

(No Model.)

J. S. CROTTY.
GARMENT STAY.

No. 597,815.

Patented Jan. 25, 1898.

Fig. 1.

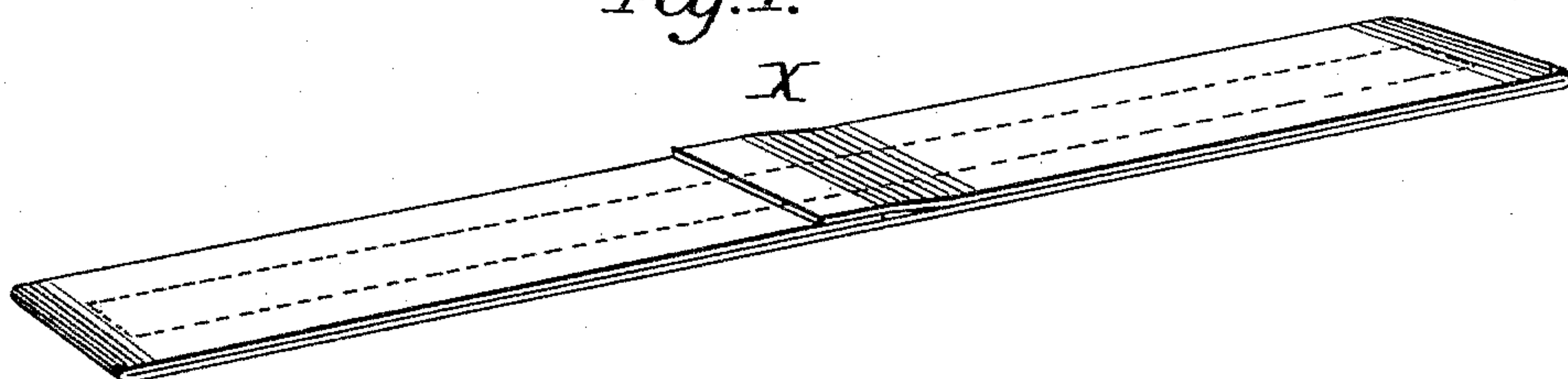


Fig. 2.

