

No. 862,491.

PATENTED AUG. 6, 1907.

R. E. LOWE.
GARMENT.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 7, 1906.

Fig. 1.

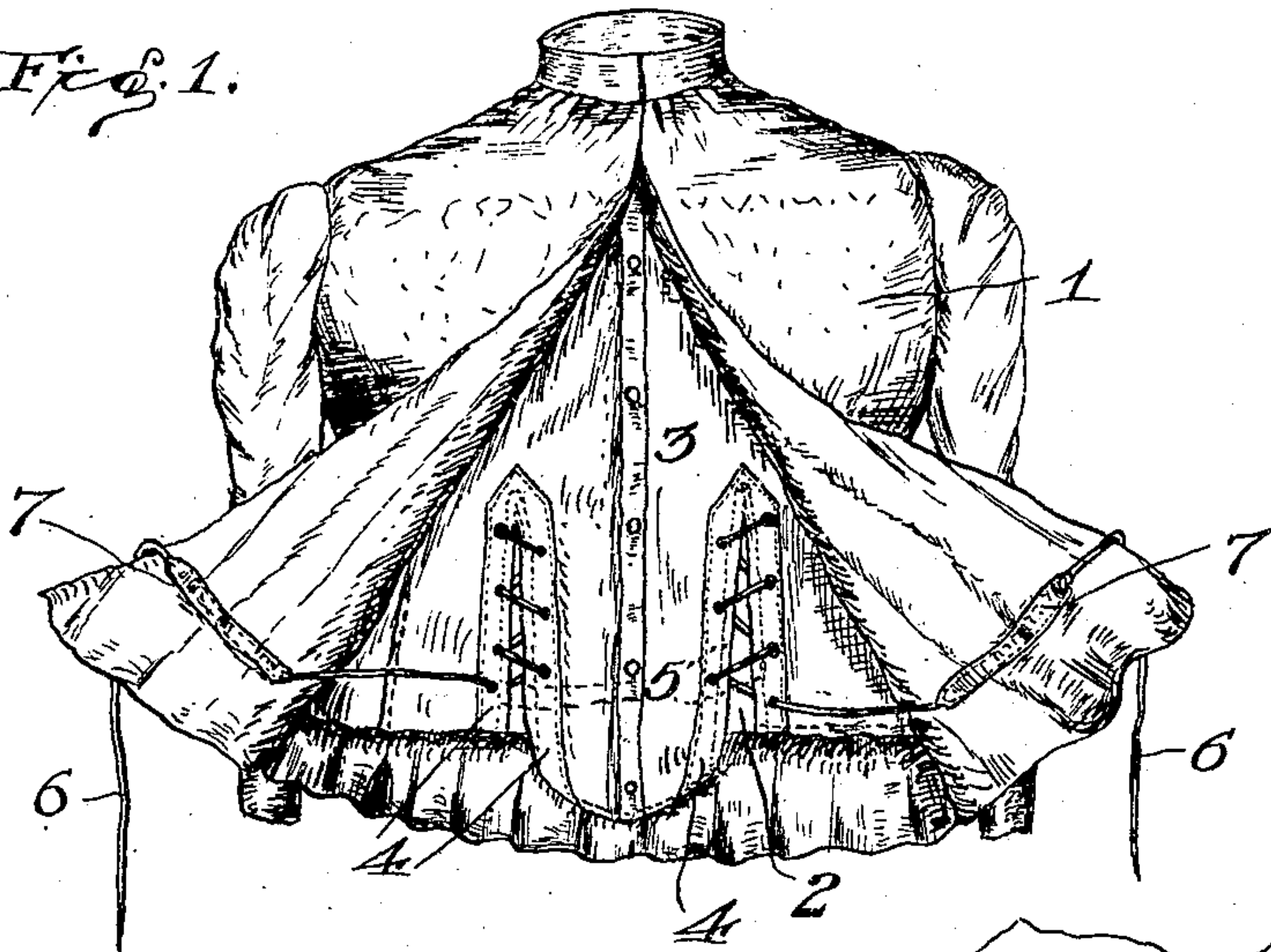


Fig. 3.

