

No. 788,275.

PATENTED APR. 25, 1905.

C. MUNTER.
ABDOMINAL CORSET.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 30, 1904.

Fig. 1.

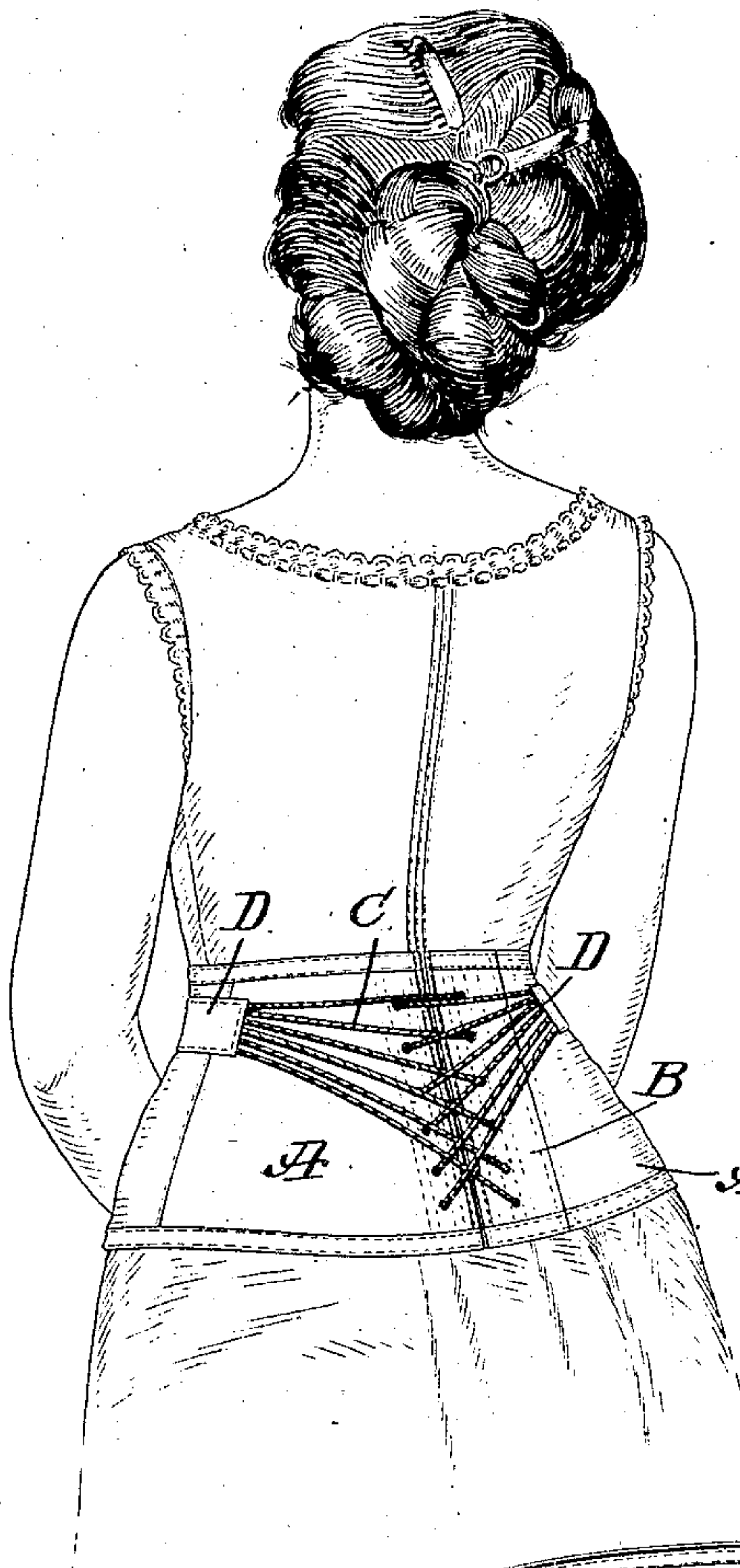


Fig. 2.

