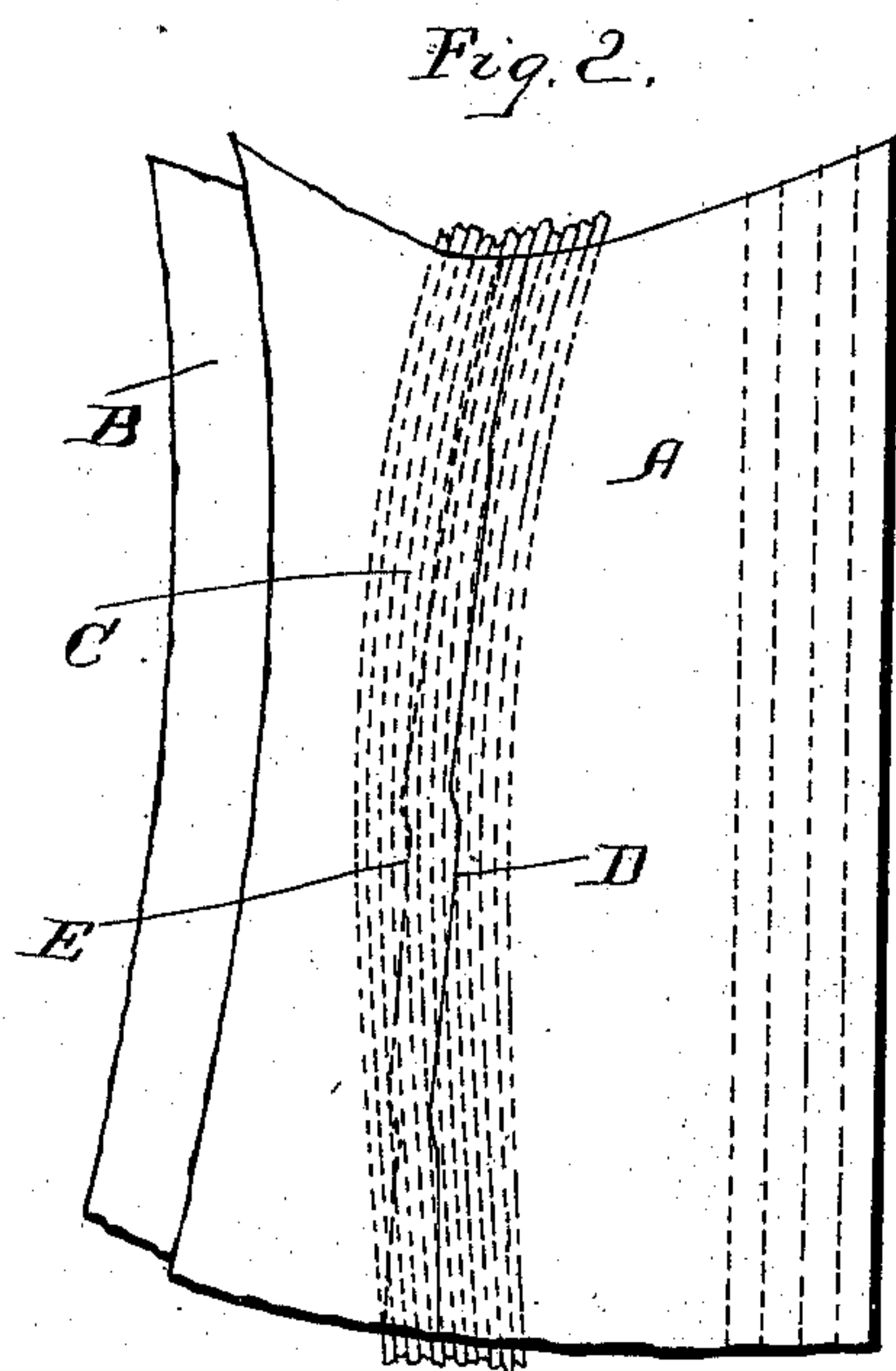
