

No. 626,207.

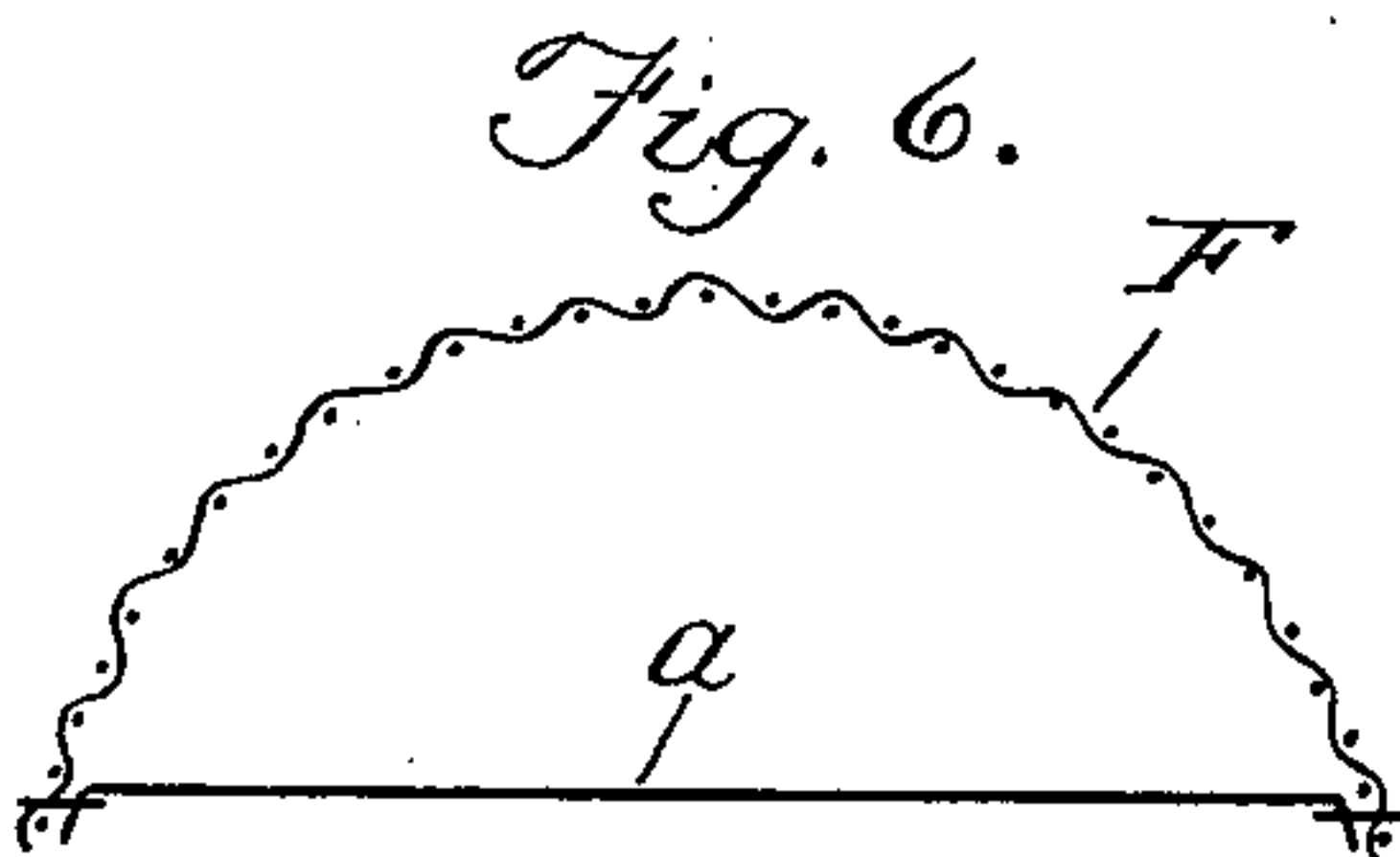
