H. D. LOCKWOOD.

Arm-Pit Shields.

No. 155,529. Patented Sept. 29, 1874.

Fig. 1.

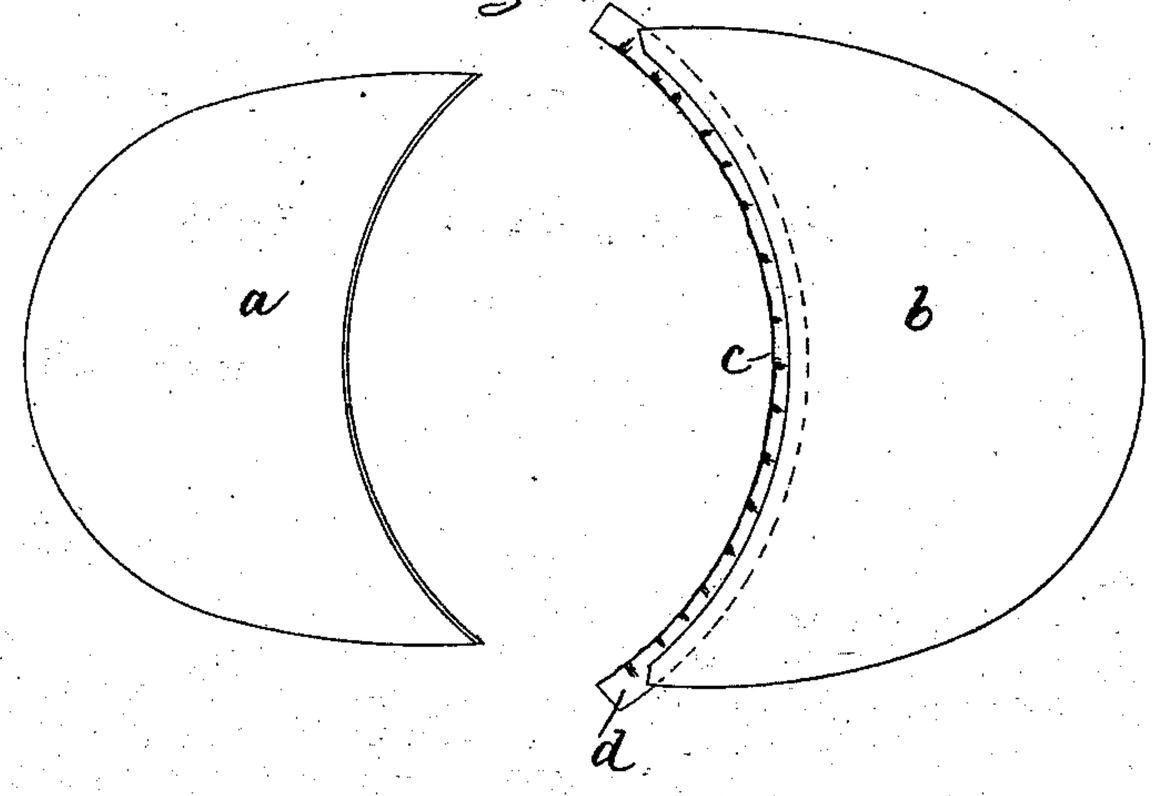
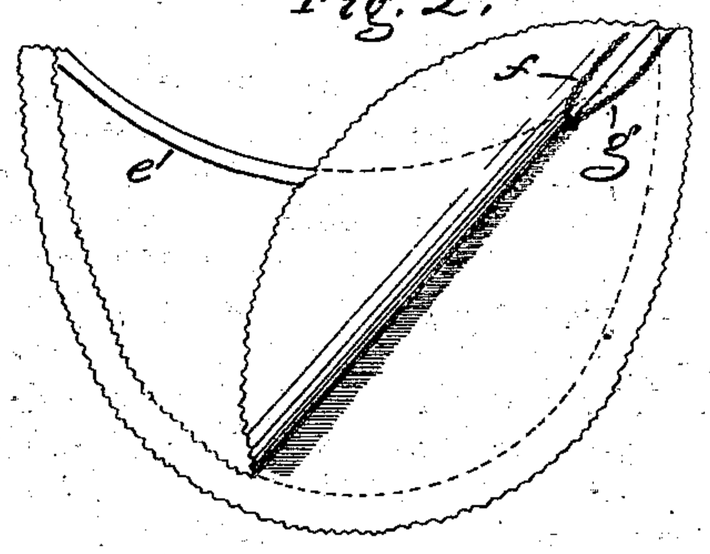


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HAMILTON D. LOCKWOOD, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN ARMPIT-SHIELDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **155,529**, dated September 29, 1874; application filed July 24, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HAMILTON D. LOCKWOOD, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Sleeve-Protector; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

The invention relates to the manufacture of what are known as "sleeve protectors or shields," or impervious crescent-shaped lining-pieces, to be stitched or fastened into the dress-sleeves, in the armpits, to shield the sleeves from moisture. Usually two pieces of rubber faced or coated cloth are cut to crescent shape and laid together, each having its concave edge rubber-surfaced on one side, the shield being formed by lapping the two abutting rubber edges, or such edges adhere to form the shield.

In my invention I form each shield or protector of the two crescent-shaped pieces, but I use a separate edge-uniting welt to join the two halves; and my invention consists of the shield or protector having its two halves united by the welt-piece stitched in.

The drawing represents a construction embodying my invention.

Figure 1 shows the two pieces which, when joined by the welt, form the shield or protector. Fig. 2 shows the finished shield.

a b show the two pieces, one of which is preferably made larger than the other. Each piece is cut from rubber-lined cloth, or from a cloth formed by coating rubber on each surface with thin cloth.

The concave edge of one of the pieces *a b* being opened, the parts forming such piece are stretched apart slightly, and one edge, *c*, of the rubber welt-strip *d* is inserted in the opening, the three edges adhering by pressure together thereof. The welt-strip is similarly united to the other piece, *a* or *b*. The parts *a b* are then folded at the center of the welt, and to insure the proper form the welt-piece is cut crosswise or on a bias. The parts, being thus cut and united by the welt-piece, are laid together and stitched by a single row of stitches, *e*, passing through the folded edges, or by two rows of stitches, *f g*, each row passing through the parts of one piece, *a* or *b*, and one edge of the welt-piece.

It will readily be seen that protectors made with the two parts united by a welt-piece stitched in, as herein described, are much stronger and more serviceable than when the two parts are united by merely lapping the edge of one part over the edge of the other, the concave shape of such edges making it impossible to have the lap otherwise than a very slight one.

I claim—

The sleeve shield or protector formed of the two parts *a b*, each formed of two pieces, and united by the interposed welt *c* and by stitches, substantially as shown and described.

H. D. LOCKWOOD.

Witnesses:
M. W. FROTHINGHAM,
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