

T. S. Gilbert, Corset.

No. 93,528.

Patented Aug. 10. 1869.

FIG. 1.

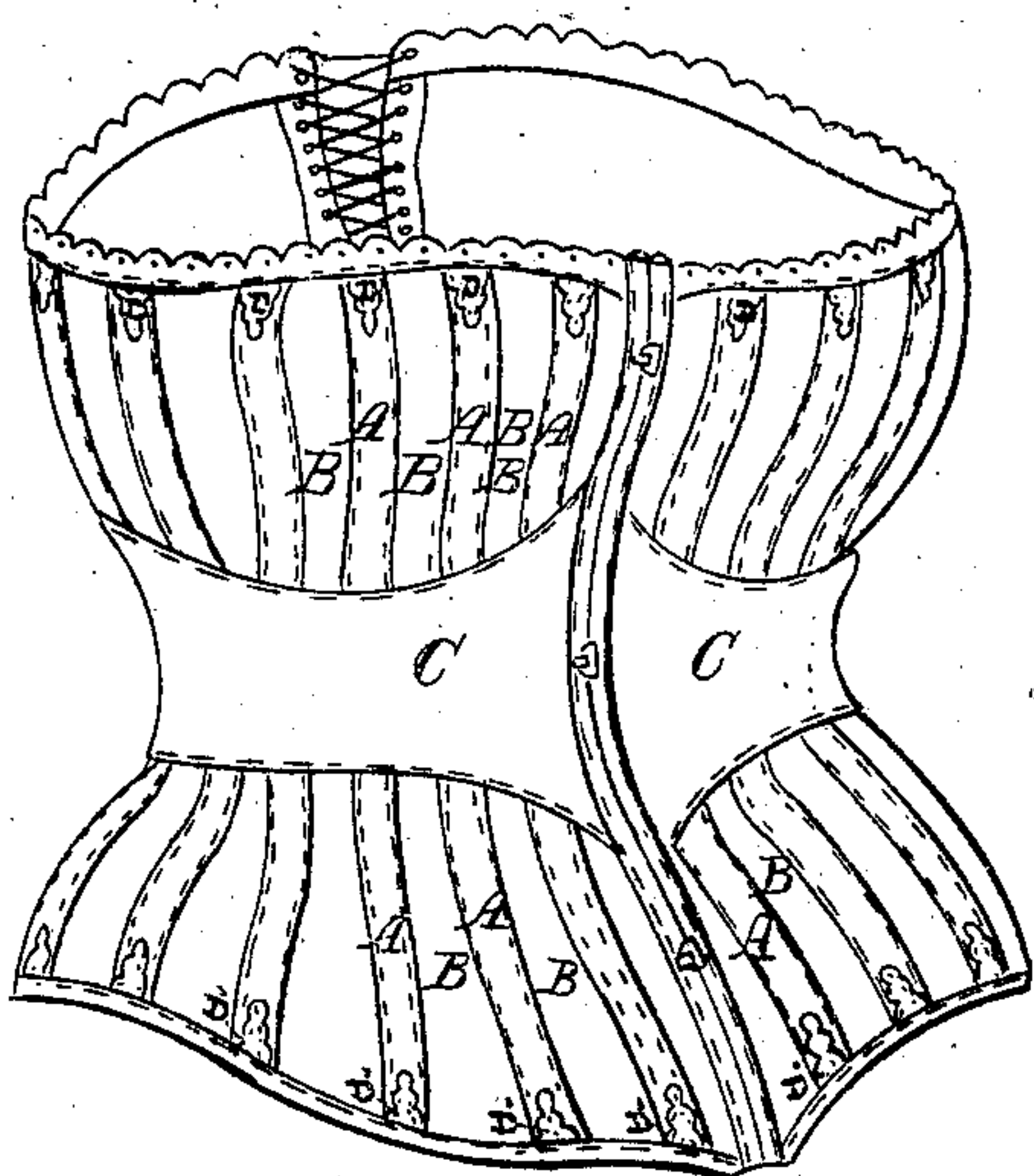


FIG. 2.

