

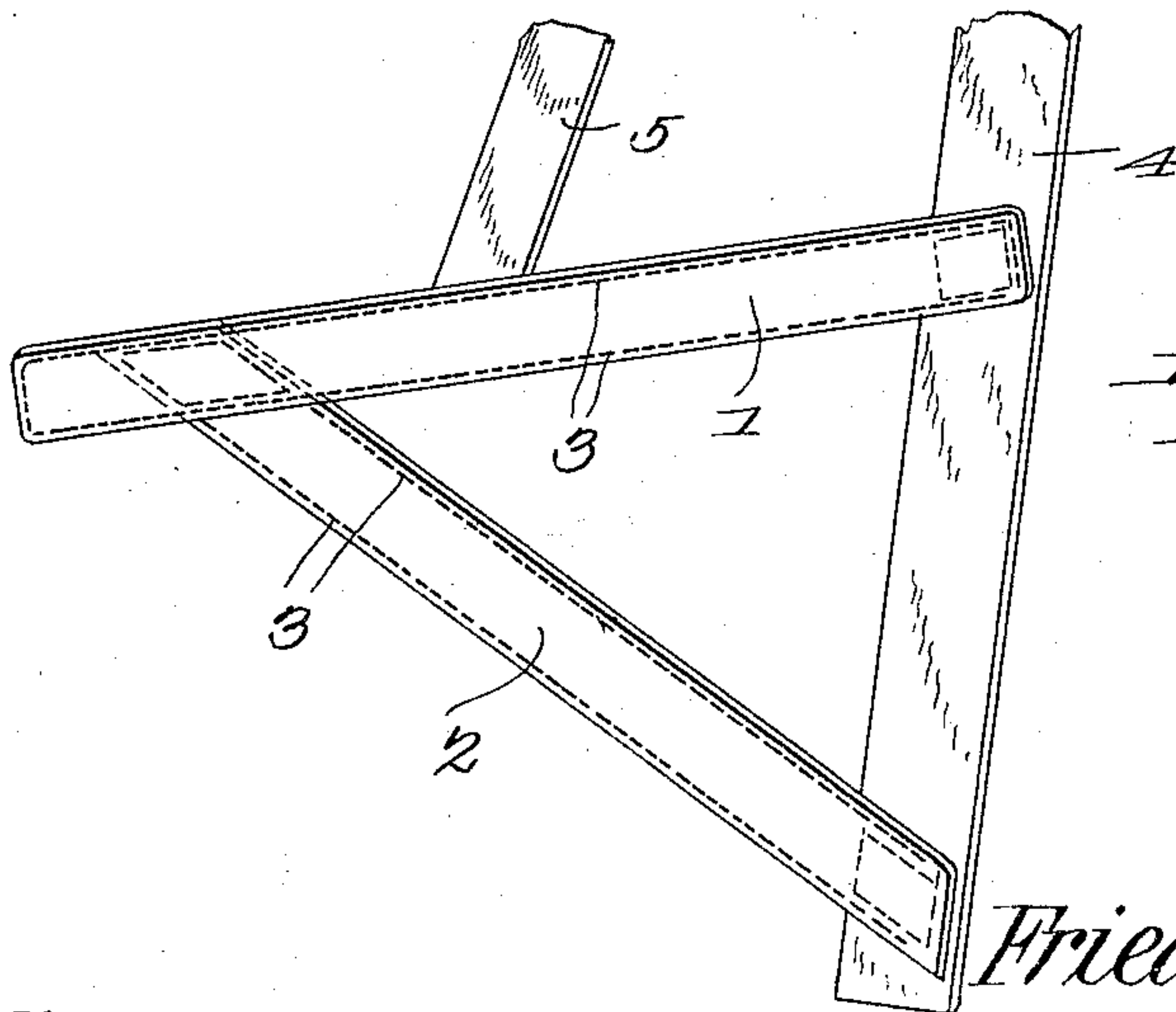
