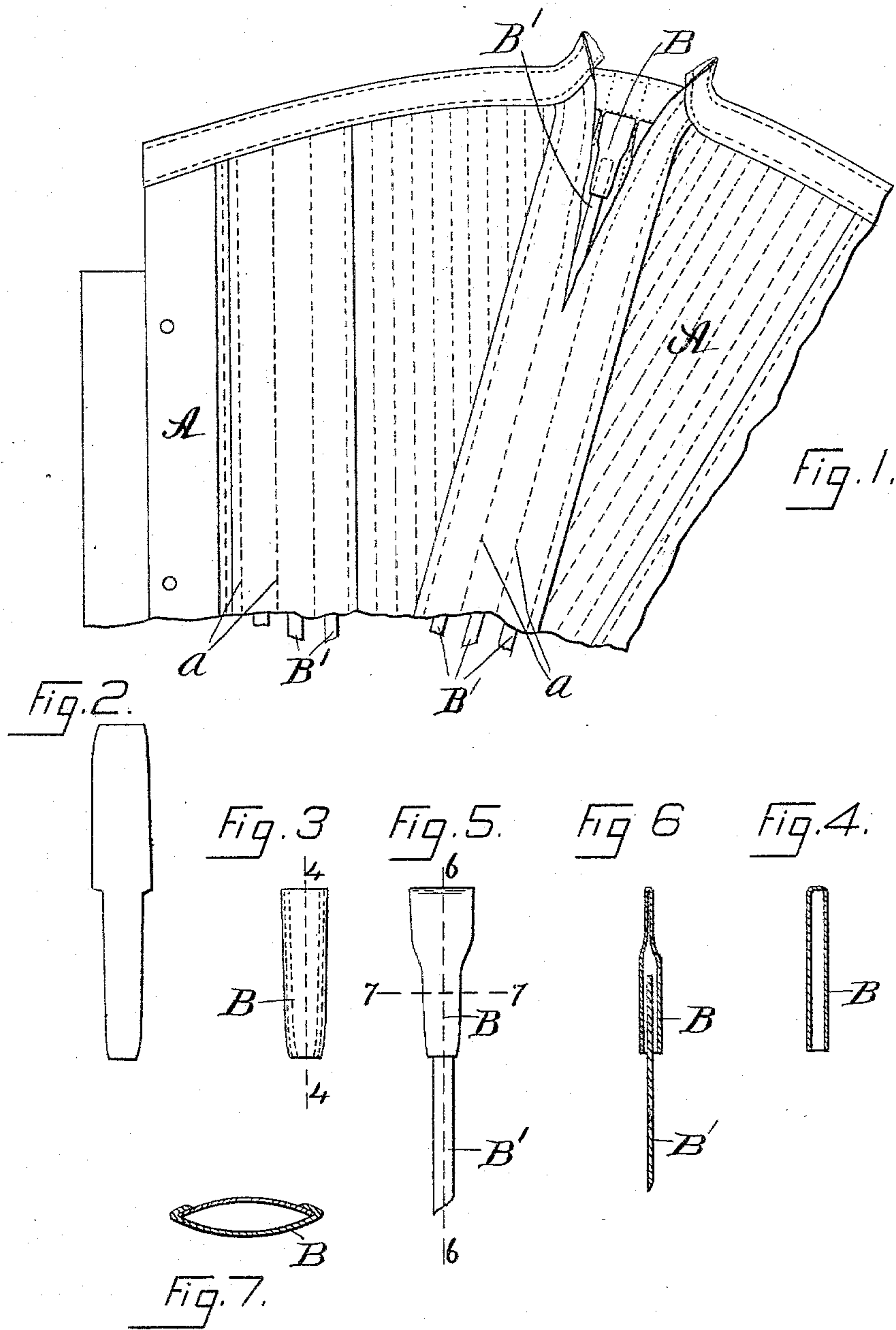


(No Model.)

N. F. T. HUNT.
CORSET.

No. 556,927.

Patented Mar. 24, 1896.