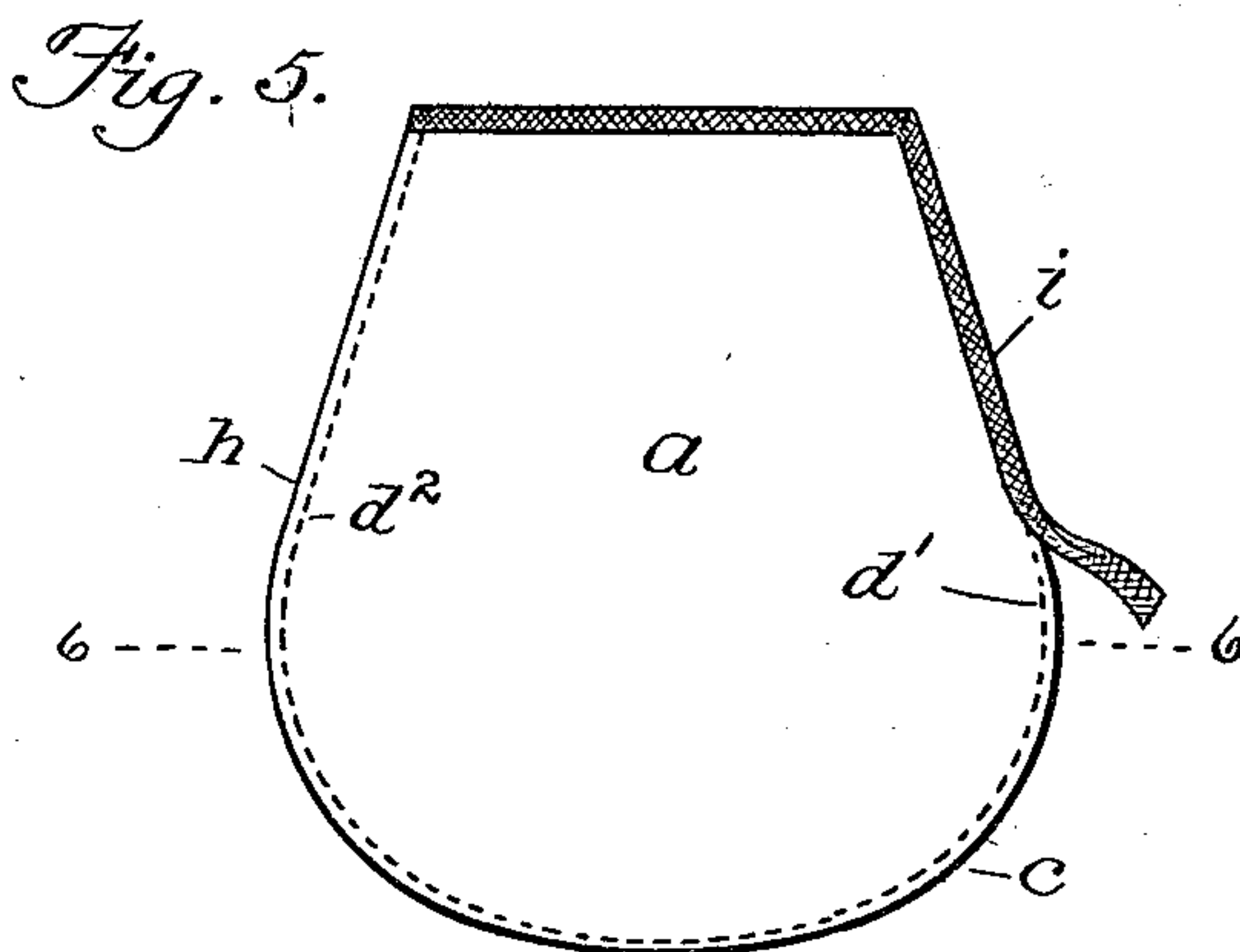
