

(No Model.)

L. SCHIELE.  
CORSET.

No. 479,574.

Patented July 26, 1892.

Fig. 1

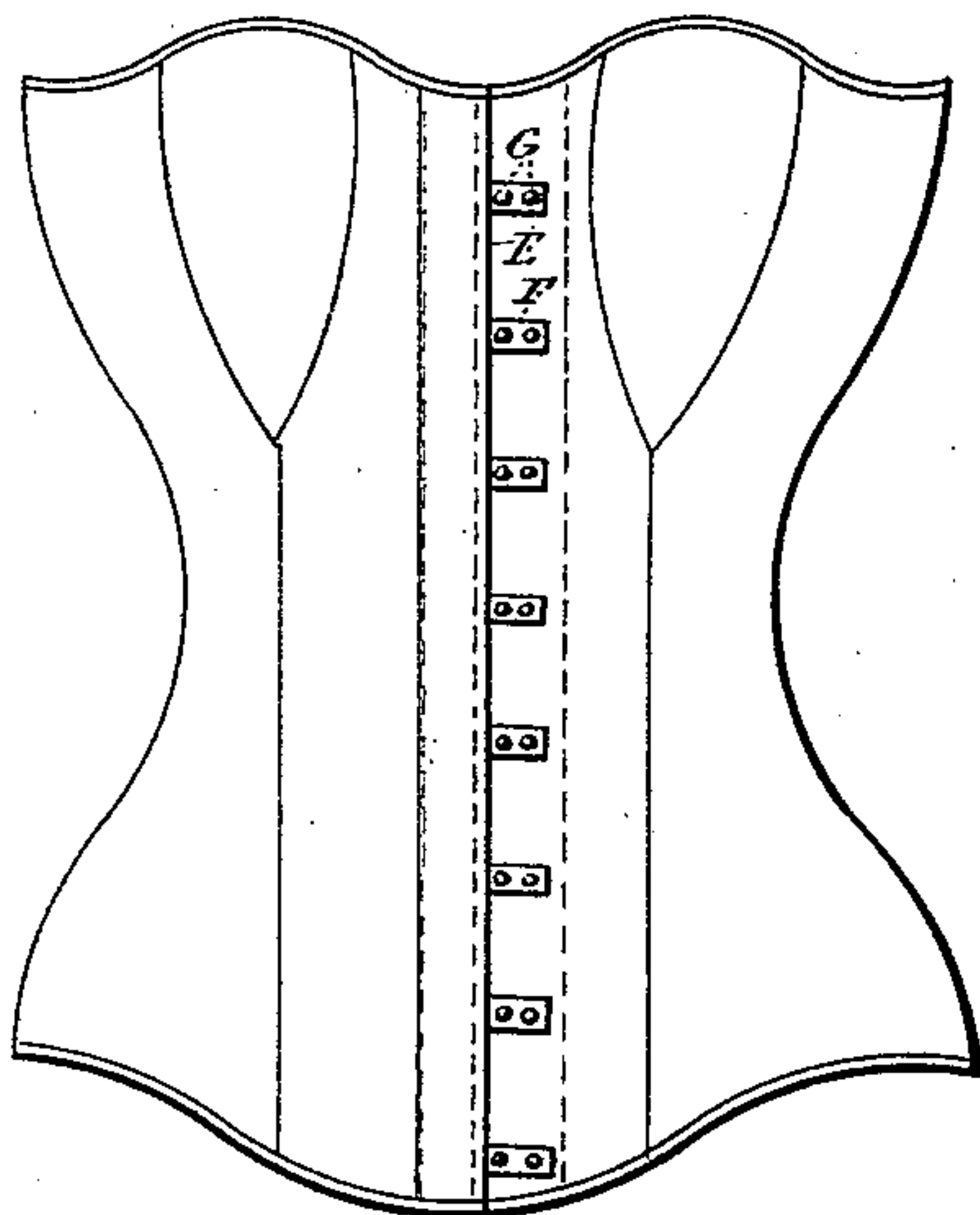


