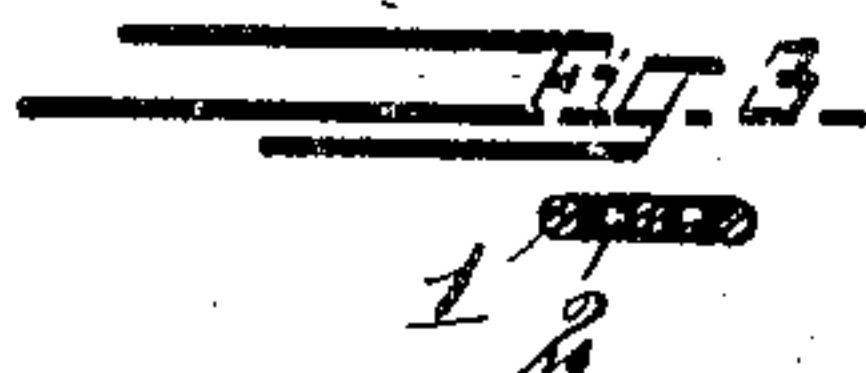
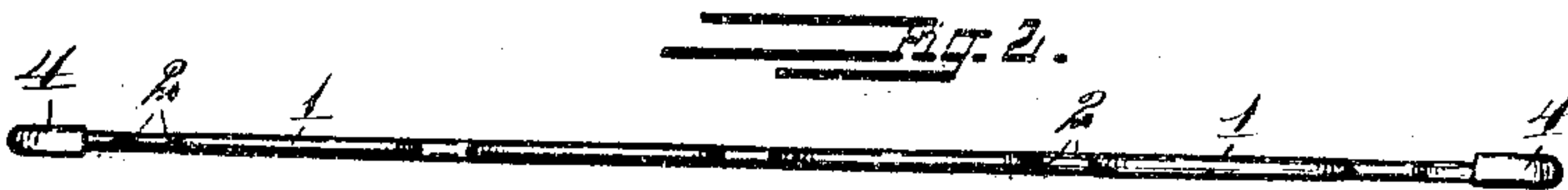
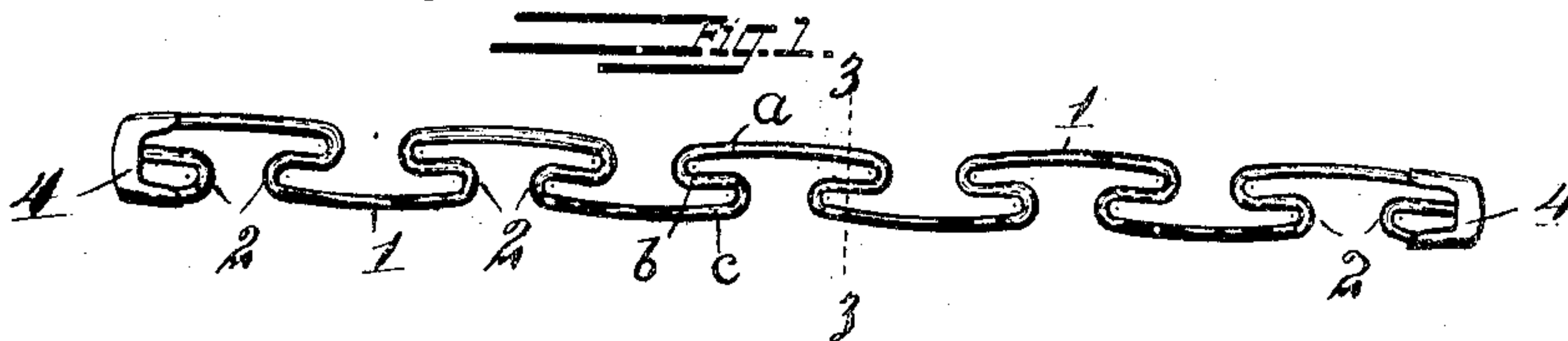


No. 844,160.

