

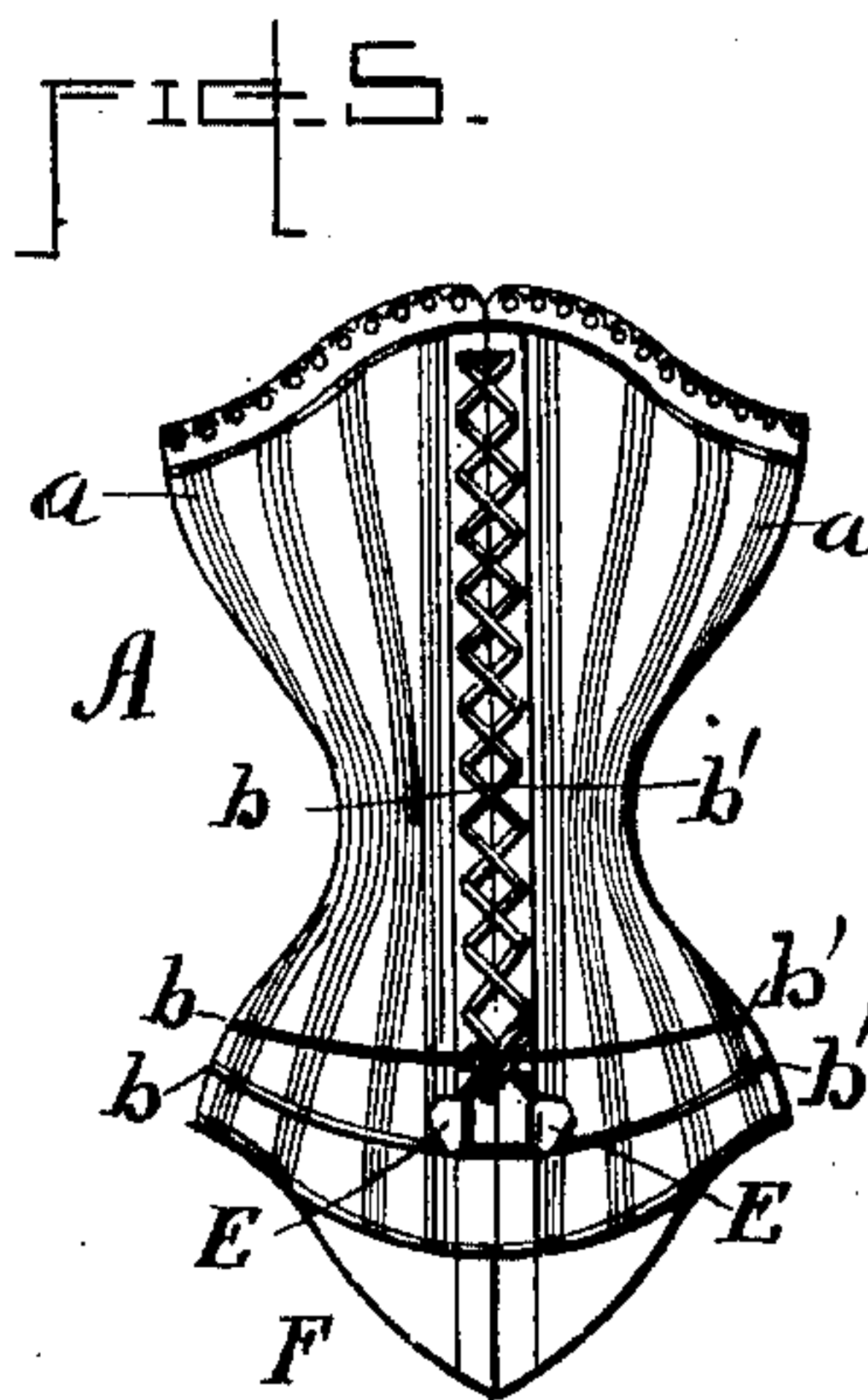
