Sheet 1.
2 Sheets.

W. E. Lockwood.

Shirt Bosom.

No. 46,567. Patented Feb. 28, 1865.

Fig. 1.

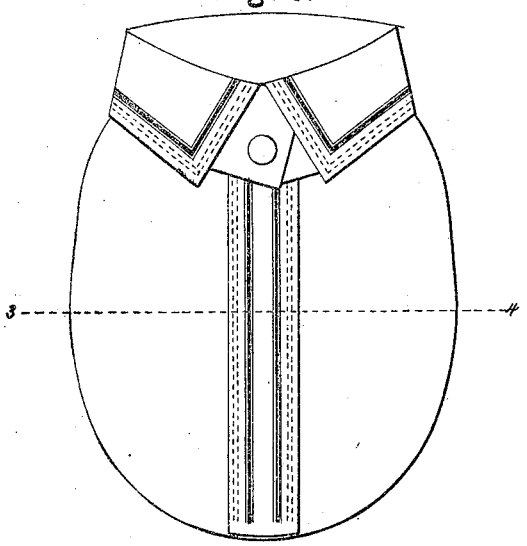


Fig. 2.

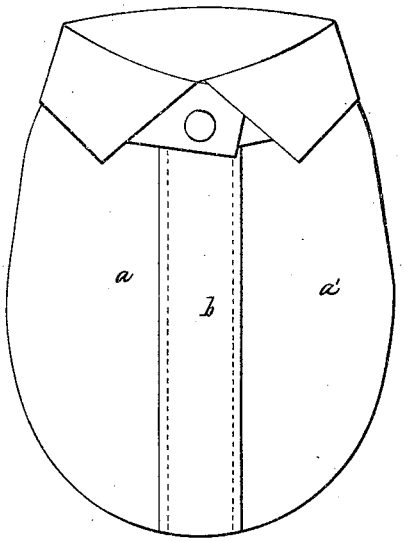


Fig. 3.

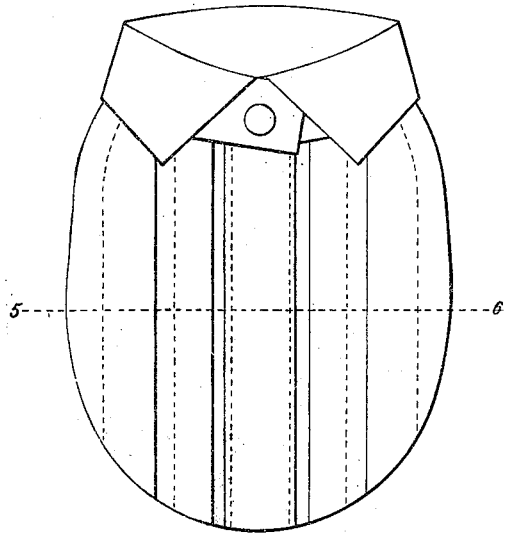
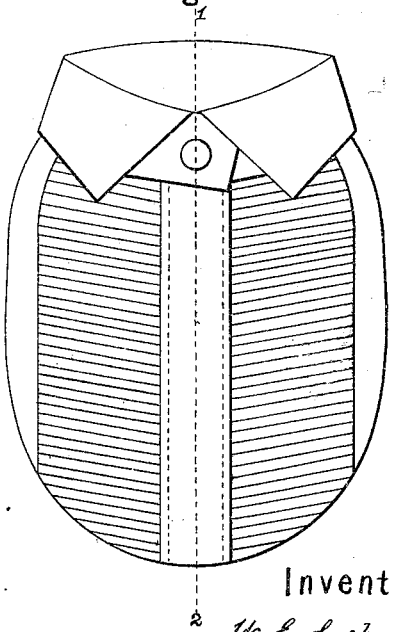


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

Wm. Albert Steel.
H. G. Delaney.

Inventor.

W. E. Lockwood
by his Attorney
Henry Howson

W. E. Lockwood.

Shirt Bosom.

No. 46,567. Patented Feb. 28, 1865

Fig. 5.

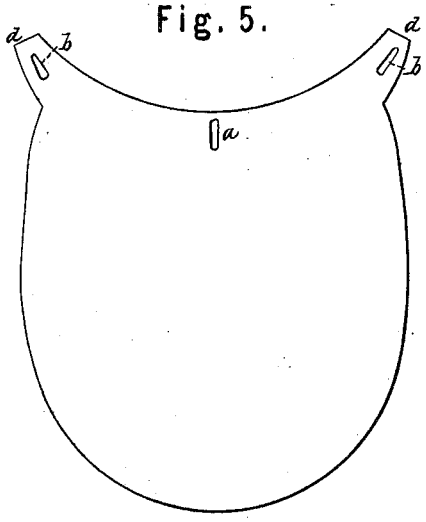


Fig. 6.

