

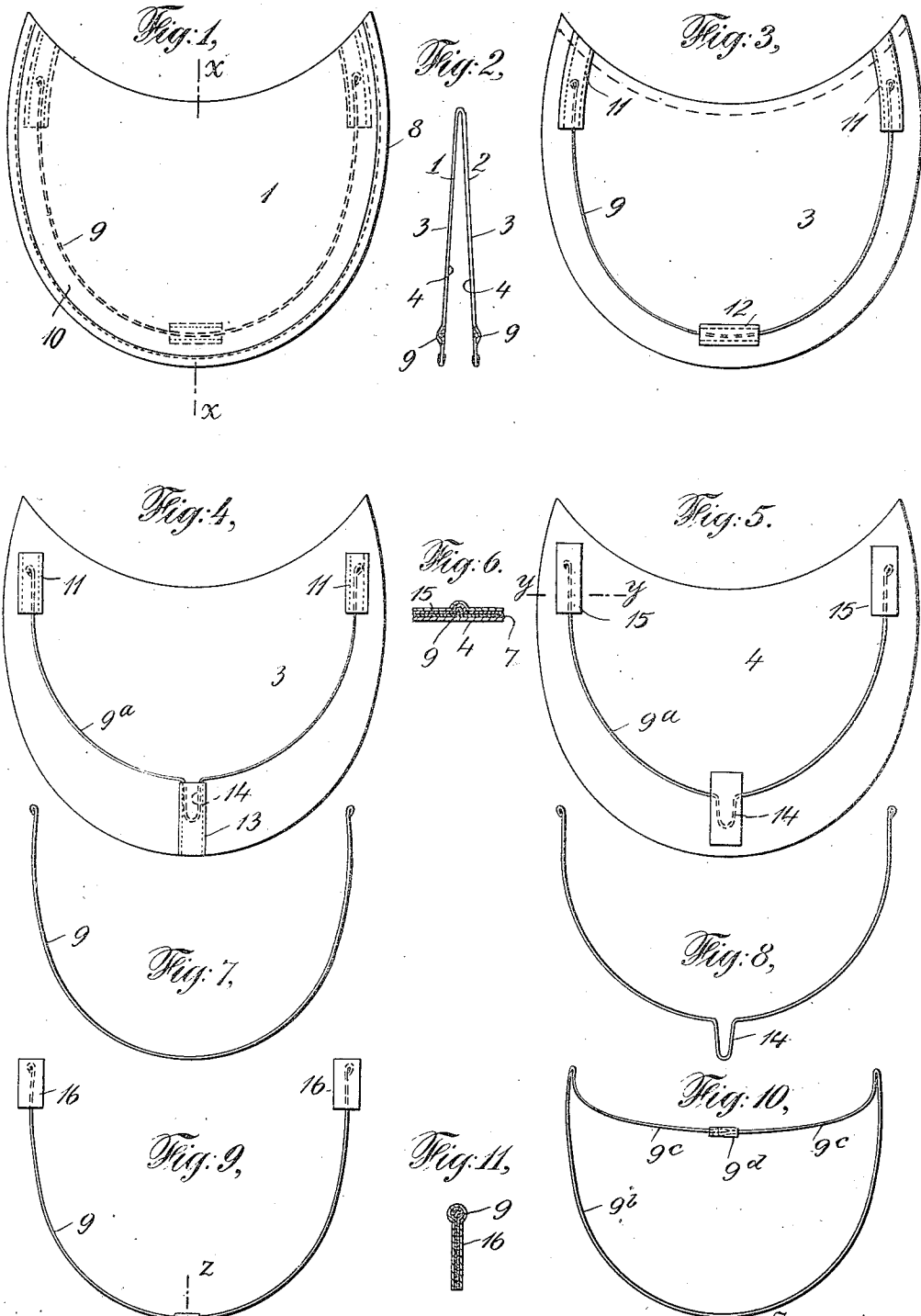
D. BASCH.
DRESS SHIELD.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 22, 1912.

Patented Feb. 4, 1913.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

1,052,445.



