

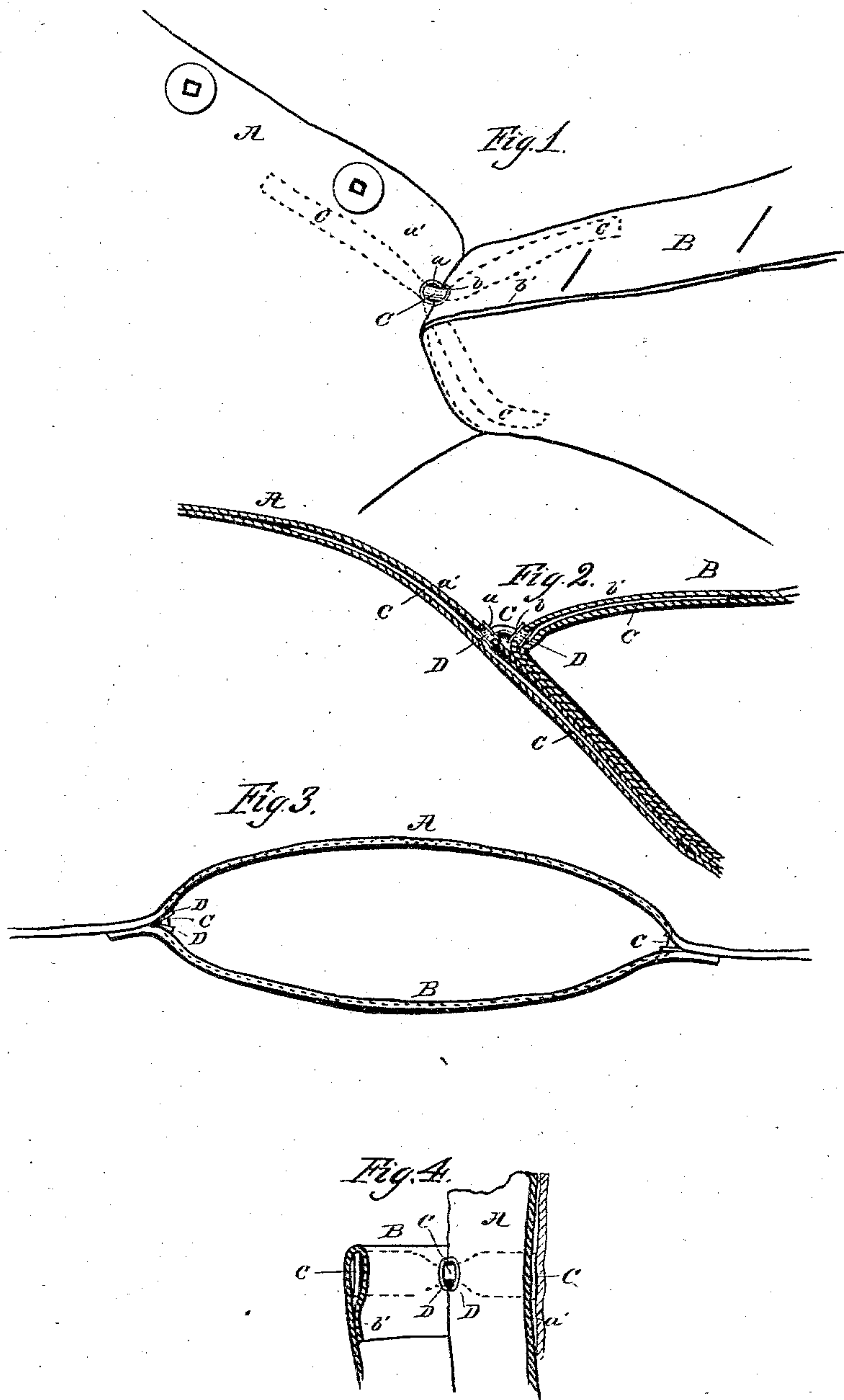
(No Model.)

T. B. FARRINGTON.

STAY FOR GARMENTS.

No. 287,916.

Patented Nov. 6, 1883.



WITNESSES.

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STAY FOR GARMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 287,916, dated November 6, 1883.

Application filed June 23, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS B. FARRINGTON, of Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stays for Garments, Shoes, and other Articles; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to stays for the corners of pockets, flies, and other bifurcations of garments, and it may be applied to shoes and similar purposes generally.

