

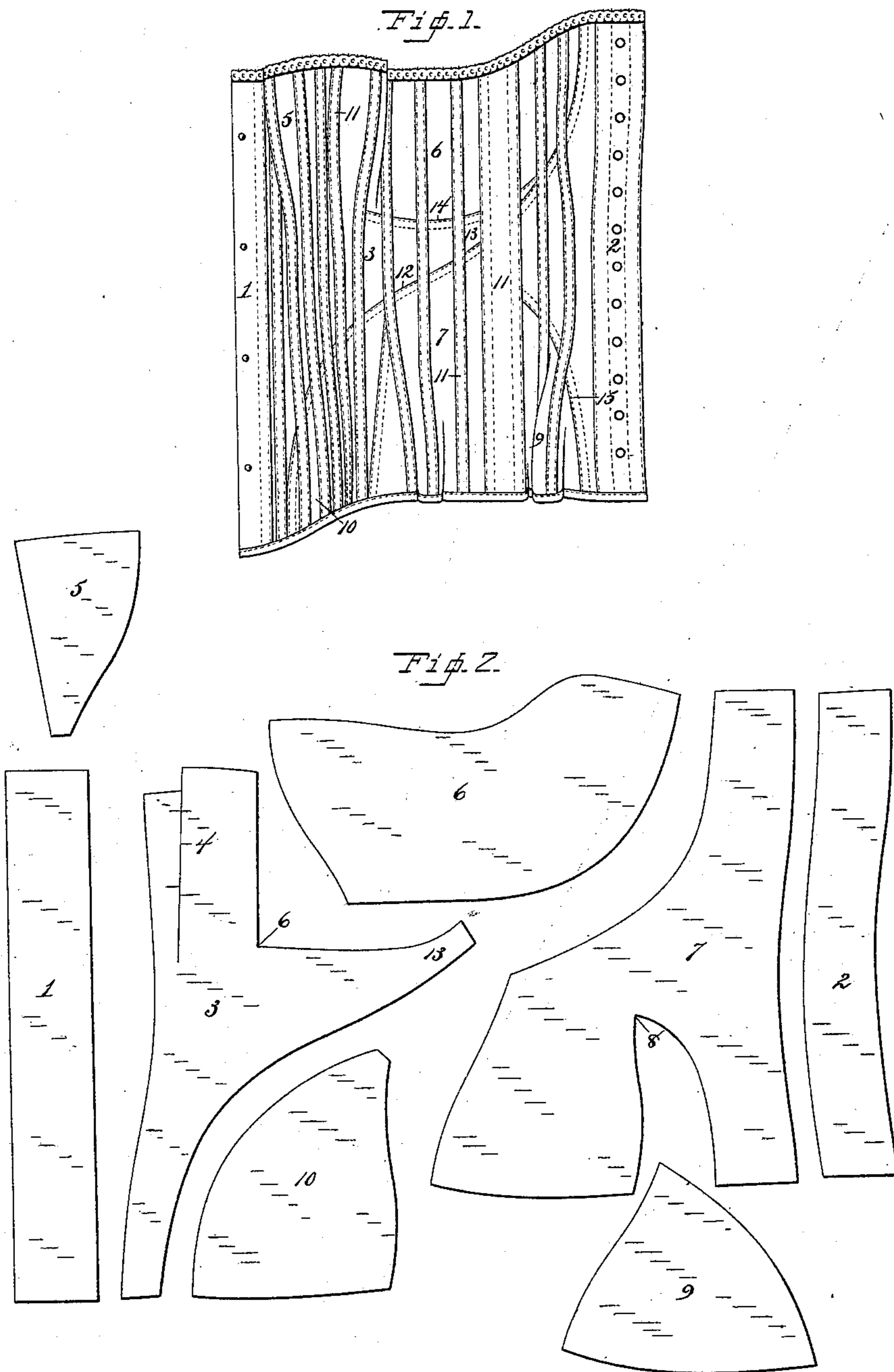
(No Model.)

B. BALDWIN.

CORSET AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME.

No. 358,249.

Patented Feb. 22, 1887.



Witnesses,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CORSET AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 358,249, dated February 22, 1887.

Application filed June 12, 1886. Serial No. 204,960. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BYRON BALDWIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, 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 ap-
10 pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to the manufacture of corsets, and has for its general object to simplify and improve their construction. This I accomplish by so shaping the pieces of which
15 each half-corset is composed that, when joined together, the corset will conform to the curves of the figure without the necessity of pressing or forming it into shape, the essential principle being that the front and back body-sections are joined by a single curved and re-
20 curved seam, which follows naturally the curves of the body from between the shoulder-blades at the back of the corset down across the waist and around the front of the hip to
25 the bottom of the corset at the front, the curve of this seam when the completed corset is drawn tightly around the figure being an embodiment both of Hogarth's "Line of Beauty" and the Grecian "Line of Grace."
30 Another important object which I accomplish is to lessen the number of seams.