Fig. 2

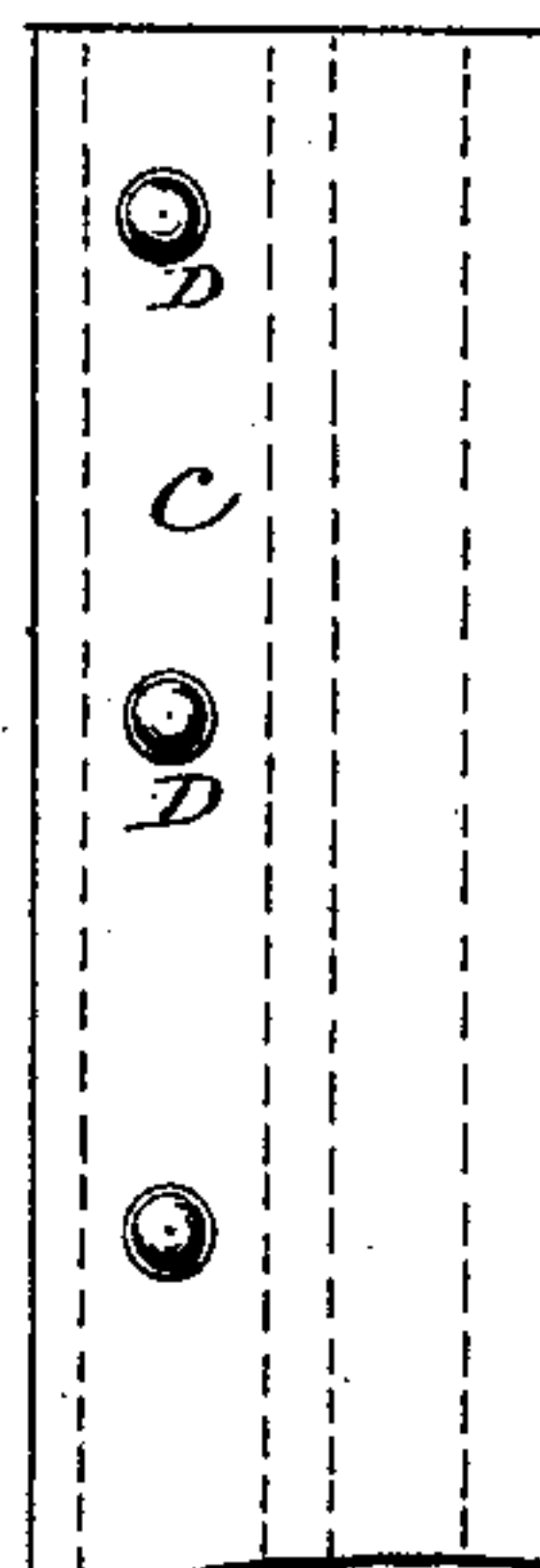


Fig. 3

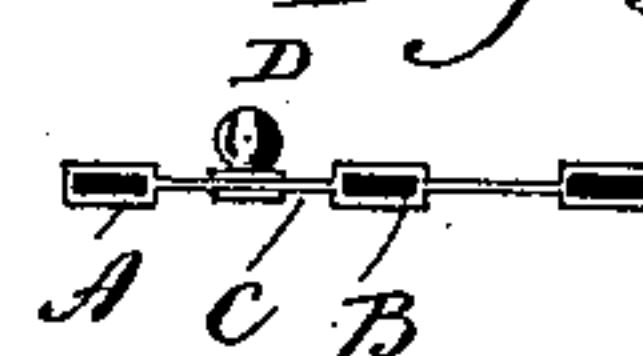


Fig. 4

