

(No Model.)

T. S. GILBERT.

CORSET.

No. 267,514.

Patented Nov. 14, 1882.

fig 1

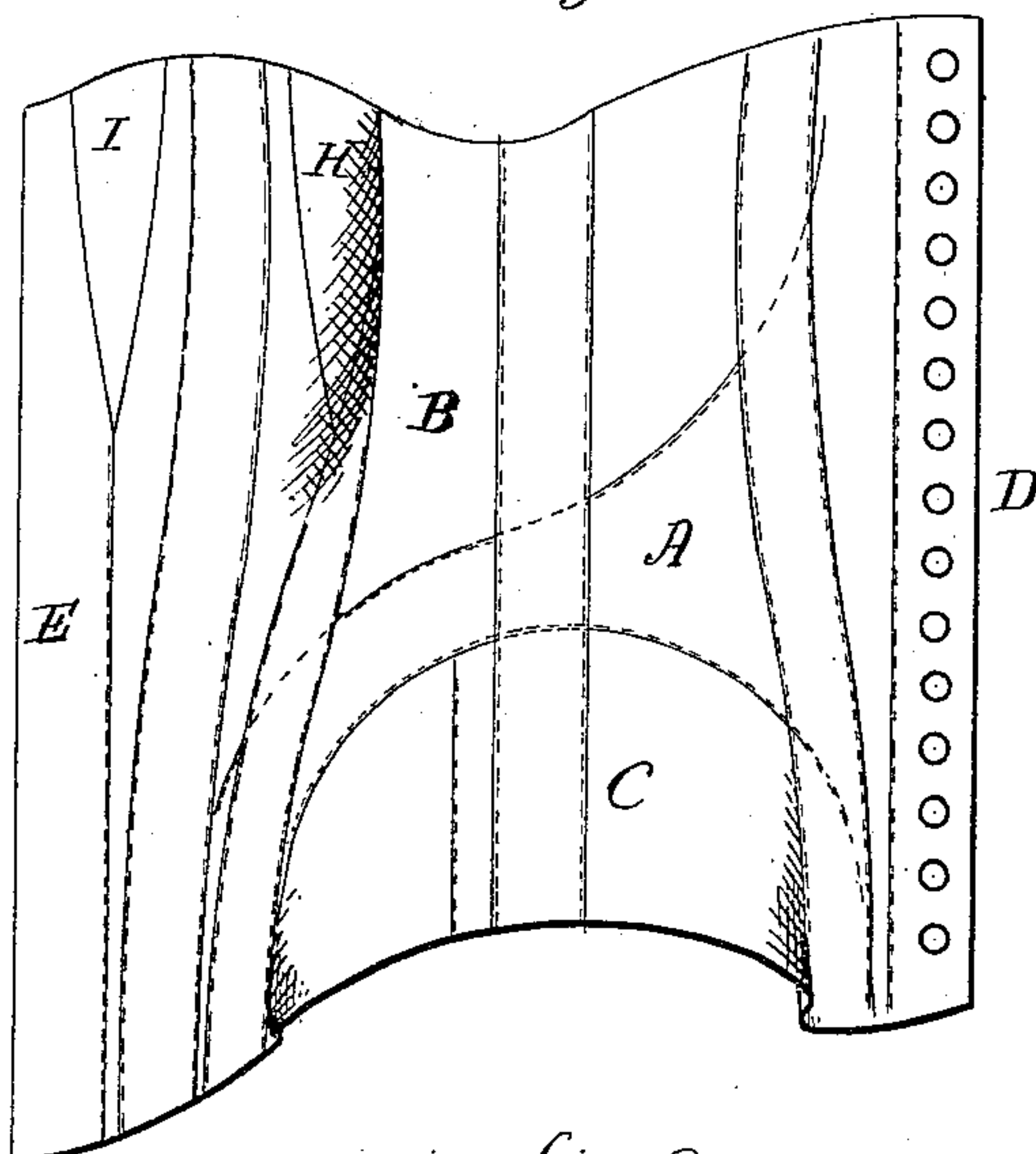


fig 2

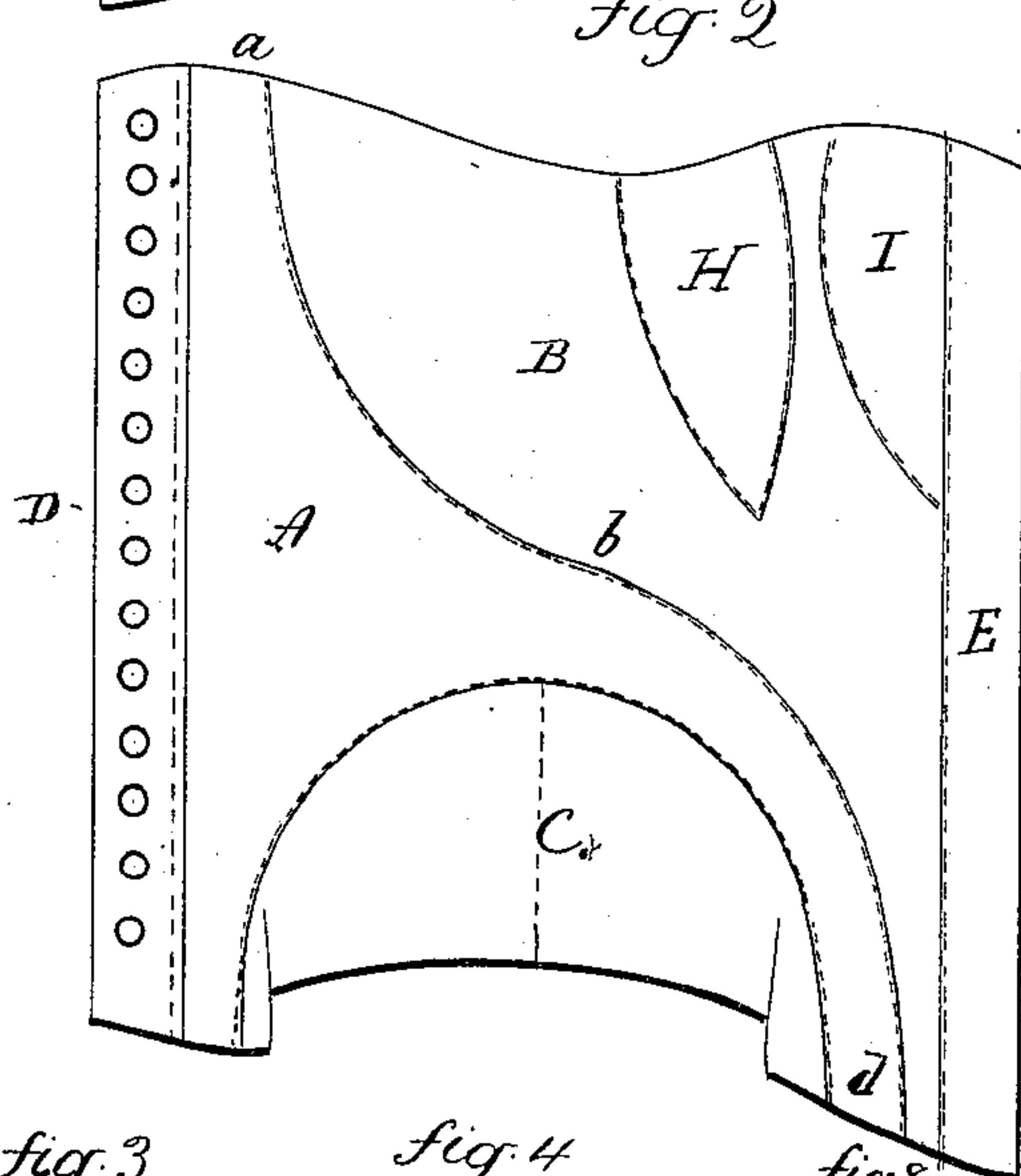


fig 6



fig 3

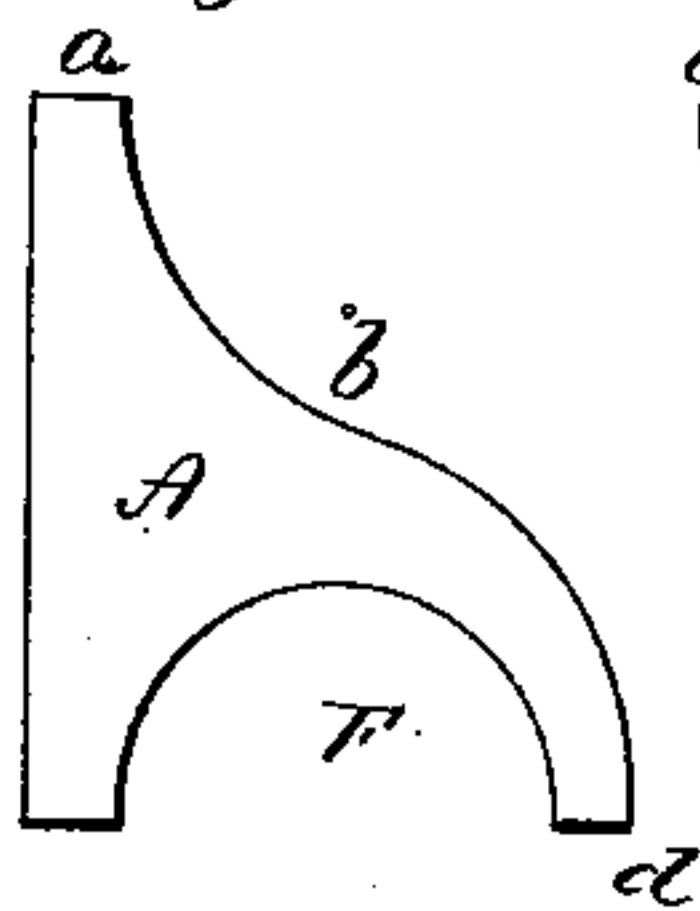


fig 4

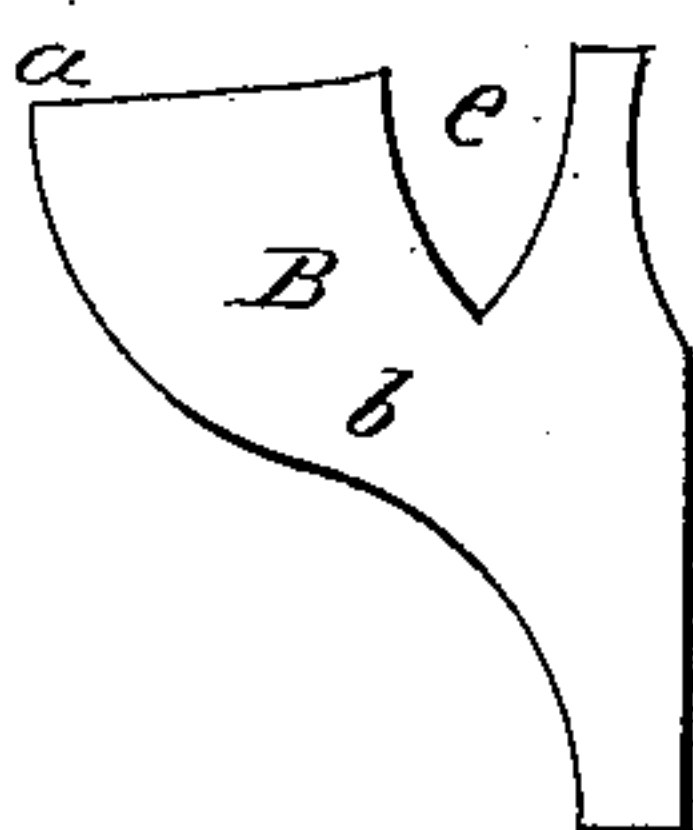


fig 8

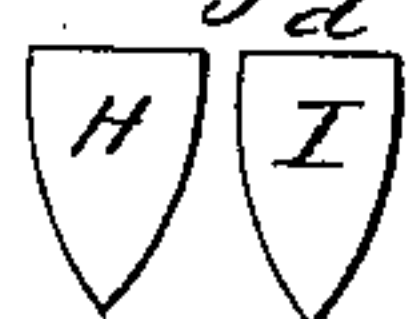
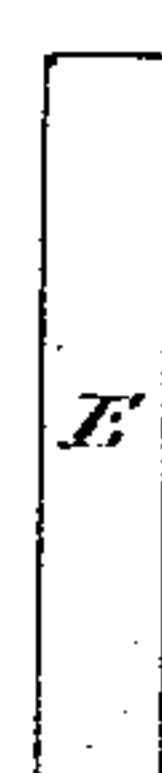


fig 5



fig 7



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,514, dated November 14, 1882.

Application filed September 4, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS S. GILBERT, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented new Improvements 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 which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, outside view of one half the corset; Fig. 2, the reverse side; Figs. 3 and 4, the two principal parts detached; Fig. 5, the hip-section; Figs. 6 and 7, the eyelet and clasp-strips; Fig. 8, the breast-gore.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of corsets, the object of the invention being to shape the corset by cutting to conform to the shape of the person more perfectly than by the usual