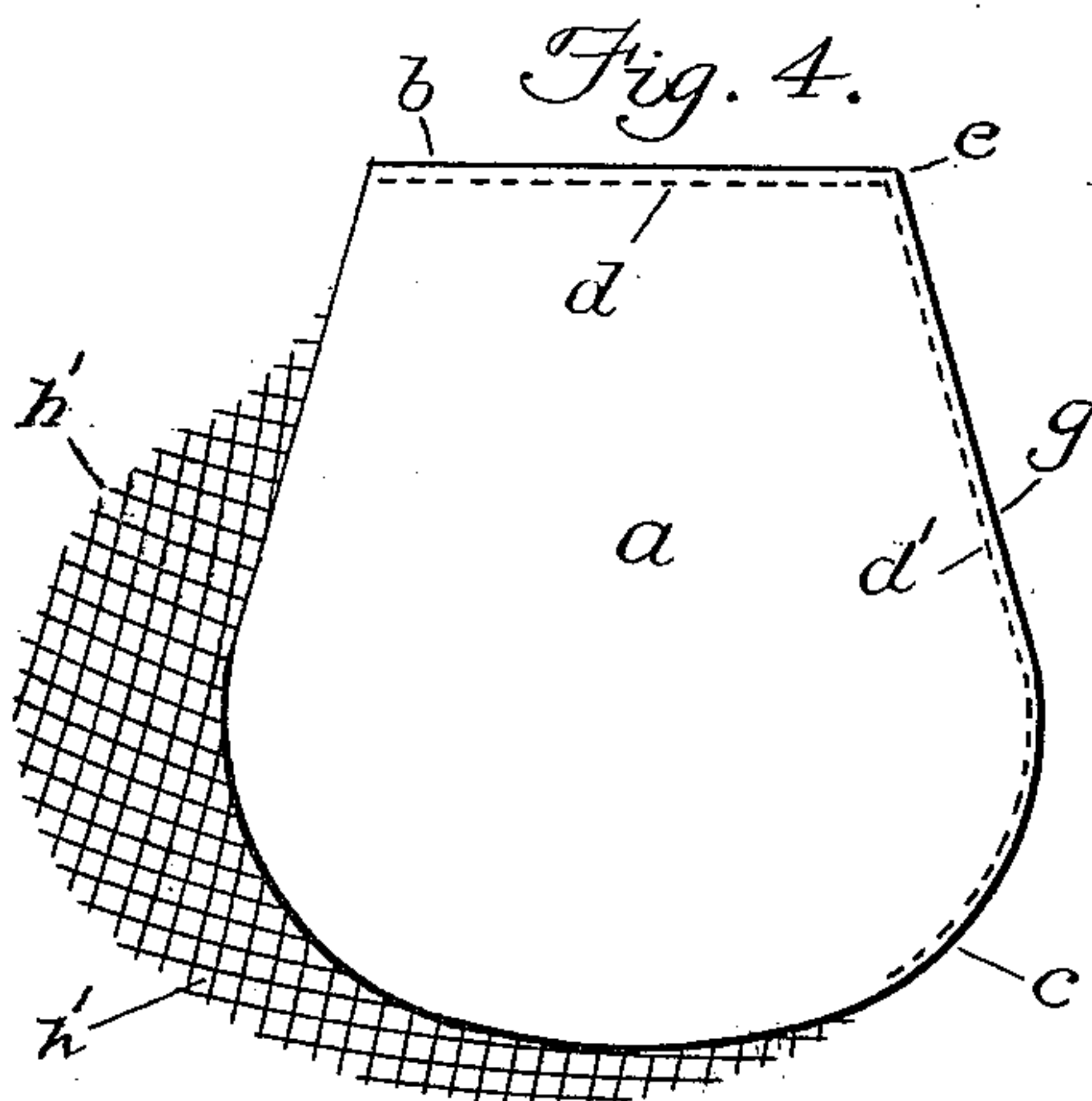
