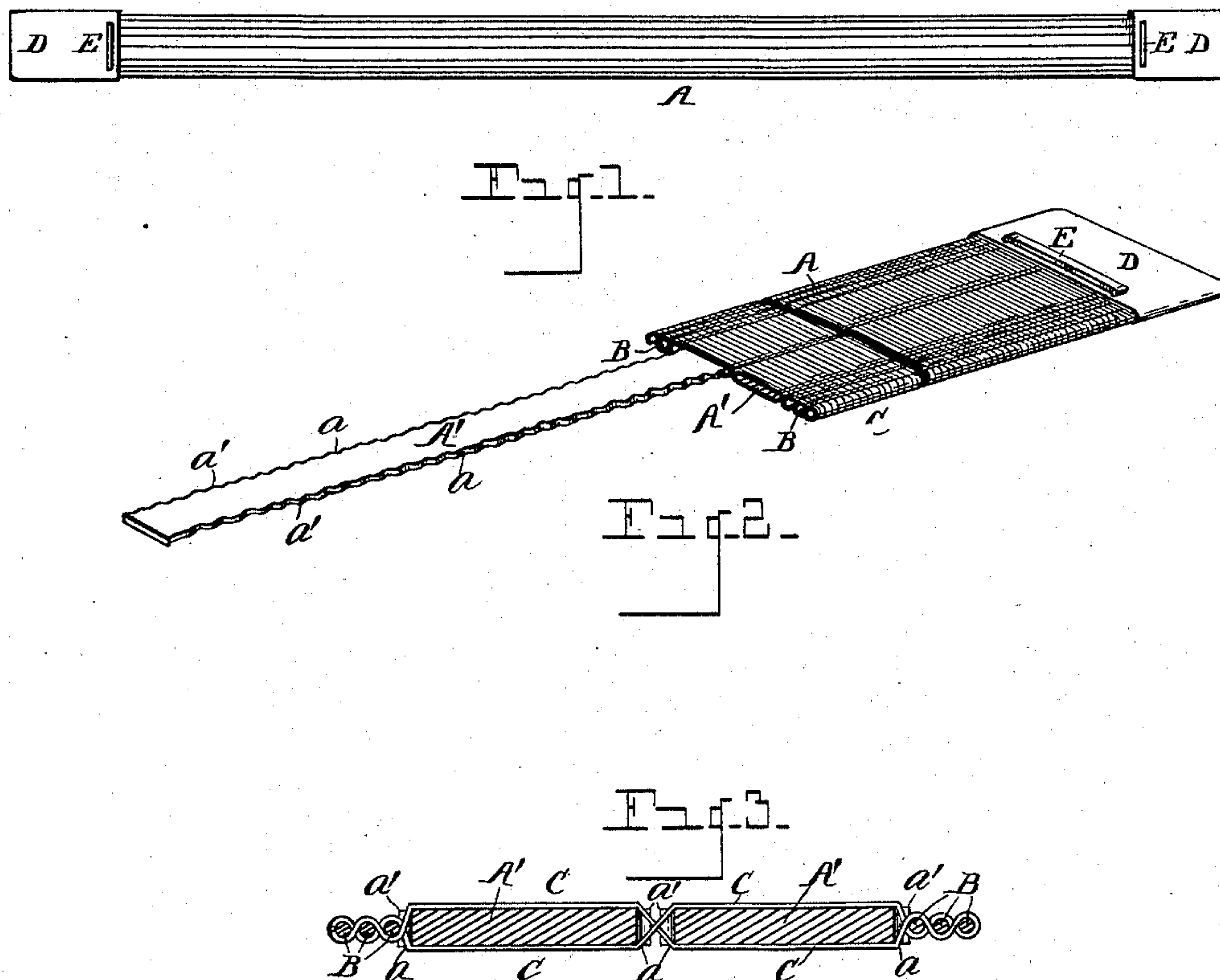


(No Model.)

A. BAGLEY.
DRESS STAY.

No. 571,327

Patented Nov. 17, 1896.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALLEN BAGLEY, OF YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN.

DRESS-STAY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 571,327, dated November 17, 1896.

Application filed March 16, 1896. Serial No. 583,327. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALLEN BAGLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Dress-Stays; and I 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, which form a part of this specification.

My invention has for its object an improved dress-stay of simple and economical construction and of superior efficiency and utility.