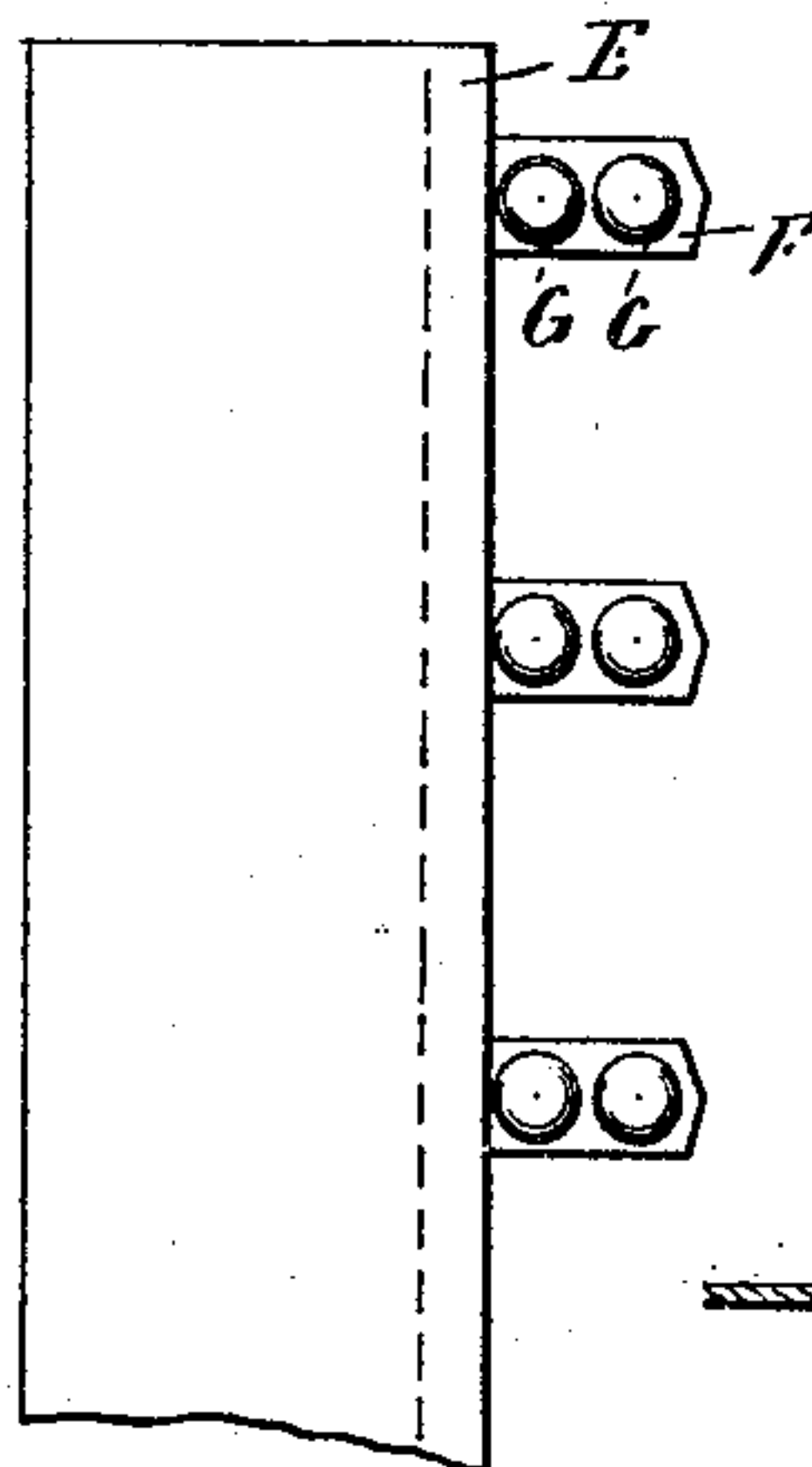


Fig. 5

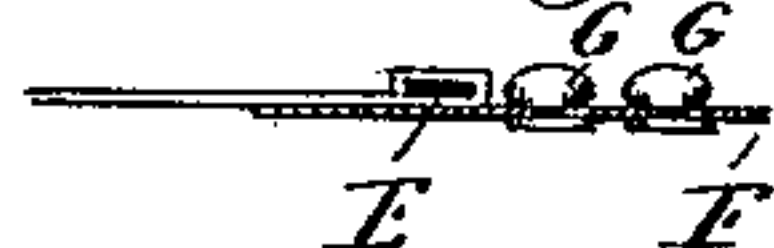
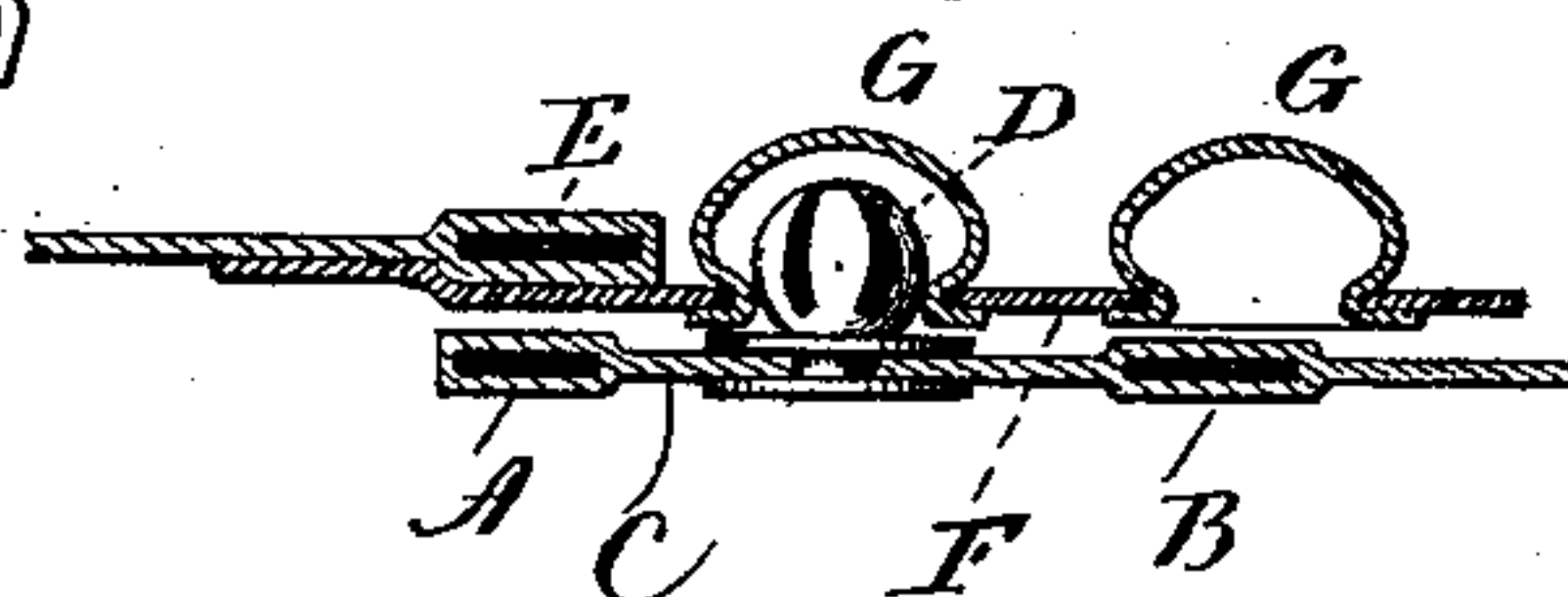


