

(Model.)

A. B. CURTIS.
Corset.

No. 243,519.

Patented June 28, 1881.

fig. 1

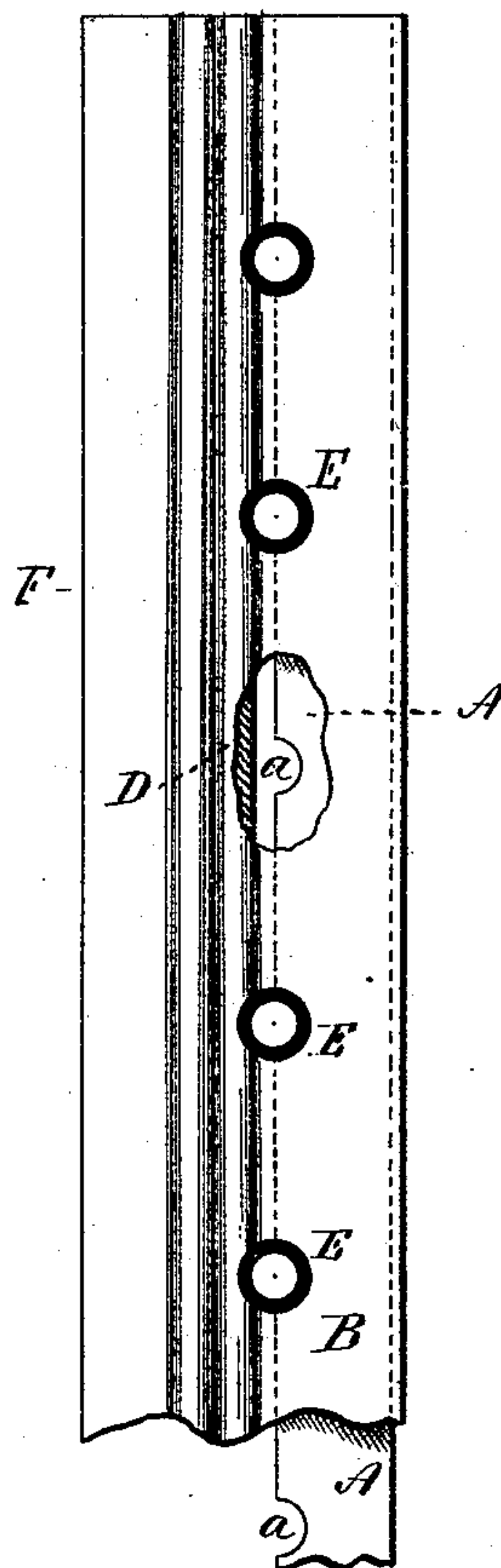
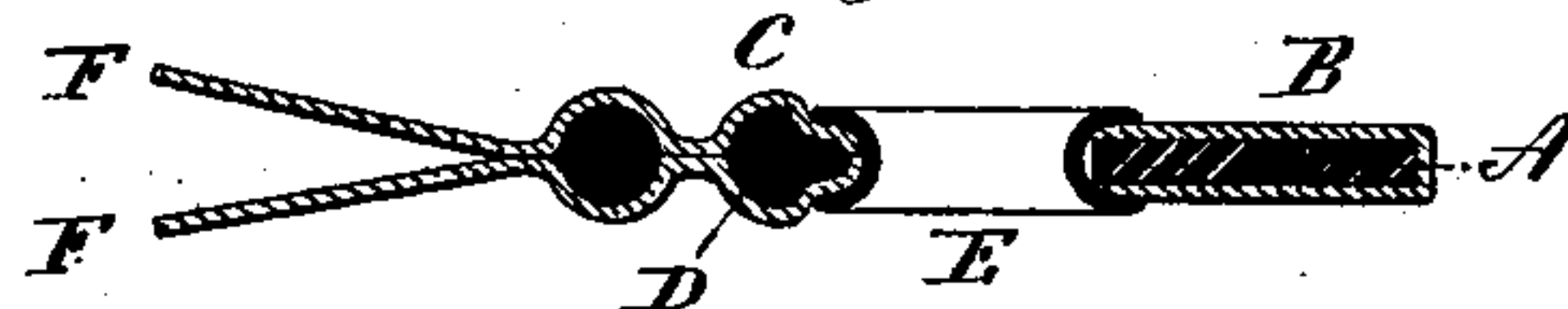


fig. 2



Witnesses,

J. H. Channing
L. D. Rogers

Augustine B. Curtis
Inventor
By *att'y*
John F. Earle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTINE B. CURTIS, OF BIRMINGHAM, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
LEOPOLD KRAUS, OF SAME PLACE.

CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 243,519, dated June 28, 1881.

Application filed April 30, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTINE B. CURTIS, of Birmingham, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new
5 Improvement in Corsets; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and
10 which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a face view; Fig. 2, a transverse section enlarged.

This invention relates to an improvement in
15 the backs of corsets—that is to say, in the section at each of the rear edges, and in which the eyelets are placed for lacing. It is a common practice to place a bone or stay at the edge, and in rear of that stay to introduce the
20 eyelets, the eyelets being arranged so that the strain comes entirely on the fabric. The result is that the fabric soon yields and the eyelets are easily detached. To obviate this difficulty, in some cases a broad stay has been introduced
25 with perforations through the stay and fabric and the eyelets inserted in the said perforations; but this necessitates so broad a stay that the expense is too great for practical use, and, further, the large perforation in the center of
30 the stay so weakens it that it breaks to such an extent that, aside from its cost, it is impracticable.

The object of this invention is to overcome this difficulty; and it consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and particularly
35 recited in the claim.

I first make a stay, A, of metal, and upon one edge cut a series of notches, *a*, corresponding to the position where the eyelets E are to
40 be introduced. This stay is introduced into a pocket, B, at the edge of the corset, and in rear of the pocket B a second pocket, C, is formed, into which a cord or other flexible stay is introduced, and distant from the edge of
45 the stay A less than the diameter of the eyelet, as seen in Fig. 1, where a portion of the

outer fabric is cut away to show the stays A and D in their proper relative position. The fabric is perforated at the notches *a* in the metal stay and at the side of the flexible stay
50 D, then eyelets E introduced and struck down onto the metal stay around the notches, and also onto the flexible stay, as seen in Fig. 2. The metal stay forms a support to take the strain of the eyelets, and, being unyielding, firmly
55 retains the eyelets in their position. The flexible stay D gives a thickness at the opposite side of the eyelet corresponding to the metal stay, so that the eyelets will close firmly upon that edge.
60

The stay D is here represented as a cord; but it will be understood that it is only necessary that it should be of such a character as to thicken the corset upon that side of the eyelets, so that the closing of the eyelets may be
65 firm and strong upon the fabric; hence by the term “stay D” I wish to be understood as including any thickening of the fabric upon that side of the eyelets. The fabric which forms the rear section extends beyond the stays in the
70 shape of a double flap, F F, for attachment to the adjoining section. As these sections are straight and of equal width from top to bottom, they may be made as an article of manufacture independent of the corset, and furnished to corset-manufacturers to be attached
75 to corsets, or to the wearer for the alteration or repair of corsets.

I claim—

In the back section of a corset, a notched
80 stay, A, introduced in a pocket at the rear edge, combined with a flexible stay at the side of the metal stay, and eyelets introduced through the fabric at the notches in the metal stay, and struck down around the respective notches
85 and onto the flexible stay, substantially as described.

AUGUSTINE B. CURTIS.

Witnesses:

W. L. CLARK,
W. L. BROWN.