

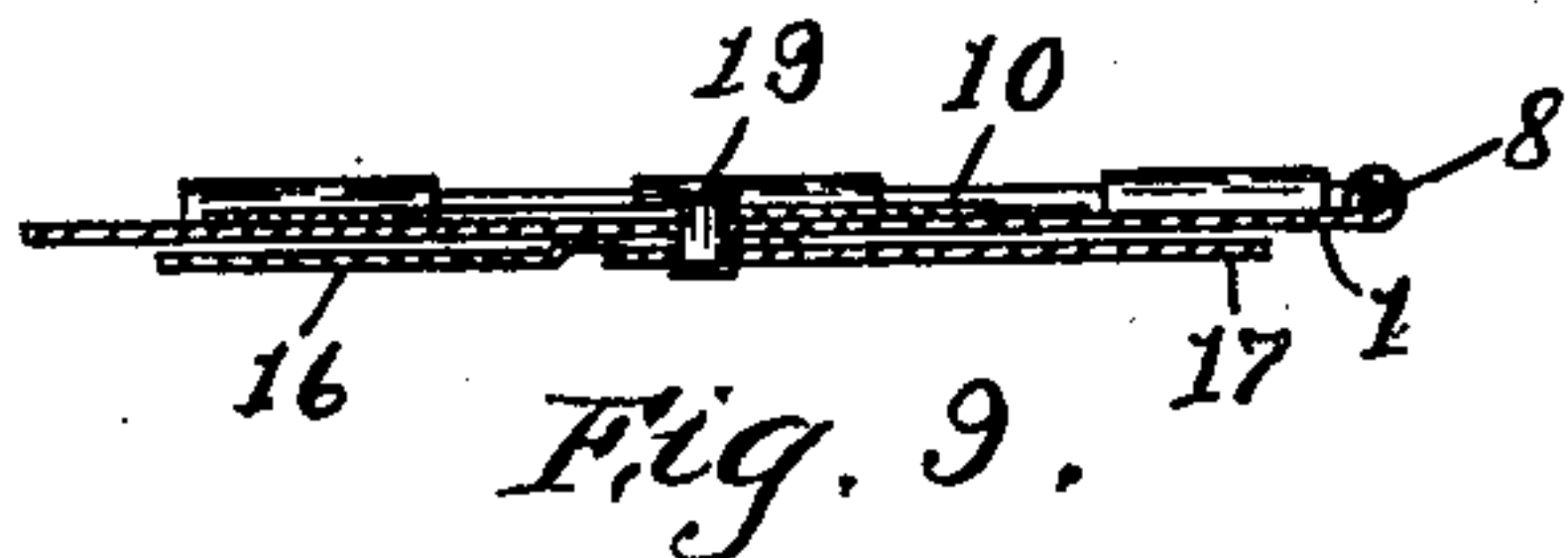
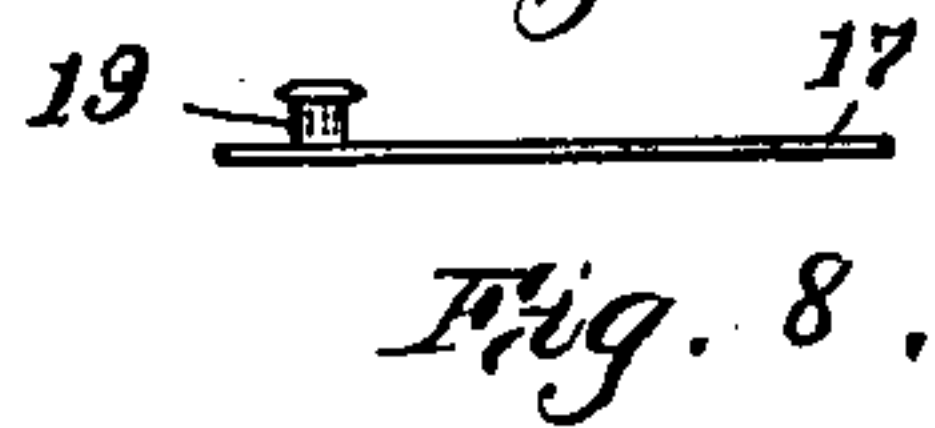