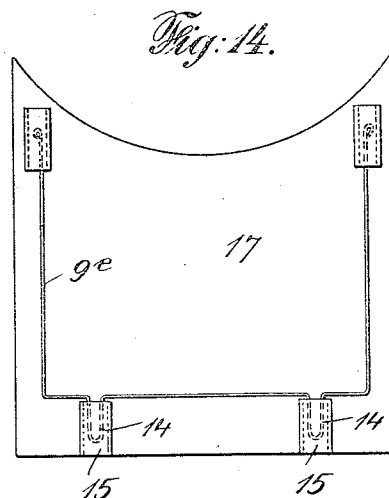
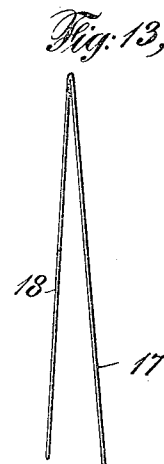
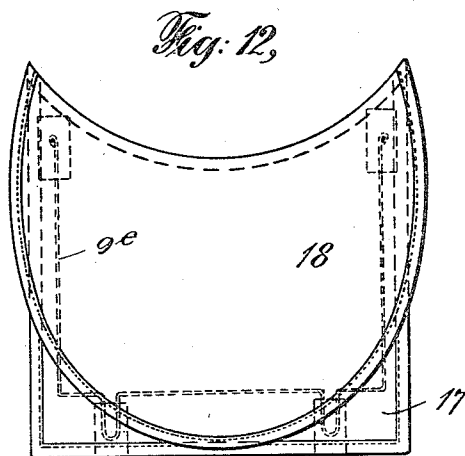
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID BASCH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DRESS-SHIELD.

1,052,445.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 4, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID BASCH, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dress-Shields, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in dress shields, and comprises improved means for preventing wrinkling of such shields, comprising a resilient form or distender, usually formed of wire, and conforming generally to the outline of the shield, and secured to a flap of the shield, but spaced inward from the edge-hem of such flap, so that between the form or distender and the said edge-hem there is a considerable width of fabric forming a cushion which relieves the discomfort which the wearer may otherwise experience due to the presence of the form or distender in the shield.

Heretofore, dress shields have been provided with forms or distenders located in the edge-hem, and at the edges of the shield, and it has been found that such shields cause discomfort to the wearer, because of the stiff edges which such shields have. By providing a considerable width of loose fabric between the form or distender and the edges of the shield, I obviate this discomfort.

My invention further comprises improved means for securing the form or distender to the fabric of the shield.

The objects of my invention are to prevent wrinkling of the main portion of a dress shield, without causing discomfort to the wearer, and to provide improved means for securing a resilient form or distender to the fabric of the shield.

I will now proceed to describe my invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, and will then point out the novel features in claims.

In the drawings: Figure 1 shows an elevation of one form of dress shield having a form or distender secured thereto and located therein, in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 shows a transverse section of this dress shield on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a detail view showing the form or distender applied to one of the outer fabric-layers of one flap of a dress shield, and showing one means of securing the form or distender to the fabric; Fig. 4 is a view

similar to Fig. 3 illustrating alternative means for securing the form to the fabric; and Fig. 5 is another view similar to Fig. 3 illustrating further alternative means for securing the form to the fabric, and Fig. 6 shows a transverse section of the parts shown in Fig. 5 on the line $y-y$ of that figure; the construction shown in Figs. 5 and 6 being particularly applicable where the form is secured to the inner-layer fabric of a dress shield flap, which inner-layer fabric is, commonly, and as here shown, of rubberized material. Fig. 7 is a detail elevation of one type of form or distender; Fig. 8 is a similar view of an alternative form; Fig. 9 is a similar view of a form or distender such as shown in Fig. 7, provided with fabric strips by which such form or distender may be secured to the fabric of the shield; Fig. 10 is a detail view of still another type of form or distender; Fig. 11 shows a transverse section on the line $z-z$ of Fig. 9. Fig. 12 shows an elevation of a further type of dress shield provided with a form or distender in accordance with my invention; Fig. 13 is a side elevation of the form of shield shown in Fig. 12; and Fig. 14 is a view similar to Fig. 3, illustrating the application of a form or distender to the square flap of the dress shield shown in Fig. 12.

Referring first to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, dress shields, as is well known, usually comprise two flaps of curvilinear outline at the top, each flap consisting usually of two thicknesses of fabric bound together at the edges, the two flaps being secured together at the top. The inner layer of each flap is frequently formed of rubberized fabric, the rubber surface of which is on the inside of the flap.

1 and 2 designate the two flaps of the shield, and 3 designates the outer fabric layer of each flap, and 4 the inner fabric layer of each flap, this inner fabric layer being, commonly, as indicated particularly in Fig. 6, of rubberized fabric, 7 there designates the rubber coating.

8 designates the usual edge-hem or binding.

As is well known, in use, one flap of the shield is placed within the sleeve of a garment, the other flap lying against the inner surface of the garment. If such shields be not provided with means for stretching them out or distending them to proper form,

their flaps tend to wrinkle and draw together, so that the shield may fail to perform its intended purpose, and may cause considerable discomfort to the wearer. To hold the flaps of the dress shield in proper form, I provide one or both of said flaps with a resilient distender 9, usually formed of flexible wire, such form or distender corresponding generally in outline to the outline of the edge of the dress-shield flap; and to avoid the discomfort heretofore experienced by wearers of dress shields provided with forms or distenders, I space my form or distender inward a considerable distance from the edge-hem or binding of the flap, so that a considerable width 10 of unstiffened or undistended fabric intervenes between the form and the edge-hem. This portion 10 of the fabric is thereby permitted to conform absolutely to the movements of the wearer, and to the conditions of use, and constitutes a cushion around the relatively stiff form 9, preventing the wearer from feeling any discomfort as a result of the presence of the relatively stiff form 9 in the dress shield. While slight wrinkling of the portion 10 of the fabric outside the form 9 is permitted, this wrinkling cannot be sufficient to prevent the shield from accomplishing its intended purpose, or to cause discomfort to the wearer.