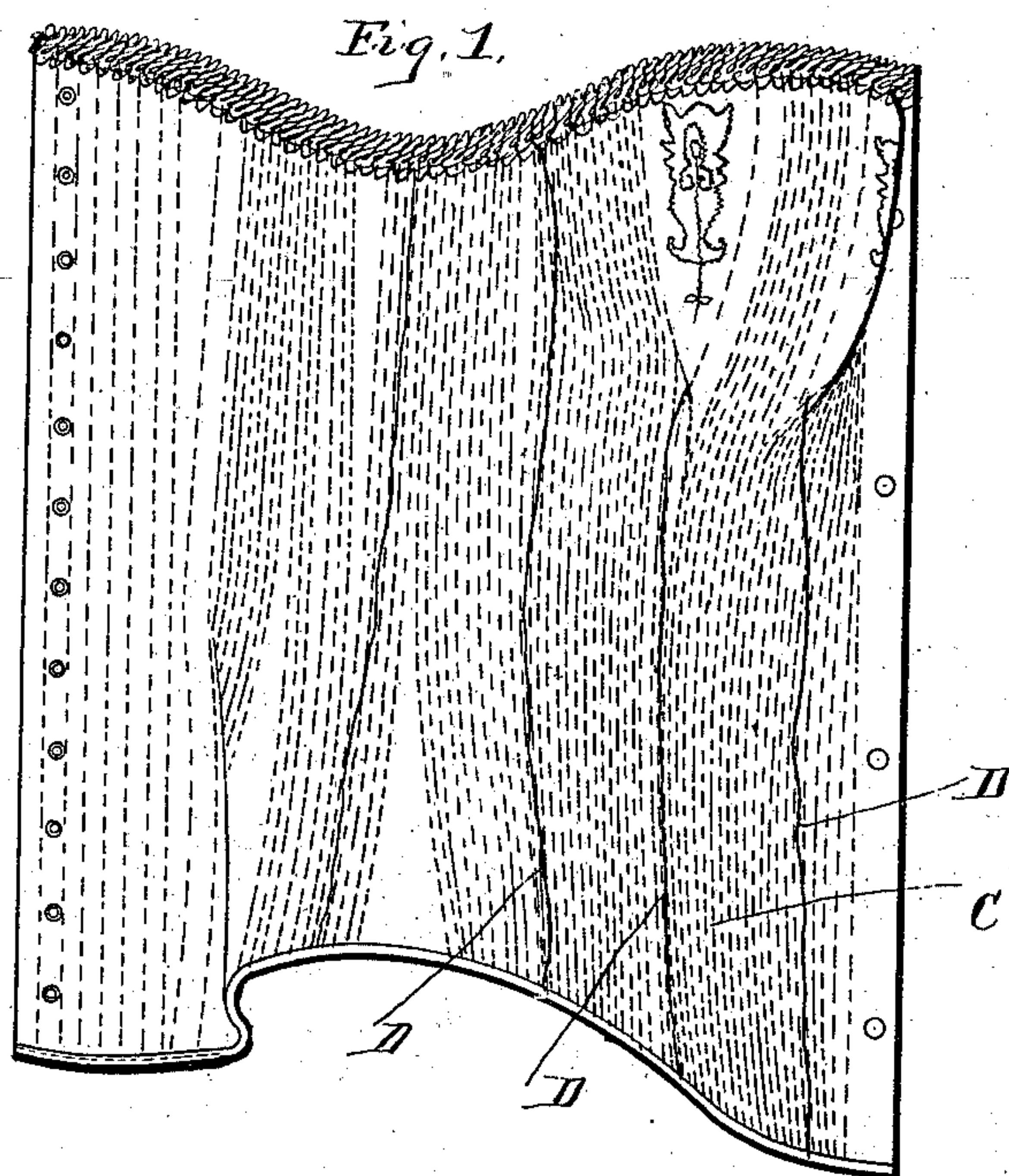