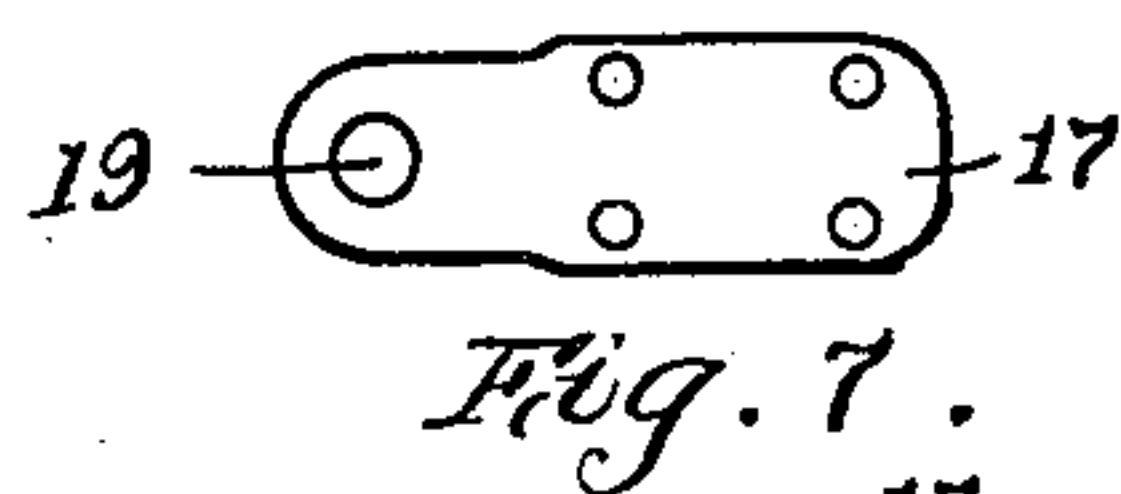
