

(No Model.)

R. B. WHEELER.

GARMENT STAY.

No. 379,882.

Patented Mar. 20, 1888.

Fig. 1.

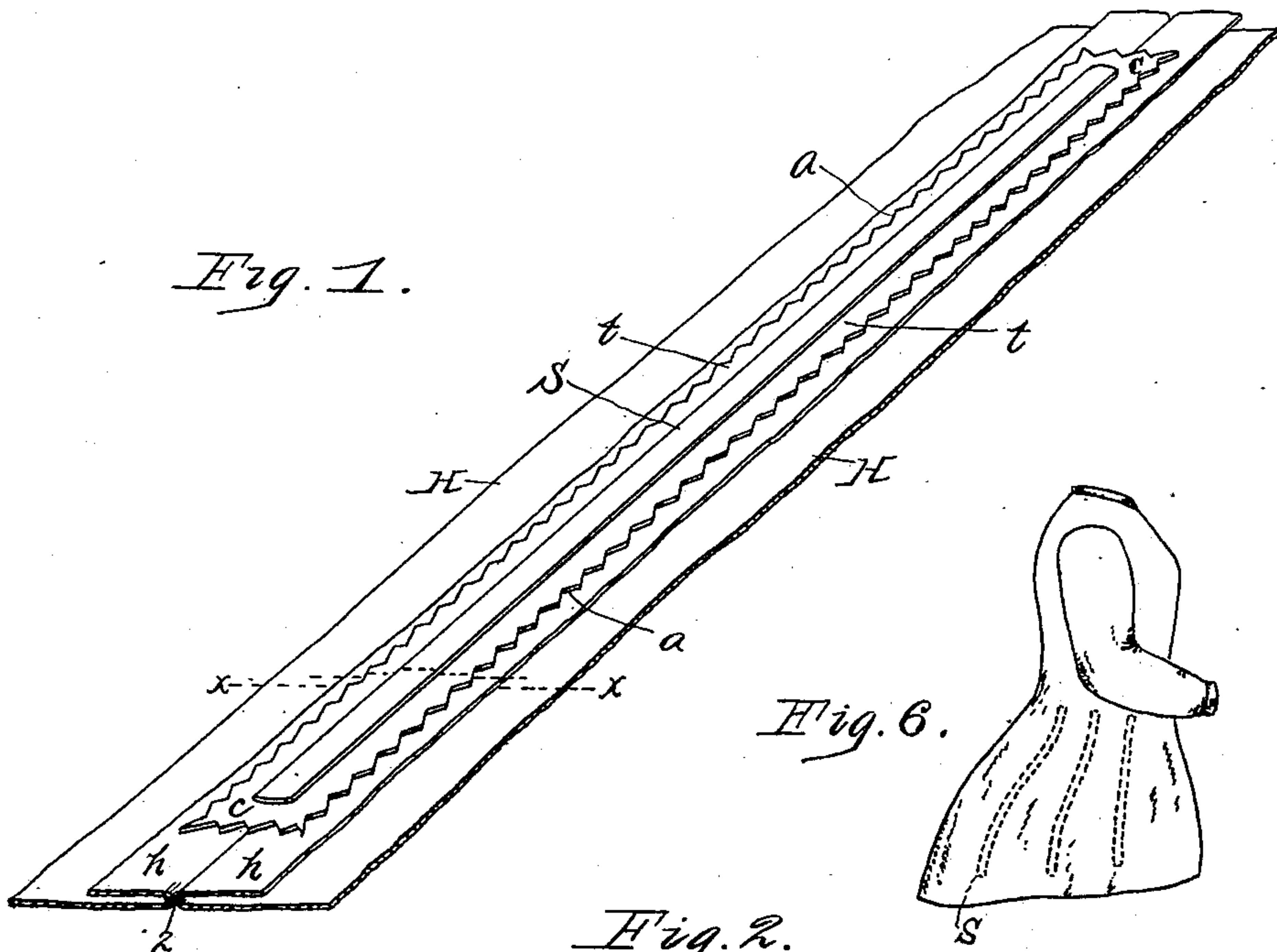


Fig. 6.



Fig. 2.

