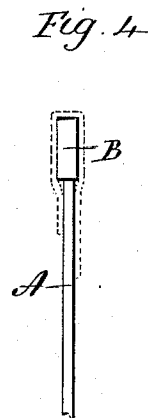
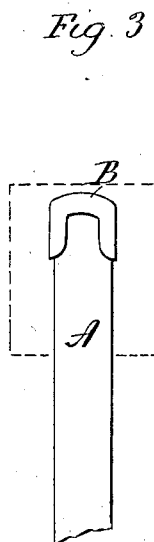
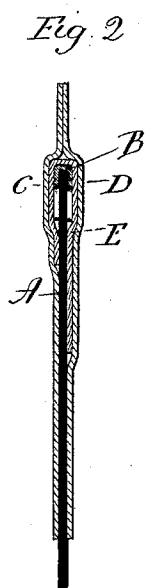
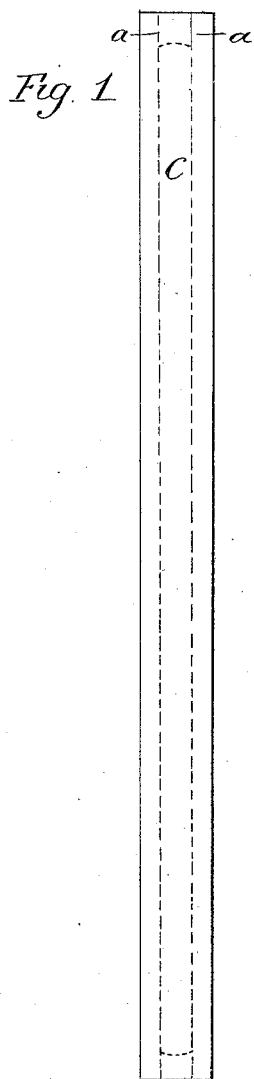


(No Model.)

J. S. CROTTY.
DRESS STAY.

No. 483,835.

Patented Oct. 4, 1892.



Witnesses,
John S. Crotty,
Lillian D. Kelley. By atty.
Paul Symon

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN S. CROTTY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DRESS-STAY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 483,835, dated October 4, 1892.

Application filed July 5, 1892. Serial No. 438,948. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN S. CROTTY, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new Improvement in Dress-Stays; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view of the stay complete; Fig. 2, a longitudinal central section of one end portion of the stay enlarged; Fig. 3, a face view of one of the springs, showing the protector in broken lines; Fig. 4, an edge view of the same.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of stays for dresses and like purposes, in which the stay is composed of a flat metal spring inclosed by a covering, the covering projecting beyond the sides and ends of the stay, so as to form fabric edges by which the stay may be stitched to the garment. The metal springs in this class of stays are usually provided with a metal tip on each end to prevent wear between the ends of the spring and the covering. The covering is cut from two thicknesses of fabric of a width and length greater than the width and length of the spring, and the two parts are placed one upon one side and the other upon the other side of the spring, stitched together by a line of stitches running each side of the wire to form a pocket for the spring. Then the covering is stitched transversely across each end close to the tips of the spring. As the projection at the ends cannot be very great and the covering is so narrow that any tendency of the spring to work longitudinally, bearing, as it must, against the transverse line of stitches, soon forces the transverse threads beyond the stitches out of place and so as to open the pocket, the transverse line of stitches being intended to afford a stop to prevent such longitudinal movement of the wire.

The object of this invention is to form a support within the covering for the tipped stay and which will not be liable to wear or work out the transverse threads in the projecting ends of the covering, and also to avoid

the transverse stitching, which weakens the covering at the ends; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim. 55

The springs A are cut from flat steel or other suitable wire of the required length and are provided at each end with the usual metal tip B. A covering is prepared from two thicknesses of fabric C D of a width and length greater than the width and length of the springs. Over each end of the spring a strip of fabric E is doubled, closed upon the tips, as seen in Fig. 2, and extending down upon opposite sides of the tips and of a width corresponding, substantially, to the width of the covering, broken lines, Figs. 3 and 4, indicating the fabric so doubled over the ends. The covering is then applied, one thickness at each side of the spring and of the doubled fabric over the tips, and then longitudinal lines of stitches *a a*, Fig. 1, are run, one line at each side of the spring. These lines of stitches run through the doubled fabric or protectors E and not only form a longitudinal pocket for the stay, but secure the double protectors within the covering and so as to bear directly upon the ends of the tips. The lines of stitches run through to the ends of the covering, and that part of the covering which projects at each side and the ends serves as the means for attaching the stay to the garment, as usual in this class of stays. 60 65 70 75 80

By introducing the protector doubled over the ends of the stays, and which may be made from fabric or from leather or other suitable material through which the lines of stitches may be conveniently run, the said protectors form a support against the ends of the springs to prevent the longitudinal movement of the springs, and this support, instead of being of a strength equal only to a line of stitches run transversely across the covering at the end of the stay, distributes the strain throughout the length of the doubled protector and upon the longitudinal lines of stitches which are run through the covering. 85 90 95

I do not claim, broadly, a dress-stay consisting of a flat spring having a covering made from two thicknesses, the thicknesses broader and longer than the stay and stitched together to form a pocket between the thicknesses and 100

in which the spring is arranged; nor do I claim broadly, doubling a protector over the ends of the spring within the covering, as such, broadly considered, I am aware is not new; but

5 What I claim is—

The herein-described dress-stay, consisting of the spring A, provided with metal tips B at its ends, a covering composed of two thicknesses, both thicknesses broader and longer
10 than the width and length of the spring, with a protector E, doubled over each end of the spring, the protector being of a width substantially corresponding to the width of the two thicknesses of covering, the two thick-

nesses of covering applied to the respective 15 sides of the spring and its protectors, with longitudinal lines of stitches run through the two thicknesses and through the doubled protectors at each side the spring, substantially as described. 20

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

JOHN S. CROTTY.

Witnesses:

FRED. C. EARLE,

JOHN E. EARLE.