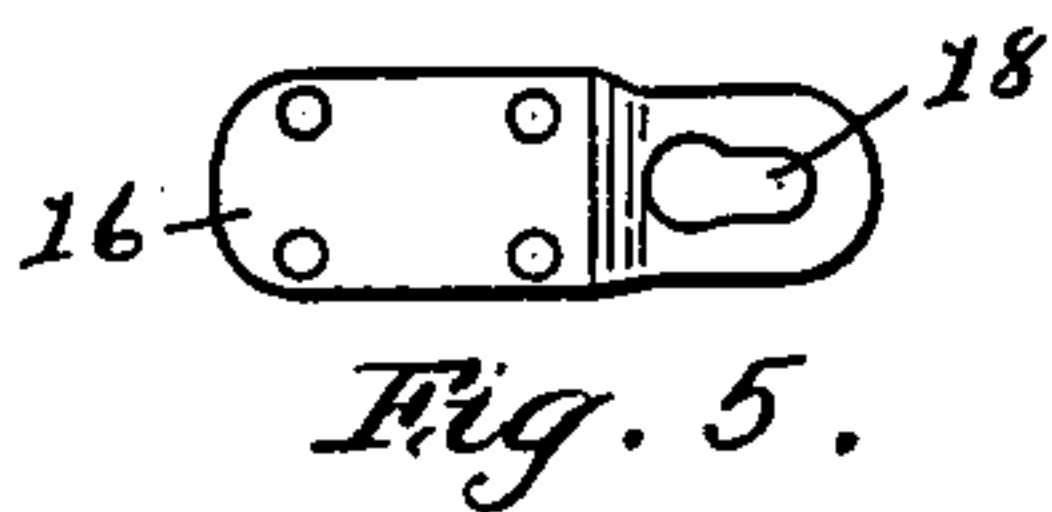
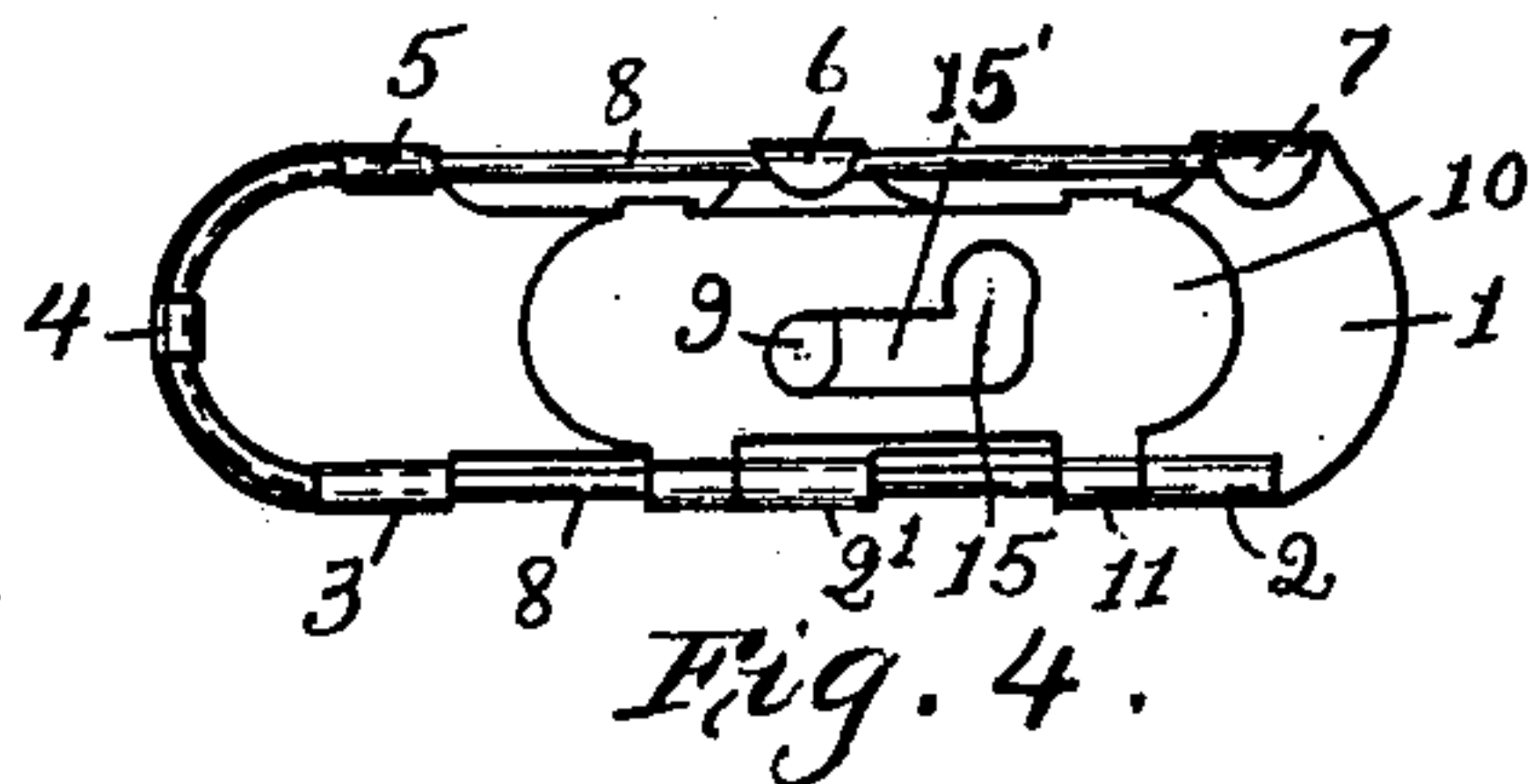