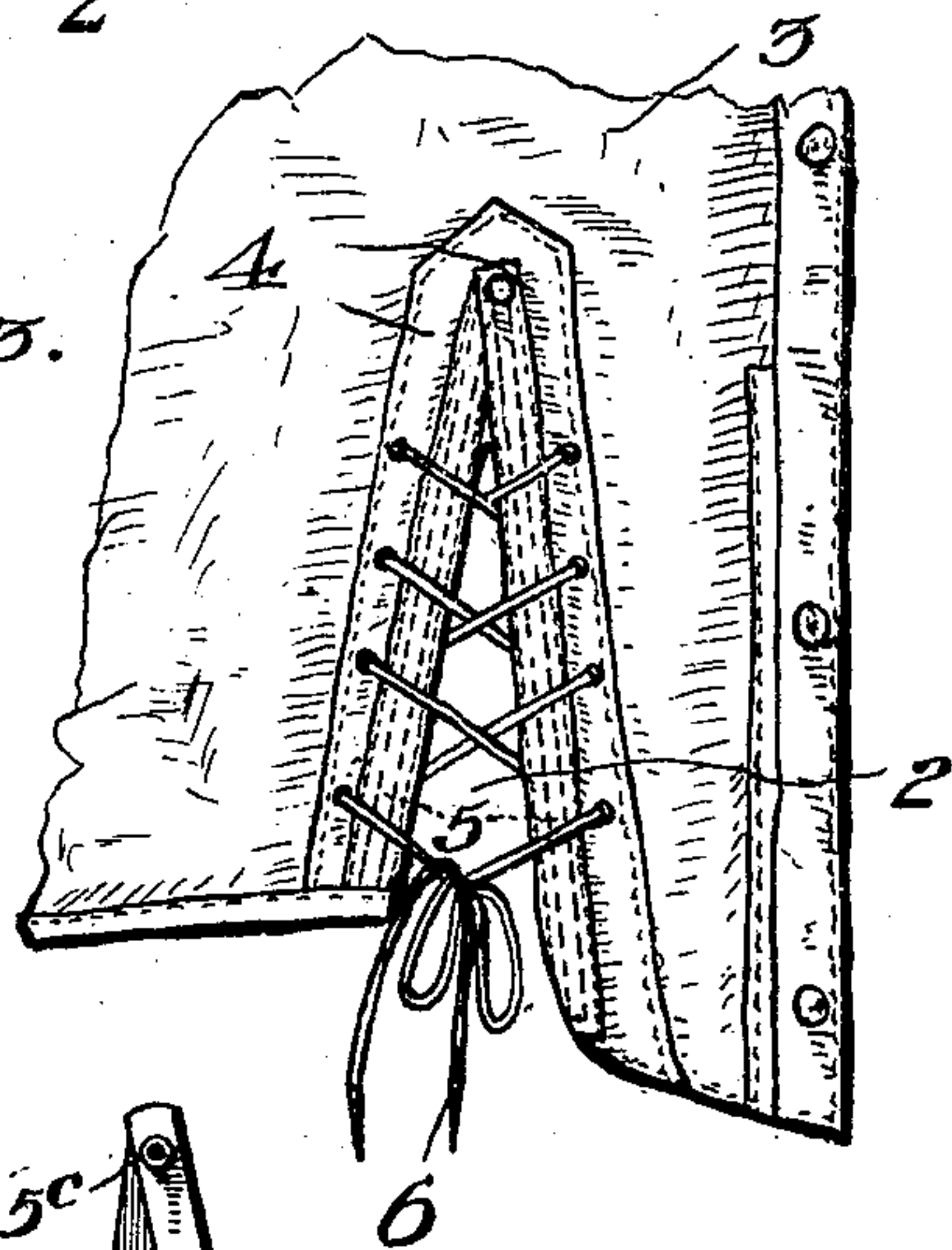


Fig. 2.