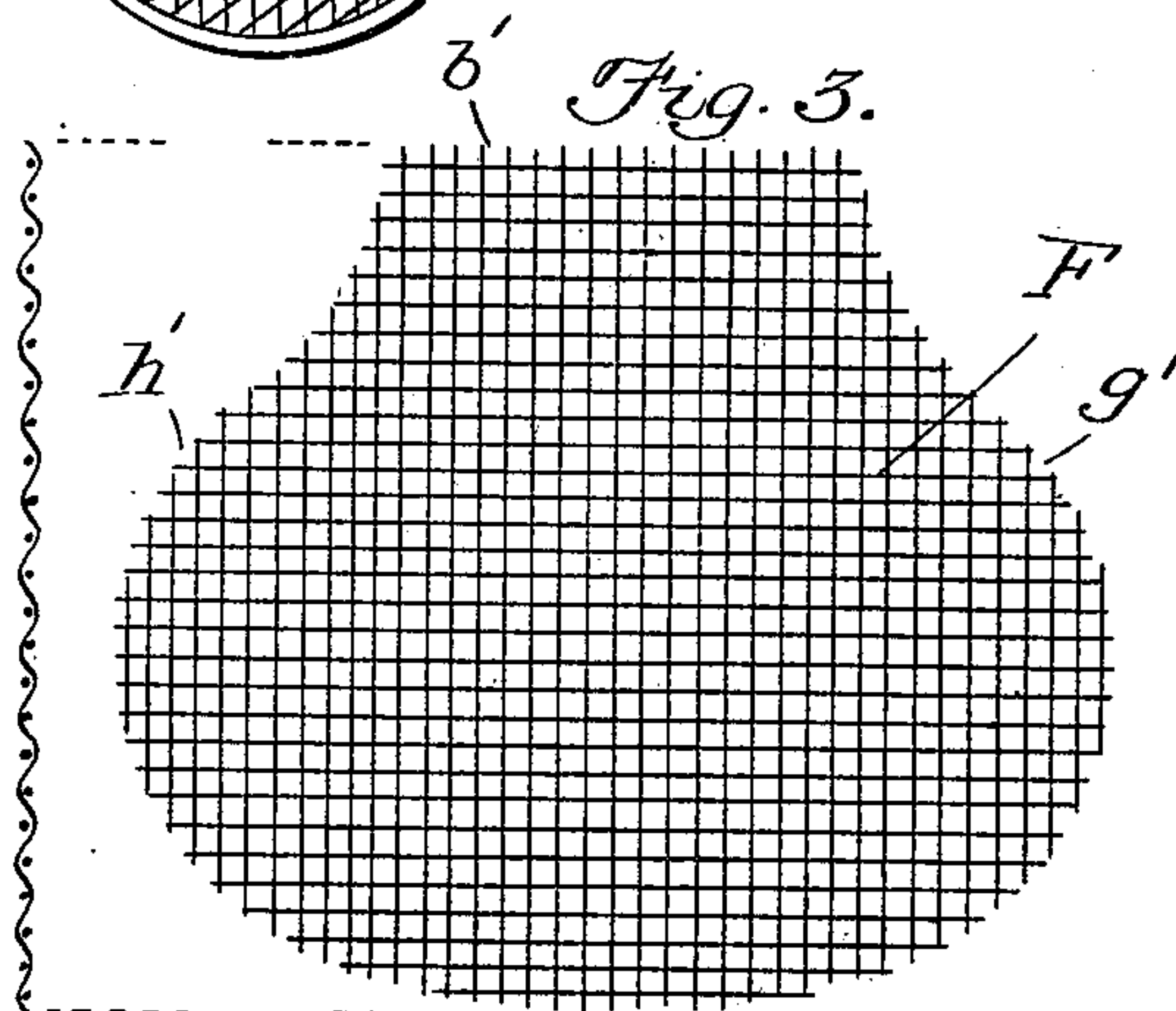