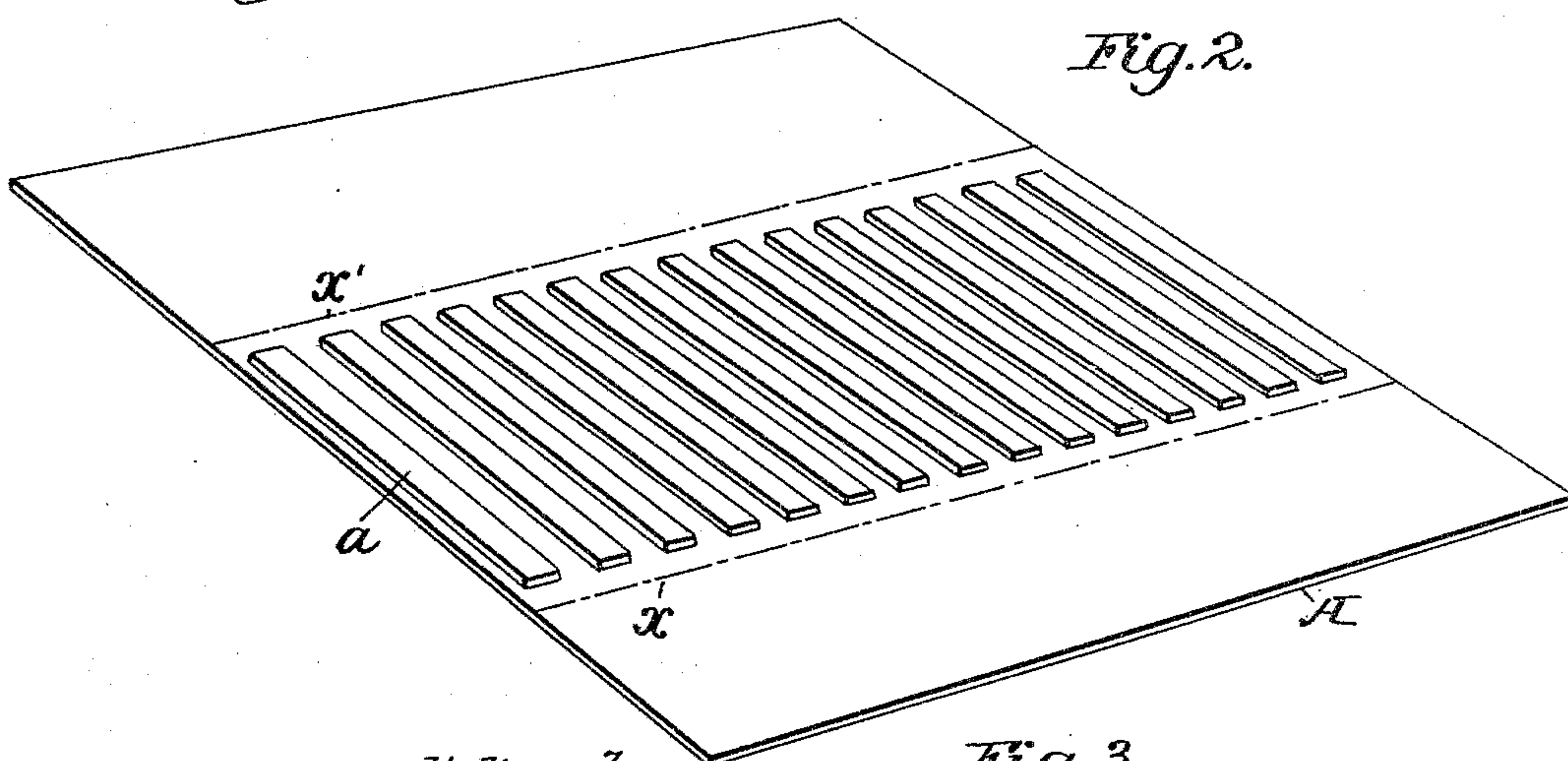


Fig. 3.