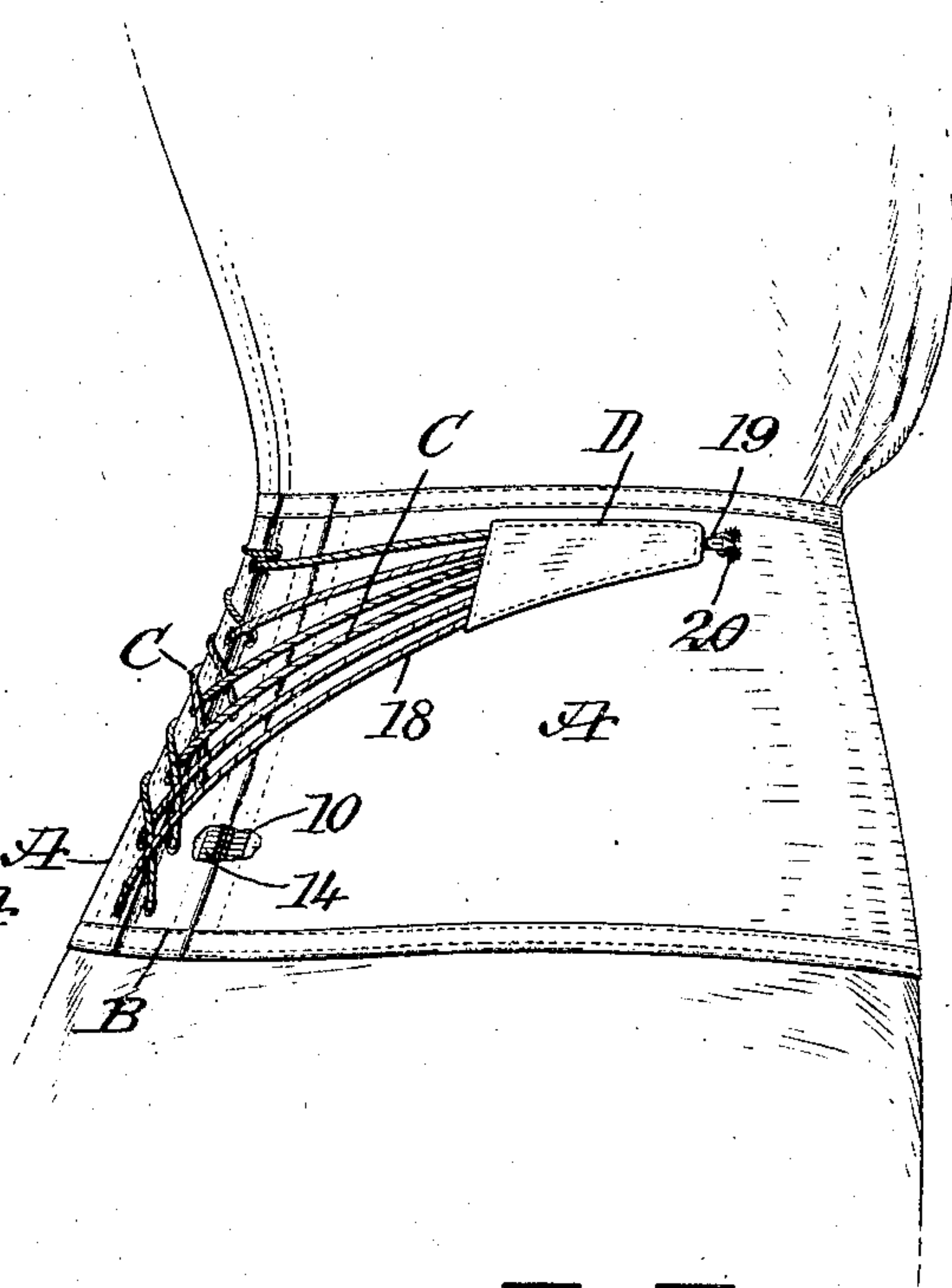
