

(No Model.)

G. SCHILLING.

CORSET.

No. 312,905.

Patented Feb. 24, 1885.

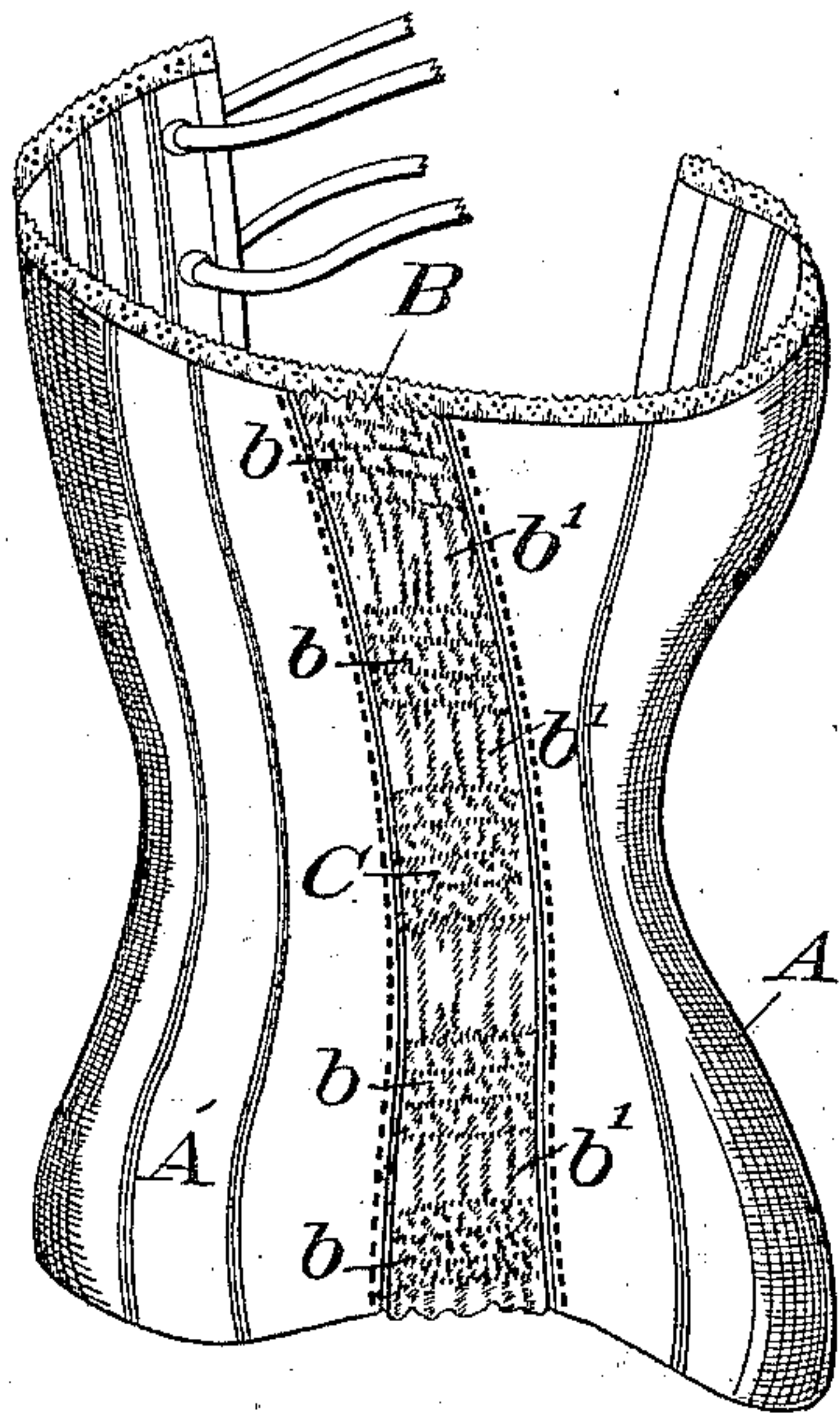


Fig. 1

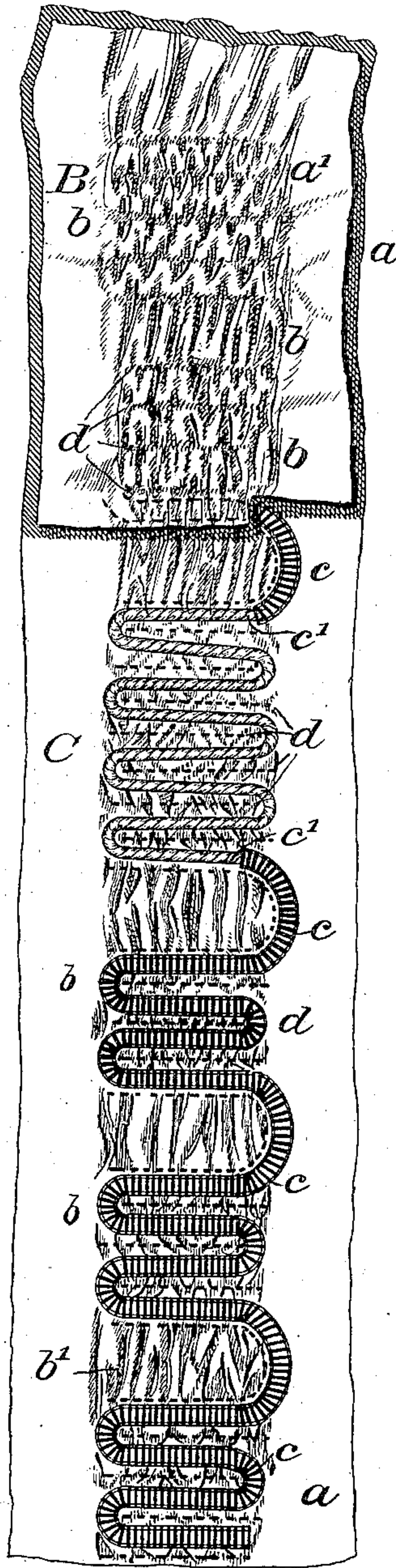


Fig. 2

Witnesses;

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 312,905, dated February 24, 1885.

Application filed June 14, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAV SCHILLING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corsets, which are fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one-half of my improved corset. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of the section B, showing the cord *c'* and part of the springs *c* exposed.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts.

The object of my invention is to produce a corset which shall be better adapted to give form to the body than has heretofore been possible with corsets of this description, having elastic sections formed of elastic, inelastic, and elastic parts, alternately as named, all made in one piece, as also the spring and intermediate cord running through the tubes instead of in separate patches, as heretofore, and at the same time be of yielding elasticity to the thorax and abdomen, respectively.

In the drawings, A A are the front and back parts of one-half of a corset united by a section, B. Said section is formed of two pieces of muslin, *a a'*, extending through the entire length of the corset, laid over each other and stitched together by rows of strong stitches, *d*, running partly across said pieces of muslin, so as to leave a free margin on each longitudinal side thereof. The tubes or channels so formed may lie close one against the other or be formed into groups *b*, leaving folded spaces *b'*, as shown.

