(No Model.)

C. B. HOWD.

CORSET.

No. 414,542. Patented Nov. 5, 1889.

Fig. 1

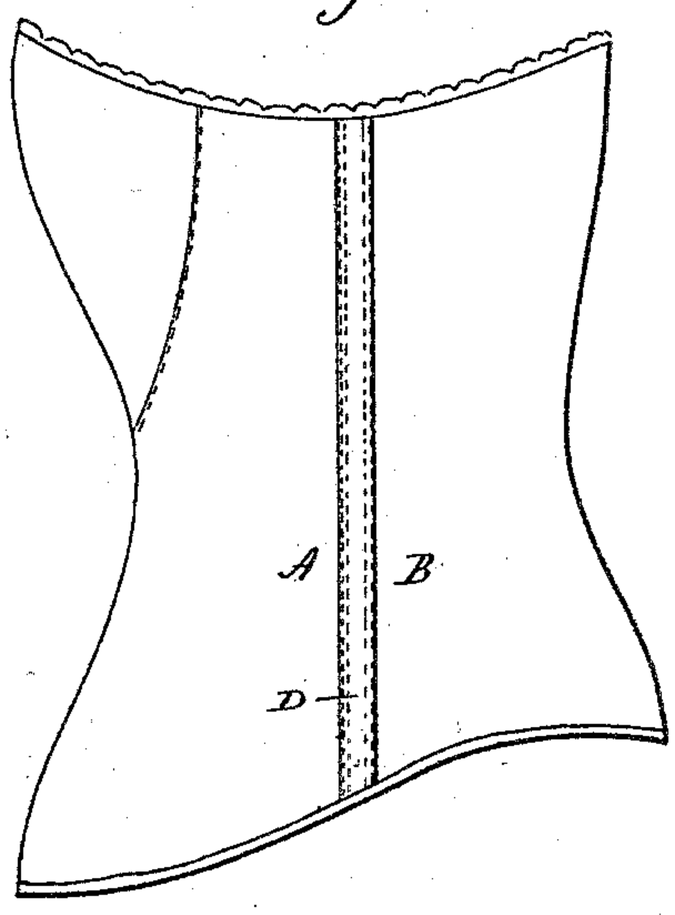


Fig. 2

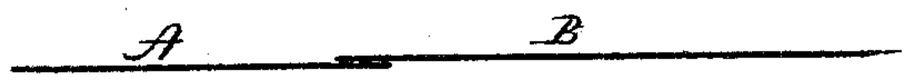


Fig. 3

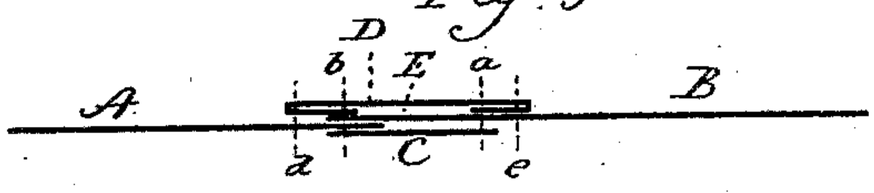
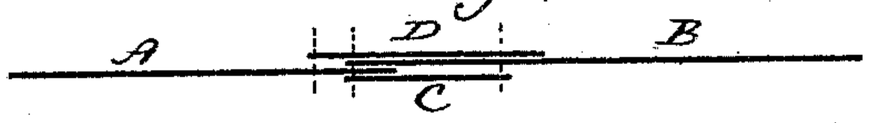


Fig. 4



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CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 414,542, dated November 5, 1889.

Application filed September 9, 1889. Serial No. 323,375. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. HOWD, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, 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 side view of a corset embodying the invention; Fig. 2, a transverse section representing two parts laid together preparatory to stitching; Fig. 3, the same two parts with the inner and outer strips as stitched thereto; Fig. 4, a modification in the strips.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of that class of corsets which are composed of a single thickness of fabric.

In the manufacture of this class of corsets the portions are cut in single thickness and to the required shape, their edges united. The union of the parts must be strong, and pockets must be provided for the introduction of stays.

Various constructions have been devised to cover the seams and combine pockets therewith; but the seams, being usually doubled or "felled," produce an undesirable ridge or thickness at the seam.

The object of my invention is a construction of corset in which the seam which unites the parts may be made strong and without the usual ridge of seam; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

A represents one part of a section of a corset, and B a second part, which is to be united to the part A. These parts are cut to the required shape for the formation of the corset, and their edges are simply lapped, the one upon the other, sufficient for a single seam, as represented in Fig. 2. Upon the inside a strip C, preferably tape, is laid, with one edge on the line of the junction of the two parts. The width of this strip is slightly greater than the width of the stay which is to be employed. Upon the outside an overlay D is applied. This overlay is a strip of fabric, and so as to extend from the overlapping edges on one part onto the surface of the other part, its edges doubled under, and it is in width greater than the width of the pocket required for the stay. The double of one edge lies upon the surface of the part A near its edge, and also over the tape, so that a line of stitches *a*, run through near one edge of the tape and through the overlapping parts of the edge A B and through the under-turned edge of the strip D, will unite the four parts at that point, this stitching *a* forming one side of the stay-pocket E. A similar line of stitches *b* is run through the strip D, the part A, and the tape C, near its opposite edge, and, as seen in Fig. 3, which unites the tape, the part A and the stay-pocket strip D. Other lines of stitches *d* and *e* are run through the opposite edges of the strip D and through the respective parts A B, as also seen in Fig. 3. Thus the parts A B are not only stitched together, but each part is also independently stitched to the strip D, so that the strain upon the two parts is taken upon several lines of stitches instead of upon one, as would be the case were the seam *a* the only stitching to unite the parts, and the overlying strip D forms a pocket to receive the stay on the line of the seam. This construction produces a thin flat seam, and so as to give a substantially smooth surface upon both the inside and outside of the corset, is simple in its construction, and the lines of stitches are easily run with duplicate needles in the same machine, so that the whole work of uniting the parts in forming the pocket may be produced at a single operation.

While I prefer to make the strip D of so much greater width than the width of the pocket as to permit the edges to be turned inward and give two seams each side the pocket, as represented in Fig. 3, the strip may be a woven strip, as a tape, as represented in Fig. 4, it extending over the lapped edge of the parts to hide and protect the raw edge of that part. In such case a single seam at the opposite edge of the strip D will be sufficient.

I do not wish to be understood as claiming, broadly, a corset having the parts cut and united in single thickness and with stay-

pockets on the seam, as such I am aware is not new; but

What I do claim is—

A corset having the different parts, as A B, cut to shape, the adjacent edges of the said parts lapped one upon the other, combined with a strip C upon the inside and a pocket-strip D upon the outside of greater width than the overlapping portions of the two parts, the said strips united at one edge through the overlapping edges of the said parts A B, and the opposite edges of the said strips united at the opposite edge through the one part, substantially as described.

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