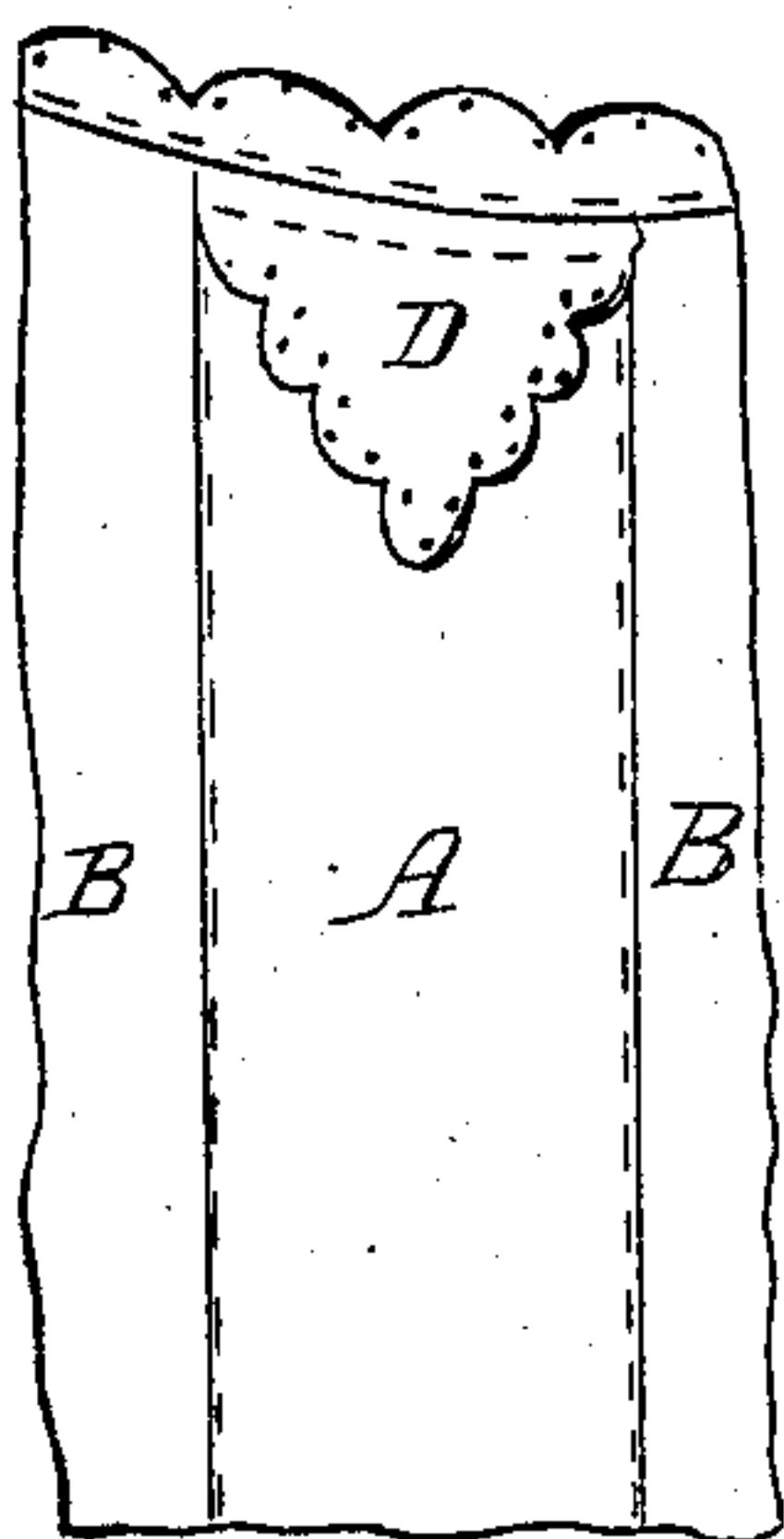


FIG. 3.

