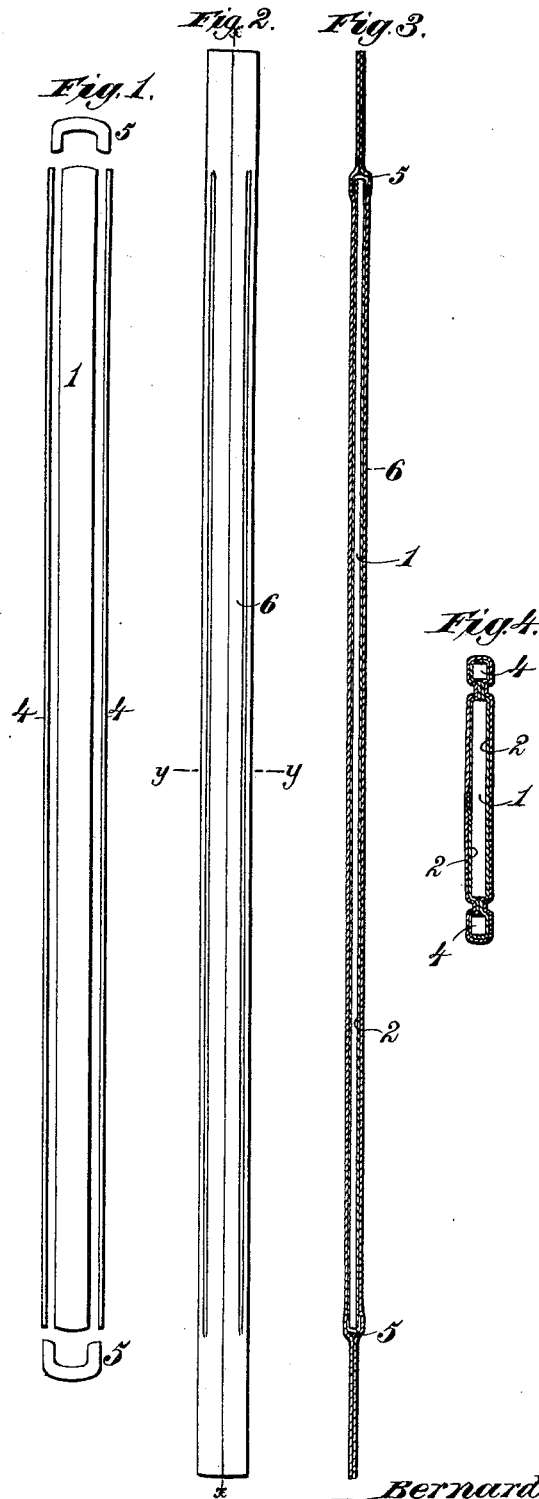


(No Model.)

B. MOSCHCOWITZ.
STAY FOR GARMENTS.

No. 386,714.

Patented July 24, 1888.



Witnesses.
Robert Swatt.
Geo. W. Rea.

Inventor:
Bernard Moschcowitz.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BERNARD MOSCHCOWITZ, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

STAY FOR GARMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,714, dated July 24, 1888.

Application filed October 23, 1886. Serial No. 217,052. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BERNARD MOSCHCOWITZ, 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 Stays for Garments, of which the following is a specification.

Heretofore stays for corsets, dresses, and underwear have been made by various methods, among which may be mentioned a stay having its ends protected by metallic caps, the body of the stay being covered with a fabric, leaving the end caps exposed. These exposed caps are injurious to the material of the dress, corset, or underwear, and, besides, are liable to become detached, thereby exposing the sharp ends of the steel, which cut the material of the garment.

The objects of my invention are to avoid the above objections and provide a novel, efficient, and very durable stay for garments which can be applied to various garments without providing the latter with pockets, which I accomplish in the manner and by the means hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a stay embodying my invention, omitting the external casing of textile material; Fig. 2, a similar view showing the external casing applied to the covered and capped steel shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a longitudinal sectional view on the line *xx*, Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a transverse sectional view on the line *yy*, Fig. 2.

In order to enable those skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will now describe the manner of making the same, referring to the drawings.

The numeral 1 indicates a steel or similar metallic stay, and 2 a covering of paper applied thereto and completely enveloping the stay, said paper covering consisting of a strip sufficiently wide to be folded around the stay and have its edges overlap along the longitudinal center of the stay. The paper covering at each side incloses a thin wire or fine cord, constituting cores 4, which extend along the stay its entire length. The paper prior to its application is furnished with an adhesive cement, and after the paper has been folded around the stay the latter is passed between steel cylinders

under powerful pressure, the cylinders having annular ridges, whereby the paper is pressed and compacted tightly upon the steel stay, and the cores 4 at the edges are immovably and firmly fixed in place, so that neither the stay nor the cores can move in any direction independent of the paper covering. The cylinders at the same time press together those portions of the paper covering which are between the cores and the edges of the stay, thereby forming at each side a longitudinal groove running the entire length of the stay between the cores and the edges of the steel, thus producing a very compact stay with grooved margins at each side between the cores and the steel that perfectly accomplish the designed purpose, which is to avoid the necessity of providing or sewing stay-pockets on dresses, corsets, and underwear to receive removable and replaceable stays. The paper-covered steel is now furnished with a metallic cap, 5, at each end, which caps have rounded outer edges, and are subsequently covered and retained in position by the textile casing. The steel having been covered by the paper strips and provided with metallic end caps, which latter may be fixed by pressure through the medium of mechanical devices, is finally incased by a strip of textile fabric, 6—such as satin, cambric, or satine—which strip is folded around the paper-covered steel with its edges meeting or overlapping along the longitudinal center of the stay. The strip of textile fabric is sufficiently long to project beyond the stay, which can subsequently be turned inward upon the body of the stay to thereby confine the metal caps in place and conceal or protect them, so that they cannot become detached or injure the material composing the dress, corset, or other garment.

The stay being cased with textile material, as explained, is finally passed between the steel cylinders, before explained, whereby the longitudinal grooves are formed in the same manner that they are formed in the paper covering to the steel.

The stay thus constructed is provided with a cored edging along each side, separated from the steel by portions pressed into longitudinal grooves, through which pass the threads for sewing the margins of the stay to a dress, corset, or other article, the edges being overstitched upon the marginal cores, the stitching being

rendered very durable by the presence of the
fine wires or cords constituting the cores, which
latter preserve the entire marginal edges some-
what stiff and prevent the stitches from break-
5 ing away from the edge by distributing the
wearing strain evenly along the entire mar-
gin. The longitudinal pressed grooves not
only serve to provide narrow spaces between
the cores and the steel for the passage of the
10 stitches, but also stiffen and strengthen the
stay and contribute to its wearing power or
durability by distributing evenly along the
length of the marginal edges the wearing strain
of the stay.
15 Having thus described my invention, what I
claim is—

A garment-stay consisting of a paper-cov-
ered steel and metallic end caps entirely in-
cased by a strip of textile material, both the
paper and the textile margins at the sides of 20
the stay having internal cores, and each mar-
gin longitudinally grooved between its core
and the edge of the steel, substantially as and
for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my sig- 25
nature in presence of two witnesses.

BERNARD MOSCHCOWITZ.

Witnesses:

CHARLES D. MCCARTHY,
HENRY HAAS.