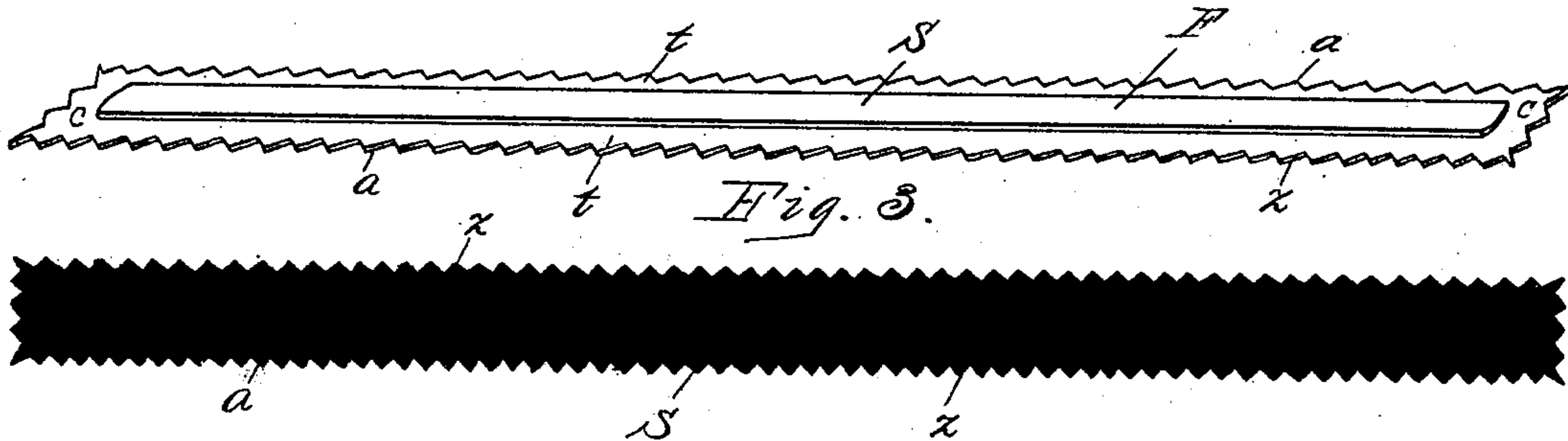


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

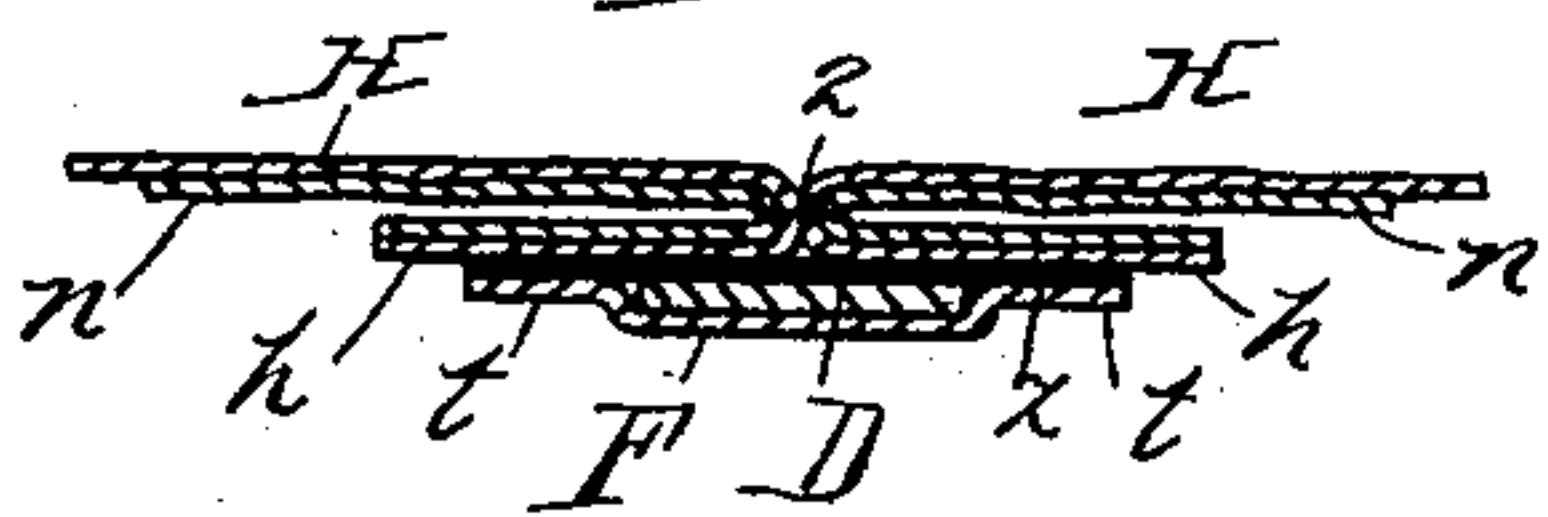
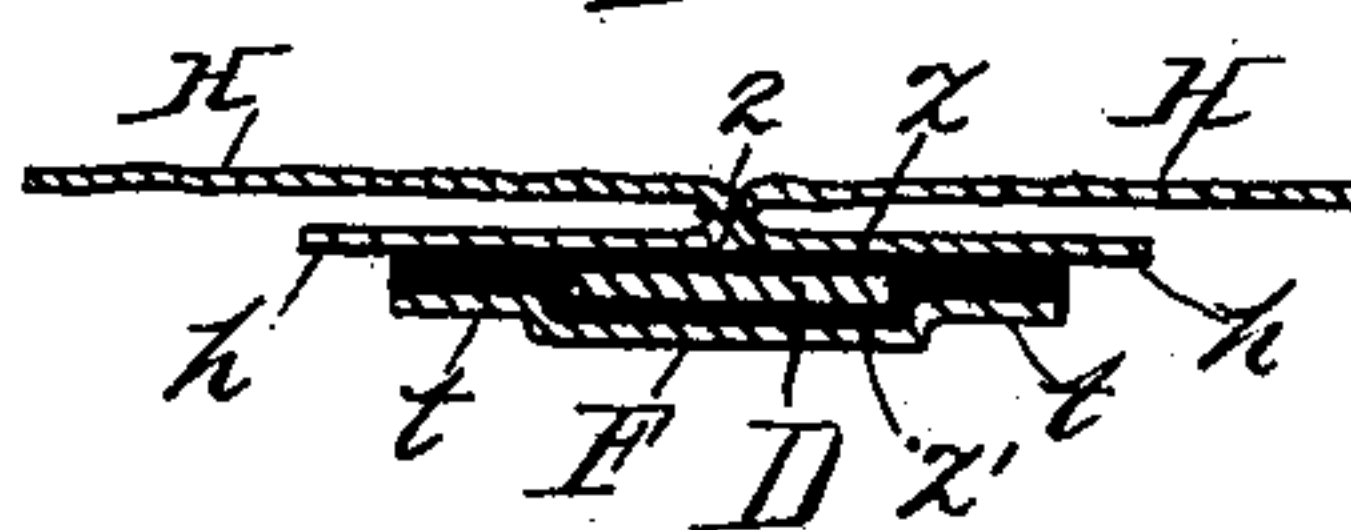


