

(No Model.)

X. STIEGLER, Jr., & J. CARGEMEL.

METHOD OF MAKING CORSETS.

No. 378,023.

Patented Feb. 14, 1888.

Fig. 1.

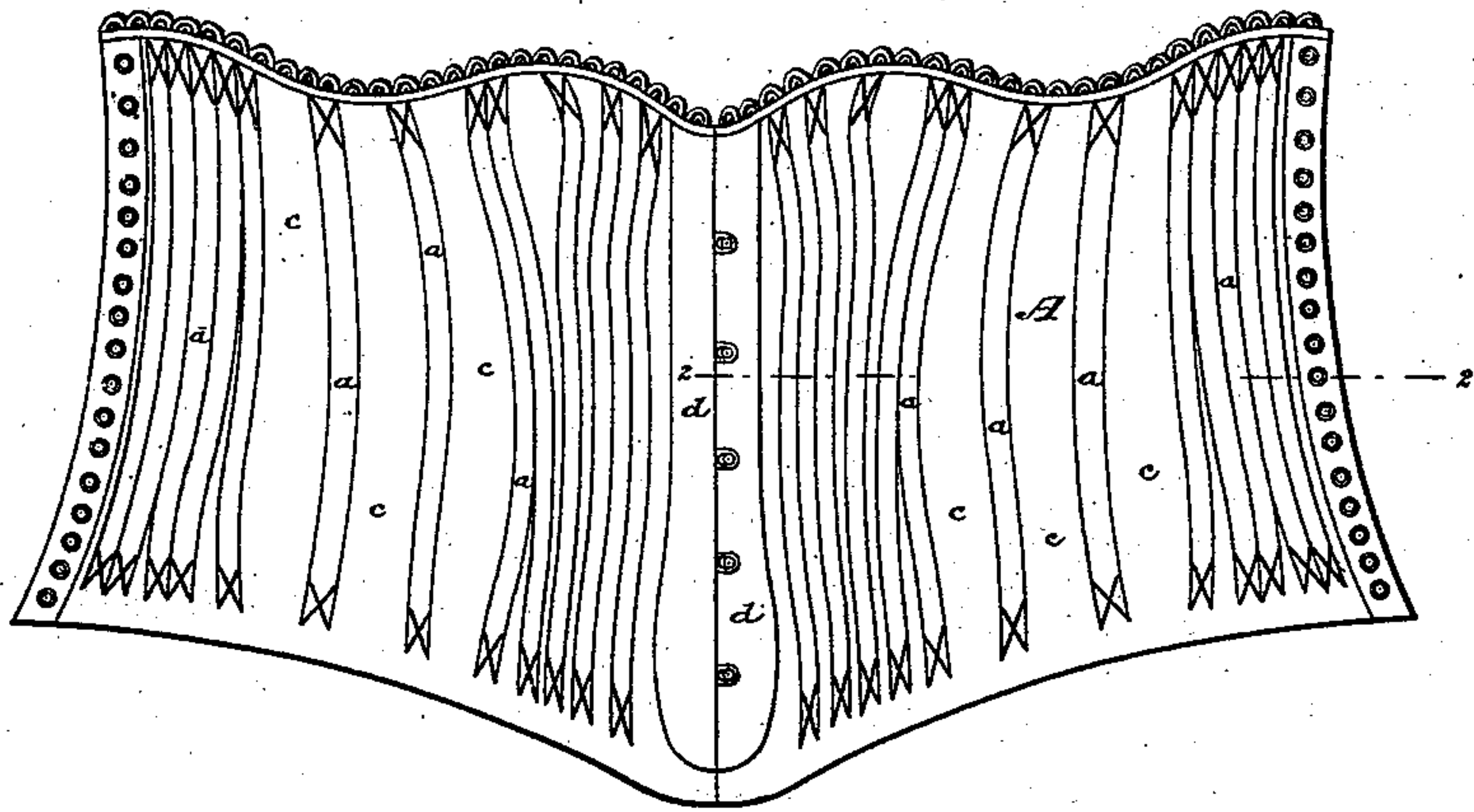


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

E. B. Bolton
Frank Moulin.

INVENTORS:

Xavier Stiegler, Jr.,
Jules Cargemel.

By their Attorneys:

Burke, Fraser & Connors

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

XAVIER STIEGLER, JR., AND JULES CARGEMEL, OF BAR-LE-DUC, MEUSE,
FRANCE.

METHOD OF MAKING CORSETS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 378,023, dated February 14, 1888

Application filed March 11, 1886. Serial No. 194,783. (No model.) Patented in France August 28, 1884, No. 163,966, and in England July 14, 1885, No. 8,521.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, XAVIER STIEGLER, Jeune, and JULES CARGEMEL, both citizens of the French Republic, and residents of Bar-le-Duc, Department of the Meuse, France, have invented certain Improvements in the Art of Making Corsets, (said invention having been patented in France August 28, 1884, No. 163,966, and in Great Britain July 14, 1885, No. 8,521,) of which the following is a specification.

The distinguishing feature of our corset is that it is woven of double thickness throughout, between the bone-pockets as well as at the pockets, the latter being formed by the crossing of the warp-threads in the process of weaving the corset along the lines between the pockets or at the edges of the same.

Our invention will be fully described hereinafter, and its novel features carefully defined in the claim.

In the drawings which serve to illustrate our invention, Figure 1 is a front or face view of the corset; and Fig. 2 is a cross-section of a half-corset constructed according to our invention, taken substantially in the plane indicated by line 2 2 in Fig. 1, but on a larger scale than Fig. 1.

A represents the front ply or thickness of the corset, and A' the back ply.

a a represent the bone-pockets; *b b*, the bones therein; *c c*, the spaces of double thickness between the bone-pockets, and *d d* the busks.

In carrying out our invention we weave in the loom two corsets, or, rather, two half-corsets, at the same time, forming in each the usual gussets to make the corsets conform properly to the breasts and hips of the wearer.

These two half-corsets are counterparts, and in the weaving the warp-threads, or a part of

them, are crossed, so as to unite the two fabrics along certain lines to form the bone-pockets. Thus we produce a corset double throughout and without a seam.

We do not claim a corset of double thickness, as this has been proposed before; but in such corsets the bone-pockets have been formed by stitching after the two fabrics of the corset have been completed; nor do we claim the formation of the bone-pockets of the corsets in the process of weaving, as this has long been practiced with corsets of a single thickness; but in carrying out our invention we do not wish to limit ourselves strictly to making the corset double throughout its entire extent. We may omit in the inner ply the breast gusset or part, for example, leaving that part of but a single thickness. Where the corset is double, however, it is double as well between the bone-pockets as at said pockets, and we usually make our corsets of double thickness throughout.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

The herein-described improvement in the art of making corsets, which consists in weaving the corset of double thickness between as well as at the bone-pockets and connecting the two plies of the corset in the loom along the lines of the bone-pockets in the process of weaving, as set forth.

In witness whereof we have hereunto signed our names in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

XAVIER STIEGLER, JNE.
JULES CARGEMEL.

Witnesses:

REMI HYPPOLITE CELLIET,
HILAIRE EMILE LÉCUYER.