

(Model.)

W. A. NETTLETON.

Corset.

No. 235,697.

Patented Dec. 21, 1880.

Fig. 1.

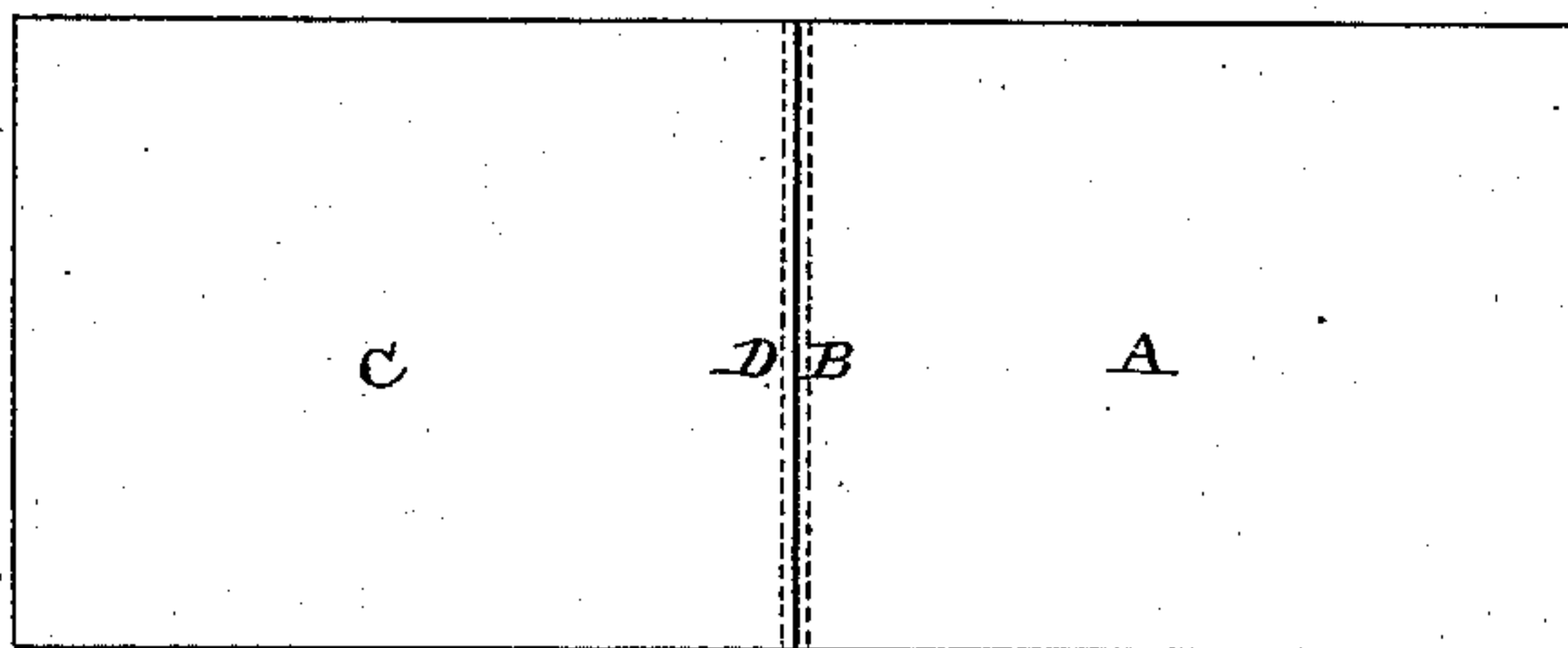


Fig. 2.