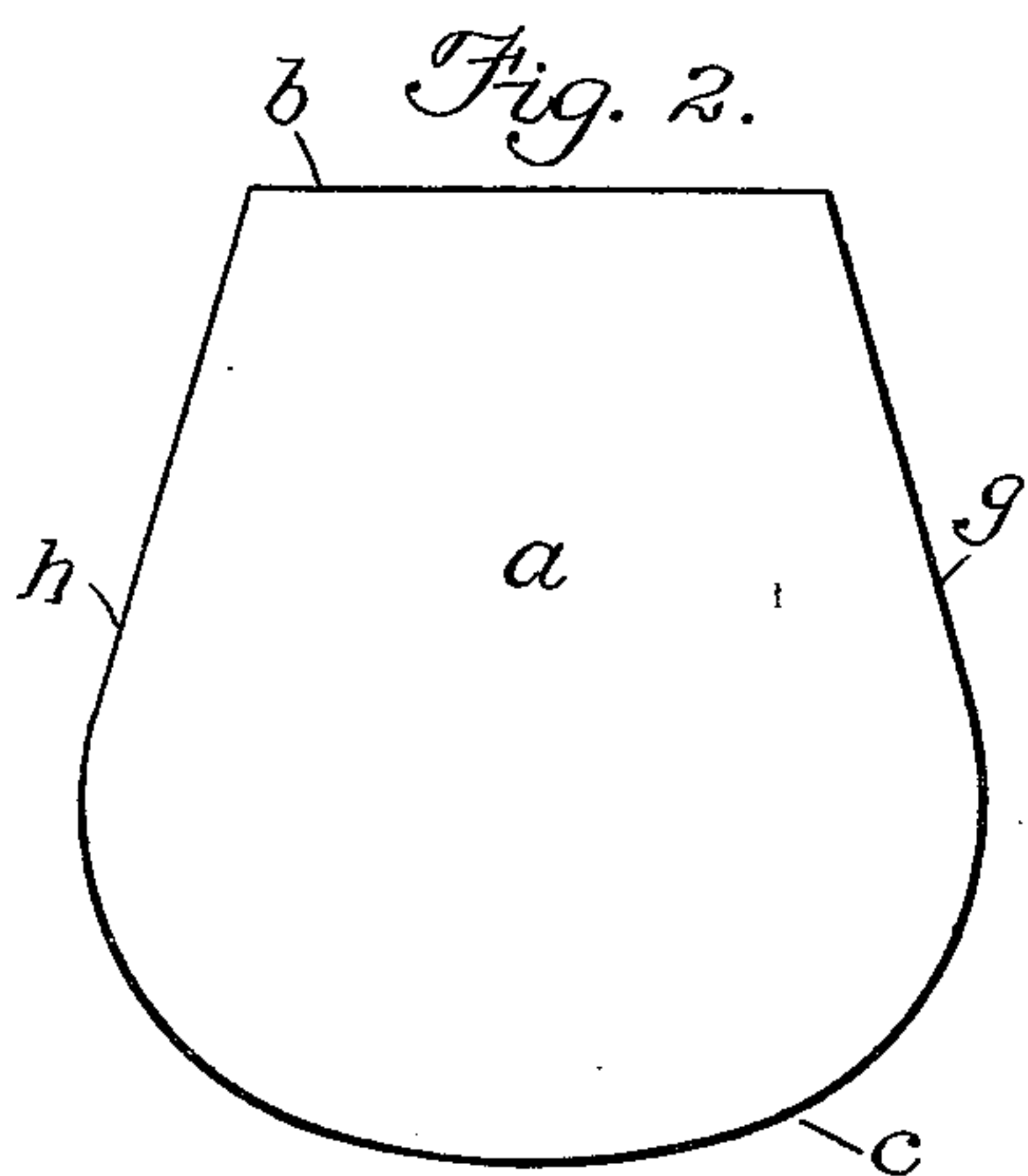