As heretofore constructed such tubes, after being puckered so as to be reduced about one-half in length each, were filled with a continu-

ous coiled-wire spring passed back and forth from one to the other of each consecutive tube throughout the whole section, which made all the tubes elastic in proportion to the amount of crimping, the coiled-wire springs resting upon the ends of the stitching *d*, and thus holding the crimping or folds so formed in position.

In my construction said coiled-wire spring *c* is formed of two pieces attached each to the end of a cord, *c'*, between them, of such length and so placed as to fill a group of tubes, C, near the middle of the section B. This construction renders said group C inelastic, and thereby forms a rigid belt at about the center of the corset, leaving the parts above and below it elastic.

When the three parts are made as here shown, the shape of the section and degree of tension of both springs and cord can be more perfectly regulated in the manufacture, and it produces in every way a more desirable article than when made in three or more different patches.

A corset thus constructed possesses the advantage of sufficient rigidity to give the desired form to the body, and at the same time has all the required elasticity for the chest and abdomen.

What I claim is—

In a corset, an elastic section, B, consisting at its upper and lower ends of elastic parts, and an inelastic part, C, said parts being formed of the continuous material *a a'*, formed into puckered tubes throughout and filled with springs *c*, and a cord, *c'*, substantially as specified.

GUSTAV SCHILLING.

Witnesses:

S. B. BEST,

A. C. DEARING.