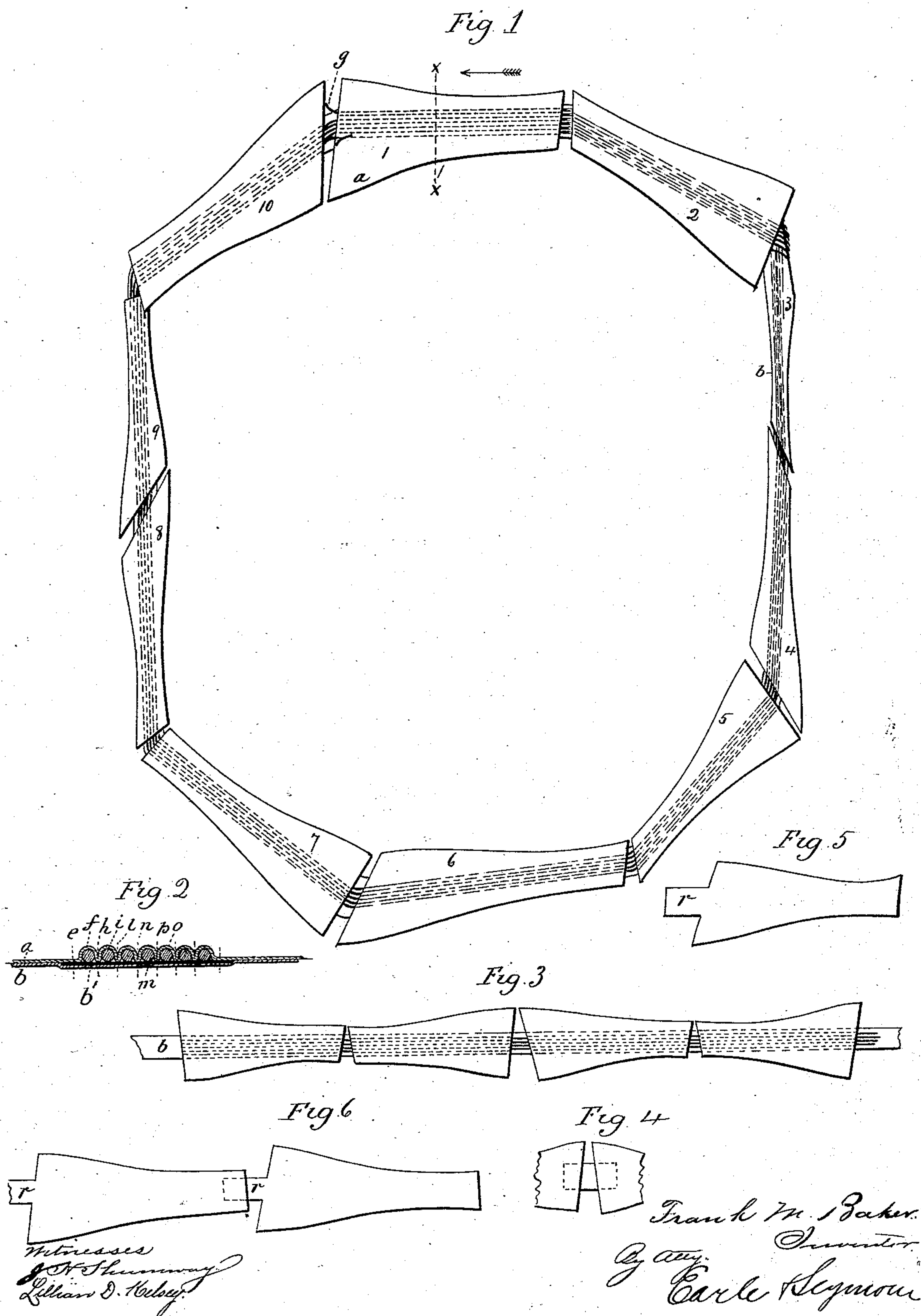


(No Model.)

F. M. BAKER.
METHOD OF CORDING CORSET SECTIONS.

No. 455,558.

Patented July 7, 1891.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK. M. BAKER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

METHOD OF CORDING CORSET-SECTIONS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 455,558, dated July 7, 1891.

Application filed May 25, 1891. Serial No. 393,959. (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 Cording Corset-Parts; 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 perspective view of an endless band or series of corset-sections as corded in accordance with the method of this invention; Fig. 2, a transverse section cutting on line *xx* of Fig. 1, enlarged; Fig. 3, a face or plan view of several sections connected according to the method of this application; Fig. 4, a modification; Figs. 5 and 6, other modifications.

This invention relates to an improvement in performing the work in corsets commonly called "cording"—that is to say, the introduction of a series of cords between the two thicknesses of different sections to form the stays for the corset. These cords are laid between the two thicknesses of a section, several cords being parallel with each other between the two thicknesses, with lines of stitches run between successive cords, and so that the cords may lie as close together as possible.