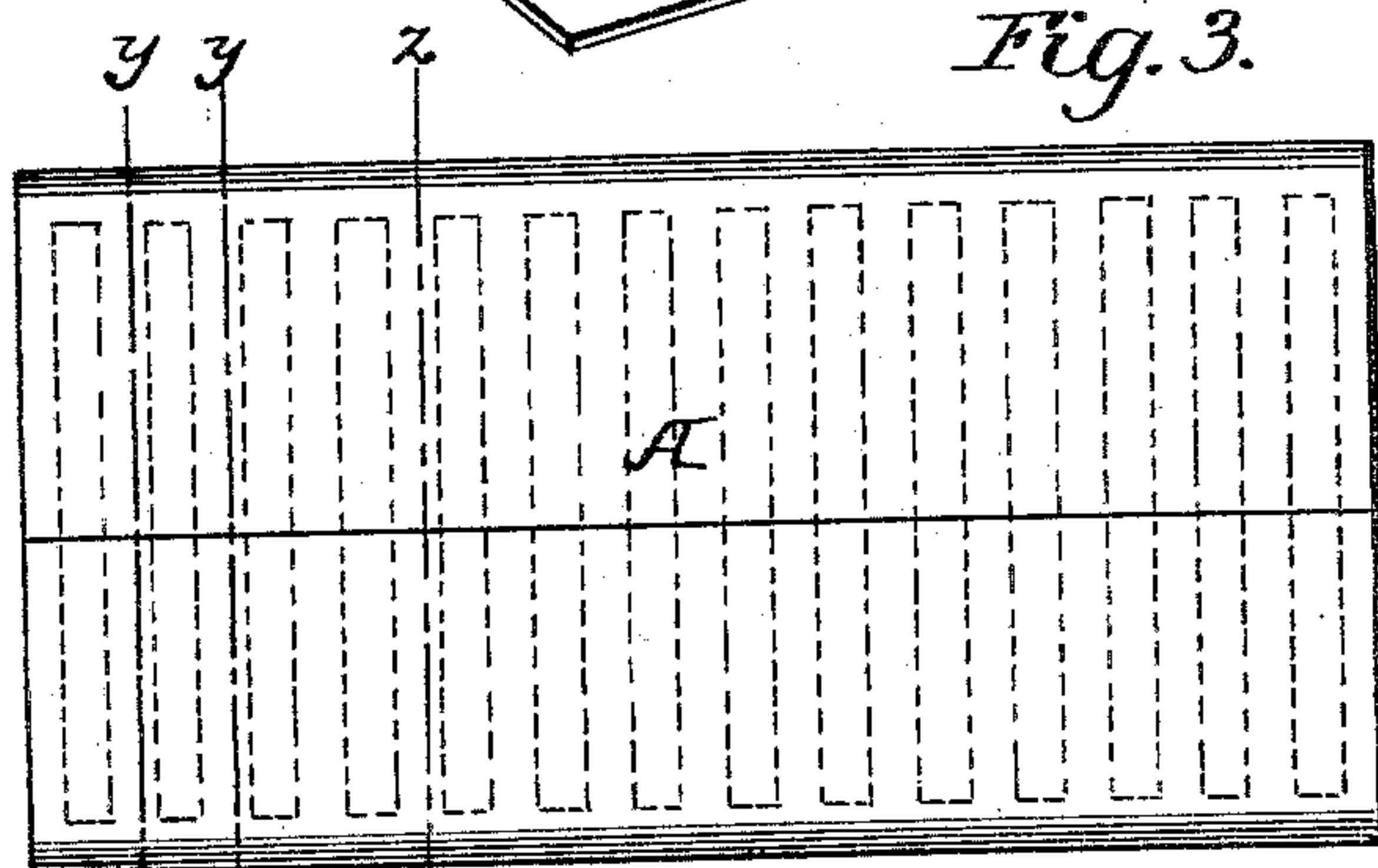


Fig. 4.

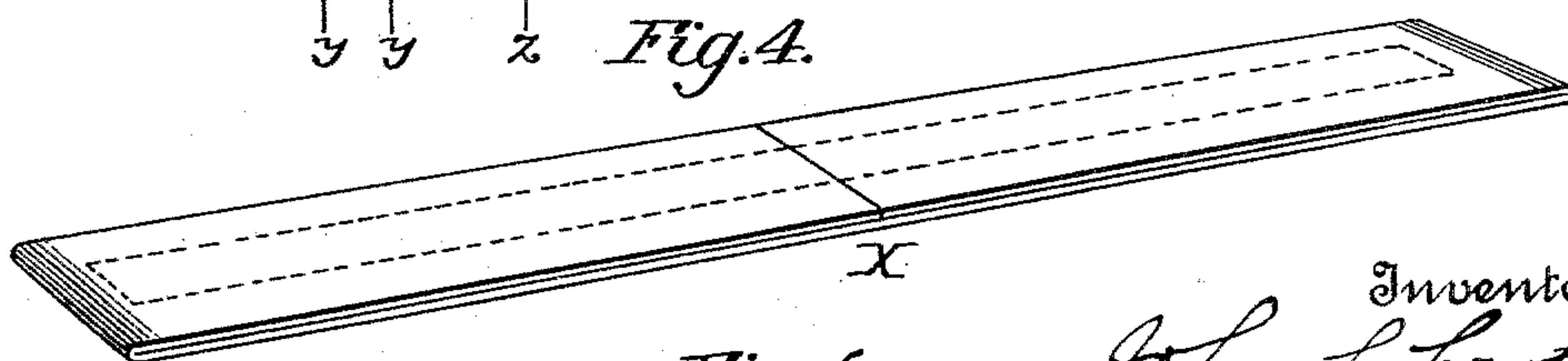
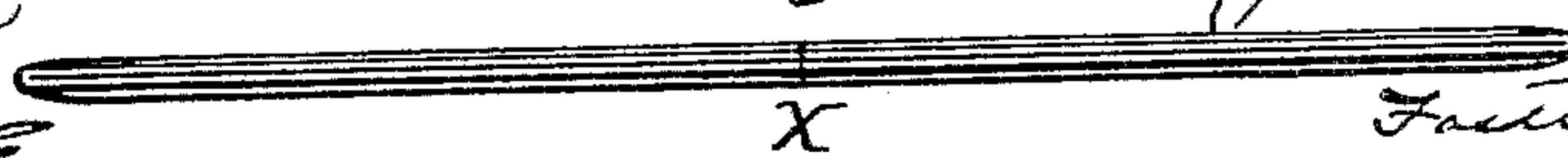


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
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GARMENT-STAY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 597,815, dated January 25, 1898.