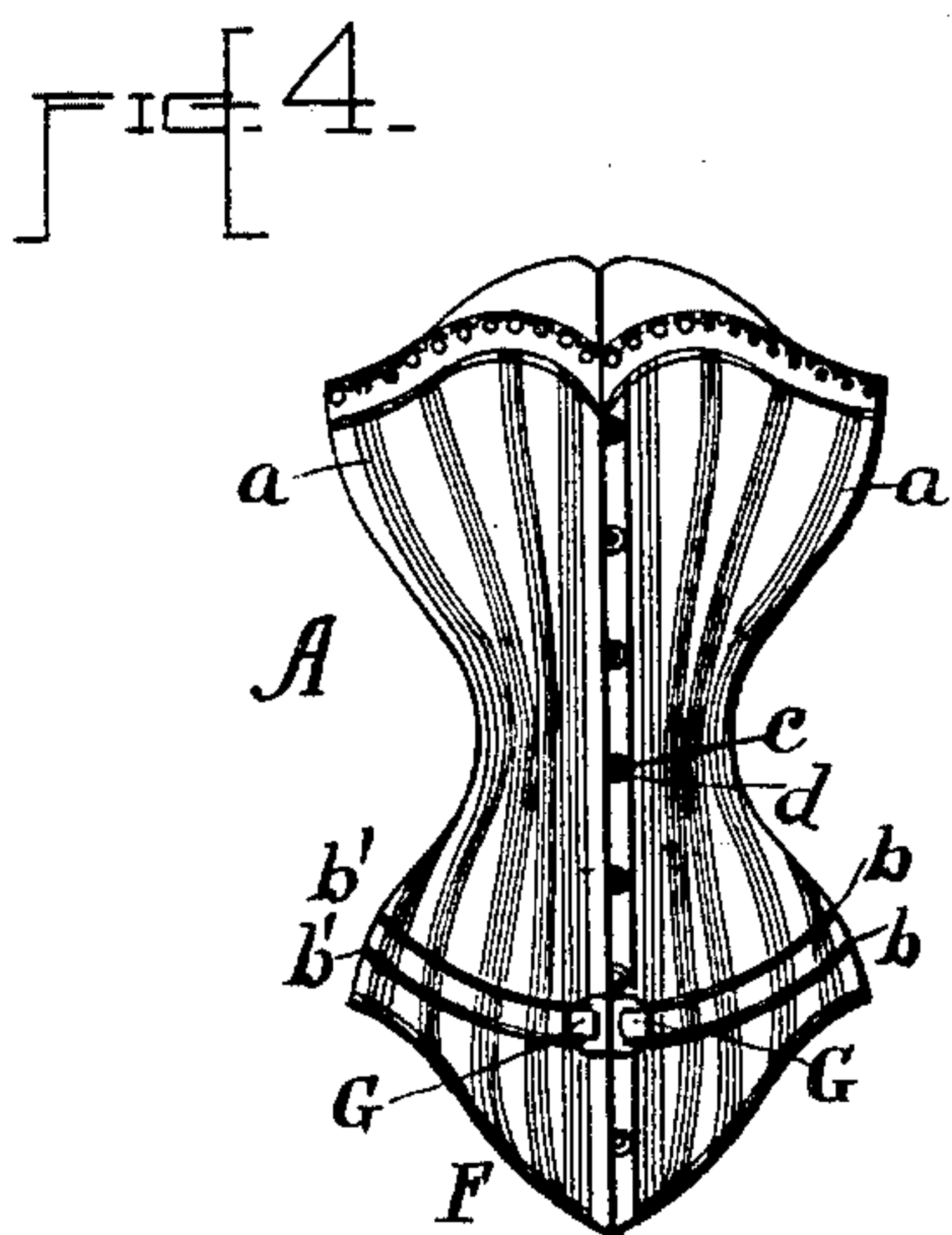
