

No. 754,877.

PATENTED MAR. 15, 1904.

J. H. LEE & N. B. CONKLING.

DRESS SHIELD.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 6, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

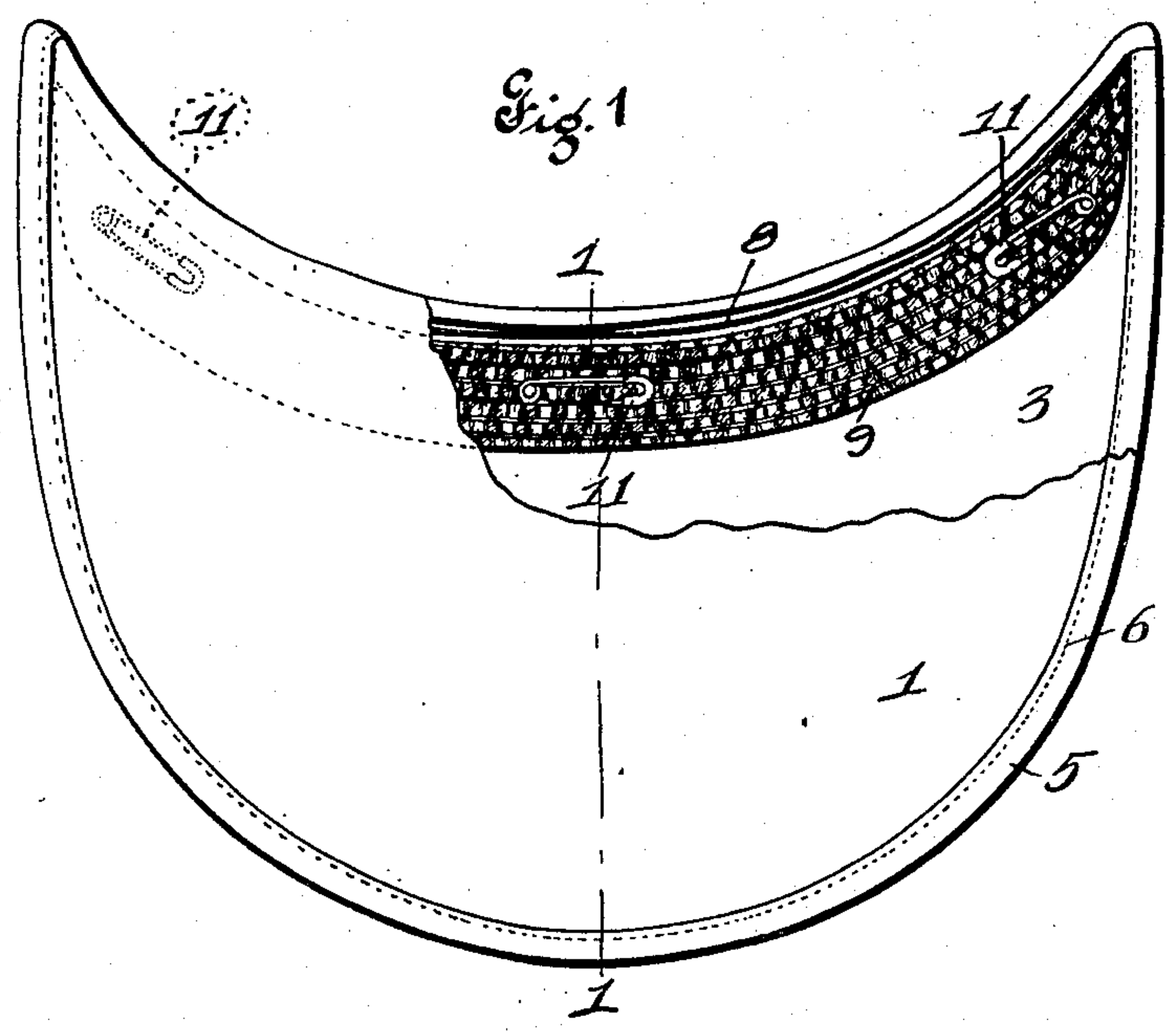


Fig. 2.

