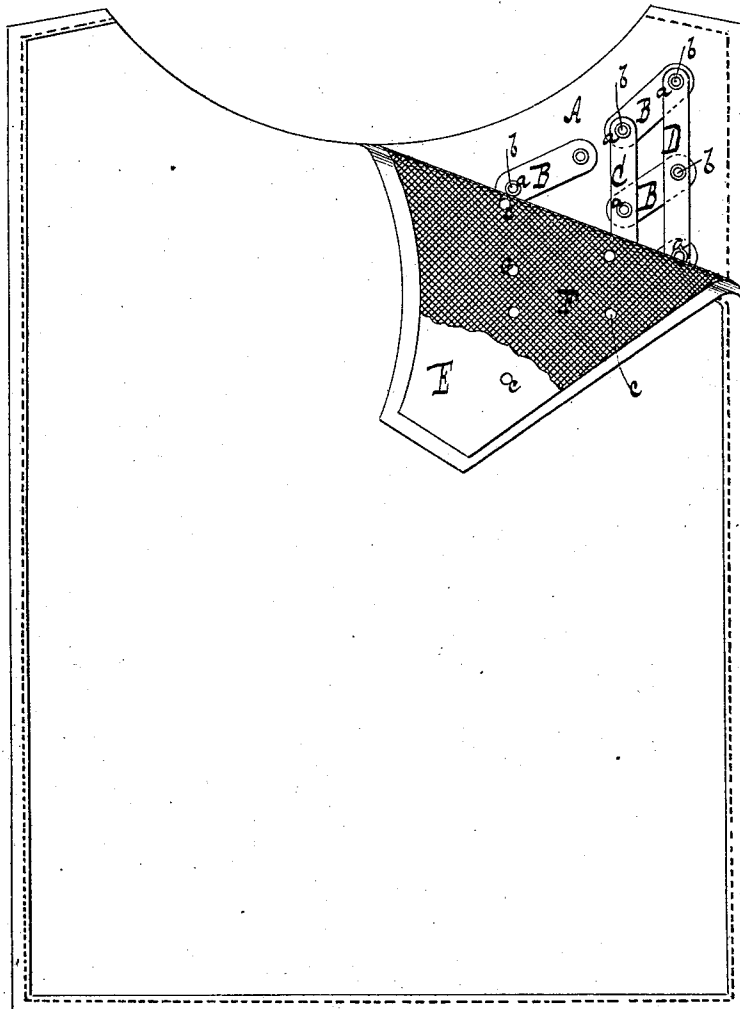


(Model.)

W. WILSON.
Magnetic Body Wear.

No. 237,939.

Patented Feb. 15, 1881.



Witnesses

Otto Skjeldan
William Miller

Inventor.

William Wilson

by Karl Gustav & Hauff

his attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM WILSON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

MAGNETIC BODY-WEAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 237,939, dated February 15, 1881.

Application filed September 22, 1880. (Model.) Patented in England July 1, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM WILSON, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Magnetic Stays, Corsets, Bodices, and other Appliances for Relieving and Curing Various Diseases, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means for imparting to the human body the therapeutic influence of magnetism.

It consists in a novel combination, with an appliance to be worn near the body, of an arrangement of permanent magnets and a fabric impervious to the moist vapors of the body, but perforated to permit the passage of such vapors at certain points only, whereby they are prevented from coming in contact with and rusting the magnets.

In the accompanying drawing is illustrated a breast-protector constructed according to my invention, the view being of the inner side.

The letter A designates the main supporting-fabric, which may be made of any suitable textile fabric, or of leather or other material, if desired. For corsets, breast-protectors, and the like, a textile fabric is preferable; but for shoes or soles leather will be used. This fabric forms the outer part of the garment or other article. To this fabric are secured one or more series of magnetized plates, B, preferably of hardened steel, and for the purpose of more securely supporting these plates and maintaining them in series and at a suitable distance apart I secure their ends to metallic strips C and D, which are also preferably secured to the fabric in any suitable manner. In attaching the magnetic plates to the said strips I use eyelets *a*, which pass through the plates and strips, and also through the fabric A, forming passages *b*, for a purpose which will presently appear.

To the inner face of the fabric A is secured

another fabric, F, of material which is impervious to the moist vapors of the body, but is perforated; as shown at *c*, these perforations coinciding with the passages *b* through the magnetized plates, and the strips C and D and the fabric A. The fabric F is covered by an inner woven lining, E, which need not be perforated, but should permit the passage of the vapors.

The fabric E is placed next the body, and the vapors arising pass through said lining, but cannot pass through the fabric F, except by way of the perforations *c*, which open to the passages *b*, formed by the eyelets, so that the said vapors are thus guided off to the outside of fabric A, and prevented from coming in contact with the magnetic plates B to cause them to rust.

The magnets B, lying near the body, act in the usual manner to stimulate and give tone to the nerves and fibrous tissues.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of the outer perforated fabric, the magnets secured to the inner surface of said fabric, and having perforations coinciding with those of the fabric, and the impervious fabric F, arranged to cover the magnets, and having perforations coinciding with those of the magnets and outer fabric, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with the outer supporting perforated fabric, the perforated impervious fabric F, and the perforated magnets B, of the strips C and D, perforated to coincide with said magnets and outer fabrics, and secured thereto by eyelets, substantially as described.

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

WM. WILSON. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,

E. F. KASTENHUBER.