

(No Model.)

L. SCHIELE.
CORSET.

No. 479,573.

Patented July 26, 1892.

Fig. 1

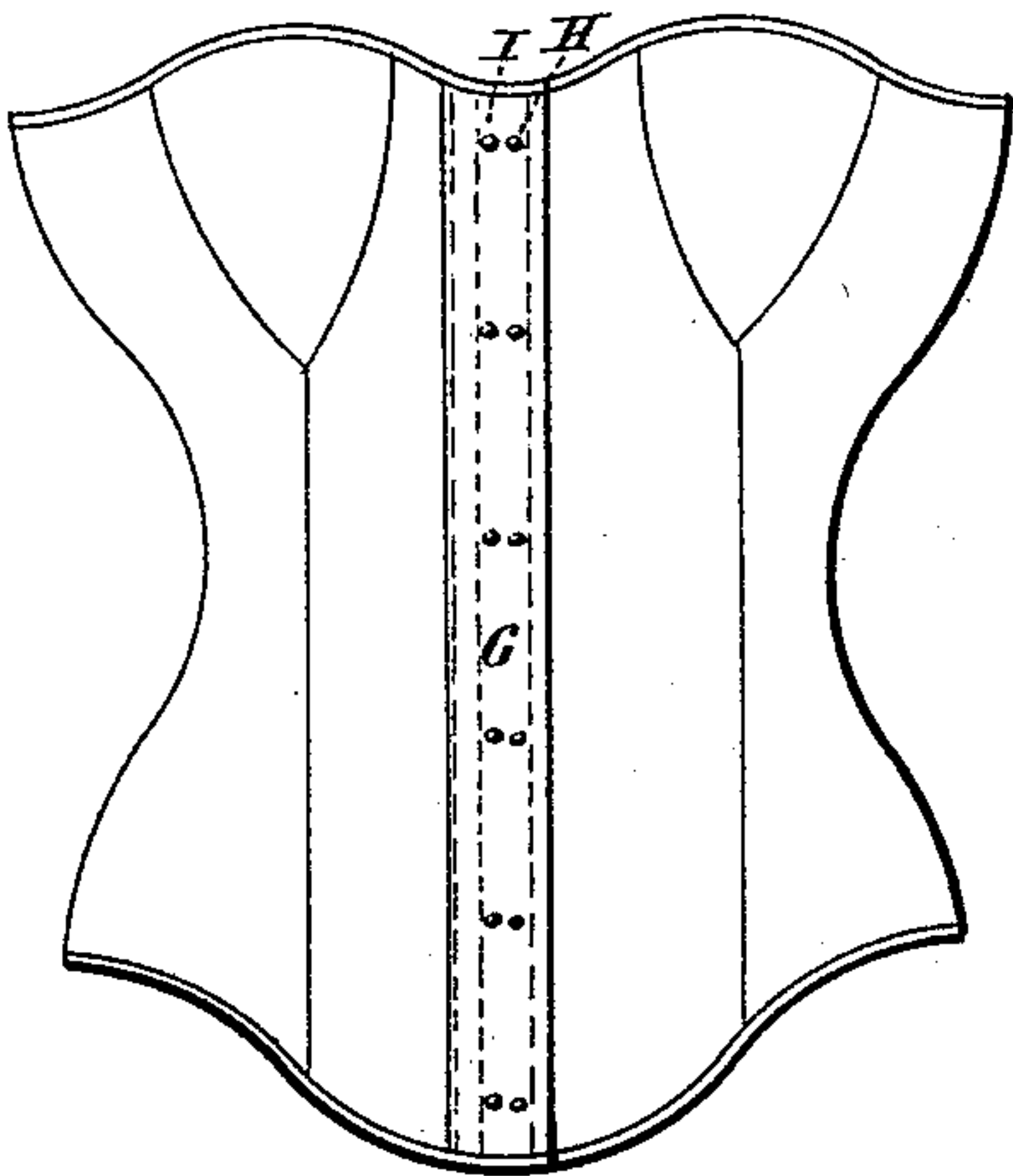


Fig. 2

