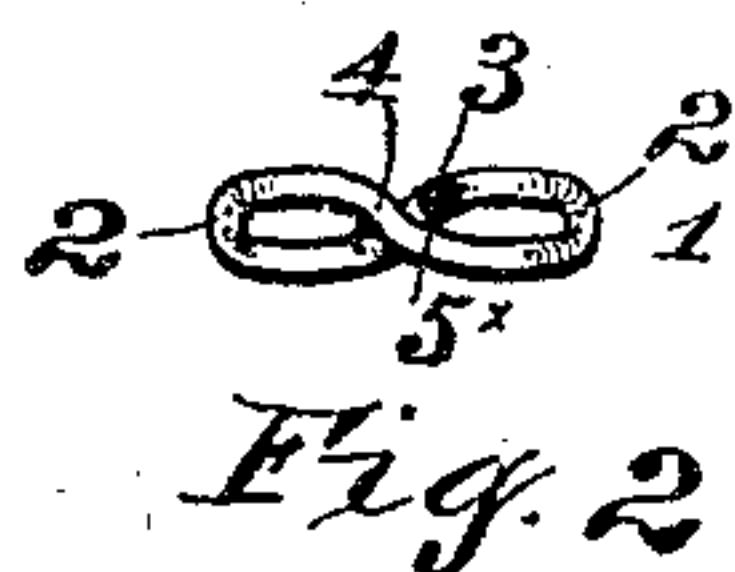
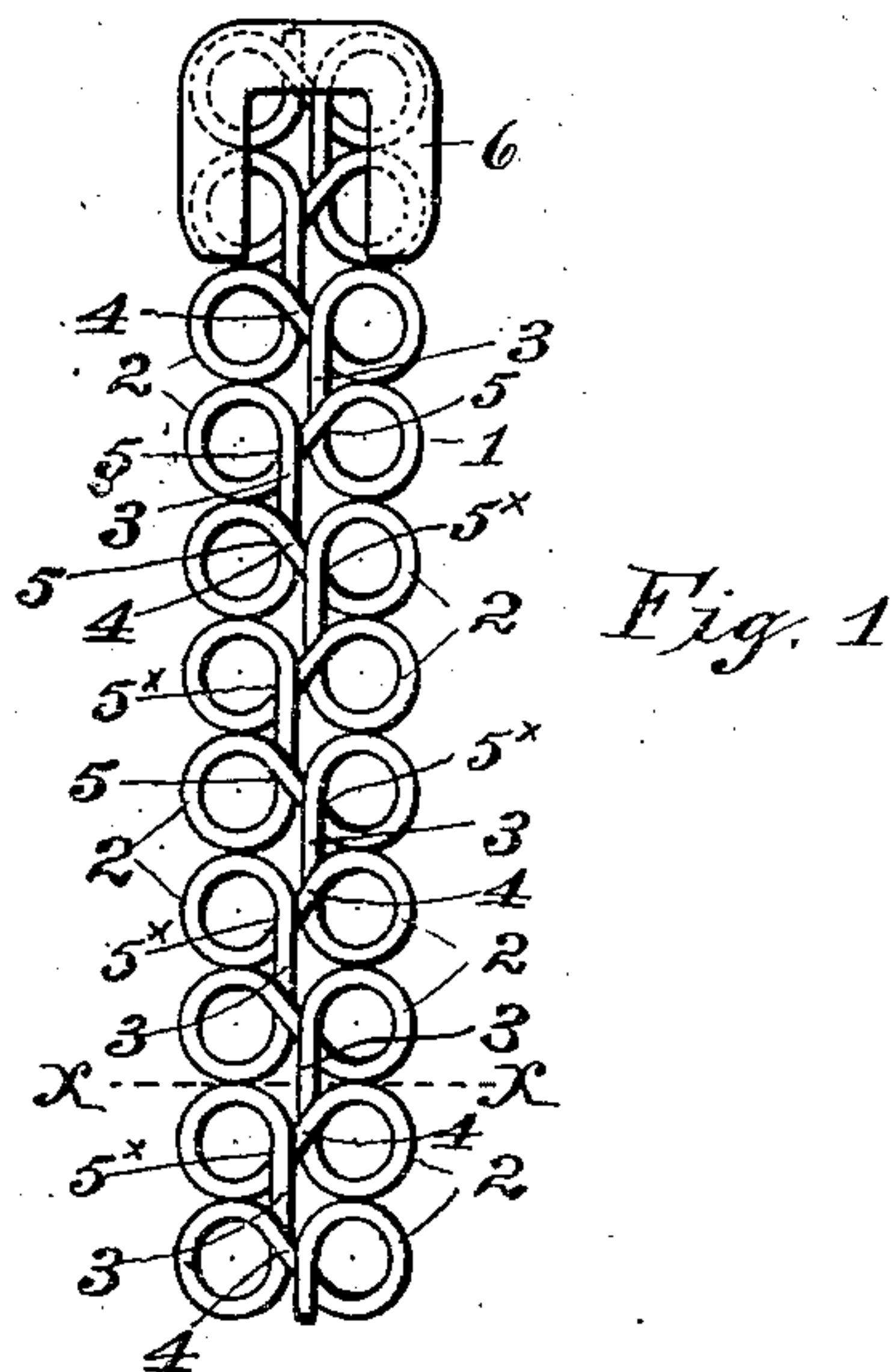