WITNESSES:
H. P. Guillo
John R. Snow

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHANIEL FREDERICK THAYER HUNT, OF BRAINTREE, MASSACHUSETTS.

CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 556,927, dated March 24, 1896.

Application filed September 27, 1895. Serial No. 563,826. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHANIEL FREDERICK THAYER HUNT, of Braintree, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Corset, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation showing a part of a corset. Fig. 2 is a plan of a blank adapted to form the sleeve shown in Fig. 3 in elevation and in Fig. 4 in section on line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an elevation, and Fig. 6 a section, on lines 6 6 of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a section on line 7 7 of Fig. 6.

All the figures save Fig. 1 are enlarged for clearness.

My invention is an improved corset comprising sheets of textile material united by parallel seams to form a pocket, a steel or bone narrower than the pocket and fitting loosely in the pocket, and a sleeve which is for a portion of its length narrower than the pocket and large enough at its narrower portion to fit loosely over the end of the steel, but which is wider and thinner for the rest of its length, its wider and thinner portion fitting tightly in the pocket to hold the sleeve in place in the pocket.

In the drawings, A is a part of a corset. The parallel seams *a* unite front and rear thicknesses of sheet material to form pockets for the steels B', which are narrower than the pockets and fit loosely therein.

The objections to the ordinary corset arise mainly from the tendency of the upper end of the steels to abrade the material of the pockets and break the stitches at the upper end of the pockets. One remedy for these objections is proposed in the patent to Rheubottom, No. 339,320, dated April 6, 1886, which describes a metallic sleeve for the end of the steel, and his corset is in that respect like mine, but his sleeve is of uniform width throughout its length and of uniform thickness throughout its length, while my sleeve is narrow and thick for a part of its length and wide and thin for the rest of its length; and both these changes of form are functional, for the narrow and thick portion not only serves as a socket in which the end of the steel

can play and thus protects the material and the seams which form the pockets from abrasion, but also prevents the steel from getting diagonal with relation to the pocket, while the wide and thin portion distends the pocket from seam to seam, and at the same time causes the material of the pocket to hug the slopes of the sleeve from the narrow thick portion to the wide thin portion.

My sleeve B is a socket at its lower portion and a tang at its upper portion, and the socket portion is narrower than the pocket and yet wide enough and thick enough to allow the end of the steel B' to play in it, while the tang portion is wide enough to distend the pocket from seam to seam and thin enough to cause the material of the pocket to hug the tang and the sloping surfaces which connect the narrow thick socket portion with the wide thin tang portion, as above explained.

In the practical manufacture of corsets I make my sleeve from a flattened tube (shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 7) preferably made from the flat blank shown in Fig. 2. This flattened tube is so much narrower than the distance between the seams *a* that it can be readily inserted in the pocket and about the end of the steel B' and then flattened, as shown in Figs. 1, 5 and 6, the sleeve thus completed being made up of a thin tang as wide as the pocket and a thick socket narrower than the pocket but wider than the steel, the whole having the new mode of operation above explained.

I am aware of the United States patents to Johnston, No. 494,064, dated March 21, 1893; Bowling, No. 378,080, dated February 21, 1888; Turner, No. 253,642, dated February 14, 1882; Rheubottom, No. 339,320, dated April 6, 1886; British patent to Frances Hughes, No. 21,087 of 1891, and German patent to Mautner, No. 32,274, and disclaim all shown therein, for none of them shows a corset made up of a pocket containing a steel narrower than the pocket and a sleeve whose upper portion is a thin wide tang fitting closely in the pocket and whose lower portion is a socket for the end of the steel thicker and narrower than the tang portion.

What I claim as my invention is—

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339,320

The improved corset above described comprising layers of fabric; a pocket formed therebetween by parallel seams; a steel arranged in the pocket and a sleeve about the
5 upper end of that steel, the sleeve being made up of a tang and socket, the tang being as wide as the pocket, and wider and thinner

than the socket, and all the parts being arranged as described.

NATHANIEL FREDERICK THAYER HUNT.

Witnesses:

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J. R. SNOW.