

J. R. DEAN.
 STAY FOR GARMENTS AND THE LIKE.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 26, 1907.

Patented Oct. 20, 1908.

901,426.

FIG. 1.

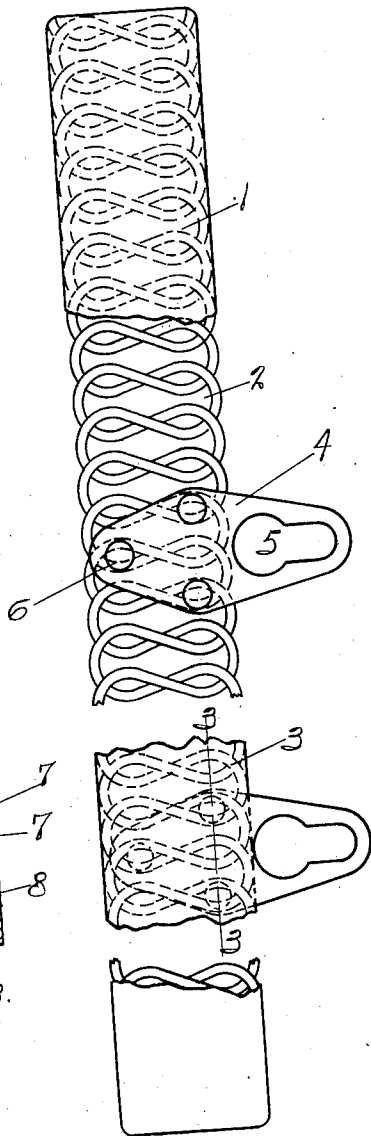


FIG. 2.

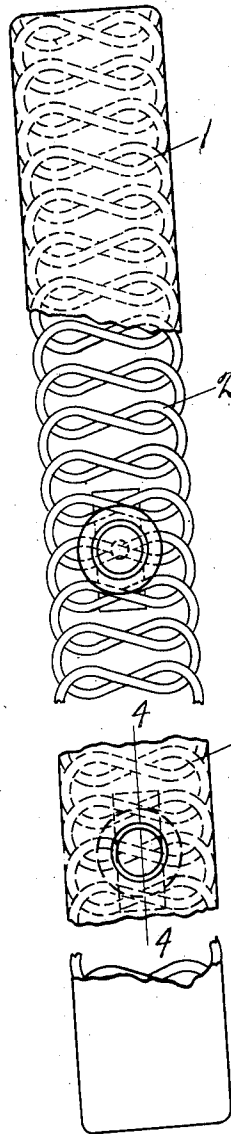


FIG. 3.

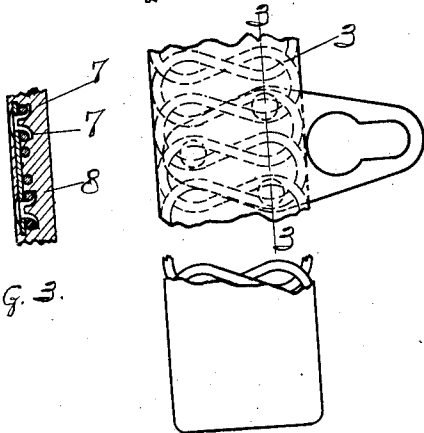
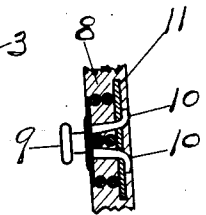


FIG. 4.



Witnesses
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JOHN R. DEAN, OF GIRARD, PENNSYLVANIA.

STAY FOR GARMENTS AND THE LIKE.

No. 901,426.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 30, 1908.

Application filed December 28, 1907. Serial No. 408,153.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN R. DEAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Girard, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Stays for Garments and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stays for garments and the like, and consists in certain improvements in the construction thereof as will be hereinafter fully described and pointed out in the claims.

Stays have heretofore been formed by utilizing spring wire and coiling it so as to form a relatively thin flat spring, this in itself forming the body of the stay. When the stays are to be used where considerable strength is required in an edgewise direction the spring wire formed stays are usually too weak for the purpose. Among these uses in which it is desirable that the stay should have edgewise strength is that in which the stay is provided with fastening devices which interlock with companion fastening devices for fastening the edges of garments. With such a use, if the stay does not have edgewise strength, the garment between the fastening devices is apt to open.