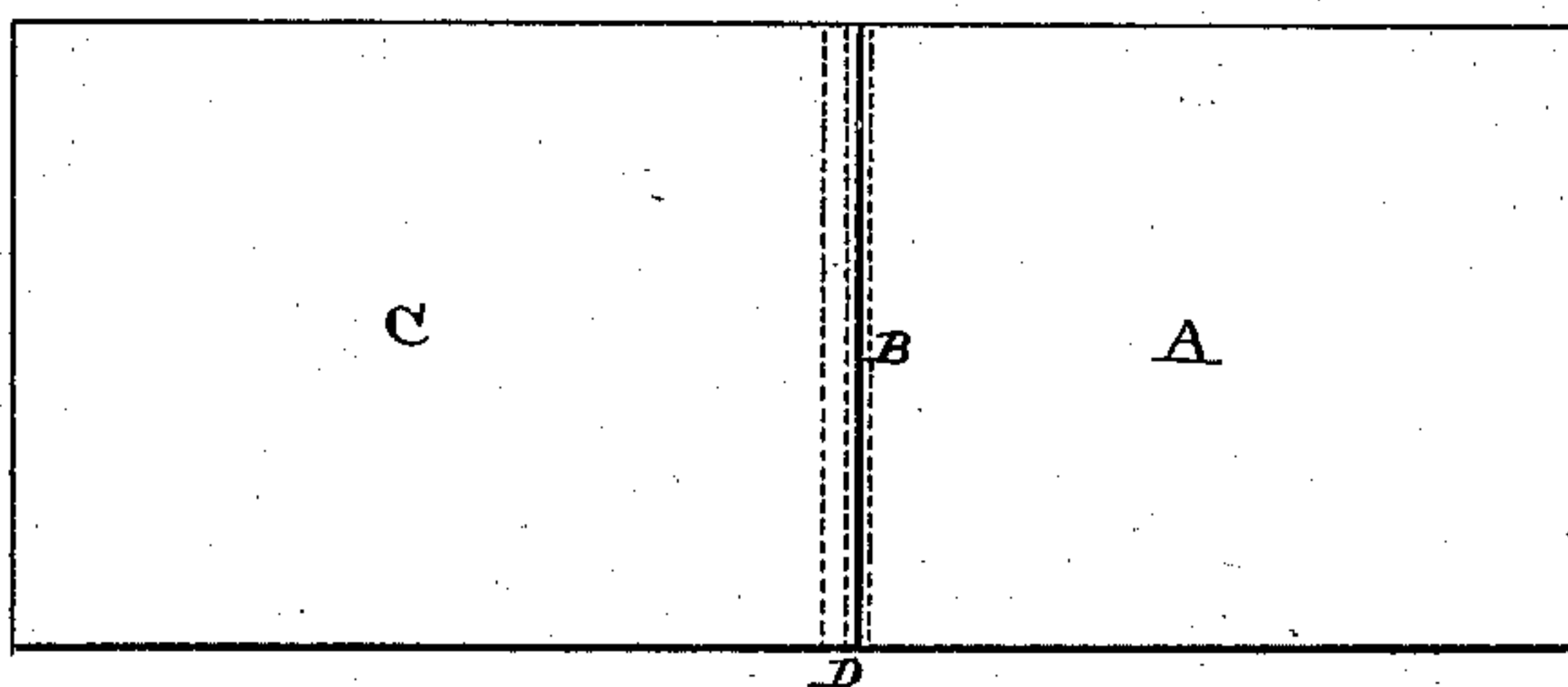


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



WITNESSES.

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CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 235,697, dated December 21, 1880.

Application filed May 24, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. NETTLETON, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corsets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in corsets; and it consists in making a row of stitches down the corset at a suitable distance from the edge of one of the parts where the seam is to be formed, which row of stitches serves as a regulator to indicate the amount of lap or folding over of the edges of the parts that are to be joined together, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of this invention is to provide a guiding-seam by means of which the corsets will always be made of the same size and of the same shape as the model, and whereby the corset can be made stronger than has heretofore been done.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, showing the re-enforcing seam; and Figs. 3 and 4 are edge views or sections of Figs. 1 and 2.

At a suitable distance from the edge of the piece A of the corset there is made a row of stitches, B, which row serves as a regulator or guide, so as to show to what extent the double or turned-in edges of the piece C are to overlap the edges of the piece A. The edges of the piece C are turned inward, and then the edges of the piece A are inserted between these turned-in edges up to the row of stitches B. This row of stitches should be just visible along the overlapping edges of the part C, and serve as a guide, so as to show where to run the seam D, which unites the parts A and C together.

Where it is desired to make the corset strong and durable, a re-enforcing seam may be run down parallel with the seam D, and thus the parts A and C will be united by a double row of stitches. If so desired, in ad-

dition to the two rows of stitching here shown for uniting the two parts of the corset A C together, the usual stop-seam I, heretofore used to prevent too much lapping, may also be employed.

Stitched corsets having a vertical cut, when made of two thicknesses of material, are put together by inserting both edges of one side of each section between the two edges of the next section and stitching all together, the "stop-seam" or "take-up" row having been previously stitched down the side of the last-named section, near the edge and parallel with it, to prevent too much lap. This stop-seam does not prevent a too small lap, or a lap varying in width. If the lap is too small, the slight variation repeated in all of the laps changes the size of the corset. If the lap should happen to be very small, the first strain opens the seam by pulling the stitches out at the edge. If the lap is sometimes more and sometimes less, as is nearly always the case, the shape of the corset is injured. All these difficulties are obviated by the regulator-seam placed on the opposite edge at the point of joining. By lapping the sections over so as to leave this regulator-seam just in sight, the seam is made strong, the size exact, and the shape true to pattern, and this seam further remains a visible proof that the make-up of the corset is correct.

The weakest part of the corset is its seams. By the old method corsets could not be successfully double-stitched, because it was not certain, on account of the irregularity of the lap, that the second row of stitches would take hold of both sections unless it followed very near or in the track of the first row, which, by cutting the cloth, would weaken rather than strengthen it.

By the use of the regulator-seam B, I am able to introduce a re-enforcing seam with a certainty of always striking both sections, thus more than doubling the strength and durability of the weakest part of the corset.

The regulator-seam may be used in connection with the stop-seam I, or substituted for it, and may be used with or without the re-enforcing seam.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

In a sectional corset, a regulator-seam or guide-line of stitches, B, arranged near the edge of the section or sections, inserted between or overlapped by adjoining sections; 5 substantially as described and shown, whereby the amount of lap is indicated and controlled and a permanent and visible proof furnished of the correctness of the work in the manufacture of the corset, as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I do have hereunto set my hand this 13th day of May, 1880.

WM. A. NETTLETON.

Witnesses:

A. D. RITCHIE,
W. L. FLYNN.