Fig. 6



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS SCHIELE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 479,574, dated July 26, 1892.

Application filed April 4, 1892. Serial No. 427,665. (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 B;) 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  
10 said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view of the corset; Fig. 2, a front view of one edge portion of the corset, enlarged; Fig. 3, a transverse section of the  
15 same; Fig. 4, a front view of the other edge portion of the corset, enlarged; Fig. 5, a transverse section cutting through one of the straps, and Fig. 6 a transverse section representing the two parts as secured together.

20 This invention relates to an improvement in corsets which are formed of two parts open at the front and in which the front edges are provided with devices for fastening the two parts together, the invention relating specially to the fastening devices.

In the more general construction of corsets the two front or meeting edges are provided each with a metal busk, the one provided with studs and the other with corresponding eyes,  
30 so that when the two parts are brought together the eyes of the one part may be set over the studs of the other part. Owing to the stiff metallic connection between the studs of the one part and the eyes of the other part, the movement of the body is liable to disengage the eyes from the studs. To avoid this difficulty, various locking devices have been arranged, more or less complicated. The studs and the  
35 eyes being made rigid upon the two busks are stiff, so that there is no substantial yielding vertically between the studs or between the eyes.

45 The object of this invention is to construct the corset at the front with interlocking devices which may be flexible, so simple in construction as to be readily understood without instruction, and so secure that accidental detachment under the movement of the body is substantially impossible; and it consists in

the construction, as hereinafter described, and 50 particularly recited in the claim.

The cut, shape, or construction of the corset, aside from the fronts, is immaterial to the invention, any of the known constructions being adapted to the employment of this inven- 55 tion.

At the front edge of one part of the corset a stay A is introduced (see Figs. 2 and 3) at the edge, and at a little distance therefrom and parallel therewith a second stay B is introduced, which leaves a flexible web or portion C between the two stays. In this flexible portion C several studs D are introduced. These studs are such as are commonly known as "glove-fasteners," and in which a corresponding socket is employed to set over the stud, either the stud or the socket being elastic, so that they interlock when brought together—a common and well-known device. In the edge of the other part of the corset a suitable stay E is introduced, sufficient to give the requisite stiffness, and at that edge of the corset straps F are attached, projecting therefrom at substantially right angles to the edge of the corset. These straps are flexible, and 75 each are provided with one or more sockets G, which correspond to the studs on the other part of the corset, and so that when brought together around the person the sockets of the straps may be set over their respective studs, 80 as seen in Fig. 6. This construction leaves each socket independent of all the others, so as to permit separate and independent attachment of each strap with its own stud, and as the socket of the one part interlocks with 85 the stud of the other part the accidental separation of the parts under wear of the corset is impossible. The straps being flexible, each will yield to the influence brought directly upon it independent of the others. 90

By applying several sockets to the strap a degree of adjustment is attained which is a very great advantage to the corset.

It will be understood that the studs may be on either part and the sockets on the other, 95 or that the several studs on the part may be employed with one socket on the other; or the studs and sockets may be arranged alter-



nately—that is, on one side studs alternating with sockets and on the other side corresponding sockets alternating with studs, such reversal in the order of arrangement being too  
5 apparent to require illustration.

I claim—

A corset having the parts adapted to meet at the front, one part at the front having a stay A at the edge, and a second stay B distant therefrom and parallel therewith, so as  
10 to leave a flexible portion C between the two stays, the other part constructed with flexible straps projecting therefrom, the said straps

on the one part and the flexible portion on the other part provided the one with studs 15 and the other with corresponding sockets, the said sockets being adapted to set upon the studs and engage therewith, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this 20 specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LEWIS SCHIELE.

Witnesses:

LILLIAN D. KELSEY,  
FRED. C. EARLE.