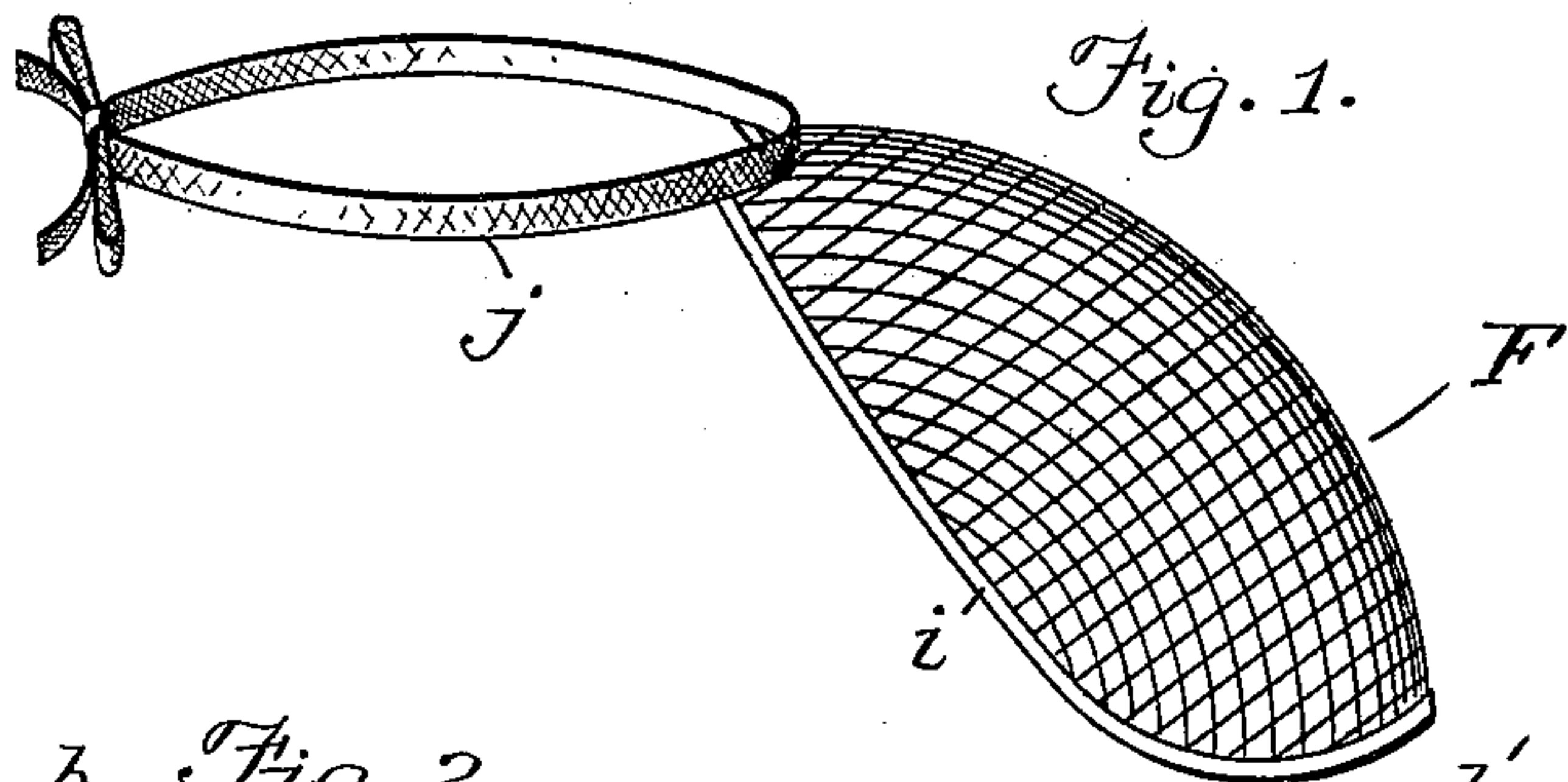
Patented May 30, 1899.