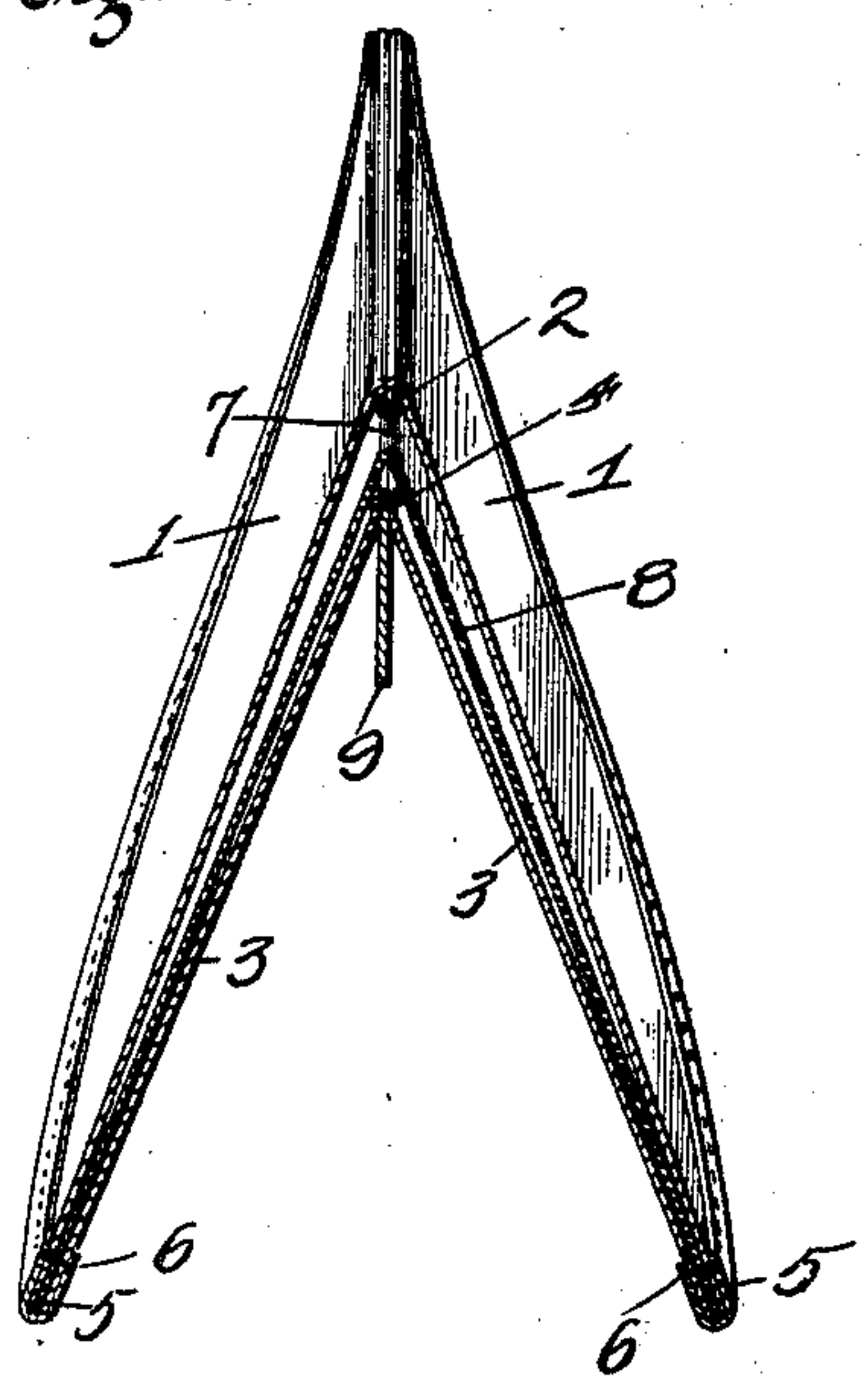
