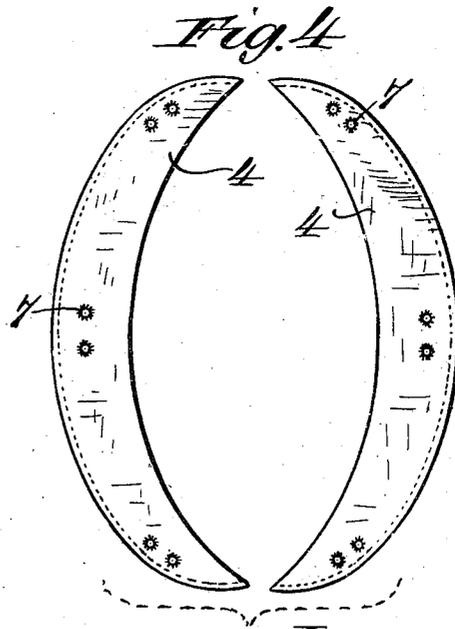
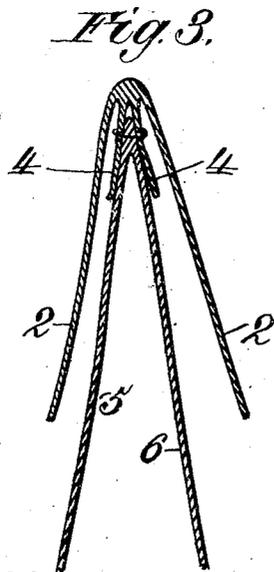
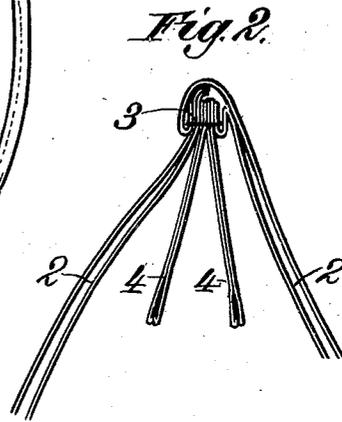
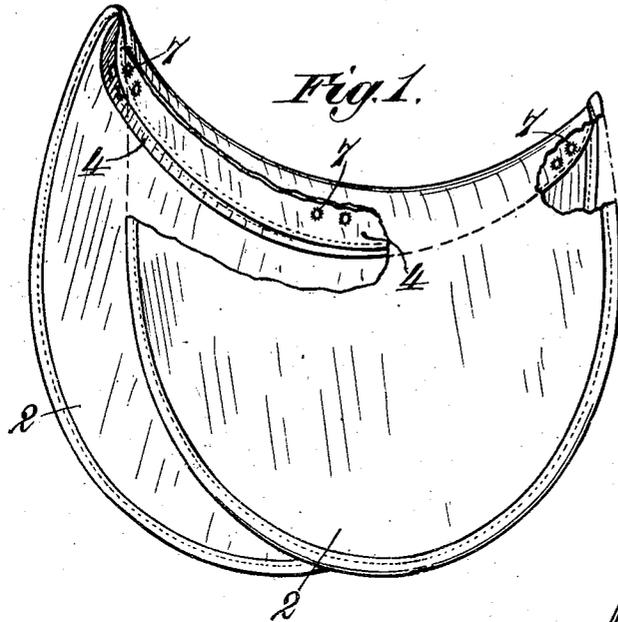


No. 861,908.

PATENTED JULY 30, 1907.

R. SLAYDEN.
DRESS SHIELD.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 26, 1907.



Witnesses.
Robert Sweet,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RENA SLAYDEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DRESS-SHIELD.

No. 861,908.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 30, 1907.

Application filed March 25, 1907. Serial No. 364,359.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RENA SLAYDEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Dress-Shields, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to dress shields, the primary object of the invention being to provide a device of such construction that when fastened in position it can be immovably held or be prevented from tipping or tilting motion with respect to the garment with which it is connected.

Dress shields ordinarily when fastened in position are susceptible to movement bodily with respect to the garment with which they are associated, and this, as is well known, is very objectionable to a user. By virtue of my invention this trouble is wholly eliminated and in a simple, wholly feasible manner.