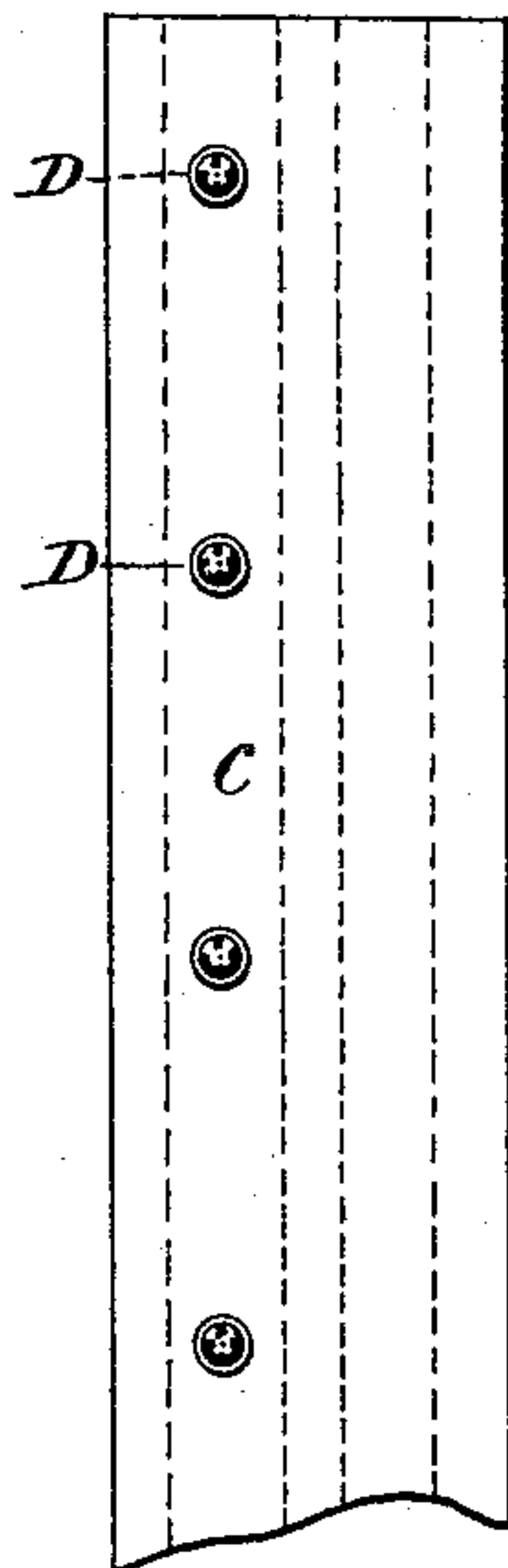


Fig. 3

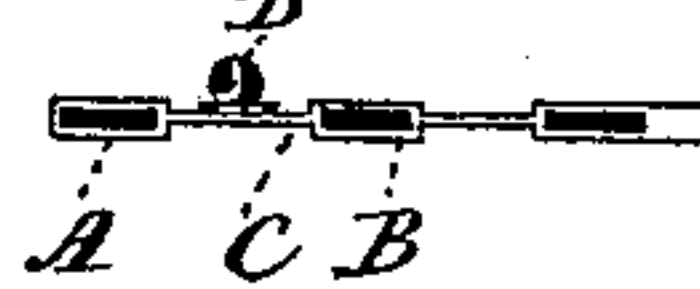


Fig. 4

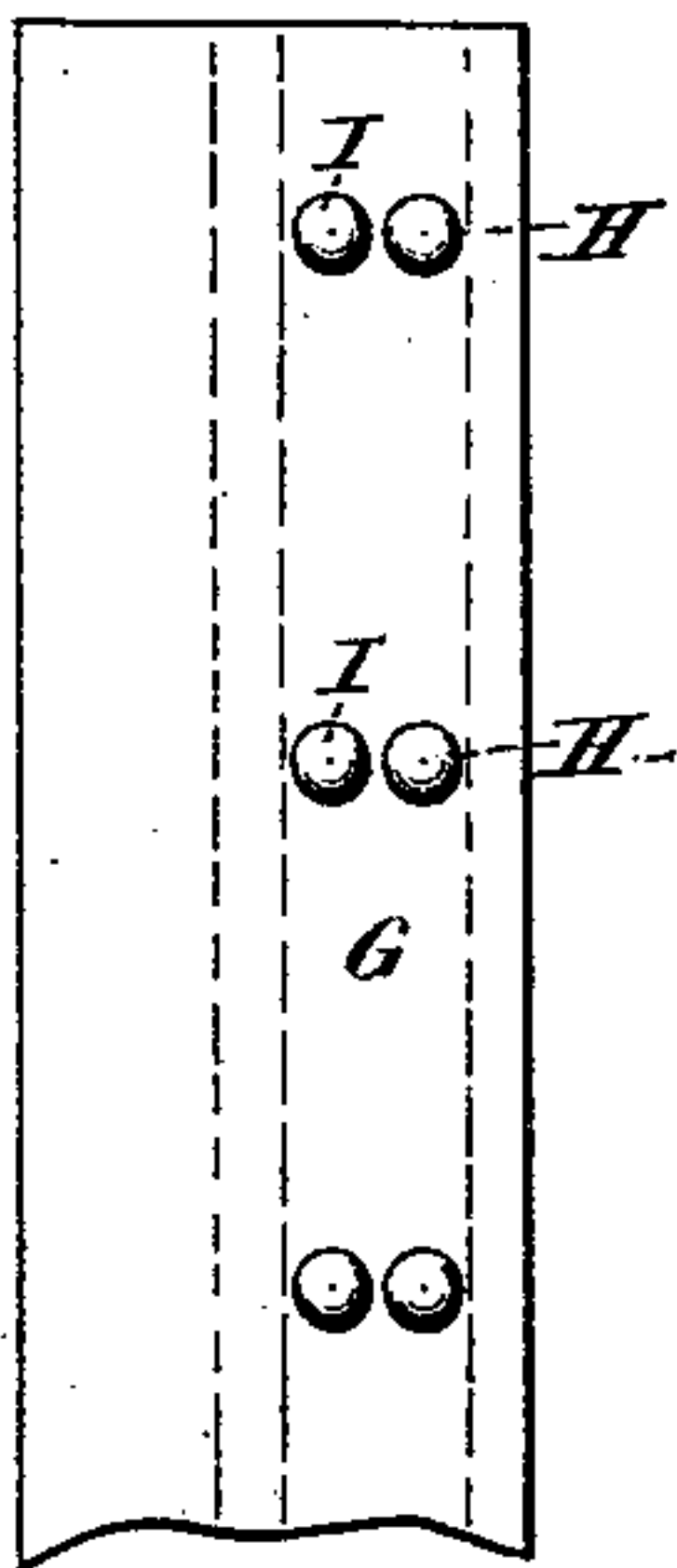


Fig. 5

