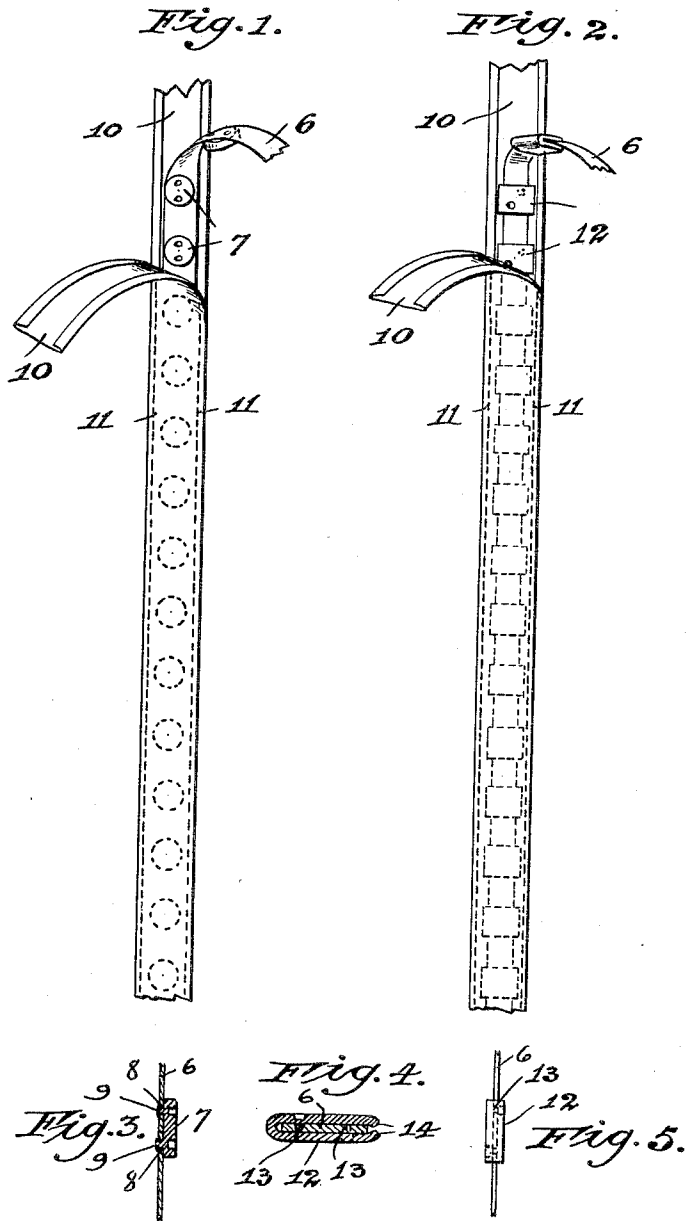


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GARMENT WEIGHT.
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1,098,678.

Patented June 2, 1914.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GARMENT-WEIGHT.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT MORLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing in the town of Three Oaks, county of Berrien, State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Weights, of which the following is a specification.

It is very desirable in certain classes of garments to provide some form of weight at certain points to insure the proper hanging or draping of the garment and to prevent its disturbance in a limited way. In garments such as women's skirts, light opera coats and many other garments which may be composed of delicate fabrics, it is customary to weight the garment at the lower edge, which weighting has heretofore been accomplished by forming a pocket around the lower edge and in which pocket suitable weights are placed, the weights generally consisting of lead disks. Such a weight construction is undesirable for several reasons. The movement of the garment causes a constant shifting of the weights and consequent injury to the fabric, as well as destroying the draping or hanging of the garment when the weights shift or crowd together. Furthermore, the weights being generally of lead, frequently contact with objects which both discolors the garment and wears out or breaks the fabric, because only the delicate fabric of the garment is between the weight and the object struck by it.

The principal object, therefore, of my invention is to so construct a garment weight that the breaking away of the weight from the fabric to which it is secured will be largely if not entirely prevented. This I accomplish, not by securing the weights to the fabric by means of thread, but by making a portion of the material in the weights themselves serve as the locking medium between the weights and the fabric to which they are attached.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved garment weight, a part being broken away; Fig. 2 is a similar view to Fig. 1 of a modified form of construction; Fig. 3 is a sectional view of Fig. 1 through one of the weights with the covering removed; Fig. 4 is a sectional view

of Fig. 2 through one of the weights with the covering removed; Fig. 5 is an edge view of one of the weights shown in Fig. 2 with the covering removed.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings the base 6 to which the weights are attached may be composed of any suitable flexible material in tape form, and arranged at intervals throughout its length are a plurality of weights 7 which are preferably composed of lead or some other soft material which may be of any desired shape.

The means by which the weights are secured to the base constitutes the main feature of my invention and in the preferred form of construction is as follows: One or more weights being first placed upon the base 6, a portion or portions of the metal within each weight is displaced at one or more points and the metal so displaced is carried through the base thereby forming rivets 8 which are headed over as shown at 9, thus permanently locking the weights to the base. I deem it advisable to displace the metal at two points so as to get a more permanent lock, but it is obvious that displacement at a single point or at more than two points would clearly be within the scope of my invention. To prevent the weights from coming in contact with the garment to be weighted and to facilitate the attachment of the weights to the garment, I prefer to inclose the base and weights between suitable strips of fabric 10 which may be stitched along their outer edges as shown by the stitches 11. Garment weights as thus described and shown may be formed in sections as long or as short as desired, embodying one or any number of individual weights.

In Fig. 2 a modified form of construction is shown wherein the weight 12 is folded over the base 6 and sections of metal in the weights 12 are carried into the base thereby forming the locking prongs 13 and in this construction the free ends 14 of the weights may be slightly displaced to further assist in the locking of the weights and base together. In this modified form of construction I also prefer to employ the inclosing strips 10 as heretofore described.

While it is obvious that there may be vari-

ous other ways of so displacing the metal in a weight having low elastic qualities, I do not wish it to be understood that I am limited to the specific forms as herein shown.

5 Therefore, without confining myself to the details of construction as described, I claim:

A garment weight comprising a flexible

base and a plurality of soft metal weights arranged on one side thereof and rivets 10 formed integral with said weights and extending through said flexible base.

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Witnesses:

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."