H. H. KEIL.

BUSTLE.

(Application filed Oct. 20, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:-

Lee J. Van Horn.

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Inventor:-

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By  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY H. KEIL, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR TO AUGUST H. BRINKMANN, OF SAME PLACE.

## BUSTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 626,207, dated May 30, 1899.

Application filed October 20, 1898. Serial No. 694,091. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HARRY H. KEIL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Woven-Wire Pads, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in making convex woven-wire pads for personal wear, such as bustles and other articles worn by women.

In the drawings herewith, Figure 1 is a side view in perspective of one of the convex pads as used in a bustle. Fig. 2 is a view of the blank cloth or muslin facing or stretcher. Fig. 3 shows two views of the flat woven-wire blank which is subsequently convexed when attached to the cloth or muslin facing. Fig. 4 shows the cloth facing in position on the woven-wire blank, which latter is of larger area than the said facing, and illustrates the skewed position the woven-wire blank assumes in the first stage of the operation of stitching the two parts together and when the first portions only are stitched. Fig. 5 shows the face or inner side of the pad, the stitching of the two parts being completed, and shows the binding partly attached. Fig. 6 is a horizontal cross-section of the pad on the line 6 6 of Fig. 5.

It is to be understood that the particular shape, outline, or design of the pad is immaterial.

Referring to the drawings, the letter *a* designates a cloth or muslin facing which in the finished pad is to be worn next to the person. This facing has one straight edge *b* and a curved or part-circular outline edge *c*. The woven wire *F* should be made, preferably, of fine wire, so as to be very flexible. In the blank this wire has a straight edge *b'* of the same dimension or length as the corresponding edge of the facing. The woven-wire blank is larger or has a greater area than the facing; but its particular outline somewhat approximates in shape that of the facing. Now the desideratum is to so make the pad that a convex form shall be imparted to the woven wire without previously "shaping" the latter, whereby when shaped or convexed

the woven wire of the pad will be under tension and elastic.

In making the pad to accomplish the above end the procedure is as follows: The cloth facing *a* is placed over the larger flat woven-wire blank, and by a sewing-machine a row of stitching *d* is first run across the straight edges *b b'* of the two parts to join them. Then at the corner or angle *e* (while the needle is through the two parts) the operator with one hand holds the cloth from moving, while with one or more fingers of the other hand the woven wire is forced laterally or skewed to one side, as shown in Fig. 4. This action brings the corresponding edges *g* of the cloth and *g'* of the larger woven wire into coincident position, and then the stitching is continued at *d'* along said coincident edges. As the parts while being sewed are gradually shifted by the feed mechanism of the sewing-machine, the operator will continue to hold the cloth taut and at the same time crowd or press the woven wire, so as to force its projecting skewed edge *h'* toward the stitching *d'* at the opposite edge and becomes coincident with the corresponding edge *h* of the smaller-sized cloth facing at the point where the needle is passing up and down through the two parts. When the stitching has been finished along the edge *h h'* of the parts, the cloth facing *a* will be stretched straight, as in Fig. 6, and the woven wire will have assumed a convex or bulging form *F* relative to said facing. When made thus, the product is a woven-wire convex pad or form whose part-circular outline has been gathered or fulled up and is under tension and producing a convex or bulge that is elastic and which is held to its shape by the cloth-stretcher. This makes a pad or form possessing properties that are more desirable than one in which there is no tension and no elasticity produced by gathering of the outline edge and whose shape has been obtained merely by compressing or forming to a permanent or fixed convex shape before sewing to a facing. A binding *i* of tape is secured around the edge of the pad.

In a bustle the straight edge *b* of the pad is secured to the body of the wearer by a waistband *j*.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

5 A woven-wire pad for bustles and other articles of personal wear consisting of a cloth facing stretched and lying in a plane and forming one face of the pad, and a woven-wire bulging form lying on one side of said cloth facing and forming the opposite face of the pad and having its entire outline or border edge secured to said cloth facing, the

meshes of said wire bulging form contracted only on the border edge where secured, as set forth.

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

HARRY H. KEIL.

Witnesses:

WM. T. HALL,  
WELKA BAUER.