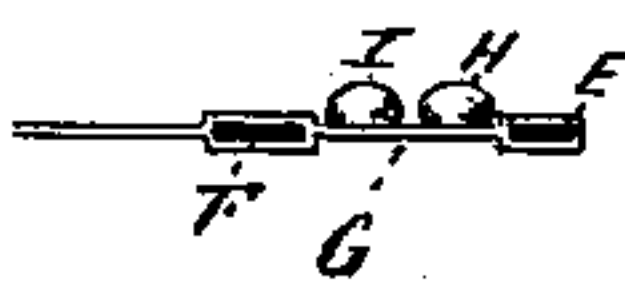
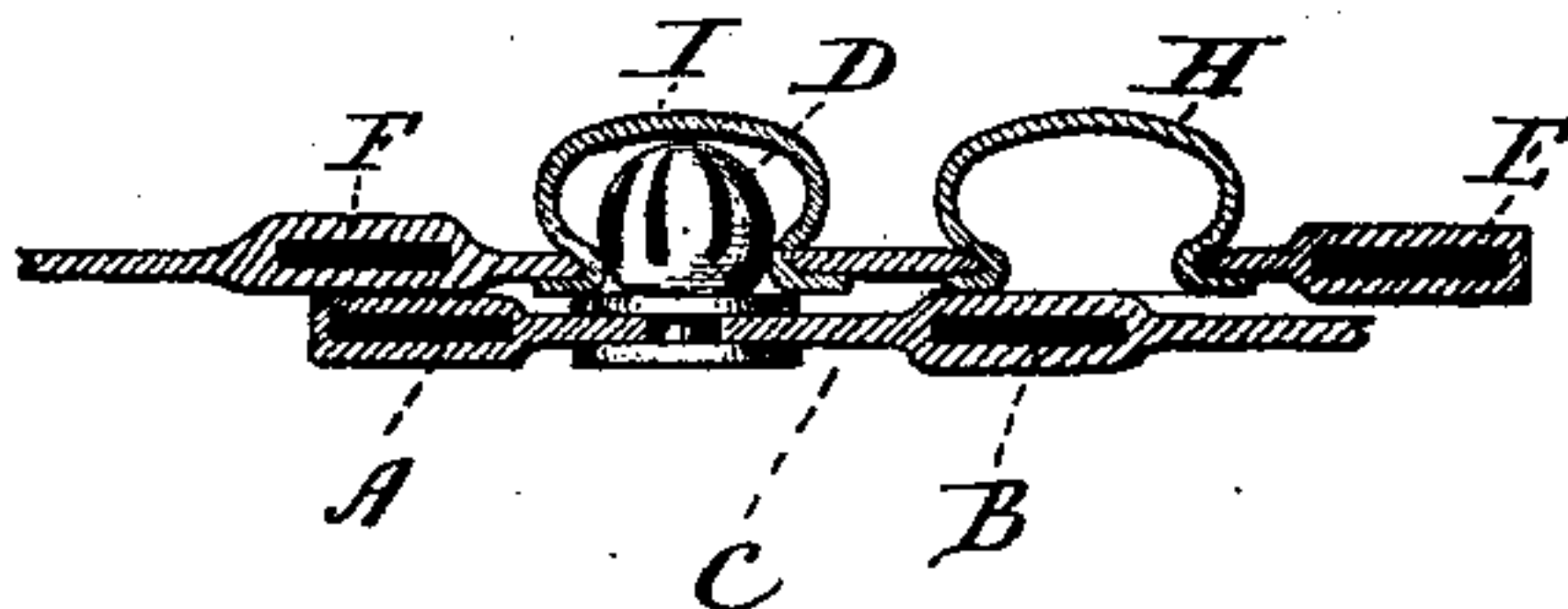


Fig. 6



Witnesses.
J. H. Shumway.
Lillian D. Kelsey.