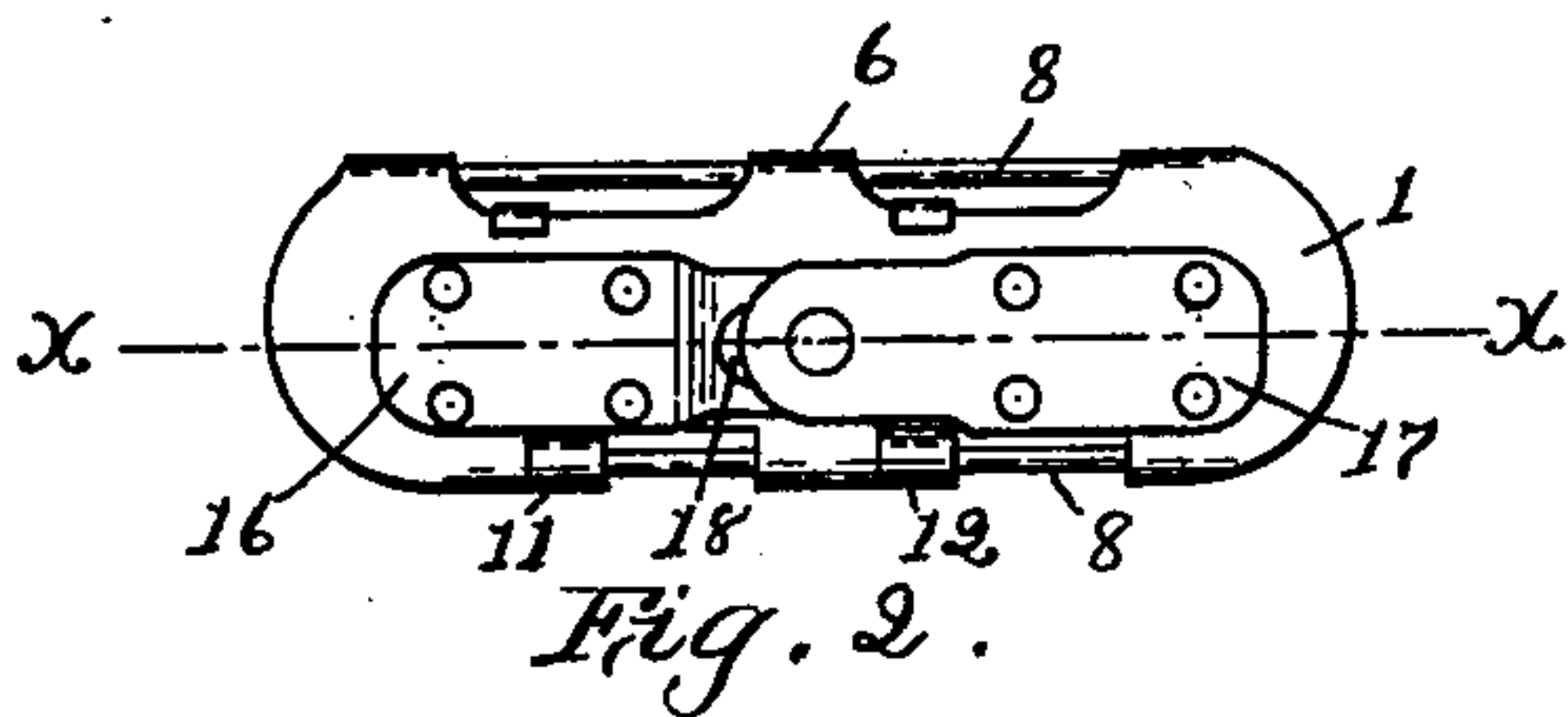
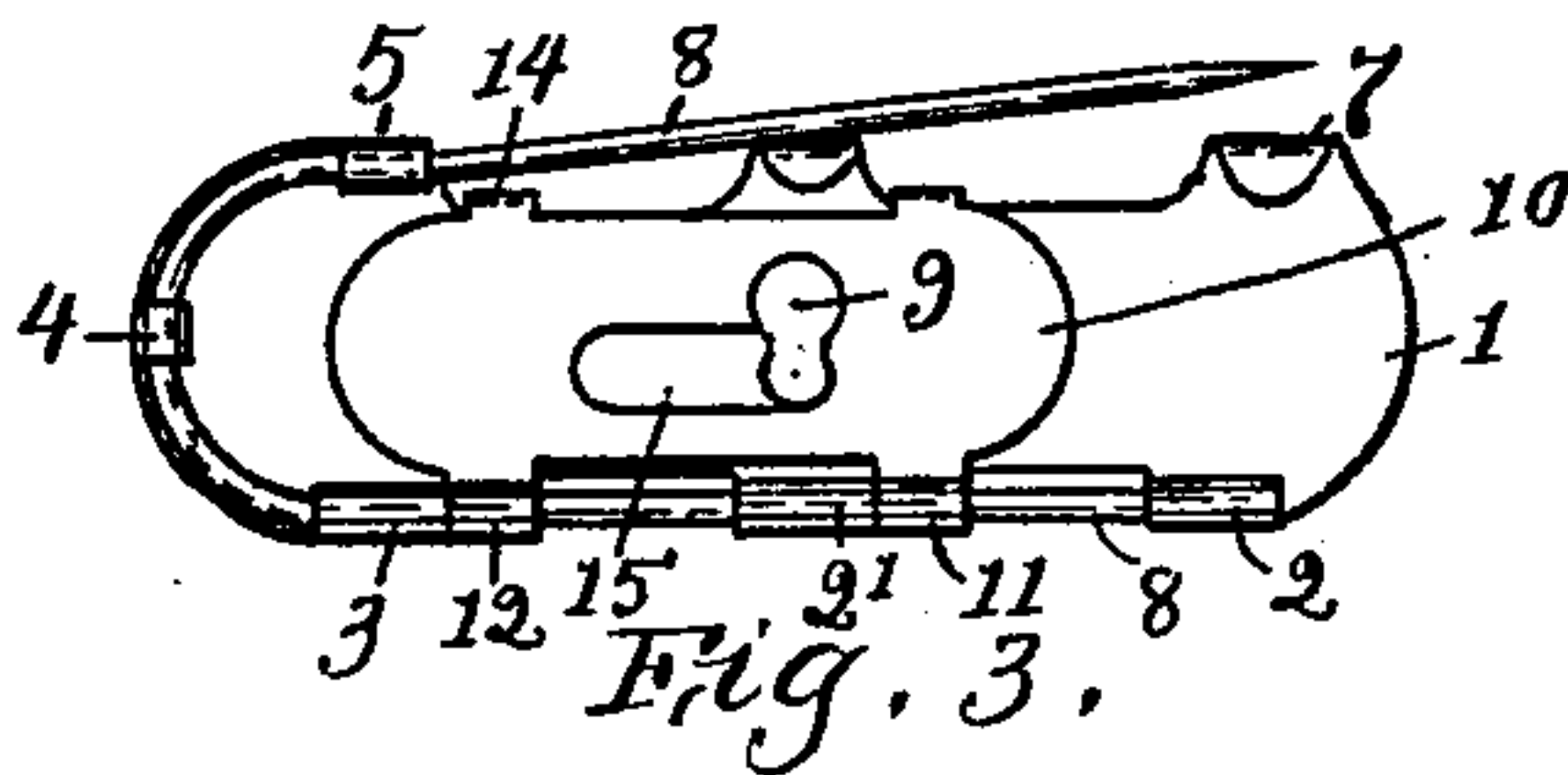