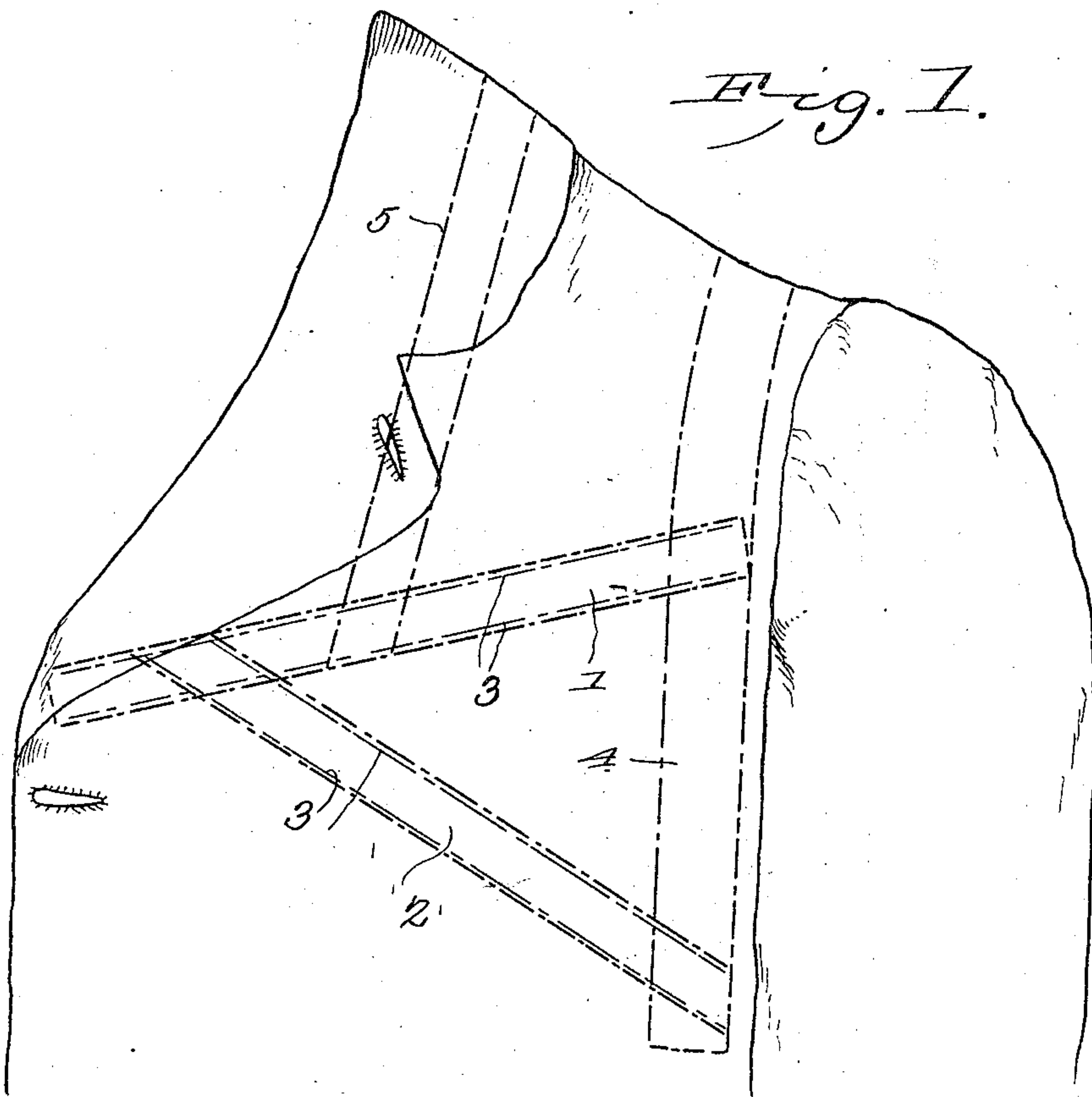
No. 775,628.