PATENTED FEB. 12, 1907.

A. E. MAGORIS.  
GARMENT STAY.  
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 28, 1906.



Witnesses

*Helge Murray*  
*A. A. Hammond*

Inventor

*Anthony E. Magaris*

By

*Thos. G. DeBauw & Co.*  
his Attorneys

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTHONY E. MAGORIS, OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

## GARMENT-STAY.

No. 844,160.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 12, 1907.

Application filed November 28, 1906. Serial No. 345,579.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ANTHONY E. MAGORIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Binghamton, in the county of Broome and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Stays, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in garment-stays; and the object is to provide a simple, inexpensive, and effectual stay capable of great flexibility and elasticity; and it consists in a single piece of wire made of the best quality of steel bent into staggered loops, the bends in the wire being preferably in the form of half-circles, so that no sharp angles are formed, and the loops thus constructed being susceptible of any desired elongation, and it terminates at its ends in such a manner as to afford ample bearing to admit of perfect capping of the ends of the stays.

My invention still further consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts, which will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of one of these stays. Fig. 2 is an edge view. Fig. 3 is a section on line 3 3 of Fig. 1.

The wire used in the formation of this stay is preferably music-wire of the best quality of steel, it being as nearly unbreakable as it is possible to make an elastic metal. This wire is bent into a plurality of alternately-arranged loops 1 1, all of which are formed in the same plane, as indicated in Fig. 2. The wire is so bent in forming these loops that each bend 2 is approximately in the form of a half-circle, as indicated in Fig. 1. These loops are susceptible of much variation in length and breadth; but the wire is so bent and they are so disposed that a continuous stay is formed of three interrupted lines of wire *a*, *b*, and *c* approximately parallel to one another. Thus the more nearly the bends 2 2 of the loops approach each other the more completely will there be three wires in the make-up of the stay, whereas the farther they are apart the more nearly the stay will be in the form of a single wire and the greater resisting power will the stay have. The resistance of the stay is determined in large measure by the size of the wire and the di-

mensions of the loops used in any given length of stay.

The form of loop illustrated and described admits of any width of the stay in cross-section and the use of any size of wire.

The stay is so flexible that it may be adjusted in any direction, even into the form of a circle, if desired. It is preferably uniform in thickness throughout and is adapted to lie flat in the garment, it never being thicker in transverse section than a cross-section of the wire of which it is constructed. The stay is held in the garment either in the usual form of inclosed stays or hem, or it may be sewed lengthwise through loops by means of a single line or double parallel lines of interrupted stitching.

At the ends the stay is capped, as at 4 4; the construction being such that the sheet-metal cap has an extended bearing-surface at the end around one of the bends 2 and the extreme end of the wire, as well as on the outer parallel edges of two opposite loops, this portion of the stay remaining fixed and inelastic, so that the cap remains securely and rigidly in place when once fastened about the wire.

The wire used in the formation of the stay may be variously treated or coated to make it rustproof before using it.

From the foregoing it will be seen that a very simple and easily-constructed stay is formed, which is perfectly flexible in every direction without incurring the slightest danger of either breaking or taking a set, thus overcoming many of the objections, imperfections, and inconveniences of stays now commonly used.

Slight changes might be resorted to in the form and arrangement of the several parts described without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention, and hence I do not wish to limit myself to the exact construction herein set forth; but,

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As an article of manufacture, a garment-stay composed of a single piece of wire bent to form a succession of approximately parallel oppositely-located and oppositely-opened loops, the said loops elongated and extending longitudinally of the stay.

2. A garment-stay composed of a single



piece of wire bent in a succession of elongated and oppositely-disposed loops, the ends of which are capped, the caps embracing three approximately parallel plies of wire  
5 whereby the caps maintain a fixed relation with the portions of the wire which they embrace.

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

ANTHONY E. MAGORIS.

Witnesses:

E. A. HENLEY,  
IDA M. WUGHTER.