J. J. LAASS.  
GARMENT STAY.  
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908,468.

Patented Jan. 5, 1909.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## GARMENT-STAY.

No. 908,468.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 5, 1909.

Application filed April 3, 1908. Serial No. 424,864.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN J. LAASS, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Garment-Stays, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to wire stays which are applied to corsets and analogous garments, and it has reference to that class of stays consisting of a continuous wire which is curved at intervals to form a succession of uniform loops arranged in two parallel rows extending throughout the length of the stay.

The main object of the present invention is to provide a garment-stay with its loops disposed in very close relation so as to impart great strength and compactness to the structure and thus render the same capable of resisting excessive strains, more particularly when the stay is subjected to edgewise deflection, and at the same time produce a structure which will possess the required degree of flexibility.

To that end the invention resides in the peculiar manner of bending a continuous wire for the production of a stay of the aforesaid character as will be hereinafter clearly pointed out.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of my application, Figure 1 is a plan view of a portion of the wire stay constructed in accordance with the present invention; and, Fig. 2 is a transverse section on the dotted line —X—X—.

Referring to said drawings, —1— denotes the continuous wire of which the stay is formed and which is composed of spring-steel usually employed for the purpose.

To produce the stay, it is obvious that the continuous wire is fed through and subjected to the action of bending devices of a suitably designed machine. By this operation the said wire is curved at intervals to form a series of uniform loops —2—2— which are preferably of circular shape. These loops are arranged in two parallel rows extending throughout the length of the stay and are disposed in successive pairs lying alternately at opposite sides of the center of its width. The portions of the wire connecting the loops of

each pair extend lengthwise of the stay and are disposed in line near the center of the stay as indicated at —3—3—, and the connecting portions in the two rows are disposed parallel and in very close relation. The first loop —2— of each pair in a row is connected to secondly formed loop of the preceding pair disposed in the other row as indicated at —4—. These portions —4—4— of the wire which connect the two rows of loops are extended in uniform zig zag relation and each passes respectively over and under the two adjoining wire-portions —3—3— which unite the loops of two successive pairs as indicated at —5— and —5\*—. By the described loop-formation of the wire it will be evident that the usual sheet metal tip —6— can be readily and firmly applied to the ends of the stay.

What I claim as my invention is:—

1. A garment-stay of the class described composed of a continuous wire bent at intervals to produce a series of uniformly shaped loops arranged in two parallel rows and formed in consecutive pairs disposed alternately in the two rows, and the loops of each pair connected by longitudinal intervening portions of the wire as set forth.

2. A garment-stay composed of a continuous wire curved at intervals to form a series of uniform circular-shaped loops which are arranged in two parallel rows extending throughout the length of the stay, the loops of each row being disposed in consecutive pairs, and the pairs lying alternately at opposite sides of the center of the width, the loops of each pair of one row having the connecting portion of the wire extending lengthwise of the stay, and disposed parallel with the connecting portions in the other row, and the portions uniting the two rows of loops crossing the portions which connect the loops of the successive pairs.

3. A garment-stay composed of a continuous wire curved at intervals to form a series of uniform circular-shaped loops which are arranged in two parallel rows extending throughout the length of the stay with the loops of each row disposed in consecutive pairs connected by portions of the wire being extended lengthwise of the stay, and the pairs lying alternately at opposite sides of the stay, the portions uniting the pairs of loops in the two rows being parallel and in close relation, the first loop of each pair in a



row being directly opposite and connected to the secondly formed loop of a preceding pair which is disposed in the other row, and the portions connecting the two rows of loops extended in uniform zigzag relation and passing respectively over and under two of the aforesaid adjoining portions which

unite the loops of two successive pairs as set forth and shown.

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Witnesses:

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