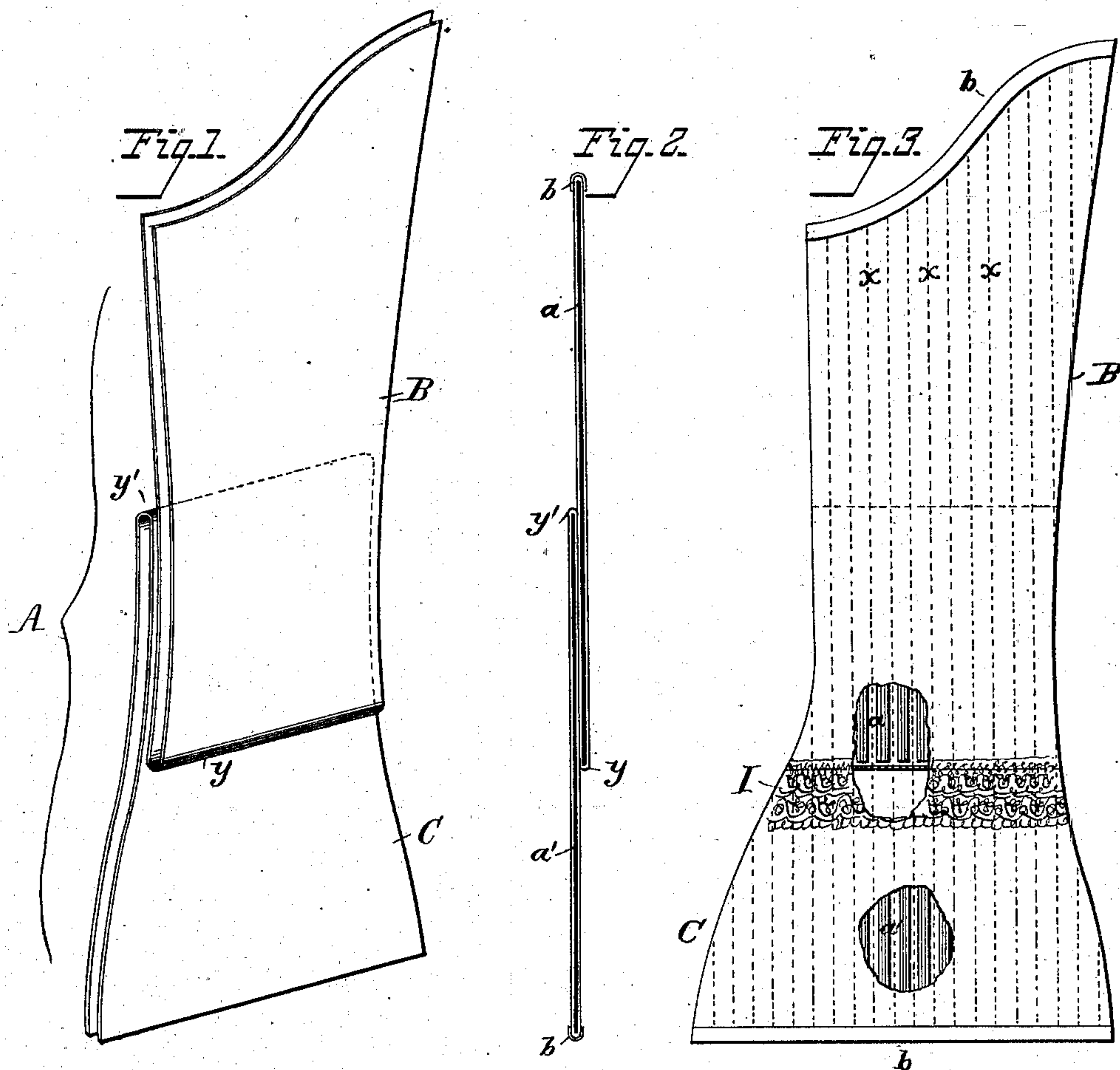


(Model.)

T. P. TAYLOR.  
Corset.

No. 239,884.

Patented April 5, 1881.



Attest:  
*Gustave A. Cooper*  
*A. H. Mannmann.*

*T. P. Taylor*  
By his attorney  
*Charles E. Foster*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS P. TAYLOR, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

## CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 239,884, dated April 5, 1881.

Application filed February 21, 1881. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS P. TAYLOR, of Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Connecticut, have invented an Improvement in Corsets, of which the following is the specification.

My invention relates to that class of corsets in which short bones are utilized in supporting the corset for its entire height by extending such bones from each end and causing them to overlap at the center; and my invention consists in the mode hereinafter described of constructing the corset so as to facilitate its manufacture and increase its efficiency.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view, illustrating the manner of making the pieces composing the boned section of the corset. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through one of said corset-sections as completed, and Fig. 3 is a side view of one of said sections.

As in other corsets of this kind, the bones  $a$   $a'$  are shorter than the length of the corset, extending from each edge thereof, and overlapping for a portion of their length, so that the corset is double-boned at the waist portion. This feature broadly does not constitute any portion of my present invention.

To form the receptacles for the two series of bones, and at the same time impart greater durability to the waist portion, I make each section A of two separate pieces of fabric, B C, each of which is folded centrally upon itself, and the doubled portions overlapped, as shown in Fig. 1. While thus arranged the section is stitched by longitudinal rows of stitches  $x$ , as shown in Fig. 3, thereby forming at one operation two series of pockets and connecting the two separate pieces B C firmly together.

The upper pockets are formed between the corresponding portions of the piece B, the fold  $y$  of which closes the lower end of each pocket, and the lower pockets are formed between the corresponding portions of the piece C, the fold

$y'$  of which closes the upper ends of these pockets. The bones  $a$  are inserted in the upper pockets from the top, and the bones  $a'$  in the lower pockets from the bottom, and both series of pockets are then closed by the application of the edge-binding  $b$ .

By this construction the corset with its double series of overlapping pockets is easily made, while two thicknesses of material are interposed between the overlying portions of the bones, imparting greater stiffness at this point and preventing the bones from being bent abruptly.

As the edge presented by the overlapping portion B at the line  $y$  is unsightly, I conceal it by a strip of lace, I, Fig. 3, which, while covering the edge, also ornaments the corset.

I do not here claim, broadly, the formation of parallel pockets extending from the edges and overlapping at the inner portions, as this is claimed in my application filed November 17, 1880; nor do I claim, broadly, a corset-section in which the bones in one portion overlap those of the other. I am also aware that the overlapped sections have been closed at the inner edge by folding and stitching the edges of two pieces together; but

I claim—

In a corset having a series of pockets extending from its opposite edges, the separate pieces B C, each folded centrally upon itself, to make closed edges  $y$   $y'$ , overlapped at the folded portions, and sewed together by longitudinal rows of stitches  $x$ , all as set forth.

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

THOMAS P. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

GEO. D. SHELTON,  
E. YOUMANS.