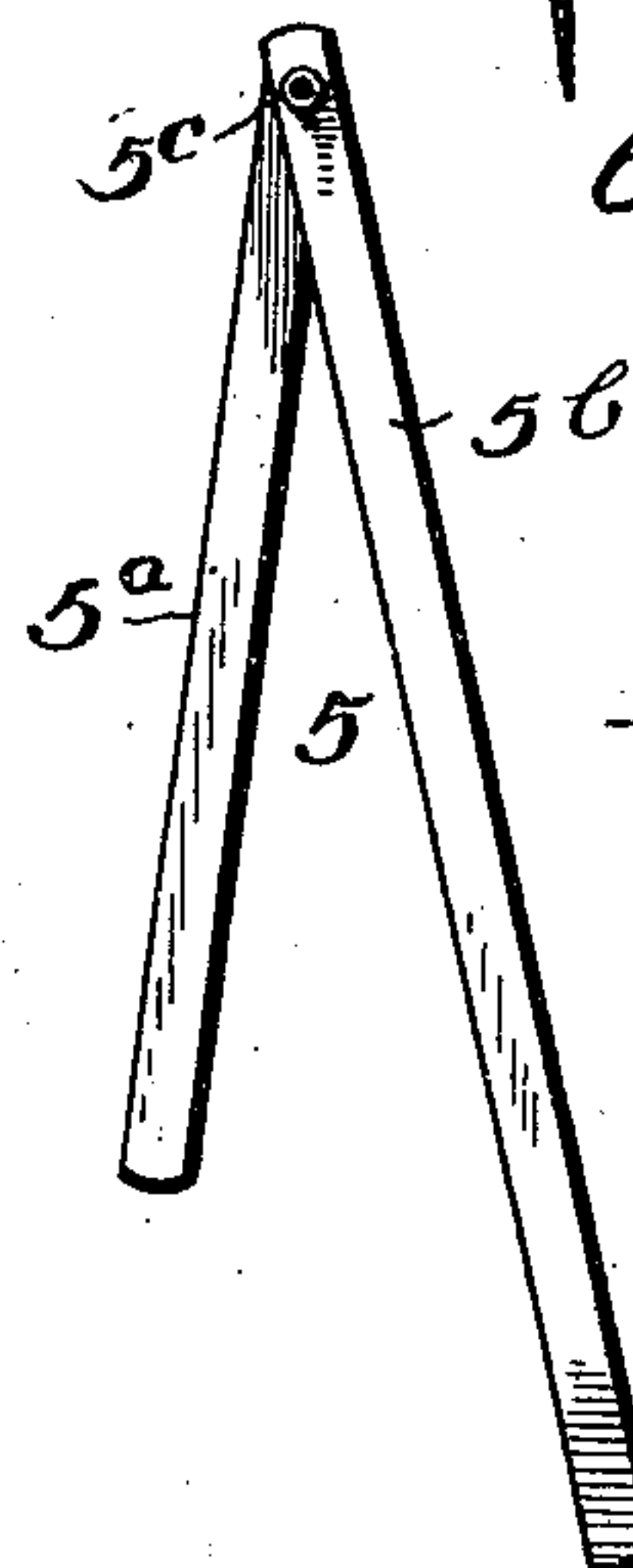
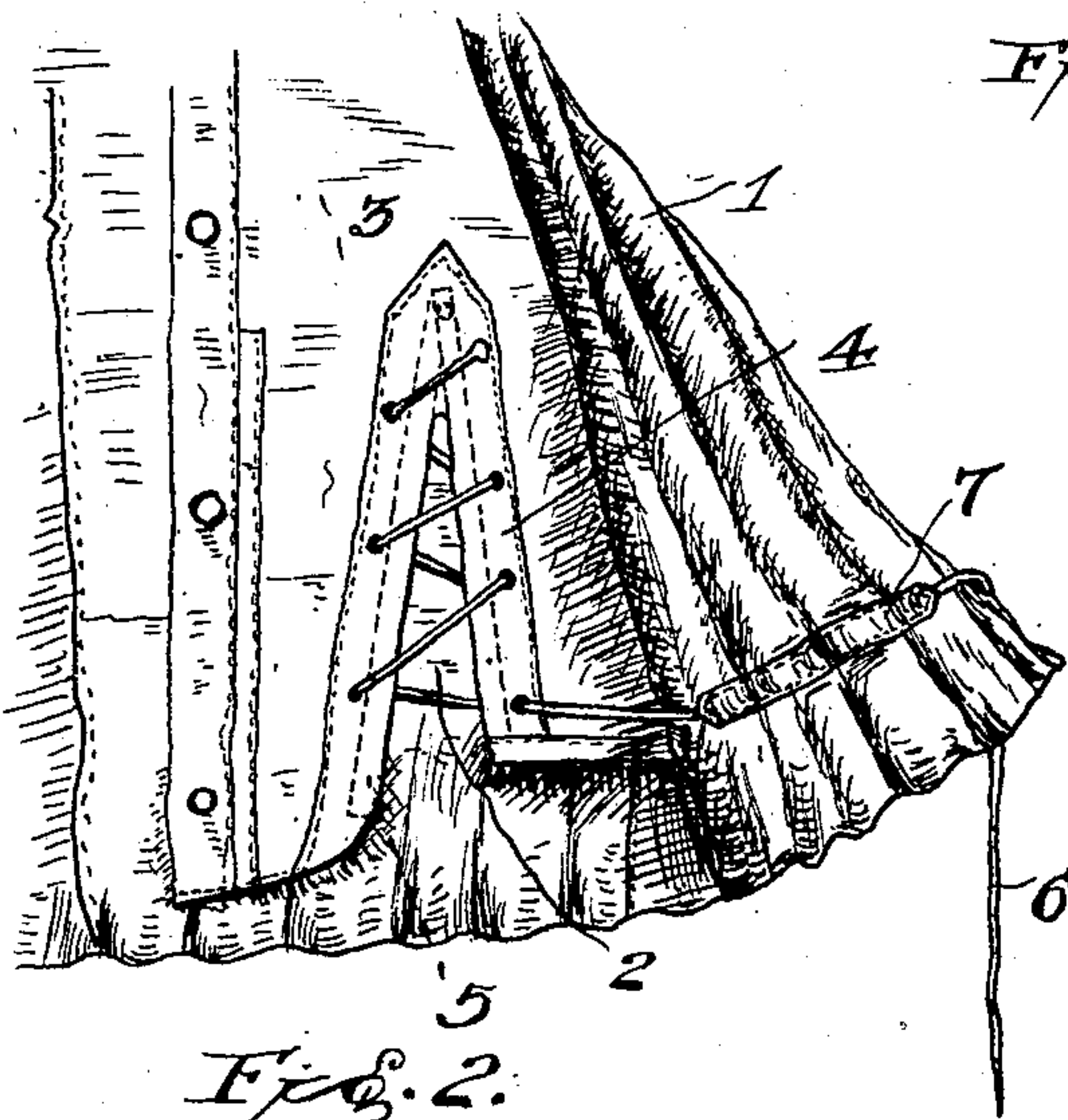


