(No Model.)

V. WHITTINGTON.

BRACE CORSET.

No. 283,050. Patented Aug. 14, 1883.

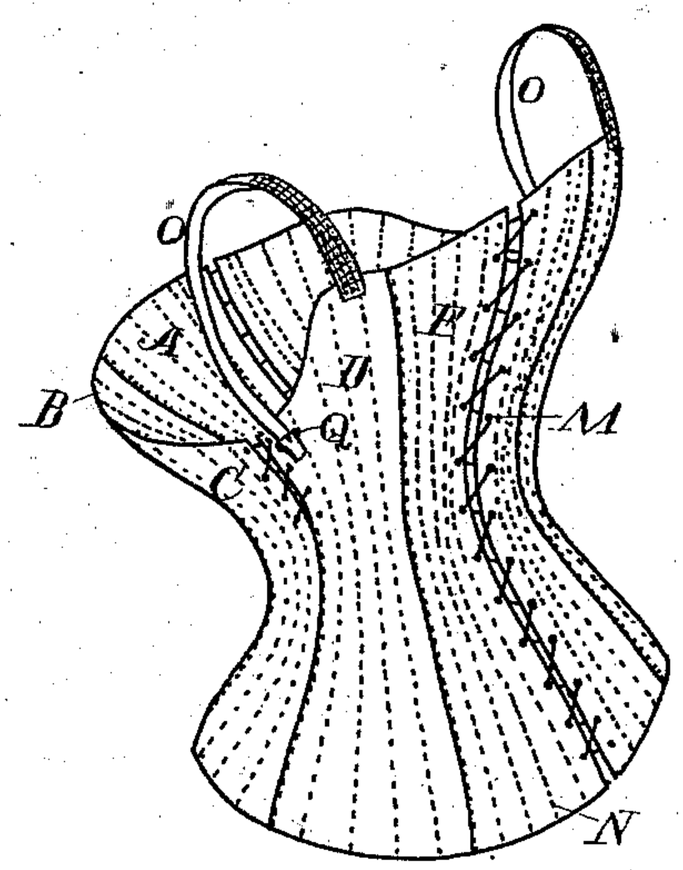

Fig. 1.

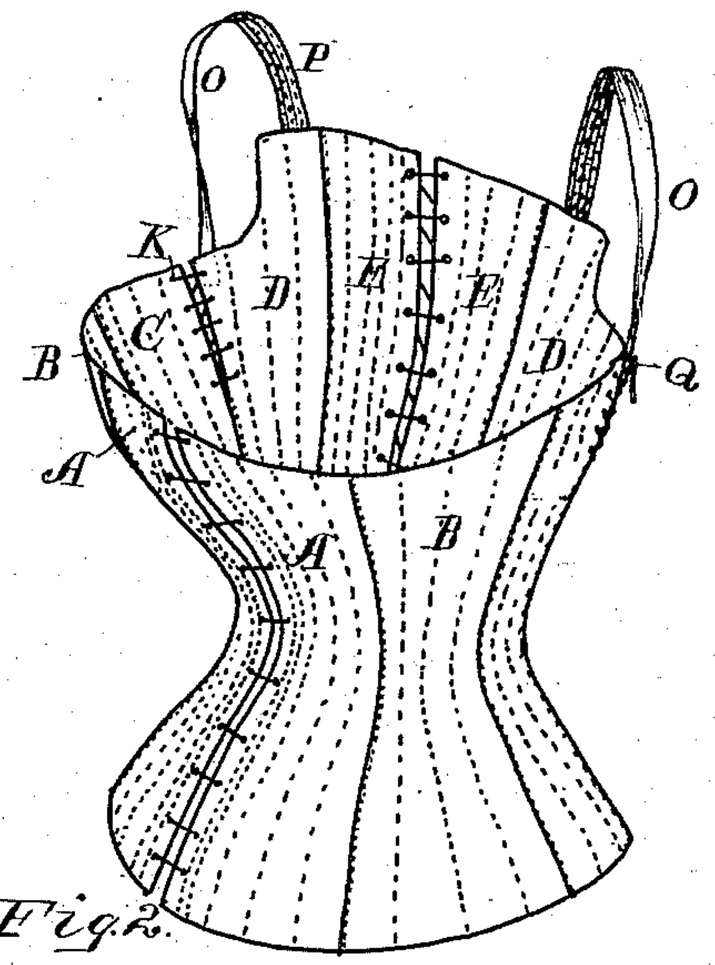

Fig 2.

