

(No Model.)

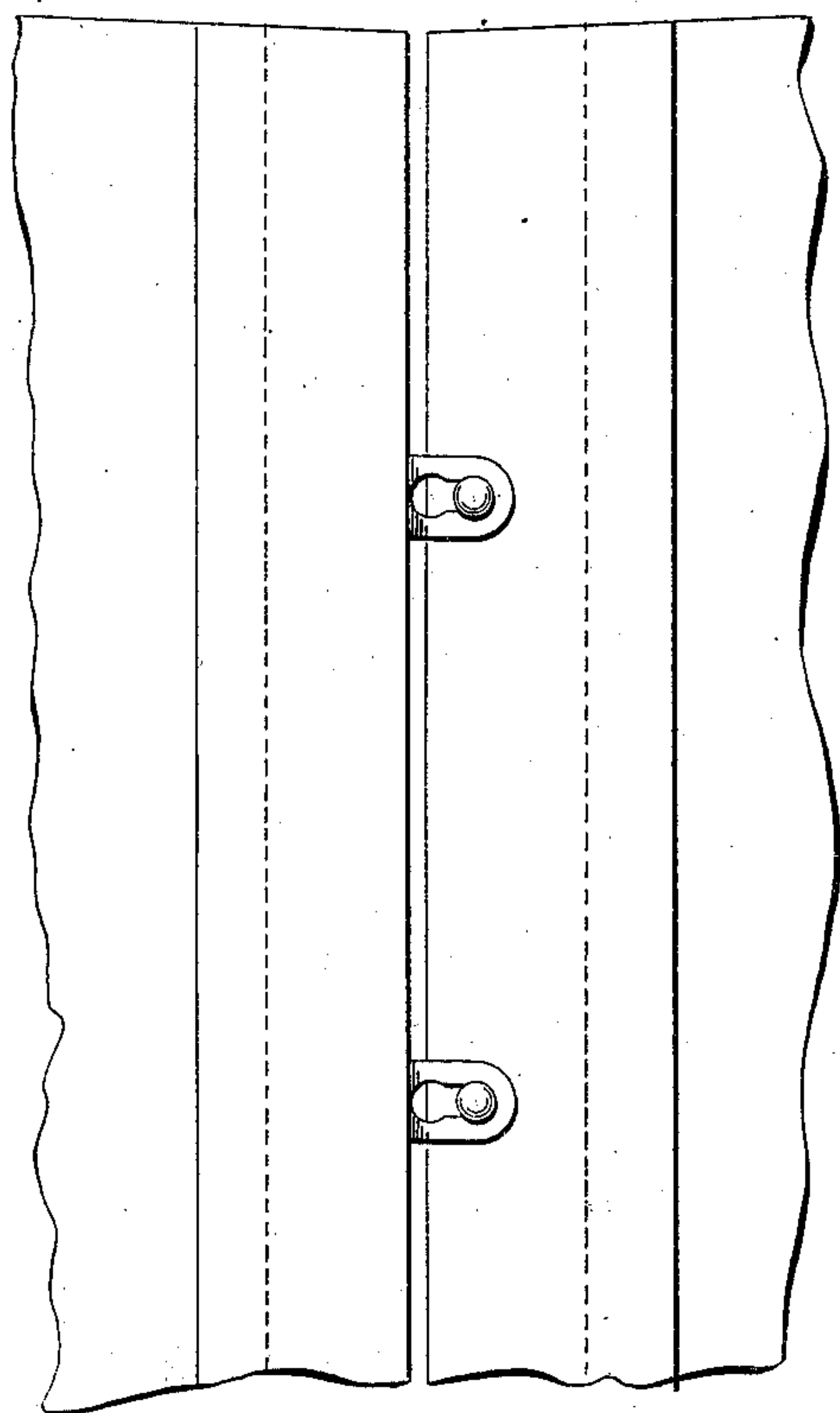
F. M. BAKER.

METHOD OF FORMING AND FINISHING THE EDGES OF THE FRONT  
SECTIONS OF CORSETS.

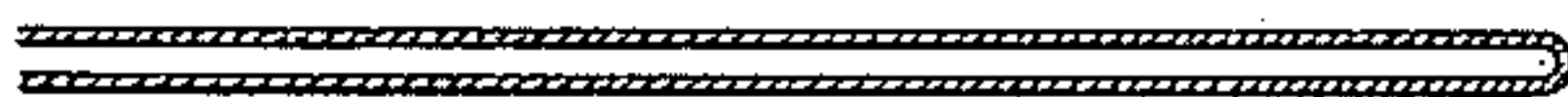
No. 343,421.

Patented June 8, 1886.