Fig. 4.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GARMENT.

No. 862,491.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT E. LOWE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garments; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in ladies' and misses' outer garments of the class which are provided with waist linings, such as wrappers, house or street dresses, kimono's, gowns, robes, waists or dressing sacks of any description. It is designed particularly as an improvement of the garment covered by Letters Patent No. 596,893 issued to me on Jan. 4, 1898.

In the side gores of the linings which have heretofore been made in accordance with said patent, two stays of equal length, placed parallel and contiguous to each other, but not joined or connected with each other have been used. The lacing commenced at the top of the stay and running through eyelets to the bottom, it entered the casing on the garment and acted as a shirring string which was supposed, when tied in the front, to come across the two gore stays as well as the stays in the front of the garment and hold them close to the body of the wearer. The lining being several inches longer in front than at the sides, the shirring strings, when drawn together and tied across the front stays, passed across about the middle of said stays, thus keeping them in place and giving support to the body. The side stays, in the side gores, however, being higher up, and the drawing string entering the casings on the garment at the lower ends of the stays, sometimes failed, when tied together in front of the garment, to press said side stays to the body as they should be, the tendency being to cause said stays to work upward by the movement of the body. In actual wear, the two side stays often worked through the lining owing to friction and rubbing caused by movement of the body and of the arms over the bust, as in washing clothes, etc.