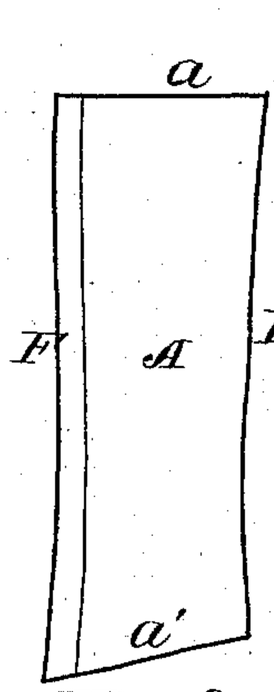

Fig. 3.

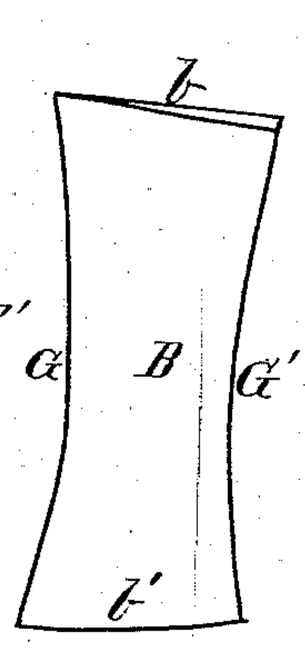

Fig. 4.

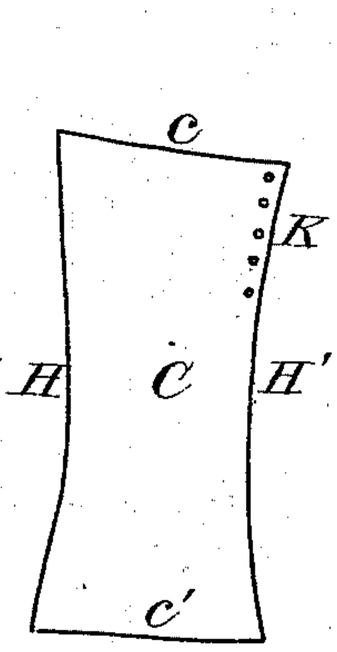

Fig. 5.

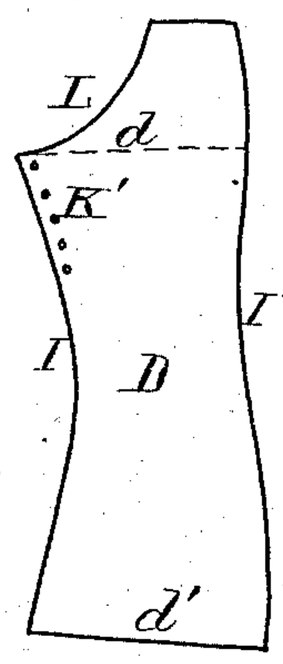

Fig. 6.

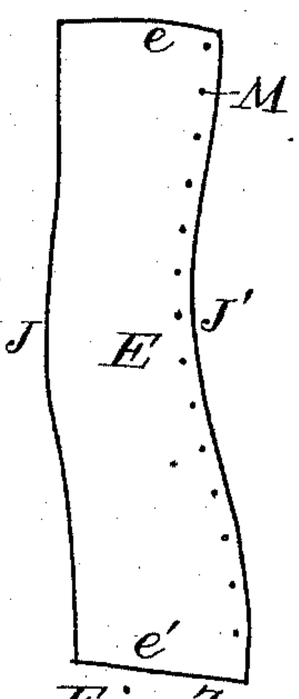

Fig. 7.