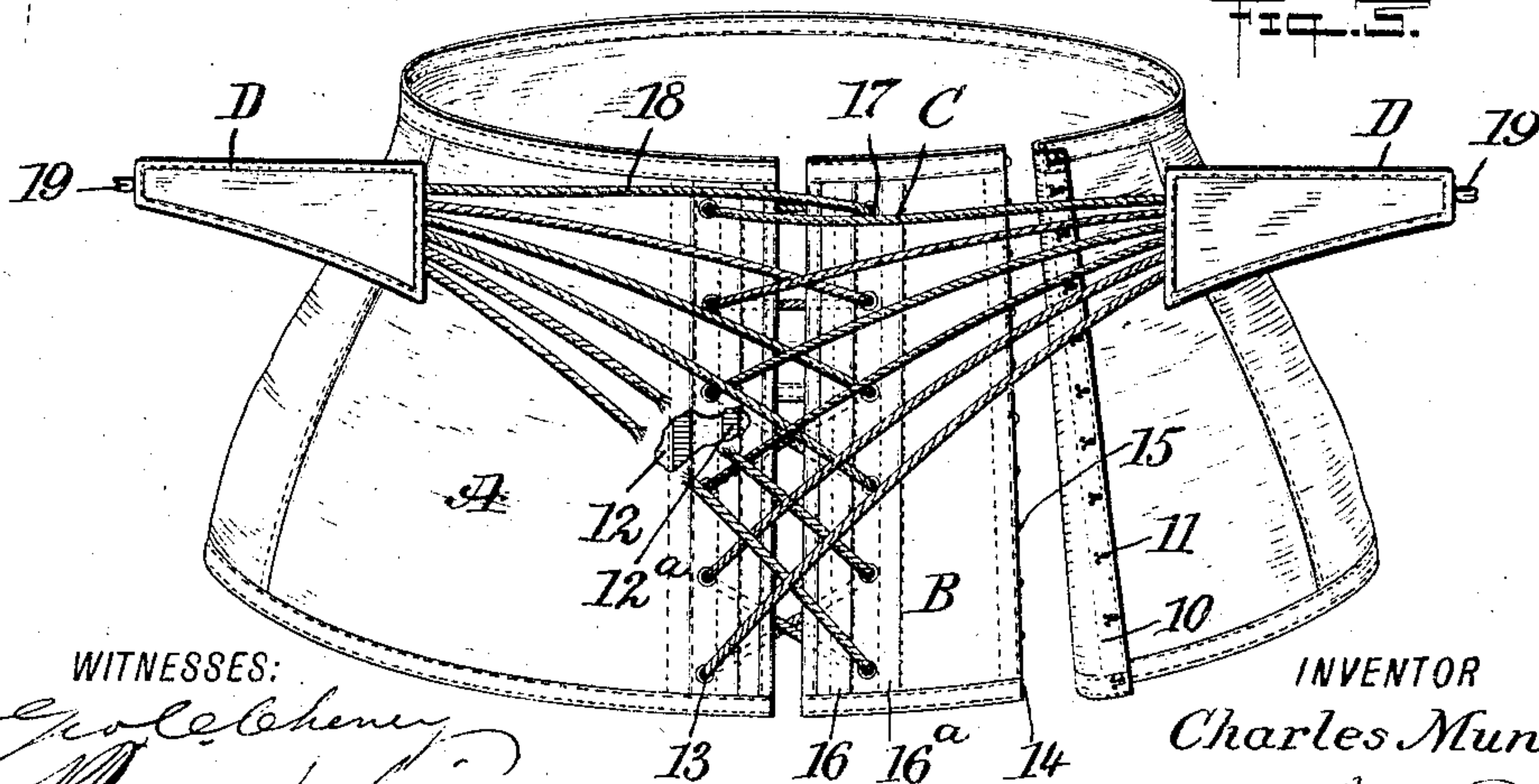