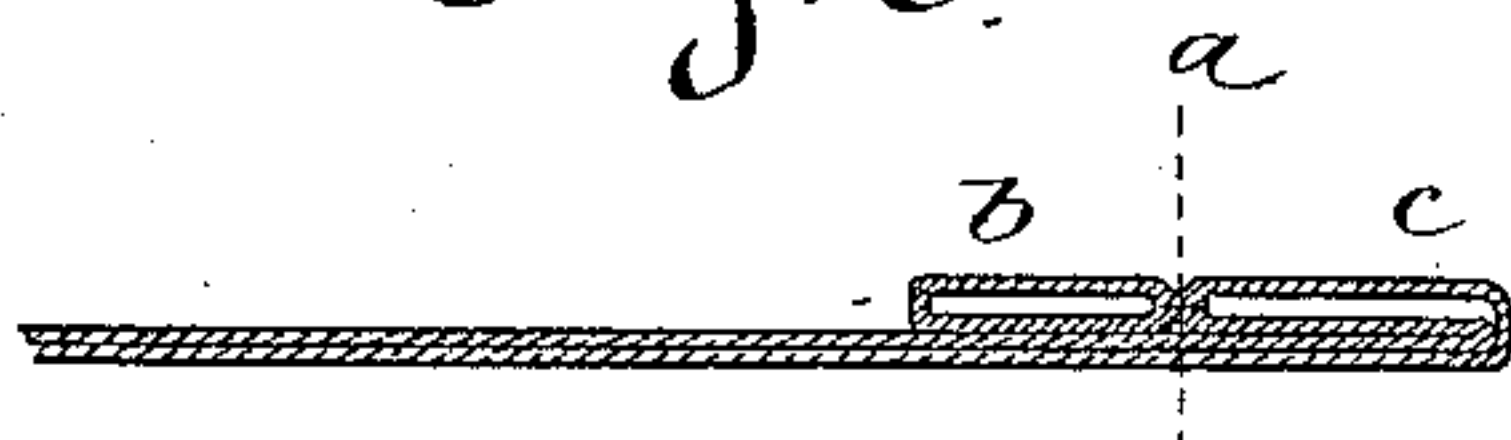
*Fig. 1*



*Fig. 2*



*Fig. 3*



Witnesses.

*W. H. Shumway*  
*Fred C. Earle*

*Frank M. Baker*

Inventor.

By Att'y.

*Fred C. Earle*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK M. BAKER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO M. COHN & CO., OF  
SAME PLACE.

METHOD OF FORMING AND FINISHING THE EDGES OF THE FRONT SECTIONS OF CORSETS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,421, dated June 8, 1886.

Application filed March 1, 1886. Serial No. 193,619. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK M. BAKER, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new Improvement in Corsets; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with 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, a front view of the two sections; Fig. 2, a transverse section through the material forming the section once doubled; Fig. 3, a transverse section through the same, showing the second double and line of stitches to form the two pockets.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of the front sections of a corset, the object being to give a neat and finished appearance to the edge, and at the same time form a pocket for the introduction of an auxiliary spring at the rear side of the busk-spring, and double the thickness of the busk-pocket; and it consists in the method of finishing the edge of the front section and forming a pocket for the busk and for an auxiliary stay, and whereby a single line of stitches only is required to form said pockets and finish the edge of the parts, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

The front section is made from a single piece of fabric doubled, as seen in Fig. 2. The doubled edge is then turned backward onto the section, as indicated in Fig. 3, the extent of the double being the width of the busk-spring plus the width of the auxiliary spring, and through the four thicknesses thus doubled a line of stitches

is run, as at *a*, Fig. 3, distant from the rear edge of the part folded over equal to the width of the auxiliary steel, and so as to form a pocket, *b*, and distant from the front edge equal to the width of the busk-spring, so as to form a pocket, *c*, for that spring. This leaves the pocket *b* free from the line of stitching rearward, but so that the pocket will lie on the outer surface of the section. The busk-spring is introduced in the usual manner, usually before the line of stitches is run. By this construction it will be observed that the busk-pockets are made of doubled thickness of material, and that the auxiliary pocket and the steel-pocket are formed by a single line of stitches.

By doubling the busk-pocket a much greater strength and durability is given to the corset than in the usual construction of that pocket.

I claim—

The herein-described method of forming and finishing the edge of the front section of a corset, the same consisting in making the front section from a single thickness doubled, then turning the doubled edge backward, the width of the portion doubled back corresponding to the width of the busk and the auxiliary spring, and then running a line of stitches through the four thicknesses midway of the width of the portion turned over, and so as to form two pockets, *b c*, in the said turned-over portion, the first double forming one edge of one pocket; and the second double the opposite edge of the other pocket, substantially as described.

FRANK M. BAKER.

Witnesses:

HENRY J. SCHUMANN,  
L. B. WILSON.