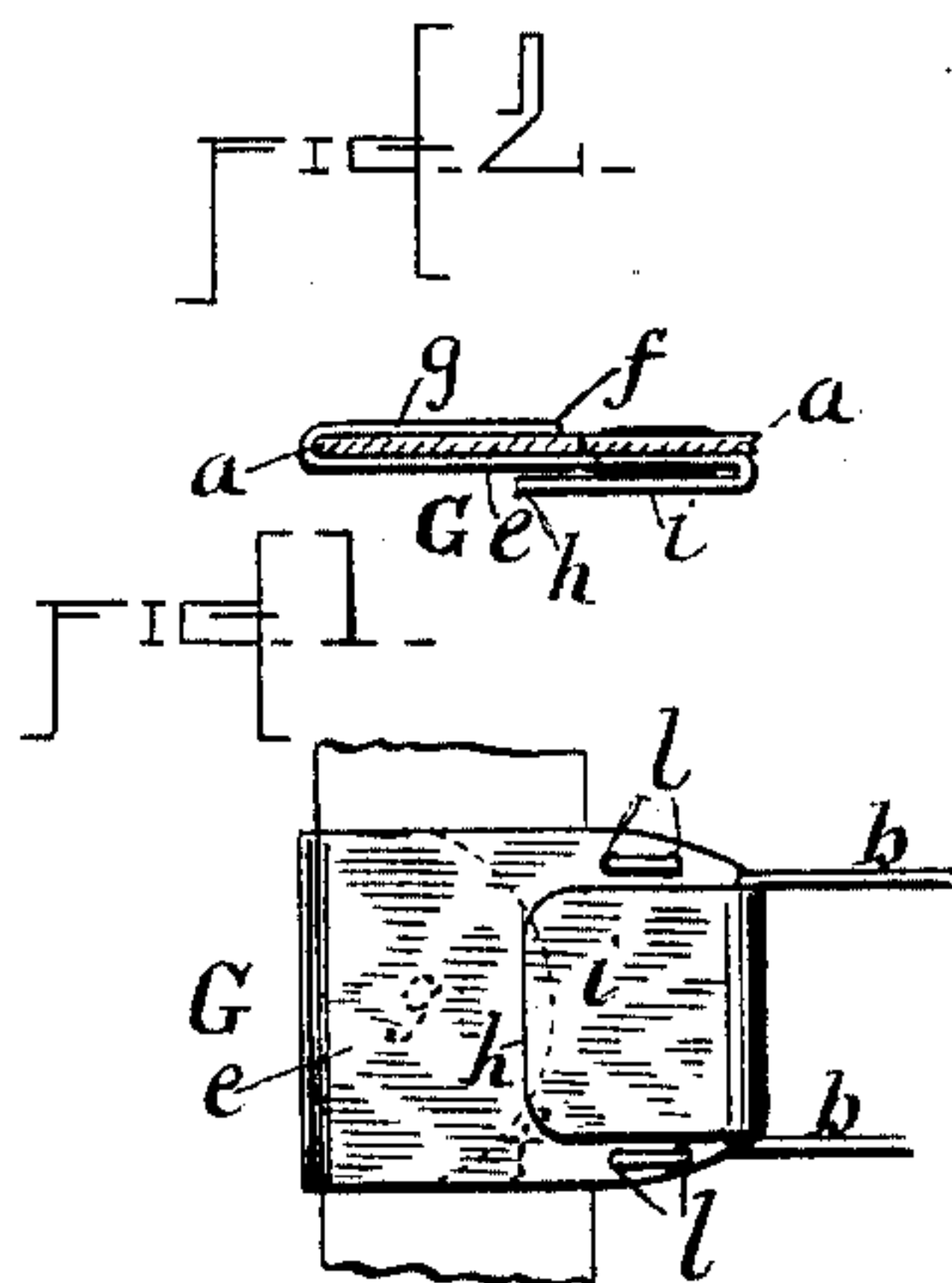