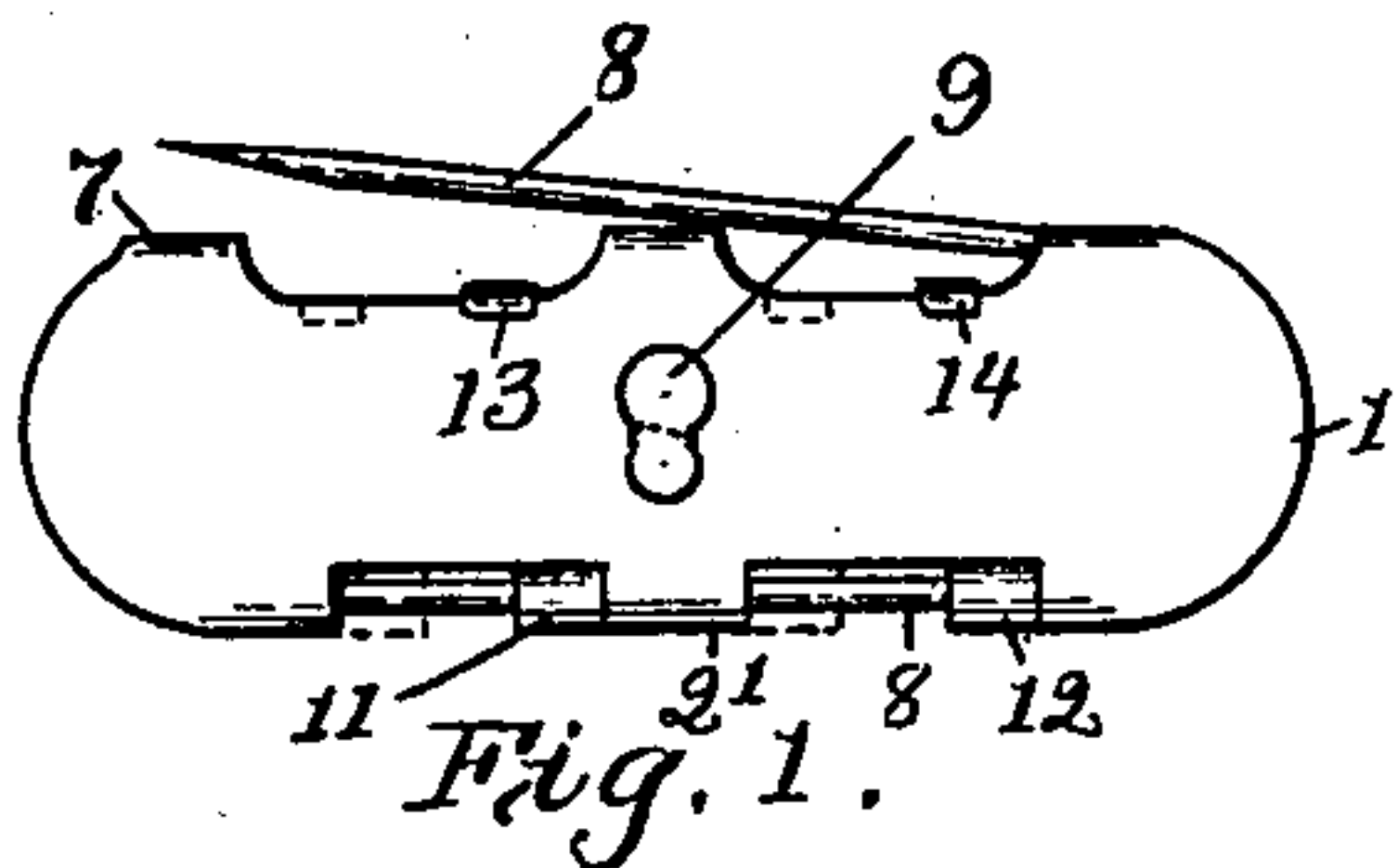
No. 679,089.