PATENTED NOV. 22, 1904.

F. C. KLIPSTEIN.  
COAT STAY.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 16, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:

*E. J. Stewart*  
*R. M. Elliott.*

*Friedrich C. Klipstein*  
Inventor,

by

*C. A. Snow & Co.*

Attorneys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRIEDRECK C. KLIPSTEIN, OF PRAIRIE DU SAC, WISCONSIN.

## COAT-STAY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 775,628, dated November 22, 1904.

Application filed July 16, 1904. Serial No. 216,899. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRIEDRECK C. KLIPSTEIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Prairie du Sac, in the county of Sauk and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Coat-Stay, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to coat-stays.

The object of the invention is in a simple, ready, and practical manner to prevent a coat from wrinkling, creasing, or otherwise getting out of shape in front, to cause the shoulder and lapel portion of the coat always to retain its shape, to insure positive positioning of the stay to adapt it for use on coats of any style, and to render it capable of reuse, if necessary or desirable, to obviate the necessity of the employment of stiffening, thereby materially lightening the coat and causing it to be much cooler in summer-time, and generally to improve devices of this character.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel form of coat-stay hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts, there is illustrated one form of embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation, it being understood that the elements therein exhibited may be varied or changed as to shape, proportion, and exact manner of assemblage without departing from the spirit thereof, and in these drawings—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a portion of a coat, exhibiting the stay of the present invention combined therewith, the parts of the stay being indicated by dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a detached detail view of the stay.

The stay comprises two parts 1 and 2, which may be of whalebone, thin steel, or any other substance adapted for the purpose and housed in a sheath 3 of any suitable material which will prevent it from cutting or wearing the garment and also entrance of moisture, which when the stays are of steel would permit rust to accumulate. These stays are connected

together at one end in any suitable manner, as by sewing the sheaths together at that point or by riveting the terminals of the stays, the first-named manner of assembling the stays together being preferable on account of its greater simplicity and readiness with which it may be effected without the employment of special tools for the purpose. The stays are disposed at opposite angles with relation to each other, their degree of divergence being controlled by the size of the wearer of the coat with which they are combined, and the free ends of the stays are secured to a strip of tape 4 or any other flexible material, which operates positively to hold them properly spaced. The connection between the stays and the tape may be effected in any suitable manner, as by sewing the sheaths of the stays thereto or by riveting the stays to the tape, the first-named procedure being preferred. Connecting with the stay 1, near the apex of the device, is a relatively narrow tape 5, which operates still further to hold the device properly positioned against shifting.

The stay is disposed between the lining and the cloth of the coat and is held in position by the two tapes 4 and 5, the former being secured at or adjacent to the shoulder-seam of the coat, is curved to conform to the seam, and extends upward the entire distance. The tape 5 is secured close to or beneath the lapel of the garment and may, if desired, extend entirely around the collar. In securing the stay in place care should be taken to have the apex disposed at or adjacent to the crotch of the lapel, and the disposition of the stays will be such that wrinkling or creasing of the coat from the point of the crotch of the lapel down below the median line of the garment will positively be obviated. If preferred, the sheaths may be secured to the lining of the garment as an additional safeguard against any liability of shifting; but as a rule the tapes 4 and 5 will be all that is necessary to hold the device in position. The tape 4 may project downward any desired distance beyond the stay 2 or terminate therewith, as preferred.

By disposing the stay in the manner shown



all tendency for the coat to break between the shoulders and lapel will be positively obviated, and the initial shape given the coat will be maintained as long as the garment is used.

5 The stay being light, it will impart no objectionable added weight to the garment and being flexible will readily yield to the movements of the wearer and will thus not be a source of discomfort in use.

10 Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a coat-stay comprising a plurality of connected resilient divergent members, a combined spacing and securing element disposed near the  
15 terminals of the divergent ends, and a securing member disposed near the apex of the device.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a coat-stay comprising a plurality of sheathed resilient members connected at one end and arranged at opposite angles with relation to each other, means for connecting the members and for securing the article in place, comprising a strip of non-elastic material attached to the  
25 members near their free ends, and a supplemental non-elastic securing element located near the connected ends of the members.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in  
30 the presence of two witnesses.

FRIEDRECK C. KLIPSTEIN.

Witnesses:

O. E. STONE,  
J. S. TRIPP.