Witnesses:
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W. F. Kleine

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VIRGINIA WHITTINGTON, OF VALDOSTA, GEORGIA.

BRACE-CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 283,050, dated August 14, 1883.

Application filed September 13, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VIRGINIA WHITTINGTON, of Valdosta, in the county of Lowndes and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Brace-Corsets, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a rear perspective view of the improved brace-corset. Fig. 2 is a front perspective view of same; and Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are views of the blanks for the corset.

The object of my invention is to construct a neatly-fitting and comfortable combined shoulder-brace and corset; and it consists in making the corset of ten pieces, and in the manner of cutting and uniting the blanks or pieces of which it is formed, as will be now fully shown in detail.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents one of the front pieces; B, the front side piece; C, the side piece; D, the rear side piece, and E the rear piece.

The piece A is made of suitable length, with the width of the upper end *a* equal to the width of the lower end *a'*. The forward edge F is nearly straight, as shown, while the rear edge F' is curved inwardly slightly. The blank B is somewhat shorter than the blank A, the upper end *b* being of the same width or preferably somewhat wider than the lower end *b'*. The forward and rear edges, G G', are both cut with an inward circle or curve, either greater or less, as desired, to accommodate the same to the body. The blank C has its forward edge H also cut with an inward circle or curve, the line H being equal in length to the line G' of Fig. 4. The rear line H' has also an inward curve, and near the upper end is a series of holes, K. The width of the upper end *c* is equal to the width of the lower end *c'*.

D represents the rear side piece, the forward line I being curved inwardly, and is of equal length with the line H' of Fig. 5. The rear edge I' is wave-like in its outline. An inwardly-curved recess, L, is cut out of the upper forward corner, which is designed to fit snugly up against the rear side of the armpit. The width of this blank across the line *d* near the upper end is equal to the width *d'* of the lower end. A series of perforations, K', at the upper end, corresponding to the perforations K in Fig. 5, serve as a means for lacing these two parts together.

The blank E has its forward edge J slightly wave-like in form, and the rear line J' is curved in centrally, as shown, and is also curved at the ends, so as to form a wave-line. The upper end across the line *e* is equal in width to the lower end across the line *e'*.

The five blanks here shown represent only half of the corset, a similar set being required for the other half of the corset.

In the manufacture of the corset the blanks A B C D E are made double thickness—that is, of the outer material and lining—as is customary. In the front blank, A, the forward line F is provided with the ordinary steel strip, to which the fasteners are attached, as in the ordinary manner of making goods of this character; and in the rear blank the back line J' may be stiffened either with a steel or whalebone, and provided with eyes M, for lacing purposes. The blanks are then stitched lengthwise, as shown by N, Fig. 1, to receive whalebone strips. The parts thus prepared are united to each other in the order represented by Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and the upper and lower edges bound in any suitable manner.

Straps O—part of which, P, are of elastic material—are united to the produced ends of the blanks D, and these straps are designed to extend over the shoulder and be drawn back under the arm and attached on the forward side or edge of the same blank, D, to the buckles Q.

The upper ends of the blanks C D being laced together, it is obvious that the upper end of the corset can be tightly drawn up to fit the form. It will also be observed that, the shoulder-strap O being secured over the shoulder with the forward end running down and back under the arm, the shoulders can be readily drawn back, so as to expand the chest, and thus prevent round shoulders or stooping, so prevalent among women.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

A brace-corset made of blanks A, B, C, D,

and E, respectively, at their upper and lower ends, of substantially the same width, the blanks C and D united to each other along the lower two-thirds of their length, and for the other third provided with perforations K K′, for lacing, which thus come substantially in the line of the seam.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of September, 1882, in the presence of witnesses.

VIRGINIA WHITTINGTON.

Witnesses:

B. A. WHITTINGTON,

B. L. STEPHENS.