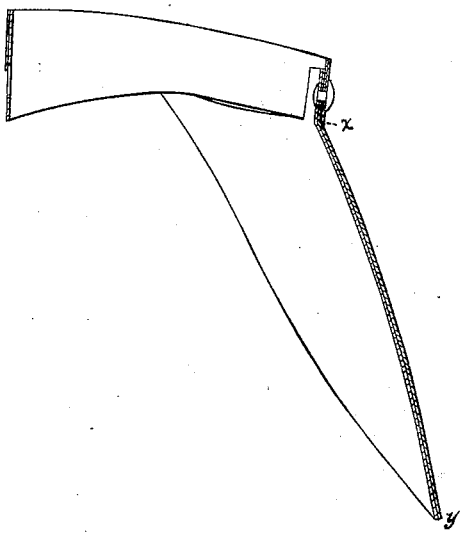


Fig. 7.

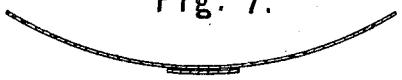


Fig. 8.

Witnesses.

Wm. Albert Steel.
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by his Attorney
Henry Howson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. LOCKWOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER SHIRT-BOSOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **46,567**, dated February 28, 1

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. LOCKWOOD, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Shirt-Bosoms; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and accurate description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention consists of a shirt-bosom made of one or more pieces of paper, or paper and cloth combined, and made convex in front and concave at the rear by pressing, molding, or otherwise, so that it will be much stronger and less liable to crease or crumple, and at the same time will fit more snugly to the person than if it were flat.

In order to enable others to make my invention, I will now proceed to describe the manner of carrying it into effect.

On reference to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 are front views of my improved shirt-bosom; Fig. 5, a front view of the bosom detached from the collar; Fig. 6, a vertical section of the bosom and collar on the line 1 2, Fig. 4; Fig. 7, a sectional plan on the line 3 4, Fig. 1; and Fig. 8, a sectional plan on the line 5 6, Fig. 3.

The material used in the construction of my improved shirt-bosom may be either stiff white paper, or paper and muslin combined, In either case the surface should be properly polished or enameled by calendering or burnishing, as described in the patent of Walter Hunt, July 25, 1854, so that the surface may be an imitation of that of starched linen.

The bosom may be made in one piece, and cut to the form or approximating to the form represented in Fig. 5; or it may be made of two pieces, *a* and *a'*, connected together by a strip, *b*, which is cemented to both pieces; or the bosom may be made of several pieces so folded, arranged, and cemented together as to form the vertical plaits represented in Fig. 3, or horizontal plaits, as shown in Fig. 4.

The bosom, whether cut out from one piece or composed of a number of pieces, is in a flat state in the first instance, and could not be used without inconvenience to the wearer, and without becoming crumpled and unsightly in front. I therefore press it between dies or otherwise so form it that it shall be concave at the back and convex in front.

Thus, when cut transversely, as through the line 3 4, Fig. 1, the severed edge will represent the arc of a circle or an equivalent curve. In like manner the severed edge of the bosom, cut vertically through the line 1 2, Fig. 4, will be curved outward from *a* to *y*, Fig. 6.

After the paper bosom has been thus formed it is much stronger and has a greater tendency to retain its shape than if it remained in a flat state. When pressed in front it may yield, but will, on the removal of the pressure, recover its shape, and all tendency to become wrinkled or crumpled will be obviated, in addition to which the bosom is of the best shape for fitting snugly beneath the vest of the wearer.

In the present instance the bosom is provided with three button-holes, *a* and *d d*, Fig. 5, so that it can be attached to buttons appropriately situated on the shirt-band, the button to which the collar is fastened passing through the hole *a*.

It will be evident that it is immaterial whether the bosom be made of paper alone, or paper combined with and strengthened by muslin, inasmuch as the treatment of both materials must be the same, the use of both materials being now common in the art.

The bosom may be ornamented in a variety of ways. It may be printed, for instance, as shown in Fig. 1, to suit the pattern of the collar, or a variety of devices to imitate ornamental fabrics may be printed on the outer surface of the bosom; or it may be embossed or perforated or be interlaced with strips of colored fabric, as described in my patent of April 26, 1860, and the surface may be coated with a transparent varnish of bleached shellac, as described in the aforesaid patent of Walter Hunt.

I am aware that a paper bosom has been heretofore made, the bosom being composed of two flaps, which, being of the same piece as the collar, have a lateral bend but no vertical bend or convexity rendered permanent by molding or pressing.

I wish it to be understood that I do not

claim a shirt-bosom made of paper; nor do I claim the forming or shaping of paper articles of wearing-apparel, as that is alluded to in the said patent of Hunt; but

I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

As a new article of manufacture, a shirt-bosom made of one or more pieces of paper, or paper and cloth, when made convex in front and concave at the back, for the purpose specified.

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

WILLIAM E. LOCKWOOD.

Witnesses:

HENRY HOWSON,

JOHN WHITE.