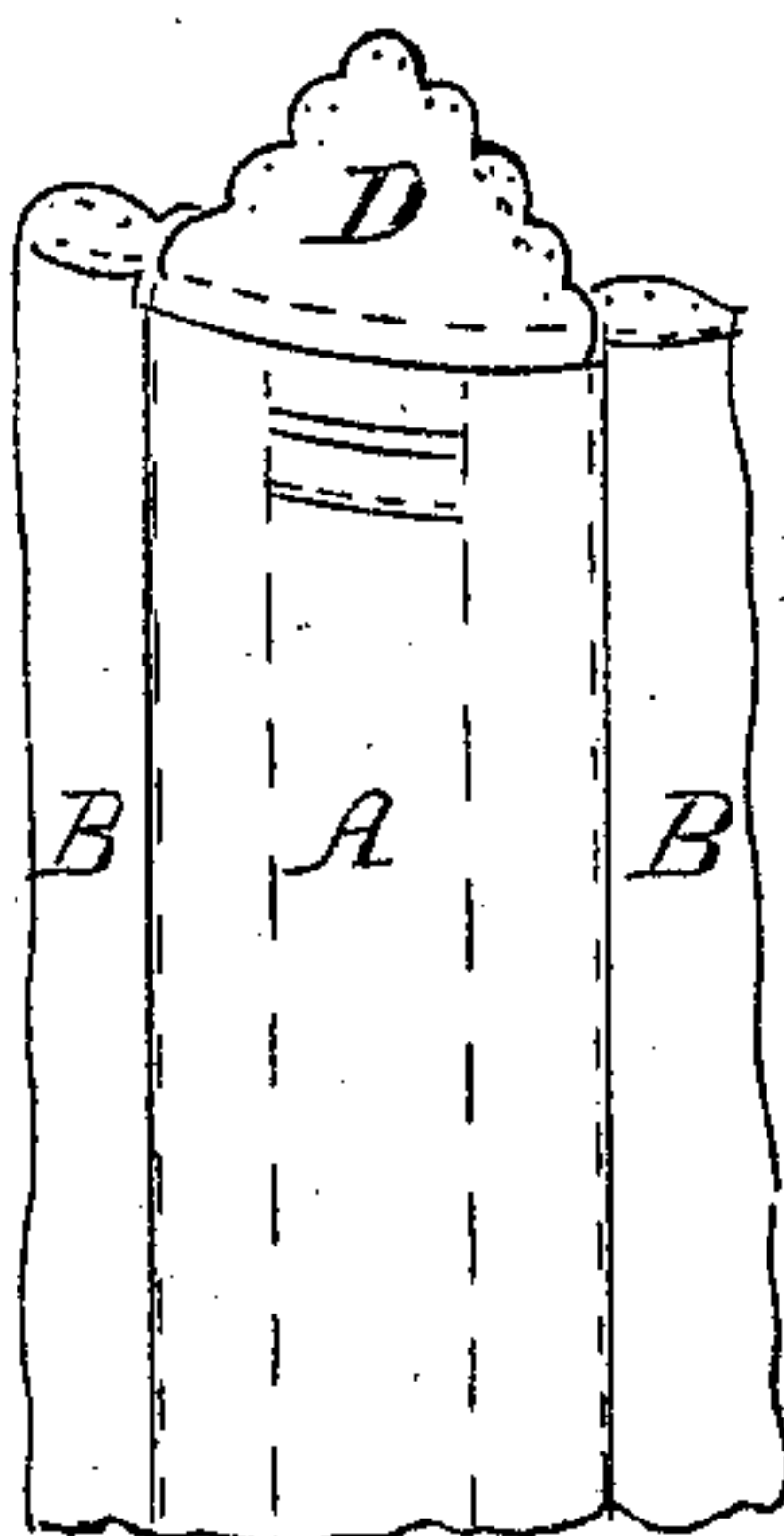


FIG. 4.