The form may be secured to the fabric in various ways. In Figs. 3 and 4, I have indicated the form as secured to the outer-fabric layer 3, such outer-fabric layer being provided at its inner side with pockets 11, open at the lower end, and formed by stitching short strips of fabric to the inner side of the fabric 3, another pocket 12 arranged lengthwise of the form 9, being provided near the bottom. In applying the form 9 to the dress shield (this is done, usually, before fabric-layers 3 and 4 have been bound at the edge) the form 9 is passed through the pocket 12 and the two ends of the form are inserted in the pockets 11.

In the arrangement shown in Fig. 4, pockets 11 are employed for the ends of the form, here designated by numeral 9^a, but in lieu of the pocket 12 of Fig. 3, a pocket 13, arranged transversely with respect to the form 9^a, is employed, and said form 9^a is provided with a U-shaped portion 14 (see particularly Fig. 8) formed by bending the wire.

The form or distender may with advantage be applied to the inner-fabric layer 4, instead of to the outer-fabric layer 3. Since this inner-fabric layer 4, is commonly of rubberized fabric, it is convenient to secure the form to the rubberized fabric by strips 15 (Figs. 5 and 6) of rubber coated fabric which are applied to the fabric 4 while the rubber coatings both of the said fabric 4 and of the strips 15 are soft, the material

being then vulcanized so that the rubber layers of fabrics 4 and 5 become firmly united.

Instead of providing pockets on one or the other of the layers of fabric of the dress shield, securing strips 16 may be secured to the ends of the form, as shown particularly in Fig. 9, and these strips may then be secured to the fabric of the dress shield, either by stitching or otherwise. As indicated particularly in Fig. 11, these strips 16 may be conveniently of rubber-coated fabric, the strip being doubled around the wire 9 so as to bring the rubber-coated surfaces of the two flaps of the strip together.

In some cases it is desirable to stiffen the dress shield along the arm-pit edge as well as along the lower edge, and in such case a form or distender such as shown in Fig. 10 may be employed. In this figure the distender is designated by numeral 9^b and is provided with two arm-pit sections, 9^c, secured together by a ferrule 9^d.

In some cases one of the flaps of the dress shield is square, or approximately square in outline, instead of being more or less circular in outline, as illustrated, for example, in Fig. 1. In Fig. 12, I show a dress shield having one flap 17 of approximately rectangular outline, the other flap 18, being approximately circular in outline. For the rectangular flap I may employ an approximately rectangular form or distender such as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 12, and shown in elevation in Fig. 14, this distender being designated by the numeral 9^e, and having two U-shaped projections 14 fitting into pockets 15. One or both flaps of the shield may be provided with forms or distenders. In the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2, I have indicated that each flap is provided with a distender, while in the construction shown in Fig. 12 only one flap (in this case the rectangular flap) is provided with a distender. Of course, the other flap in Fig. 12 may be provided with a distender as in Fig. 1.

Preferably, as in all the constructions herein illustrated, the forms or distenders are between the layers of fabric of the flap of the dress shield to which the distender is applied, and so the form or distender never comes in contact with the garments of the wearer.

What I claim is:

1. A dress shield such as described having one or both of its flaps provided with a stiffening member of generally U-shaped contour conforming in general to the outline of the flap but spaced away from the edge thereof, unstiffened material of the shield thereby intervening between the stiffening member and the edge of the shield, and means for holding said stiffening member in place.

2. A dress shield such as described having one or both of its flaps provided with a stiffening member of generally U-shaped contour conforming in general to the outline of the flap but spaced away from the edge thereof, unstiffened material of the shield thereby intervening between the stiffening member and the edge of the shield, and means for holding said member in place at its ends and at one or more intermediate points so as to leave unsecured portions of said member between the ends and said intermediate points.

3. A dress shield such as described having one or both of its flaps provided with a stiffening member of generally U-shaped contour conforming in general to the outline of the flap but spaced away from the

edge thereof, unstiffened material of the shield thereby intervening between the stiffening member and the edge of the shield, and means for holding said stiffening member in place at its ends and at one or more intermediate points, said intermediate fastening means comprising a pocket formed in the material of the shield and a U-shaped projection on said stiffening member arranged to fit into the same.

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

DAVID BASCH.

Witnesses:

E. S. ROSS,
H. M. MARBLE.