By filling the wire frame work forming the spring wire stay with a plastic material preferably elastic, the stay is given edgewise strength, and this also facilitates securing the fastening devices to the stay.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings as follows:

Figure 1 shows an elevation of the stay with fastening devices secured thereto. Fig. 2 a similar stay with companion fastening devices secured thereto. Fig. 3 a section on the line 3—3 in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 a section on the line 4—4 in Fig. 2.

The parts marked 1 and 3 shows the wire frame work covered and filled with a plastic material.

The part marked 2 shows the spring wire of the frame work with the plastic material removed.

One fastening device is formed of the plate 4 in which is arranged a key hole slot 5, the key hole slot 5 being at one side of the stay. The plate 4 is secured to the stay by means of the split rivets 7, these rivets extending through the plate 4, and having their ends clenched on the wires forming the body of the frame work. The plastic mate-

rial 8, preferably rubber, completely fills the interstices formed by the wire, and also completely covers the wire, so as to form the surface of the stay. It is also preferably thick enough to entirely cover the part of plate 4 over the wire. The companion fastening device is formed by the stud 9 having the prongs 10 extending from it. These prongs are arranged over a wire of the frame work, and passed through a plate 11 and clenched in this as in the fastening device shown in Fig. 1 the fastening of the device is preferably completely covered by the plastic material.

It will be noted that by using the plastic material, the coils forming the frame of the stay are locked so as to prevent longitudinal movement of one coil with relation to the other especially at the edges. This being so the stay is very much strengthened against deflection edgewise. This is particularly true where the frame work is formed of serpentine coils as shown. The plastic material also serves to strengthen the attachment of the fastening devices with the wire frame. It will be noted that the coils of wire are interlocking along one side at the right of each figure, and overlapping at the opposite side. By locking the coils at the left against longitudinal movement relatively to each other, and arranging the strain so as to tend to extend the part of the stay at the right, and to compress the part of the stay at the left, the stay may be stiffened by locking one coil relatively to another at the left. This may be accomplished in various ways. It will be noted that the plastic material accomplishes the locking of the coils at the left as well as at other parts of the stay.

What I claim as new is:

1. A stay for garments and the like comprising a frame thin relatively to its width and formed of spring wire; and a plastic material filling the interstices formed by the wire.
2. A stay for garments and the like comprising a frame thin relatively to its width and formed of spring wire; a plastic material filling the interstices formed by the wire and covering the wire.
3. A stay for garments and the like comprising a frame formed of serpentine coils of wire, the frame being thin relatively to its width; and a plastic material filling the interstices formed by the wire.
4. A stay for garments and the like com-

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prising a frame thin relatively to its width and formed of spring wire; a plastic material filling the interstices formed by the wire; and fastening devices secured to the wire frame.

5 5. A stay for garments and the like comprising a frame thin relatively to its width and formed of spring wire; a plastic material filling the interstices formed by the wire and fastening devices secured to the wire frame and embedded in the plastic material.

10 6. A stay for garments and the like comprising a frame thin relatively to its width and formed of spring wire; a plastic material filling the interstices formed by the wire; a fastening device; and means for securing the fastening device to the wire frame by clenching.

15 7. A stay for garments and the like comprising a frame thin relatively to its width and formed of spring wire; and a plastic material arranged along an edge of the wire and locking the wires at the edge against longitudinal movement relatively to each other.

20 8. A stay for garments and the like com-

prising a frame thin relatively to its width and formed of spring wire; and a plastic material arranged along both edges of the wire and locking the wires at the edge against longitudinal movement relatively to each other.

9. A stay for garments and the like formed of spring wire, and thin relatively to its width; the coils of the wire being interlocked along one edge and means for locking the coils at the opposite edge against longitudinal movement relatively to each other.

10. A stay for garments and the like formed of spring wire, and thin relatively to its width; the coils forming the body of the stay locked against longitudinal movement relatively to each other at least in one direction along the edges thereof.

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

JOHN R. DEAN.

Witnesses:

C. D. HIGBY,
R. LORD.