With these ends in view I have devised the novel construction of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying
35 drawings, is a specification, numbers being used to indicate the several parts of the corset.

Figure 1 is an elevation of a completed half-corset made in accordance with my invention; and Fig. 2 is a general view, showing in plan
40 the outline of the several parts of which each half-corset is composed.

The essential parts in each half-corset are eight in number, and I will designate them as follows:

45 1 denotes the front strip and 2 the back strip. These may be of the ordinary or any preferred construction.

3 is the front body-section, the front edge of which is stitched to a front strip, and which
50 is provided with a slit, 4, which is opened out in the process of manufacture, and between

the edges of which the bust-gore 5 is stitched. The right upper corner of this section, as it lies in plan, is provided with a notch, 6, to the edges of which the left end of under-arm section, 6', is stitched. 55

7 is the back body-section, the back edge of which is stitched to the back strip, and which is provided with a notch, 8, to the edges of which the back hip-gore, 9, is stitched. 60

10 is the front hip-gore, the front edge of which is stitched to the front body-section and the back edge to the back body-section.

11 denotes the bone-pockets, which are formed in the usual manner in this class of
65 corsets—that is, by stitching independent strips outside of the sections of the corset during the process of manufacture.

It will be seen in Fig. 1 that the seams joining the bust-gore and the front body-section, the seam joining the front of the under-arm
70 section to the front body-section, and the seam joining the front of the back hip-gore to the back body-section are wholly concealed. Three seams only peculiar to my novel construction
75 are visible in a completed corset.

12 denotes a curved and recurved seam, (Hogarth's line of beauty,) which extends from the top of the corset at the back, following naturally the curves of the body from be-
80 tween the shoulder-blades down across the waist and over the hip at the front. Commencing at the bottom, this seam first joins the back edge of the front body-section and the front edge of the front hip-gore. After pass-
85 ing off from the front hip-gore, this seam passes along the rearwardly-extending tongue 13 of the front body-section, and joins that to the front of the back body-section. It then passes
90 off from tongue 13 and joins the back of the under-arm section to the front of the back body-section.

14 denotes a seam that extends from the top of the corset downward, and is at first coincident with seam 12—that is, it joins the back
95 of the under-arm section and the front of the back body-section until those parts intersect with tongue 13 of the front body-section, this part also being caught by seam 14. This seam then curves forward and joins the under-arm
100 section to the top of the front body-section, it being visible until it intersects with the ver-

tical seam, which joins the front of the under-arm section to the front body-section, the latter seam being covered by one of the bone-pockets.

5 15 denotes the seam that joins the back of the hip-gore and the front of the back body-section. This seam extends from the bottom of the corset at the back, curves upward and inward, and is visible to the point where it intersects with the vertical seam joining the
10 front of the back hip-gore to the back body-section, the latter seam being covered by one of the stay-pockets.

The effect of this system of forming and joining the sections of a corset, and particularly
15 of the curved and recurved seam 12, is to cause the corset to fit naturally to the curves of the figure, there being no fullness or loose cloth at any portion of the corset, and, on the other
20 hand, there being no special pressure or tightness at any of the seams or at any portion of the corset.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

25 1. The improvement in the art of manufacturing corsets, which consists in joining the front and back body-sections and the under-arm and front hip-sections of each half-corset by a single curved and recurved seam extending
30 from the top of the corset at the back down around the waist and over the hip to the bottom, so that when the completed corset is drawn up tightly it will closely fit the curves of the figure at all points, and without special
35 fullness or tightness at any portion.

2. The improvement in the art of manufacturing corsets, which consists in inserting the bust-gore into the front body-section and the back hip-gore into the back body-section

and in joining the two body-sections, the front
40 hip-gore, and the under-arm section of each half-corset by a curved and recurved seam extending from the top of the corset at the back down around the waist and over the hips to the bottom.

3. The improvement in the art of manufacturing corsets, which consists in joining the two body-sections, the front hip-gore, and the under-arm section of each half-corset by a curved and recurved seam extending from
50 the top of the corset at the back down around the waist and over the hip to the bottom, and in joining the front body and under-arm sections and the front hip and back body-sections by independent curved seams.

4. A corset each half of which is composed of a front body-section having a slit to receive the bust-gore and a backwardly-projecting tongue, 13, and a back body-section having a notch to receive the back hip-gore, said parts
60 being joined by a curved and recurved seam extending from the top of the corset at the back down around the waist and over the hip to the bottom, and an under-arm section and front hip-gore, both of which are joined to the
65 two body-sections.

5. A corset each half of which consists of under-arm and front and back body-sections, and front and back hip-gores, joined together by visible curved seams 12, 14, and 15, as described, and having stay-pockets 11, which
70 cover the other joining-seams.

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

BYRON BALDWIN.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. KERNAN,
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