Lewis Schiele.
Inventor.
By atty.
Eddie Seymour

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS SCHIELE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 479,573, dated July 26, 1892.

Application filed April 4, 1892. Serial No. 427,664. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS SCHIELE, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new Improvement in Corsets, (Case A;) 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 corset; Fig. 2, front view of the edge portion of one part, enlarged; Fig. 3, a transverse section of the same; Fig. 4, a front view of the other part of the front edge of the corset, enlarged; Fig. 5, a transverse section of the same; Fig. 6, a transverse section through the two parts, showing the socket of the one part interlocked with the stud of the other part.

This invention relates to an improvement in corsets, with special reference to the means for uniting the two parts at the front.

In the more general construction of corsets metal busks are introduced, one upon each edge at the front, the one carrying studs and the other corresponding eyes, and so that when brought together around the person the eyes of the busk at one side may be set over the studs of the busk of the other side. This construction makes a very rigid connection and one which is liable to separate under the movements of the body.

Many devices have been employed to lock the parts in such connection, but they more or less complicate the corset for the user.

The object of my invention is a construction of corset at the front edges whereby the parts may be easily and readily united, and be flexible upon the body, yet preserve the required stiffness and avoid liability of detachment under the movements of the body; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

Aside from the front or meeting edge portions the corset may be of any of the known cuts or construction. At the front on one side a stiffener or stay A is introduced longitudi-

nally, and at the edge and at some distance therefrom a second similar stay B is introduced. (See Fig. 3.) This leaves between the two stays A B a flexible web or portion C.

The corset is constructed of two thicknesses or of other usual construction, the pockets for the stays being formed between the two thicknesses or by any of the known means of forming corsets, it only being essential that there shall be one stay at each edge and another stay substantially parallel therewith or distant therefrom, so as to leave the flexible web C between the two stays.

In the flexible portion C several studs D are secured. These studs are preferably such as used for glove-fasteners, in which the fastening device consists of a stud on one edge and a corresponding socket to set over that stud upon the other edge. In these constructions in some cases the stud is elastic and the socket rigid, and in other cases the socket is elastic and the stud rigid, both devices are common and well known and either may be employed. The studs, arranged as they are through the flexible portion or web C, readily yield and avoid the rigidity which necessarily exists in studs which are attached to a metal stay. The other edge of the corset, as seen in Fig. 4, is constructed in similar manner to the edge first described and which carries the studs. A stay E is introduced at the edge, and distant therefrom is a parallel stay F, so as to leave a flexible portion G between, corresponding to the flexible portion C of the other part.

In the flexible portion B the sockets H are placed, which correspond to the studs on the first part. These sockets open on the reverse side of the part to which they are attached—that is, the side opposite to that on which the studs are attached, and so that as one part overlaps the other the sockets may be pressed onto the studs or the studs into the sockets, and thus firmly unite the two parts, but yet so that a pull upon the one part opposed by a corresponding resistance on the other part will readily separate the two parts. The studs and their sockets being set in flexible portions readily yield to any movements of the body,

which in stiff or metallic connections, as by stays, would cause the parts to separate unless otherwise locked.

The construction is simple, one commonly
5 and well understood, and therefore the wearer at a glance understands the operation without instructions, which necessarily follow in most of the locking devices hitherto employed.

The web or flexible portion G between the
10 two stays F E may be of sufficient width to apply two series of sockets, as seen in Fig. 4, I I representing the second series of sockets, and so that a considerable degree of adjustment will be given to the corset. As either
15 the sockets I or H may be employed in making connection with the studs of the other part, one set of sockets, however, is all that is necessary.

It will be understood that two or more se-
20 ries of studs with one series of sockets may be employed instead of two series of sockets and one series of studs, as shown, accomplishing the same result; or the studs and sockets may be arranged alternately—that is, on one

side studs alternating with sockets and on 25 the other side corresponding sockets alternating with studs, such reversal of the arrangement of the studs and sockets being too apparent to require illustration.

I claim—

In a corset, the front edges of the two parts constructed each part with a stay at the meeting edge and with a second stay parallel therewith, but distant therefrom, so as to leave a flexible portion between the two stays of
35 each part, combined with a series of studs on said flexible portion of one part and corresponding series of sockets on the said flexible portion of the other part, substantially as described. 40

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

LEWIS SCHIELE.

Witnesses:

LILLIAN D. KELSEY,
FRED. C. EARLE.