It consists of the construction hereinafter specified and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view. Fig. 2 is a view in perspective showing parts broken away. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on an enlarged scale in order to more clearly represent certain parts of my invention.

My invention is designed to provide an improved dress-stay, as an article of manufacture, formed of a woven fabric A, the warp of the fabric consisting of stiffening-blades or warp-strips corrugated on their edges, and a warp of textile threads, the woof of the woven fabric consisting of textile threads, the dress-stay as an article of manufacture being formed by weaving the warp-strips or blades and the warp-threads into the woof-threads, the blades or warp-strips being woven into the stay as an integral part of the fabric, the textile threads being woven compactly about the blades to secure and hold them in place.

In the drawings, A' A' represent stiffening-blades or warp-strips, preferably made of metal, although they may be made of any other suitable material, said blades being toothed or corrugated upon their lateral edges, as indicated in the drawings, the blades being thus formed with a series of recesses *a* between the teeth *a'* upon the edges of the blades.

B represents warp-threads of suitable textile material, and C represents textile woof-threads. The threads of the woof inclose the lateral faces of said blades, and are crossed therebetween and at their outer edges, and in so doing the woof-threads, as will be obvi-

ous, are drawn into the recesses *a* at the corrugated edges of the blades between the teeth, thereby holding the blades firmly in place and effectually and completely preventing endwise movement of said blades in the stay. The textile warp-threads are tightly compacted in the woven structure at the outer edges of the stay, forming selvages on the lateral edges of the stay, through which the stay may readily be stitched into or upon a garment. The blades, it will be noticed, are separated by the crossed textile woof-threads, which, however, entering the recesses thereat, as above described, permit the points of the teeth coming close together. The stiffening-blades being thus woven into the fabric as a component part thereof, the textile threads of the woof being drawn into the recesses at the corrugated edges of the blades, it is evident that there is no liability of the blades working endwise or ever getting out of position. By this means a very serious objection to dress-stays as heretofore commonly constructed is entirely overcome.

The stay constructed in this manner may be woven upon a suitable weaving machine or loom.

To conceal and finish the ends of the stay, the fabric so formed is provided with shields D of any suitable material lapped over the ends of the woven fabric and secured thereto in any desired manner, as by a staple E inserted through the shield and fabric. Inasmuch as the stiffening-blades are held from working endwise, as above described, there is no liability of the ends of the blades wearing through the shields, and all liability of the stay wearing the garment to which it is attached is effectually prevented. The blades may be japanned or treated with other water-proofing material if made of steel, if desired, to prevent any liability of corrosion. Obviously the construction is simple. There is no cement, gutta-percha, gum, or similar compound required to stick any parts of the fabric together, and consequently no liability of any of the parts working loose, as is frequently the case as heretofore made, where heat and moisture from the body impair the structures commonly heretofore used, and which are apt to give an unpleasant odor.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A dress-stay formed of a woven fabric, having stiffening-blades woven into the fabric as an integral part thereof, said blades corrugated their entire length on both their lateral edges, the threads of the woven fabric on both sides of said blades being drawn into the recesses formed by said corrugations, to hold the blades from endwise movement in the fabric, as set forth.
2. A dress-stay formed of a woven fabric consisting of stiffening warp-strips or blades A', A', textile warp-threads B, and textile woof-threads C interwoven with the warp-threads in the manner set forth, said blades being corrugated their entire length on both their lateral edges, the textile woof-threads from end to end of said blades being drawn into the recesses on both the corrugated edges of the blades, to prevent endwise movement of the blades, said fabric having lateral selvages of textile threads, through which the stay may be stitched into place, for the purpose set forth.

3. A dress-stay formed of a woven fabric consisting of textile woof-threads, stiffening warp-strips or blades corrugated from end to end on their lateral edges, and textile warp-threads, the woof-threads interwoven with said blades and warp-threads, and the woof-threads crossing between the adjacent edges of said blades and at the outer edges thereof, and arranged from end to end of said blades in the recesses at both the corrugated edges of the blades to hold the blades from endwise movement, said fabric having lateral selvages of textile threads, through which the stay may be stitched into place, and said blades constituting an integral part of the woven fabric, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

ALLEN BAGLEY.

Witnesses:

N. S. WRIGHT,
JOHN F. MILLER.