It is the object of the present invention to overcome the defects which have been found to exist in the patented garment, as specified above. To this end, I have provided a new form of double stay, contracted and arranged as hereinafter described, to be used in the side gores of the lining of the garment at the edges of the incisions therein.

The invention also consists in the features of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter described and combination of parts hereinafter described and more particularly pointed out in the claims concluding this specification.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the preferred embodiment of my invention: Figure 1 is a front elevation with portions of the outer garment thrown

back. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail view of a portion of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail view of a portion of the lining showing the stays sewn to the edges of the incision instead of being incased in pockets formed in said lining, and Fig. 4 is a detailed view of one of the sets of stays removed from their pockets.

Each set or pair of stays comprises two members or parts of unequal length riveted together at the top. The shorter part is incased in the pocket at the rear edge of the incision and the longer part in the pocket at the forward edge thereof. The lacing for each incision is arranged substantially as in the patented garment running from the upper end of the incision downward and emerging near the lower end of the short part of the set of stays so that, when the lacings are drawn together in front, they are bound to cross the long parts of the sets of side stays fully an inch or more from its bottom. Said stays will, therefore, always be held in place where they will support the body and as the two parts or members of each set of stays are joined together, there is no friction between them but they are always in perfect alinement and more rigid and are less liable to work through the lining.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 is the outer garment which may be of any suitable material. The incisions 2 in the side gores of the lining 3 have pockets 4 at each edge thereof. The sets of stays 5, one of which is illustrated in Fig. 4, are placed in said pockets and the lacings 6 are employed to draw them together, one end of each lacing being secured near the top of each incision and thence laced back and forth, across the incision, as shown. The other end of each lacing is run through a sheath or casing 7 on the under side of the outer garment along the waist line and thereby acts as a shirring cord for said outer garment as well as a lacing cord for the lining or undergarment.

Each set of stays 5 consists of a short part 5^a and a longer part 5^b, said parts being pivotally connected at 5^c.

As shown in Fig. 3, the edges of the incision are not provided with pockets but the members or parts of the sets of stays are sewn to said edges. The ends of the lacing string may be tied at the bottom of the incision as shown in this figure instead of continuing through the casing on the garment. In other words, the cords may be used solely as lacings as well as combined lacing and shirring cords.

I claim:

1. A garment having its lining provided with incisions in the side gores thereof, lacings for said incisions, and stays of unequal length pivotally connected together at their upper ends and secured at the opposite edges of each incision.

2. A garment having its lining provided with incisions in the side gores thereof, lacings for said incisions, and stays of unequal length pivotally connected together at their upper ends and secured at the opposite edges of each incision, the shorter stays being fastened to the rear edges of said incisions.

3. A garment having its lining provided with incisions in the side gores thereof, stays of unequal length pivotally connected together at their upper ends and secured at the opposite edges of each incision, casings on the front of the garment proper and continuous lacing and shirring cords laced across the incisions and extending through the casings on the garment for the purpose specified.

4. A garment having its lining provided with incisions in the side gores thereof, pockets arranged at the edges of said incisions, lacings for said incisions and stays of unequal length pivotally connected together at their upper ends and arranged in said pockets.

5. A garment having its lining provided with incisions in the side gores thereof, pockets arranged at the edges of said incisions, lacings for said incisions and stays of unequal length pivotally connected together at their upper

ends and arranged in said pockets, the shorter stays being inserted in the pockets at the rear edges of said incisions.

6. A garment having its lining provided with incisions in the side gores thereof, pockets arranged at the edges of said incisions, stays of unequal length pivotally connected together at their upper ends and arranged in said pockets, casings on the front of the garment proper, and continuous lacing and shirring cords laced across the incisions and extending through the casings on the garment for the purpose specified.

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

ROBERT E. LOWE.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR A. LOWE,
C. P. SELDEN.