It consists in a re-enforce passed through incisions in the superficial layers of the parts to be stayed, at or near their junction, and secured beneath such layers, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth, and indicated in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a pants or overalls fly spread open to reveal the stay applied in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a section of Fig. 1 revealing the stay, which is indicated by white lines between the folds of the garment. Fig. 3 is a top view of a pants-pocket externally applied to the body, spread to show the stay at the corners; and Fig. 4 is a central vertical section of Fig. 3, showing the stay in a horizontal view thereof.

A in Figs. 1 and 2 represents the body of a pair of pants, and B the fly. C is a stay-piece of linen tape or other suitably strong material, which passes through incisions *a* and *b*, made through the proximate superficial layers *a'* and *b'* of A and B, respectively, at or near their juncture, said stay being extended beneath the folds *a'* and *b'*, and secured by stitching to the contiguous parts. Similarly, A in Figs. 3 and 4 represents the body of a pair of pants or overalls, and B an outer applied pocket. *a* and *b* are incisions or apertures through the meeting faces *a'* and *b'* of the respective parts A and B, and C is a stay-piece passing through the openings *a* and *b*, and secured at its ends by stitching to the adjacent parts. The stay may, if desired, be divided beneath either or both of the superficial folds through which it passes. In a side

pocket, as of an overcoat, the strain is often downward as well as outward. The stay may therefore be branched beneath the outer body-fold, one branch of such stay running upward, another inward, and, if desired, another outward.

In the application of this invention to cloth or knit garments I usually apply an eyelet of metal to each of the incisions *a* and *b*, to prevent their tearing under strain upon the stay, and to prevent the stay from breaking by frequent flexures thereof. Instead of a metal eyelet, however, the apertures may be "worked" with thread, or otherwise finished and strengthened, and such working is regarded as the equivalent of a metal eyelet in my annexed claim.

I am aware that stay-pieces have been superficially applied in the angle of pockets and flies; but when so applied but little advantage is obtained therefrom; since the spreading-strain upon the parts falls mainly on the stay-stitches nearest the crotch, which are no stronger than those that join the parts themselves. In my construction, on the other hand, the strain is lengthwise upon the secured ends of the stay, and in the direction of the eyelet or passage, and as a consequence falls nearly equally upon all the stitches by which said stay is held. By this means greatly increased strength is obtained. A further important advantage is found in my mode of applying the stay in the concealment of the latter, since I may thereby use material for the stay unlike and much stronger than that of which the garment is made, without, as in the case of a superficial stay, giving an unsightly appearance to the garment. Furthermore, such preferred material for the stay being usually much lighter in substance than that of the garment itself, the pressure of the stay does not add materially to the bulk, and in a pocket offers no obstruction to the hand. Adding nothing appreciable to the bulk or rigidity of the garment at the juncture of the stayed parts, there is, moreover, in my construction no increased tendency on the part of the garment to break out in the neighborhood of the juncture from strain in bending.

As another valuable incident to my main invention, I may in the case of pockets con-

tinue the stay-piece of practically or relatively non-extensible material, like a linen tape, beneath the superficial folds, entirely across the part B, or entirely around the opening of the pocket, preferably joining the ends within the body to form a continuous band. This will prevent the parts from stretching and preserve the smoothness and evenness originally given them by the tailor. The dotted lines in Fig. 3 may be taken to indicate such continuous stay.

Instead of making an incision to admit the stay beneath or between the layers of the pocket-rim, the outer fold of the pocket may in some cases be folded inwardly over the tape or stay.

In the application of my invention to pants-flies especially I prefer to make the incisions somewhat above the point of juncture of the flies, so as to take the entire spreading-strain so frequently applied to the crotch of this garment.

To apply the stay superficially to one of two faces and pass it beneath the other will be within the intent of the annexed claim, which defines my invention.

I am aware that elastic strips have been passed through eyelets in overalls-flies to take the place of buttons, as a means of drawing and holding the garment about the person. This is not my invention, which contemplates inelastic material, as above set forth, and the location of such stay at or near the crotch to be strengthened.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

A re-enforce or stay for bifurcations in garments, consisting of a practically inelastic strip passing through incisions in the joined parts at their juncture, and secured beneath the superficial layers of the said parts, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS B. FARRINGTON.

Witnesses:

M. E. DAYTON,
JESSE COX, Jr.