Fig. 5.



Attest.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## GARMENT-STAY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 379,882, dated March 20, 1888.

Application filed August 18, 1887. Serial No. 247,268. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROSCOE B. WHEELER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Stays and Method of Attaching the Same; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to garment-stays; and it consists of a flexible stiffening-blade provided on one side with a covering of gutta-percha tissue and on the opposite side with a sheet or covering of textile fabric, the parts being cemented together by the application of heat. A stay thus produced may be permanently united to an open seam of a garment by placing it centrally over the open seam, with the adhesive side in contact with the overturned marginal portions of said seam, and applying a heated iron to the fabric-covered side of said stiffening-blade. The heat causes the gutta-percha tissue to enter the interstices of the fabric and firmly secure said stay to the garment without the aid of stitching, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth, and the essential features of the invention particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is an isometrical view of a portion of a garment having my improved stay attached to the open seam thereof. Fig. 2 is an isometrical view of the stay proper. Fig. 3 is a view of the stay, showing the adhesive or gutta-percha-tissue covering thereon. Fig. 4 is a modification in cross-section of a lined garment having the stay attached to the open seam thereof. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of Fig. 1, taken on dotted line *x x*, showing the stiffening-blade provided with two sheets of gutta-percha tissue. Fig. 6 is an elevation showing by dotted lines the stay attached to the inner face of a "jersey" or seamless jacket.

With reference to the drawings, H represents a portion of a garment, in which Q shows the open seam and *h h* the overturned marginal portions.

S represents my improved stay, which consists of a metallic or flexible stiffening-blade, D, to which is attached a sheet or coating of gutta-percha tissue, Z, on one side thereof.

F shows a sheet or covering of textile fabric, which is placed against said gutta-percha tissue and on the opposite side or face of said stiffening-blade, and with the gutta-percha tissue extends a slight distance beyond the ends and edges of the stiffening-blade, forming the projections or marginal adhesive portions *t t c c* thereto, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. By applying heat the parts are securely united and the stiffening-blade retained in position.

A stay constructed as above described may be readily and permanently secured to a garment by simply placing the stay with the adhesive or gutta-percha-tissue-covered face in contact with the fabric garment and applying a heated iron to the upper surface or fabric-covered side of said stay, which will cause the gutta-percha tissue to unite the parts, as shown in Figs. 1 and 6.

To attach the stay to the open seam of a garment, it is laid centrally and longitudinally over said seam, as shown in Fig. 1, the marginal portions *t t* of the stay lying upon the overturned marginal portions *h* of said seam, and is secured or cemented in such position by the application of heat, as before stated.

In Fig. 4 I show the stay attached to an open seam of a garment having the usual lining, *n*, and in such cases it is intended (unless the fabric is too thick) that the gutta-percha tissue will pass through the interstices of the outer or dress fabric (which forms part of the open seam) and enter the interstices of the lining fabric, thus securing all the parts.

The stay herein described is especially adapted as a stiffening for ladies' sacks, basques, and jackets, and can be readily attached to jerseys, which, being knit, have no seams. (See Fig. 6.) The stays thus attached prevent the jersey or jacket from working up over the hips and keep the garment in its proper position.

The advantages of this stay over those previously patented are: First, it may be attached to an open seam of a garment by simply applying heat, and, second, it may be attached to any seamless garment without stitching, which is a great desideratum in such articles as a jersey.

With this statement of advantages, I claim—

A garment-stay consisting of a flexible blade having a textile covering on one side and a gutta-percha-tissue coating or covering on the opposite side, the said gutta-percha tissue being  
5 adherent to the blade and to the textile covering upon each edge thereof, whereby the blade is retained in place and the stay is adapted to be attached to the open seam of a

garment by the application of heat, substantially as described. 10

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ROSCOE B. WHEELER.

Witnesses:

W. Q. HUNT,

B. F. WHEELER.