cutting, whereby that shape may be retained after laundering, and not depend upon the former, on which the corset is pressed to give it the desired shape; and it consists in the cut of the corset, as more fully hereinafter described.

The main portion of each side of the corset is composed of three pieces, A B C. (Seen detached in Figs. 3, 4, and 5.) The one piece, A, in length corresponds to the length of the corset at the rear, and its rear edge is attached to the eyelet-piece D, Fig. 6. On its other edge it is cut in a curve, starting from the top, as at *a*, near the eyelet-piece, downward and forward in a concave line to about the waist-line, as at *b*, thence by reverse or convex curve downward and forward to near the clasp-strip E, as at *d*, thus passing over the hip. At its lower edge it is cut out from near its two extremes in a concave shape up over the hip, forming a recess, F, as seen in Fig. 3. The curved part B is attached by its front edge to the clasp-strip E, and extends back to the other section, A, meeting that at the point *a*, and from that point downward and forward is curved the reverse from the curves *a b d* of the part A, but the upper part, from *a* to *b*, of a longer radius than the corresponding part *a b* of the other part, and from the waist-line downward about the same, or a little shorter radius than

the lower part of the curve of the part A. The length of the combined curves of one part corresponds to the length of the combined curves of the other part, so that when the two parts are placed together, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2, they are stitched together on those curves. The hip-piece C is somewhat larger in extent than the recess F in the part A, so as to give the necessary expansion over the hip, and it is best made in two pieces—that is, divided at the center, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 5, so as to give a fullness or outward curvature at that part. The upper part of the section B, at the breast, has a slit, *e*, cut from the upper edge downward, to receive the first breast-gore, H. The second breast-gore, I, is introduced between the section B and the clasp-piece E, as seen in Fig. 1.

By this construction I am enabled to cut the principal portion of half the body of the corset in three pieces. The peculiar curvature between the two parts A and B gives to the corset the required shape, and without depending upon the form on which the corset is pressed to give that shape. Hence when the corset is laundered by the wearer the original shape may be preserved. The numerous pieces and many vertical seams are avoided, the principal seam in the corset following the line from the center upper back down under the arm and forward over the hip in a natural direction.

In Fig. 1 I represent vertical overlying strips which are not essential to the cut of the corset, they showing a strip upon the outside put on to form a stay-pocket or re-enforcement.

I claim—

A corset having the side composed of two sections, A B, between the lacing and clasp-strips, the seam between the two parts starting at the top, near the lacing-strip, curving downward and forward under the arm and over the hip to the lower edge, near the front edge, the part A cut out upon its lower edge over the hip and filled by the hip-section C, and the part B slitted from the top downward for the breast-gore, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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