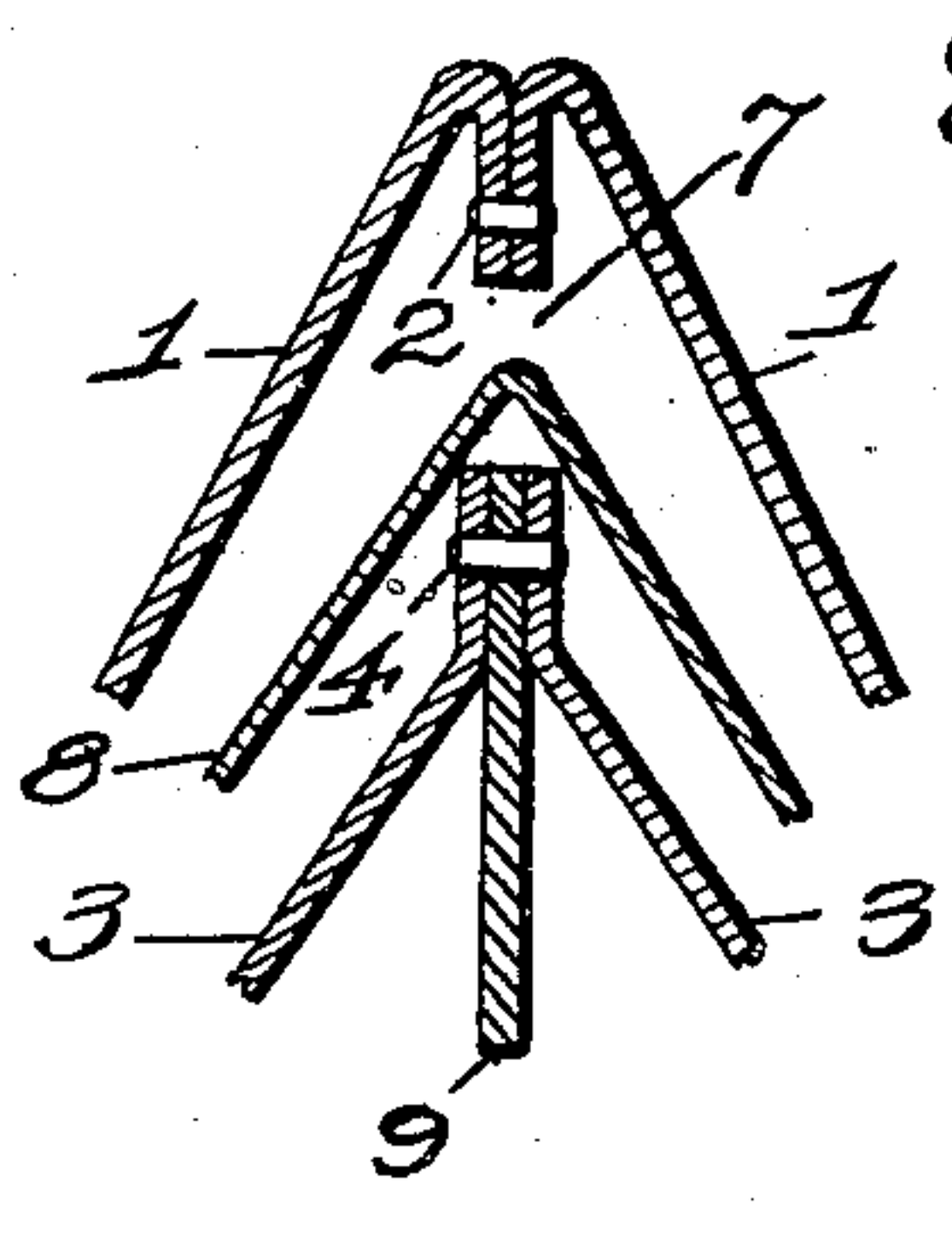