Application filed May 10, 1897. Serial No. 635,874. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN S. CROTTY, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corset and Garment Stays, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in single and multiple stays or stiffeners for dresses, corsets, &c., having for its object to provide a simple, cheap, and effective stay for the purpose, and one which shall be of substantially uniform thickness throughout.

With these objects in view the invention consists in a single or multiple stay constructed in the manner hereinafter more fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification and in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a single stay constructed in accordance with the invention. Figs. 2 and 3 are views illustrating the progressive steps in the manufacture of the said stay. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of another form of the invention, and Fig. 5 is a side elevation of another modification.

In the preferred method of manufacturing the improved stay I take a strip of fabric A, which is more than twice as long as the length of the metallic or other flexible blades α . This strip is spread out flat upon a suitable table or support and is cemented over its entire upper surface. The blades α are then arranged parallel to each other upon the upper cemented surface of the said sheet at about the center of the same and extended entirely across the sheet, as illustrated in Fig. 2. After this one end of the sheet is folded along the line x onto the blades. Then the other end of the sheet is folded upon the line x' to bring the upper flap or fold close upon the portions beneath, with its extreme edge overlapping the opposite edge of the strip. The folded strip and its inclosed blades are then placed within a press and subjected to pressure until dry, when the series of blades will be cemented in place between the folded sheet or covering-strip, as shown in Fig. 3. If, now, it is desired to form single stays, the sheet is cut upon the lines y longitudinally to the blades

and midway between them. If, however, twin or multiple stays are to be formed, the sheet is cut upon the lines z midway between two of the blades, or if three, four, or more blades are to be in one casing I cut the sheet so as to divide it into sections, each of which will contain the requisite number of blades; but in any event the severing of the sheet in this way will make a single or multiple stay consisting of one or more blades confined within the folded casing, which projects beyond the sides and is folded over the ends or projects beyond the ends and is firmly cemented to the blades, and also each section of the sheet or covering-strip is cemented to the opposite section wherever the two are in contact beyond the blades. It will thus be seen that the stay X consists of one or more blades cemented firmly in place, so that the casing cannot possibly slip from the blades, and that the superposed portions of the casing are cemented together beyond the stay, so as to prevent access of moisture to the blades. It will be noted also that the casing is doubled around the ends of the blades at each end thereof, and if by chance it should become separated from the blades at these points the ends of the blades would still be protected and prevented from coming into contact with the garment to which it is attached.

The construction illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawings is identical with that previously described and illustrated in Fig. 1, except that the opposite edges of the covering-strip instead of being overlapped are merely brought together to abut with each other.

Another modified form of the invention is shown in Fig. 5, wherein the covering-strip is in two pieces, one of which is folded or doubled around one end of the blade and the other around the opposite end thereof, the edges of the strips being brought together upon opposite sides of the blade.

What I claim is—

1. A corset-stiffener consisting of one or more blades and a casing formed of a single continuous sheet of fabric of greater width and of more than twice the length of the blades, said sheet being folded beyond the ends of the blades, its edges being brought together upon one face thereof, and its inner

faces cemented to the blade and cemented together at the sides of the blade, substantially as described.

2. A corset-stiffener consisting of one or 5 more blades and a casing formed of a single continuous sheet of fabric of greater width and of more than twice the length of the blades, said sheet being folded beyond the ends of the blades, its edges being brought 10 together and overlapped upon one face there-

of, and its inner faces cemented to the blades and cemented together at the sides of the blades, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of 15 two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN S. CROTTY.

Witnesses:

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