(Model.)

W. A. NETTLETON.
CORSET.

No. 315,436.

Patented Apr. 7, 1885.



Witnesses
J. T. Wooster
A. B. Fairchild

Inventor
William A. Nettleton
By A. M. Wooster
att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. NETTLETON, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 315,436, dated April 7, 1885.

Application filed May 31, 1884. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. NETTLETON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corsets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to that class of stitched corsets which are made of two or more plies of material cut vertically, and has for its object to do away with the clumsy seams which unite the different sections, in the joining of which the beauty and fit of the corset are always more or less lost, and at the same time to increase the strength of the seams, which are always the weakest point in the corset, so that it shall be an impossibility for it to rip or give way at the joining-seams; in short, to render the joining-seams invisible and indestructible. With these ends in view I have devised the novel construction which I will proceed to describe, referring by letters to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a half-corset finished; and Fig. 2 is an elevation representing two sections only of a corset stitched together and then corded.

Heretofore in the manufacture of seamed corsets having more than one thickness it has been the common practice to complete the sections separately, trim each section when necessary, and then stitch them together, the edges of both plies of one section being turned inward, and the edges of the other section slipped between them and then stitched there, thus making six thicknesses of cloth at each seam. This renders the seams thick and clumsy, without the slightest additional strength being gained by the added thicknesses. It is of course well understood that the strain upon a corset when in use comes upon the seams, which are the weak points, and where they invariably give out, the common practice being to join the sections by a single seam.

In my improved corset I avoid both the clumsiness and the weakness of the present style of seams by dividing up the strain in

such a manner that there is no more chance for a seam to give way than there is for the fabrics of both inner and outer plies to split.

In carrying out my invention I preferably cut one or more of the corresponding sections in both inner and outer plies of different sizes, so that when stitched together the seams will not register. The sections forming each of the plies are stitched together without regard to the sections in the other ply. This part of my invention consists, in brief, in joining the sections of both inner and outer plies separately, after which the plies may be secured together in any suitable manner. It will thus be seen that, instead of the whole strain coming upon one seam in which the stitching passes through six thicknesses, the strain is divided between two independent seams, which preferably do not register with each other, and each of which passes through but two thicknesses of material.

The second part of my invention consists in stitching series of cords between the two plies, or forming by stitching a series of bone-pockets so located relatively to the joining-seams that not only shall the seams in the two plies not register with each other, but neither of said seams shall register with the seams between the cords or pockets, the joining-seams of both inner and outer plies being crossed by one or more of the cord or pocket seams at a more or less acute angle.

In cutting the sections I preferably make the allowance for the cords or pockets all in the outer ply, so that, when the cords or bones are in, the inner ply will lie flat, or substantially so.

In the drawings, A represents the outer ply of the corset; B, the inner ply; C C, the series of cords; D, the seams which unite the sections of the outer ply together, and E one of the seams which unite the sections of the inner ply together.

It will of course be understood that the style of the corset illustrated has nothing whatever to do with my invention, which relates solely to the manner in which the different plies or thicknesses are constructed and united together, and is equally applicable to all kinds of corsets.

I have shown and described my invention

in connection with a two-ply corset only. It should be understood, however, that the number of plies of which the corset is made has nothing to do with my present invention, which is as applicable to a three or four ply corset as to one made of two plies only.

An important feature of my invention is that I am enabled to join the sections with seams accurately gaged, as the edges of the sections themselves form the guide for stitching them together. I thus form the corset much more perfectly than is possible by any other system, as the swells and curves of the sections are in no danger of being lost through carelessness on the part of the person who joins the sections together. Incidentally, also, there is a saving of time in trimming.

In manufacturing by the system now in use it is often necessary that the sections be separately trimmed before they are stitched together in order to preserve the shape of the corset. This is wholly done away with by my invention, the only trimming required being one of the straight edges—either front or back—after the sections of the half-corset are joined together.

Another and equally valuable feature of my invention as applied to corded corsets lies in the fact that by cording the half-corset, instead of the independent sections, the completed article is given a much greater degree of elasticity, so that the lines of the corset developed in stitching together the separate sections are still further developed and preserved by the process of cording. I thus render stretching or molding of the completed corset wholly unnecessary, the effect of my system being that not only do none of the joining-seams register with each other, but

the thread in no two of the sections run parallel with each other, thus developing the greatest elasticity of the fabrics without the slightest loss of strength.

The result of my improved system of forming is that the corset when completed has the appearance of a seamless molded corset. The seams which join the sections cross the cord-seams or bone-pockets in such a manner as not to show without close inspection. Moreover, the joining-seams are stayed by the cord or pocket seams so completely as to make the breaking of any seam an impossibility.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The improvement in the art of manufacturing corsets, which consists, first, in forming the inner and outer plies separately of sections stitched together, and, secondly, in stitching series of cords or bone-pockets between the plies, said cords or pockets being so located that not only shall the joining-seams in the plies not register with each other, but none of said seams shall register with the cord or pocket seams, after which the corset is finished in the ordinary manner.

2. As a new manufacture, a corset whose inner and outer plies are formed of sections separately stitched together, in which the inner and outer joining-seams do not register, and having cord or bone pockets stitched therein, which cross the joining-seams at a more or less acute angle.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM A. NETTLETON.

Witnesses:

F. W. OSTROM,
A. M. WOOSTER.