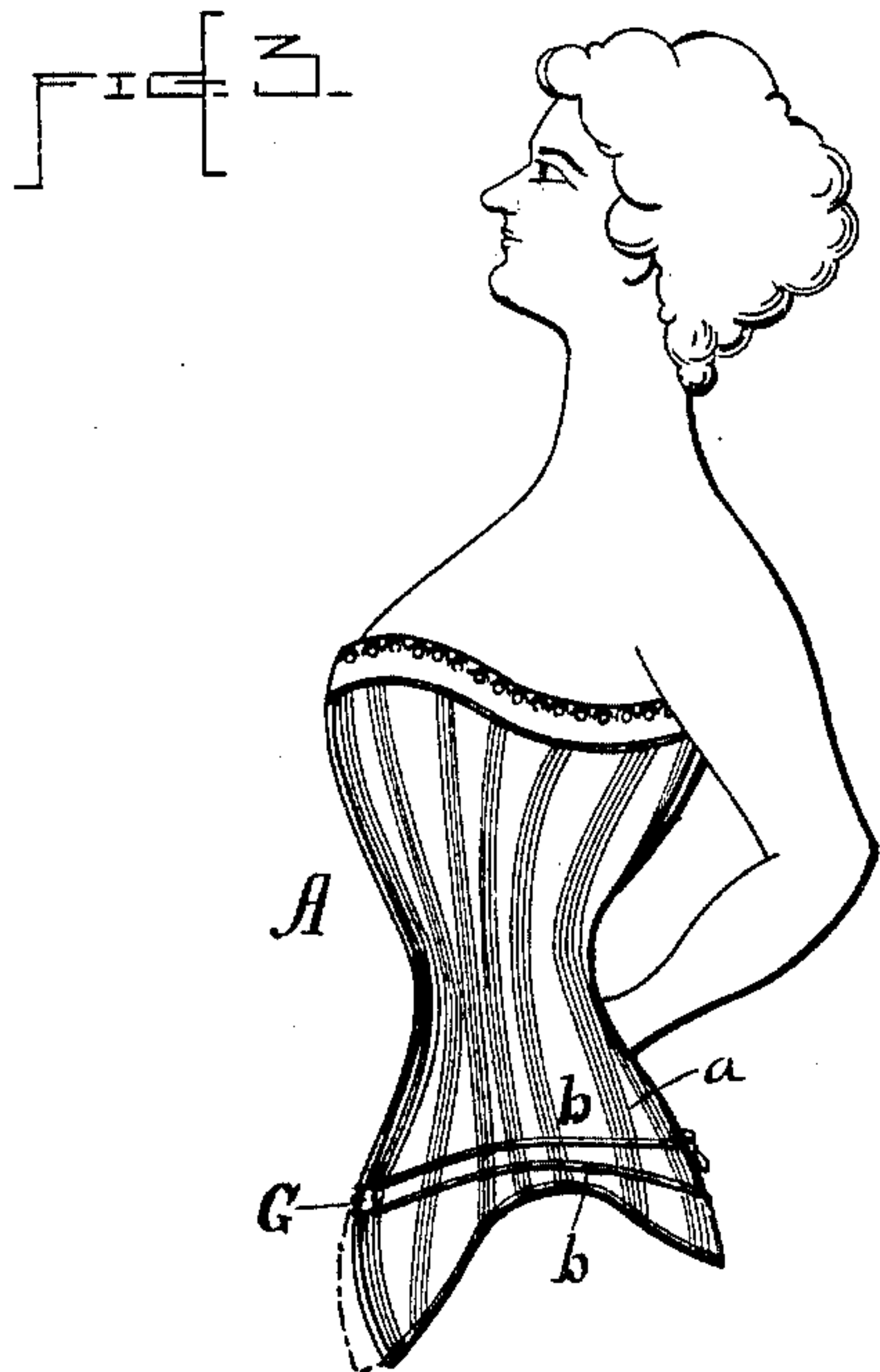
No. 679,547.

