the late nineteenth century. Little research has been done to examine the development and design of this apparel sector. The three types of waterproofing techniques used and developed in the nineteenth century included oil or paraffin, chemical, and rubber solutions. The rise of leisure and consumption contributed to the growth of waterproof dress allowing people of all classes to benefit from the protective apparel. This research explored the technology and design of waterproof dress by examining related patents between 1880 and 1895. These patents were compared with catalogs and periodicals from the same time period to better understand what innovations made their way to consumers. The patents helped to identify the problems with waterproof apparel that manufacturers sought to resolve. In addition, the patents assisted with clarifying the target occupations and recreational activities for which specific apparel designs were created. The research also brought to light the gossamer or lightweight rubber garment that experienced at least two decades of success in the United States. Overall, this research emphasized that waterproof dress was very important in the lives of many consumers toward the end of the nineteenth century.