Patented July 23, 1901.

A. L. PAGE.
SKIRT SUPPORTER.

(Application filed Feb. 4, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR L. PAGE, OF HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS.

SKIRT-SUPPORTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 679,089, dated July 23, 1901.

Application filed February 4, 1901. Serial No. 45,819. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR L. PAGE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Haverhill, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Skirt-Supporters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved means of attaching the two ends of the binding of a dress-skirt to each other and then securing the skirt at this point to the shirt-waist, so that they will all be connected together in such a manner that the shirt-waist will not pull up above the skirt.

Prior to my invention various attempts have been made to accomplish this purpose, but the great difficulty which has been encountered is in providing a convenient means of attachment which is secure.

In carrying out my invention I provide two metal skirt-pieces, which are sewed to the ends of the skirt-binding and which are provided with means for attaching one to the other, so that when they are connected the skirt will be securely supported by the hips of the wearer. I also provide a waist-piece which is provided with a safety-pin to attach it to the shirt-waist and means for attaching the skirt-pieces to the waist-piece after the skirt-pieces have been connected. I also provide a locking means for the parts which are connected to the waist-piece, so that they cannot become disconnected therefrom.

For a further explanation of my invention attention is directed to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 show the outer side of my device, Fig. 2 showing the skirt-pieces in position. Figs. 3 and 4 are views of the inner side of my device, showing the locking-slide in its locked and unlocked positions. Figs. 5 and 6 are detail views of one of the skirt-pieces. Figs. 7 and 8 are detail views of the other skirt-piece. Fig. 9 is a cross-section taken on the line $x x$ of Fig. 2.