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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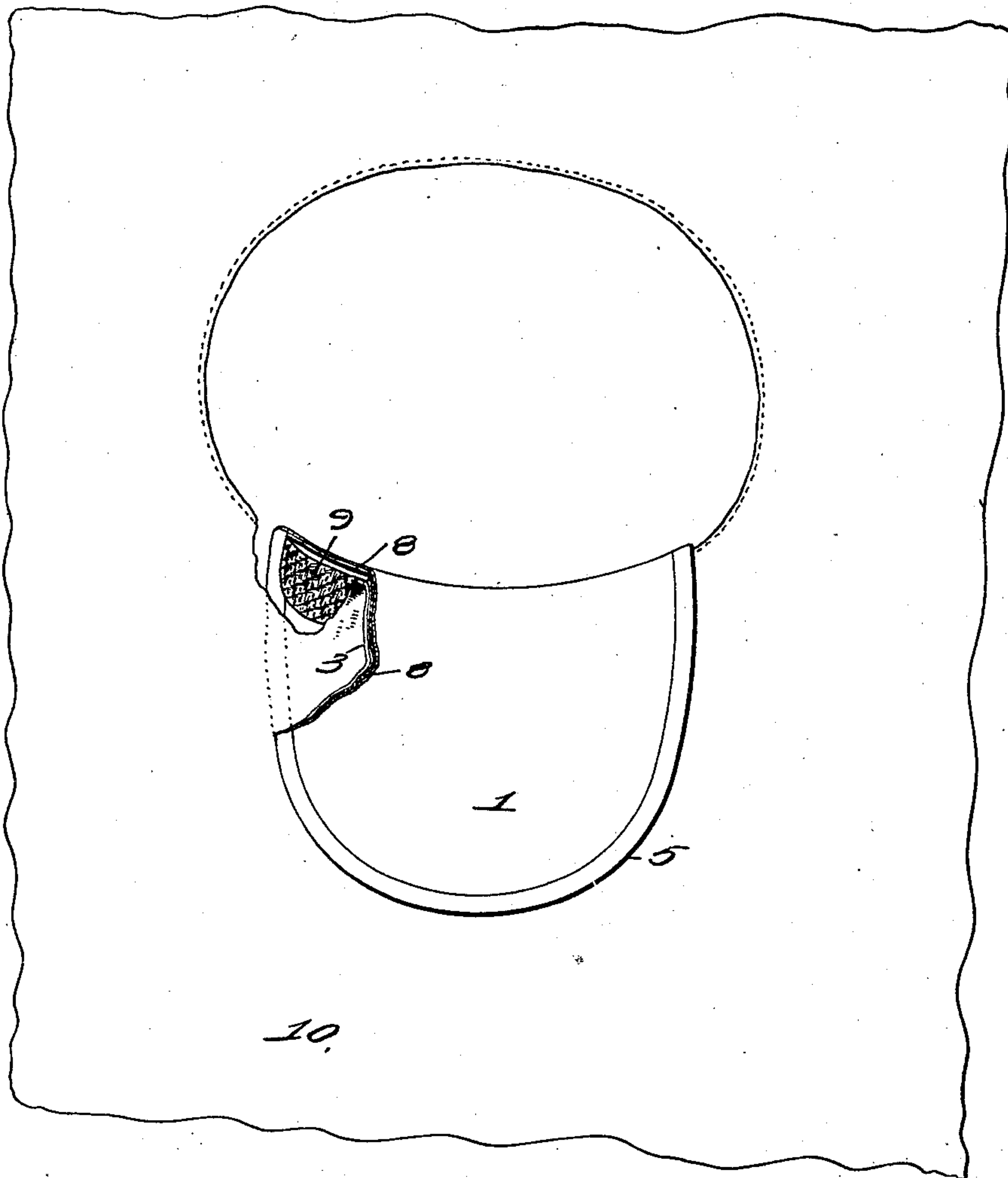
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JANE H. LEE AND NANNIE B. CONKLING, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