Patented July 30, 1901.

C. M. BARNUM.  
ATTACHMENT FOR CORSETS.

(Application filed June 5, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

*Otto Greenberg*  
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Inventor  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTINE MATHILDE BARNUM, OF HAWORTH, NEW JERSEY.

## ATTACHMENT FOR CORSETS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 679,547, dated July 30, 1901.

Application filed June 5, 1900. Serial No. 19,182. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHRISTINE MATHILDE BARNUM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Haworth, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Corsets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

In Letters Patent No. 622,437, granted to me April 4, 1899, for attachment for corsets, I described an attachment to be used in connection with the lacing-strings for drawing in the front or abdominal part of the corset against the body for the purpose of causing it to fit more snugly and to follow closely the contour of the figure, and thus avoid increasing the prominence of the abdomen. This attachment has been found perfectly feasible and a valuable adjunct of "short" corsets; but in the case of "long" or "abdominal" corsets—that is, those having the front extended down a considerable distance below the line of the hips and curved inward—it has been found that when lacing-strings are carried under the attachments at the bottom edge of the front they push the abdominal part of the corset upward and cause it to bulge out, thus increasing, apparently, the size of the abdomen and defeating the purpose of the invention.

The object of my present invention is to provide an attachment that is specially applicable to long or abdominal corsets and by means of which the bulging out of the abdominal part of those corsets is prevented.

The invention will first be described in connection with the drawings and then particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan view of my improved attachment for corsets; Fig. 2, an edge view of the same. Fig. 3 represents a side view of a corset provided with my improved attachments as it appears on the body, showing how the abdominal part is drawn in against the body. Fig. 4 is a front view of a corset provided with my attachment, and Fig. 5 is a rear view of the same.

Referring to the drawings, the corset A

has its usual two parts *a a* laced together at the back by means of strings *b b'*, passed through eyelets formed along the edges of the parts from top to bottom, and the fronts of these parts are provided with steels in the usual manner, to which the well-known corset-fastenings *c d* are attached. At the back of the corset, near the bottom edge of each part, "clips" *E E* are placed, and secured as fully described in the specification of the before-mentioned patent. At the front of each part of the corset and at a point about midway between the waist-line and the bottom edge of the abdominal part *F* of the corset are attachments *G G*. These attachments are exactly alike, and they consist of a metal plate *e*, having one end *f* bent around parallel to the back of the plate to form a clip *g*, and the other end *h* bent around parallel to the front of the plate to form a clip *i*, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, in such a manner that a space will be left between these parts, as shown. The part *f* is preferably of the full width of the plate; but the part *g* may be reduced so that the plate in both sides projects beyond the edge of the clip *i*, and in these parts are perforations *l l* to pass the threads through, by which the attachments are fastened to the corset. These attachments are directly opposite each other, and they are applied by slipping the front steels in between the plate and the back clip *g* and sewing the plate *e* to the corset inside of the front steels, as shown clearly in Fig. 4. Thus attached to the corset the strain produced by drawing the lacing-strings backward, as presently described, is borne by the steels instead of by the sewed attachment.

To draw in the abdominal part of the corset, the lacing-strings *b b'* are crossed at the back, and the right-hand string *b'* is passed under the left-hand back clip *E*, and its end is then carried around the right-hand side of the corset and under the right-hand front clip *h*. The left-hand string is carried under the right-hand back clip *E*, then around the left-hand side of the corset, and is passed under the left-hand front clip *h*. The two strings being under the clips they are drawn tightly backward on their respective sides, and thereby the abdominal part of the corset is drawn tight against the abdomen. While still held

taut, the strings are carried around to the back and tied together at that point. By this means the abdominal part of the corset is caused to fit snugly against the person without bulging.

I claim—

In a corset having the point or lower end of the abdominal part extended below the line of the hips, the combination with the said abdominal part, the front steels of the corset, and the lacing-strings of plates attached to adjoining edges of the abdominal part of the corset about midway between the bottom of said abdominal part and the waist-line of

the corset, and each of said plates having reversely-turned clips at opposite ends of the plate, the clips at one end embracing the front steels, and the clips at the opposite ends adapted to engage the lacing-strings, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the invention above set forth I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHRISTINE MATHILDE BARNUM.

Witnesses:

WM. SCOTT FERDON,  
FRANK HILL.