The waist-piece 1 consists of an elongated strip of sheet metal, which is provided with projections 2, 2', 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. The projections 2, 2', 3, 4, and 5 are bent tightly around a spring-wire 8, so as to secure the same to the main part 1. Wire 8 is pointed at its end and constitutes the pin. The

pointed end of the wire is caught under the bent-over projections 6 and 7 when the waist-piece is attached to the shirt-waist. The central part of the waist-piece is provided with a vertically-arranged aperture 9, which is made up of two connected holes of different sizes, the upper end of the aperture being somewhat larger than the lower part, as shown in Fig. 1. A sliding plate 10 is provided in the inner face of the waist-piece, and said sliding plate is provided with two lugs 11 and 12 on its lower side, which are bent around the wire 8 between the lugs 2, 2', and 3, and is provided with lugs 13 and 14 on its upper edge, which are bent over the upper edge of the waist-piece between the lugs 5, 6, and 7. These projecting lugs on the plate 10 are not bent so tightly but that the plate 10 may slide freely from one side of the waist-piece to the other. The plate 10 is provided with an aperture 15, which is shaped to correspond precisely with the aperture 9 in the waist-piece, and an elongated slot 15' of substantially the same width as the diameter of the lower portion of the aperture 9 extends laterally from the lower end of said aperture 15.

The skirt-pieces 16 and 17 are provided with a series of small apertures by which they may be sewed to the skirt-binding. The skirt-piece 16 is provided with an aperture 18, which is of substantially the same size and shape as the aperture 9 of the waist-piece; but this aperture is laid longitudinally with respect to the piece 16. The piece 17 is provided with a projecting stud 19, having an enlarged head. The shank of this stud is slightly smaller in diameter than the diameter of the small part of apertures 9 and 18, and its head is slightly smaller than the large part of said apertures. This stud is riveted to the plate, so that it practically forms a part thereof.

In applying the skirt-supporter the waist-pieces are first sewed to the ends of the skirt-binding on its inner side, the piece 16 being secured so that its set-in end (shown in Fig. 6) will extend inwardly and the piece 17 being secured so that its stud 19 will also project inwardly. The waist-piece 1 is then secured to the outside of the shirt-waist just below the point where the upper edge of the skirt-binding comes when it is in its proper position.

In securing the skirt about the waist the head of the stud 19 is passed through the enlarged part of the aperture 18 and is then drawn to the small part thereof, so that there will be no possibility of the ends of the skirt-binding being disconnected, as the pull on the binding will tend to constantly hold the stud in the small end of the slot, in which position it is impossible to disconnect the skirt-pieces. After the two pieces are fastened together the head of the stud 19 is passed through the large end of the aperture 9 in the waist-piece, the slide 10 then being in the position shown in Fig. 3, so that the aperture 15 in the slide will coincide with the aperture 9 in the waist-piece. The stud 19 then drops or is moved down to the lower part of the aperture 9, so that the enlarged head of the stud will hold the skirt-pieces securely to the waist-piece. To prevent all possibility of the stud 19 becoming disconnected from the waist-piece when the position of the wearer is such that there would be a tendency to push the skirt up, as when the wearer sits down or when the weight of the back of the skirt is not supported by the stud 19, the slide 10 is moved to the position shown in Fig. 4, so that the stud will be securely locked to the waist-piece and cannot be lifted upwardly, so as to be disconnected therefrom. The slide 10 may be easily moved by inserting the finger inside the skirt-binding and back of the waist-piece at the end of the latter or by inserting the finger through the placket-opening up under the waist-piece, as will be obvious.

When it is desired to take off the skirt, the slide 10 must first be moved back to the position shown in Fig. 3, when the stud will be lifted and moved through the large part of the aperture 9, after which the two skirt-pieces will be disconnected by sliding the stud out of the large part of the slot 18.

Although the slide 10 is desirable, it will be clear that it is not absolutely essential, for the reason that if by any chance the stud 19 should become disconnected from the skirt-piece there will be no danger of the skirt slipping off from the wearer, as the binding would still be connected by means of the skirt-pieces and the skirt would still be supported by the hips of the wearer.