DRESS-SHIELD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,877, dated March 15, 1904.

Application filed July 6, 1903. Serial No. 164,300. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JANE H. LEE and NANNIE B. CONKLING, citizens of the United States, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, have
 5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dress-Shields, of which the following is a specification containing a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

10 Our invention relates to improvements in dress-shields; and it consists of the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter shown, described, and claimed.

15 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved dress-shield with parts in section and a part broken away. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same, taken on the line 1 1 of Fig. 1, the fastening-pin shown in Fig. 1 having previously been removed. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail view, with a part broken away, of the upper portion of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a view of the inside of a garment in the region of the arm, to which our dress-shield is applied,
 25 showing the armhole and our invention applied to the garment, with parts of our invention and the garment broken away, said view being especially designed to illustrate the manner in which the shield is applied to the
 30 garment.

Referring to the drawings, 1 1 indicate the two crescent-shaped lobes which form one side of our improved dress-shield, said lobes being made of any suitable material. The concave
 35 edges of said lobes are stitched together by means of stitching 2. 3 3 indicate similar lobes constructed of any suitable material out of which the remaining side of our improved dress-shield is constructed. Said lobes form
 40 or constitute the opposite side of our improved dress-shield, and the concave edges of said lobes are secured together by means of the stitching 4. The rounded convex edges of the lobes 1 1 and 3 3 are provided with a
 45 binding 5, and said binding 5 is applied to said edges, as illustrated in Fig. 2, and secured to all of said lobes by means of the stitching 6.

7 indicates a space or pocket between the lobes 1 1 and the lobes 3 3, and located in said
 50 space is a sheet of impervious material 8. Said

sheet of impervious material 8 may be constructed of any odorless material and a material which is impervious to perspiration moisture. The convex edges of said impervious material are secured and fastened in between
 55 the lobes 1 1 and the lobes 3 3 by means of the stitching 6.

9 indicates a fastening-strip which is secured in between the lobes 3 3 by means of the stitching 4 on the convex side of the shield.
 60 In other words, said fastening-strip 9 projects from the convex side of the shield between the lobes 3 3 and is designed especially as a fastening means by which the shield may be applied to the garment and also removed from
 65 the garment. Said fastening-strip 9 is composed of a webbing which yields or stretches not only longitudinally, but transversely, so that when the shield is applied to a delicate garment, such as a silk shirt-waist, the shield
 70 is yieldingly held to the shirt-waist, and by applying any strain to the shield when the shirt-waist is applied to the wearer or removed such yielding connection will not tear
 75 the waist.

When our shield has been constructed substantially as shown and described, it is applied to the garment, as illustrated in Fig. 4, wherein it will be seen that two of the lobes 1 1 and lobes 3 3 project and lie on the inside of the
 80 garment, which may be indicated in Fig. 4 by the numeral 10, and the remaining lobes 1 1 and lobes 3 3 project into the arm of the garment. It will be seen by referring to said
 85 figure that the fastening-strip 9 when our shield is applied to a garment lies in the arm of the garment and is adapted to be pinned to the garment in three places. By referring to
 90 Fig. 1 it will be seen that the shield is provided with three safety-pins 11, one at each end of the shield and the other in the middle. These safety-pins 11 are carried by the fastening-strip 9. By the employment of these three safety-pins or by the adaptability of our
 95 shield to be attached in three places to the garment it will be seen that the shield may be smoothly and evenly applied to the garment, and, furthermore, in view of the fact that the fastening-strip 9 lies in between the lobes of
 100 the shield and projects from the convex edges

of the same the safety-pins 11 are virtually protected by said lobes and will not in any manner injure the arm of the wearer. It will also be noted that the sheet of impervious material 8 has only its free edges fixed to the lobes 1 1 and the lobes 3 3, the central portion of same being non-attached and free to move within the pocket 7. The convex edges of said impervious material 8 being fixed or stitched to the lobes will always hold the same in the proper position within the lobes or in the pocket 7 between the same, and the absence of any stitching in the body and central portion of the impervious material 8 does not affect its impervious nature.

Having fully described our invention, what we claim is—

A dress-shield, comprising lobes 1 1 having their concave edges depending between said lobes and concealed thereby and stitched together by means of stitching 2, lobes 3 3 having their concave edges oppositely disposed to

the concave edges of the lobes 1 1 and being stitched together by means of stitching 4; a sheet of impervious material located between said lobes and between the concave edges of said lobes 1 1 and 3 3 and not attached to said edges, the convex edges of said lobes and said sheet of impervious material being bound by means of binding 5 and secured together by means of stitching 6, and a transversely and longitudinally elastic fastening-strip 9 located between said lobes and projecting from the convex edge of said shield and depending between the lobes 3 3, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JANE H. LEE.
NANNIE B. CONKLING.

Witnesses:

ALFRED A. EICKS,
H. W. LEE.