In shape and general construction the shield may be of the customary kind; that is to say, it may include in its make-up two side sections which are ordinarily of crescent shape, and which may be connected together in any desirable way, for example, by stitching. The shield straddles the garment at the junction of the sleeve and body, and I provide means whereby it may be connected both with the body and the sleeve so as to securely retain it in position against any movement with respect to the garment when thus held. This object I accomplish by two flaps within the shield. The shield may be wholly of cloth or textile fabric, or it may be of composite construction as deemed essential, and the flaps or wings to which I have alluded may in like manner be of any suitable material, for example, some cotton fabric. It will be apparent, therefore, that the invention does not reside in any particular material or shape, but in a certain constructive feature, one advantageous form of embodiment of which is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings to which reference may be had, and wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the shield with a portion thereof removed or broken away; Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the upper portion of the shield showing a manner of uniting the sections thereof together; Fig. 3 is a view somewhat diagrammatic, although in section, illustrative of a mode of associating the shield with a garment; Fig. 4 is a detail view in elevation of the flaps or wings to which I have referred.

Like characters refer to like parts throughout the several figures.

In these figures I have shown the views upon different scales; for example, the scale of Fig. 2 is larger than that of Fig. 3. I have described the latter figure as being somewhat in the nature of a diagram, this having been adopted in view of the fact that I do not show in said Fig. 3 any way of connecting the parts together,

said illustration being intended primarily to show one method of connecting the shield to a garment.

Referring now more particularly to the detail construction shown in the drawings, I would state that the shield includes in its construction, two duplicate or substantially duplicate sections, each of which is designated by 2. From what I have already stated it will be apparent that these two side sections may be of any shape, or made of any suitable material. They are shown as being of crescent form and they may be made from some textile fabric incasing rubber sheeting. I do not deem it necessary to go into a detailed disclosure of the said side sections. I might state, however, that I prefer to unite them by a row of blind stitches as shown at 3; for example, in Fig. 2.

Between the complementary side sections 2 I interpose two duplicate or substantially similar flaps or wings as 4, which as shown clearly in Fig. 2, are of approximately crescent form, their curved upper edges conforming practically to the curvature of the top concaved portion of the shield. These two flaps or wings 4 are connected together and are also connected to the side sections 2, and for this purpose the stitches 3 can be utilized, said stitches as indicated in said Fig. 2 passing through the two flaps or wings 4, in such a way, however, as to leave the outer portions of the two flaps free for attachment to a garment, such as a waist. In this particular use one flap 4, as indicated in Fig. 3, will lie against the inner surface of a sleeve as 5, while the other flap will lie against the body 6 of the garment. I then connect the shield to the garment below the point at which the two flaps 4 straddle the same, and the fastening means may be of any suitable character; for example, one or more safety pins. Or ordinary straight pins may be utilized for connecting the shield to the garment. By virtue of the construction pointed out it will be apparent that when the two flaps are attached to the garment all possibility of the shield moving bodily relatively to the garment is precluded.

I have indicated hereinbefore that the primary feature of the invention is the provision of the two flaps for attaching the shield in place. Another improved feature is means whereby the shield can be put in place without the necessity of stitches, for it is obvious that the latter operation is one that requires time and which under certain conditions is not possible. To obviate the difficulties to which allusion has just been made, I form in the wings 4 perforations, each designated by 7, and which are arranged in pairs. I prefer to surround these perforations with button-hole stitches so called to prevent their walls being torn or I can in lieu thereof provide eyelets, the obvious equivalent of the button-hole stitches to attain the same result. The perforations therefore provide a means with the

aid of one or more pins of connecting the shield to a garment, the perforations for the purpose indicated, on one flap or wing registering with the perforations on the other flap or wing. These wings or flaps are shallower than the side sections so as to avoid bunching or a thick body of material at the arm pits.

The improved dress shield comprises two side sections and each of these in the present case is made in two plies whereby said two side sections and the intermediate attaching flaps can be united together in a novel manner. I prefer to double on themselves the upper portions of one of these side sections 2, for example, the section on the right in Fig. 1. I then place the other side section or the one on the left and the two attaching flaps between said doubled over portions and connect said doubled over portions, the

side section 2 on the left in Fig. 2 and the two flaps together by a line of stitching.

What I claim is:—

A dress shield comprising two side sections, at least one of which is in plies, the upper ends of said plies being doubled on themselves and receiving between them the companion side section, and two attaching flaps shallower than and located between said doubled over portions, said attaching flaps, doubled over portions and said side section which is between said doubled over portions being held together by stitches.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

RENA SLAYDEN.

Witnesses:

MARY S. KENNY,
WARE MAURY LEMMON.