It will be obvious that if the bottom of a dress-waist is to be worn outside of the skirt-binding instead of being worn inside thereof, as is customary with a shirt-waist, the position of the device as a whole will be reversed, so that the skirt-piece will be sewed to the outside of the skirt-binding and the waist-piece will be secured to the inside of the dress-waist. It will also be obvious that if the placket-opening is at the side of the skirt it will be necessary to secure only the skirt-piece, having the stud to the back of the skirt-binding.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is as follows:

1. A skirt-supporter consisting of a skirt-piece having a projecting stud with an enlarged head, a waist-piece having an aperture therein through which said stud is adapted to pass, means on said waist-piece above said aperture for connecting the same to a waist, and a locking-plate which is permanently and movably connected to one side of said waist-piece, said plate being provided with a slot which is larger than the head of said stud at one point and is smaller than its head but larger than its shank at other points, said plate being adapted to be moved to such a position that the enlarged part of its slot may coincide with the aperture of the waist-piece, so that the stud of the skirt-piece may be passed through both waist-piece and plate and then be moved so that the shank of the stud will be located in the smaller portion of said slot thereby locking said parts together while the skirt-piece is supported by the waist-piece.

2. A skirt-supporter consisting of two skirt-pieces one of which is provided with a stud having an enlarged head and the other with an aperture through which said stud may pass, a waist-piece having an aperture therein through which said stud is adapted to pass, means for securing the waist-piece to a waist which is located above said aperture, and a locking-plate which is movably connected to one side of said waist-piece and is provided with a slot which is narrower than the head of the stud but of sufficient width to permit the introduction of its shank therein, said plate being adapted to be moved so as to permit the passage of said stud through the waist-piece, and then be moved so that the sides of its slot will engage the inner sides of the head of said stud and lock the same to said waist-piece.

3. A skirt-supporter consisting of two skirt-pieces which are adapted to be secured to the skirt-binding near the ends thereof, a projecting stud having an enlarged head on one of said pieces, an elongated slot in the other piece which is slightly larger than the head of said stud at its inner end and smaller than said head at its outer end, a waist-piece which is provided with means for securing it to a waist, a vertically-arranged aperture in said waist-piece which is of sufficient size at its upper end to permit the passage of the head of said stud therethrough but which will not permit the passage of its head when its shank is in the lower end of said aperture, a locking-plate which is movably connected to one side of said waist-piece, a slot in said plate which is adapted to wholly uncover said waist-piece aperture when said plate is in one position and will uncover only the smaller part of said aperture when moved to a different position, whereby said stud may be locked in the lower end of said aperture.

4. A skirt-supporter consisting of a skirt-piece having a projecting stud with an enlarged head, a waist-piece having an opening

therein of sufficient size to permit the passage of the head of said stud therethrough, a pin on said waist-piece above the bottom of said opening for securing the same to a waist, a
5 locking-plate which is permanently and movably connected to one side of said waist-piece and is provided with a slot which is narrower than the head of said stud but wider than its shank, said plate being adapted to be moved
10 so that said stud may pass through said waist-piece and then be moved so that the sides of said slot may engage the inner side of the head of said stud between the head and waist-piece, whereby the skirt-piece may be locked
15 to the waist-piece while its stud is supported by the bottom of the opening of said waist-piece.

5. A skirt-supporter comprising a skirt-piece having a projecting stud with an enlarged head, a waist-piece having a vertically-
20 arranged slot therein which is of sufficient size at its upper end to permit the passage of the head of said stud therethrough, but will only permit the location of the shank thereof
25 in its lower end, a pin directly above the en-

larged portion of said aperture for connecting said waist-piece to a waist, a locking-plate which is permanently connected to said waist-piece so that it may be moved in a predetermined path thereon, and is provided with a
30 slot which is narrower than the head of said stud but wider than its shank, said plate and its slot being so formed and arranged that when said plate is in one position the stud may be passed through the enlarged end of
35 said aperture into the smaller end thereof and when it is moved to its opposite position the sides of the slot will engage the inner side of the head of said stud, whereby said stud and skirt-piece will be directly supported
40 by the waist-piece and the plate will prevent the withdrawal of the stud from the aperture in the waist-piece.

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

ARTHUR L. PAGE.

Witnesses:

LOUIS H. HARRIMAN,
JOHN F. NEAL.