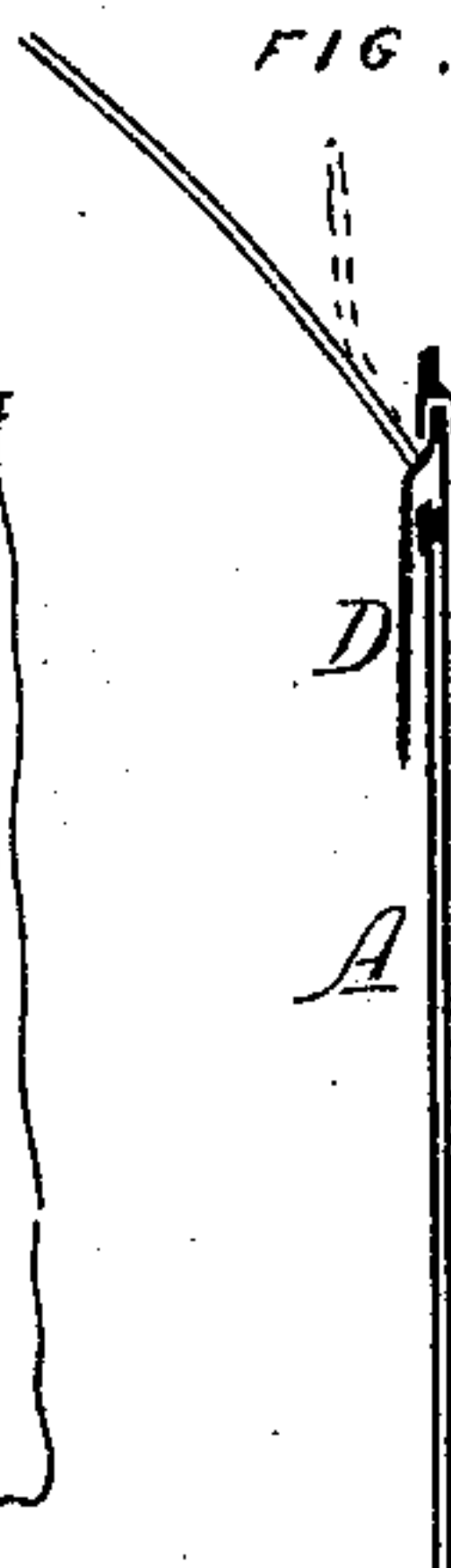


FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS S. GILBERT, OF BIRMINGHAM, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
HIMSELF AND GEORGE F. BUSHNELL, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORSETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 93,528, dated August 10, 1869.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS S. GILBERT, of Birmingham, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Corsets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in Figure 1, a full view of my improved corset; in Figs. 2 and 3, two views of the tape, showing the flap which covers the end of the spring in its two different positions; in Fig. 4, a longitudinal section of the tape, in which the spring, as shown in blue, is represented as being removed; in Fig. 5, a cross-section of the said tape, showing its peculiar construction; and in Fig. 6, the manner of stitching the gores and tapes together.

Similar letters of reference, when they occur in the separate views, indicate like parts.

My invention relates to an improvement in the construction of what is generally known as a "glove-fitting corset;" and consists in forming the said corset of a series of gores or pieces placed between tapes woven for the reception of the spring or bone, the said gores being made of the proper form to give to the corset the requisite shape, in order that it may fit neatly the bust or figure of the person wearing the same.

The object of my invention is to avoid the expense connected with making corsets of this kind which are now in use, which are made from three entire pieces—the upper portion, the zone, and the lower portion—all of which pieces, in cutting, (in order to get the proper shape,) necessitate the waste of a large amount of cloth. This is accomplished by my improvement by making the upper and lower portions of the corset of small gored pieces, which may be cut without waste, placing these pieces between tapes woven in a peculiar way for their reception, as well as for the reception of the spring or bone, and in this way making a corset as neat in form as any now used, and producing it with much less expense.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my improvement, I will proceed to describe the construction of the same.

The tape A, which forms a very essential part of my corset, is first produced. This tape is woven in the form as shown in Fig. 5. The edges are made double, as is also the center. The tape woven in this way is used by placing the edge of one of the gores B between the double edge of the tape, as shown in Fig. 6, which is then stitched through both tapes and gore, thus giving the same finish upon both sides. In this way one of the gores is placed between the double edge upon each side of the tapes. The center is left double for the reception of the spring or bone.

I am aware that the same form of tape as shown in the drawing may be produced by placing two pieces of tape or cloth of the required width together, and holding them with two rows of stitching, thus forming a piece which is, in reality, the same as the tape above described. The woven tape, however, will be much better, cheaper, and will be that generally used.

The upper portion of my corset is formed by placing between a given number of these tapes (which number must be governed by the number of springs used) the required number of gores or pieces, the size and shape of these pieces being governed, respectively, by the number of tapes used, and by the size of the corset. The lower portion is formed in a similar manner by placing a series of gores, cut of the proper shape, between the said tapes. When the two parts are thus completed, the lower edge of the upper portion and the upper edge of the lower portion are stitched into a zone or band, C, which extends across the entire width of the corset. This zone or band is also woven with a double edge and with shirrs or openings for the reception of the spring or bone similar to those formed in the tapes, except that in the zone they run in the opposite direction, or across the said zone, to correspond with the openings in the tapes after the parts of the corset have been placed together. This is to allow the spring or bone to pass through the upper and lower portions, or from top to bottom of the corset.

Upon the upper and lower portions of the corset, and arranged to fold down upon each tape at the extremity of the spring or bone, points or flaps D and D' are placed. These

flaps are made from some thick material, and their object is to protect the ends of the springs or bones, and prevent them from wearing through the cloth. The flaps D upon the upper portion are arranged not only to protect the end of the spring, but also to allow of its being taken out or removed from the tape in which it is held. This is done by providing the tape with a small opening at the upper end of the spring. Through this opening, after raising the flap D, the said spring may be inserted or removed, as shown in Fig. 4. By this means all the springs in the corset may be removed from the opening in the tapes without ripping or cutting the cloth when it is necessary to laundry the said corset.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A corset formed of a series of tapes provided with pockets for stays connected together with gore-pieces, substantially as described.

2. In combination therewith, a zone provided with vertical pockets for the reception of the corset-stays, substantially as described.

THOMAS S. GILBERT.

Witnesses:

RUFUS H. SANFORD,
FRANK PRESCOTT.