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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CHARLES MUNTER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ABDOMINAL CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 788,275, dated April 25, 1905.

Application filed November 30, 1904. Serial No. 234,873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES MUNTER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Abdominal Corset, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to a construction of corset which extends from the waist-line over the abdomen and hips and which can be worn in connection with a short corset or with any article of underwear for the body.

The purpose of the invention is to provide an article of apparel which serves as a conformer for the body and which may be readily applied and operated to properly shape the figure at the waist, stomach, and hips and which can be comfortably worn with beneficial effect.

A further purpose of the invention is to so construct a corset that it will shape the abdominal region of the body by providing for an equal distribution of flesh over the parts which are not naturally fleshy by reducing or drawing back the superabundance of flesh at nearby parts and to accomplish such result without detrimental strain.

Another purpose of the invention is to provide an abdominal corset which will tend to impart a perfect form to the figure at the lower portion of the body and which will support the abdomen without undue pressure on the delicate organs in that part of the human frame.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 illustrates the improved corset as upon a figure and viewed from the rear. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the corset, also shown applied to the figure; and Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the corset as it appears before being placed on the body.

The corset is made principally of a pliable

material, such as fabric, and is made to fit snugly and smoothly around the waist and over the stomach and hips and at the back from the waist-line to the hip-line.

The device consists, primarily, of a body-section A, adapted to extend around the front and side portions of the body of the wearer and partially along the back, an intermediate section B, also constituting a portion of the back of the device, draw-strings or laces C, and tabs D for the laces.

At one edge of the body-section A a stay or strengthening strip 10 is located, extending from the top to the bottom, which stay or strengthening strip is preferably made of metal—steel, for example—and a series of hooks 11 is secured to this strengthening or stay strip 10, the hooks extending beyond the inner faces of the said body-section, as is best shown in Fig. 3. At the opposite end of the body-section A of the device stay or strengthening strips 12 and 12^a are provided, and the material between the said strengthening or stay strips 12 and 12^a is perforated, and eyelets are placed in the perforations, forming thereby a series of transversely-arranged eyeleted openings 13.

The intermediate section B of the device is provided at one vertical or transverse edge with a stay or strengthening strip 14, and eyes 15 are secured to this strip, adapted to receive the hooks 11 above referred to, and thus provide a connection between the body of the device and the intermediate section B. At the opposite vertical or transverse edge of the intermediate section B of the device stay or strengthening strips 16 and 16^a are located, and between these two strips 16 and 16^a the material of the said intermediate section B is provided with series of apertures containing eyelets, forming a row of transversely-arranged eyeleted openings or apertures 17.

The lacing C consists of a number of independent laces 18, which are carried through the eyeleted openings 13 and 17 circumferentially of the device, as is best shown in Fig. 3, and the ends of the laces are carried in opposite directions, and the ends of the laces at each side of the space between the eyeleted portion of the body and the eyeleted portion

of the intermediate section B are brought together and are attached to the tabs D above mentioned, which tabs are located at the upper portion of the device. Each tab is provided with a hook 19, and said hooks are made to enter eyes 20, located on the body-section A at the upper side portions of the same, as is shown in Fig. 2.

In operation the hooks 11 are disconnected from the eyes 15, and the lacing is loosened. The device can then be readily placed upon the person and used singly or as an adjunct to an ordinary corset or used in connection with any pliable piece of underwear for the body. After the device has been placed upon the person the hooks 11 are made to enter the eyes 15, and then the wearer by grasping the tabs D and pulling upwardly and forwardly thereon may draw the device sufficiently tight to bring the opposing eyeleted edge portions together, and as the laces are independent one of the other and are all carried to a forward upper side portion of the device the strain is distributed uniformly over the parts encompassed by the device, and consequently the wearer experiences little, if any, discomfort and soon becomes accustomed to the article. The gradual reduction of the parts encircled by the device causes the surplus flesh to be evenly distributed over parts which are not fleshy and gives a trim and shapely appearance not only to the waist, but also to the abdomen and hips and back below the waist, and as the material employed

in the construction of the body is a pliable material the abdomen is effectively supported without injuring any delicate organ.

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

An abdominal corset constructed of pliable material and adapted to conform to the shape of the waist, abdomen and hips of the wearer, and comprising a body-section having a stay at one edge, and a rear intermediate section having a stay in its edge opposite to the other stay, said stays being provided with releasable fastening devices, and said body-section and intermediate section each having parallel stays at its other edge, with a row of eyelets therebetween, and independent laces passed between corresponding eyelets, crossed and given an upward direction to the waistline at the front portion, said laces being brought together and provided at their ends with tabs having hooks adapted to engage with eyes located on said body-section at the upper end or waist portion of the corset, whereby the tendency is to lift the parts inclosed upwardly and at the same time compress said parts.

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

CHARLES MUNTER.

Witnesses:

J. FRED. ACKER,
JNO. M. RITTER.