In cording sections of corsets singly—that is, introducing the cords singly—much time is consumed in shifting from one end to the other after one line of stitches has been run through the section. If successive sections be stitched—that is to say, one section after another, so that as the stitching passes from the end of one section it will run onto the end of the next section, and so on continuing—a serious difficulty arises in passing the space between the two sections. This difficulty arises because the ends of the sections are not parallel with each other, and there must necessarily be a space between, and therefore the operation of the machine must be interrupted at the end of one section and the parts moved bodily until the end of the next section has been brought beneath the needle.

The object of my invention is to avoid the interruption in the stitching operation and

make the stitching continuous, so that when the work is once started the feeding and cording may be continuous until the whole series of cords are introduced.

The invention consists in the method hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

In the illustration, Fig. 1 represents a series of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. These sections are composed of two thicknesses *a b*, as usual in the making of corsets, and the sections are cut to the requisite shape. The thicknesses of each section are laid one upon the other, and between the sections an auxiliary strip *b'* is introduced. This may be of paper or of some cheap fabric. The paper preferably extends through all the sections, the width of the strip being somewhat greater than the width or space to be occupied by the cords. One of the sections is placed upon the sewing-machine with the strip between and the first line of stitches, as at *e*, Fig. 2, is run through the two thicknesses and the strip. As soon as one section has been thus stitched the two thicknesses of the next section are applied to the strip and the stitching continued, and so on until the desired number of sections have been applied, and at the last the ends of the strip are joined, connecting the last section with the first—that is to say, 10 with 1—so as to form an endless series or band of sections. This line of stitches forms the outside connection between the thicknesses for the pocket of the first cord *f*. The cord is now introduced at the end of one section, as *g*, Fig. 1, the cord and the work being guided in the usual manner, the work running in the direction indicated by the arrow, and a second line of stitches *h* is run upon the opposite side of the cord to that of the line *e*, and, continuing through that first section, the cord passes over the connecting-strip into the second section, and so on through the several sections around to the first strip, when the same cord takes the second position *i*, Fig. 2, and the third line of stitches *l* is run, the cord thus continuing around the several sections until it again reaches the first, when the third run of cord will begin with the fourth line of stitches *n*, that line of stitches and cord continuing around the endless band until the circuit is complete, when

the fourth line of cords *o* will in like manner be laid with the fifth lines of stitches *p* and so on, continuing round and round the endless series of sections until the requisite runs of cord have been introduced. The cord is thus laid spirally around the band, but straight through each section, so that the cord of all the sections when complete is one continuous cord. The connecting-strip between the sections permits the stitching to be continuous, so that no interruption occurs at the end of each section. Consequently an endless band is formed by the first line of stitches, and with the connections between the sections the work may continue automatically on a common sewing-machine with the usual cord-guides, enabling one person to attend several cording-machines thus operating. The result of this method of cording corset-sections is to so materially reduce the labor as to cheapen to a considerable extent the manufacture of this class of corsets. After the sections have been thus cored they are cut apart at the ends. The strip which is introduced between the sections is of such a character as not to in any way detract or be detrimental to the corset when complete. As before stated, this strip may be paper or a light fabric. Any material suitable may be employed; or instead of making the connection between the sections of a piece separate from the sections, the lower thickness of the section may be cut, as seen in Fig. 5, with a projection *r* at one end of sufficient length to extend between the two thicknesses of the adjacent ends of the next section, as seen in Fig. 6, and so that such projections will form connections between the several sections to unite them, as before described, it only being necessary to have a material connection between the adjacent ends of the sections of the corset, so that the stitching need not be interrupted in the passage from one section onto the next.

While I prefer to connect the several sections so as to form an endless series of sections, as I have described, it will be evident that this endless arrangement is not essential to the invention, as the connections may be made through a long series of sections, and after one stitching through that long series work may be again begun at the point of starting, taking a new cord for each run; but in this case the connections between the ends of the adjacent sections is essential in order that the stitching may be continuous throughout the series.

The connection between the several sections is best and most conveniently made by taking a strip of a length corresponding to the number of sections in the series to be stitched; but a short piece may be introduced at the adjacent ends of the sections, as indicated in Fig. 4, thus affording a material between the adjacent ends of the two sections through which the line of stitches may be run without interrupting the work.

My improved method of cording may be performed in sewing-machines employing a series of needles corresponding to the several lines of stitches to be run. In such case there would be occasion to connect the series of sections with the endless band.

As will appear from the foregoing I am aware that corset sections or parts have been cored successively without cutting the cords between adjacent sections, and therefore do not claim, broadly, such a method of cording; but,

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The method herein described of cording corsets, which consists in connecting the adjacent ends of succeeding sections with a material extending across the space between such sections, and then running lines of stitches and introducing the cords between the thicknesses of said sections, the said stitching running through the material thus connecting successive sections, substantially as described.

2. The method herein described of cording corsets, which consists in first forming an endless band or series of sections to be cored by connecting the adjacent ends of succeeding sections with a material extending across the space between such sections, and then running a line of stitches with the cord introduced between the thicknesses of the sections spirally around said endless band, the said stitching and cord continuing round and round the said endless band until the requisite number of such cords have been introduced and stitched, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK. M. BAKER.

Witnesses:

C. P. PHILLIPS,

HENRY J. SCHUMANN.