

S. WOOD.
CORSET.

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929,179.

Patented July 27, 1909.

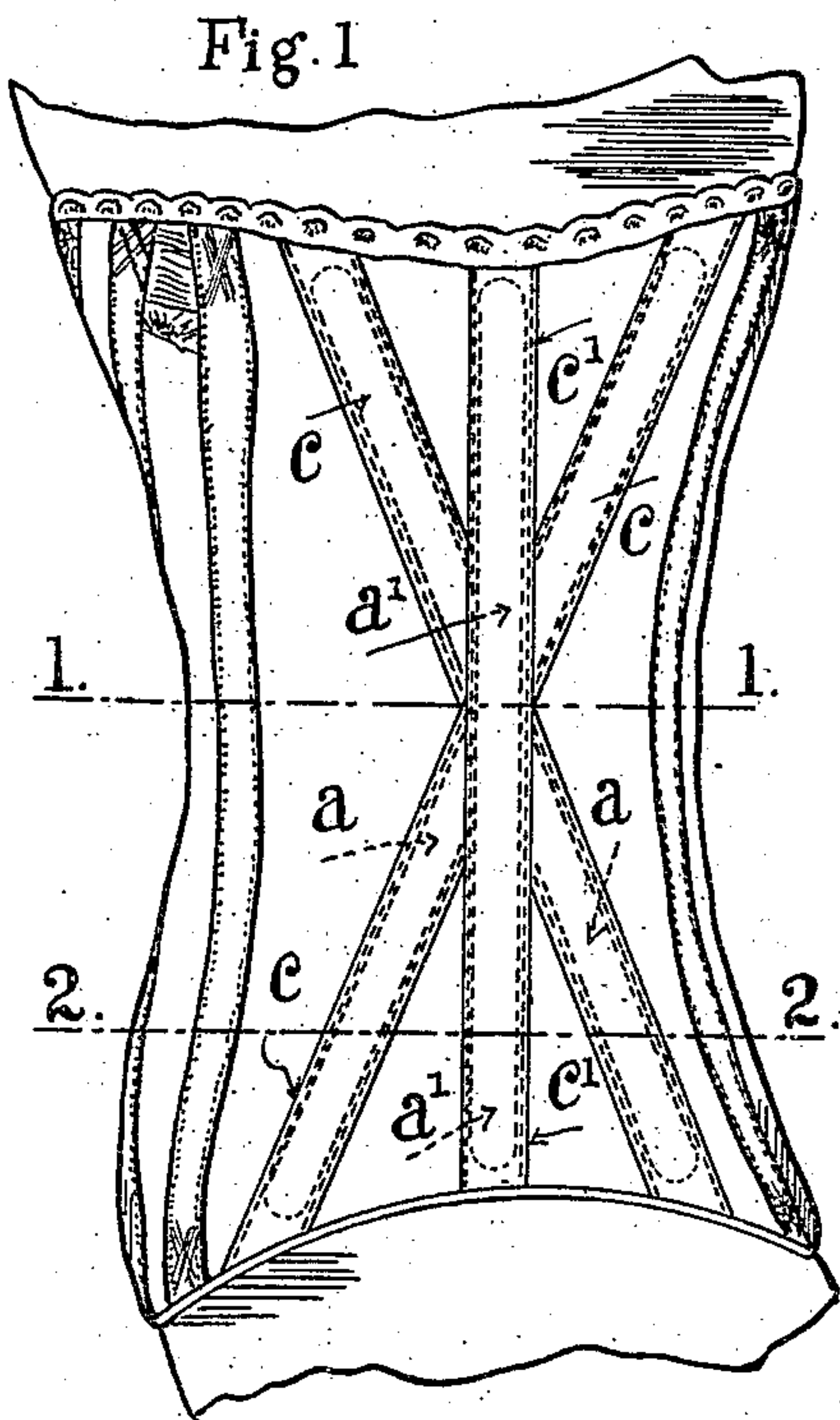


Fig. 4.

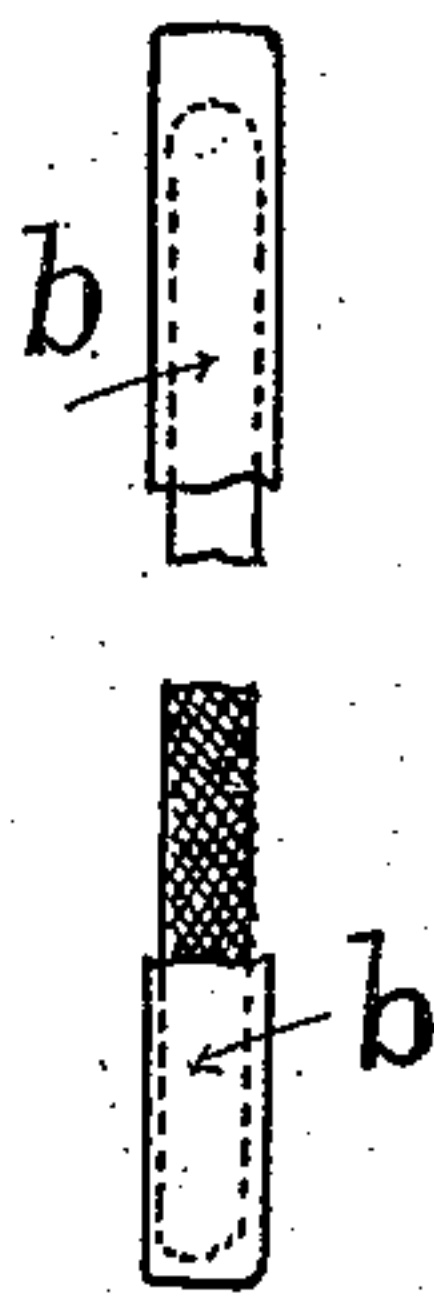


Fig. 6.

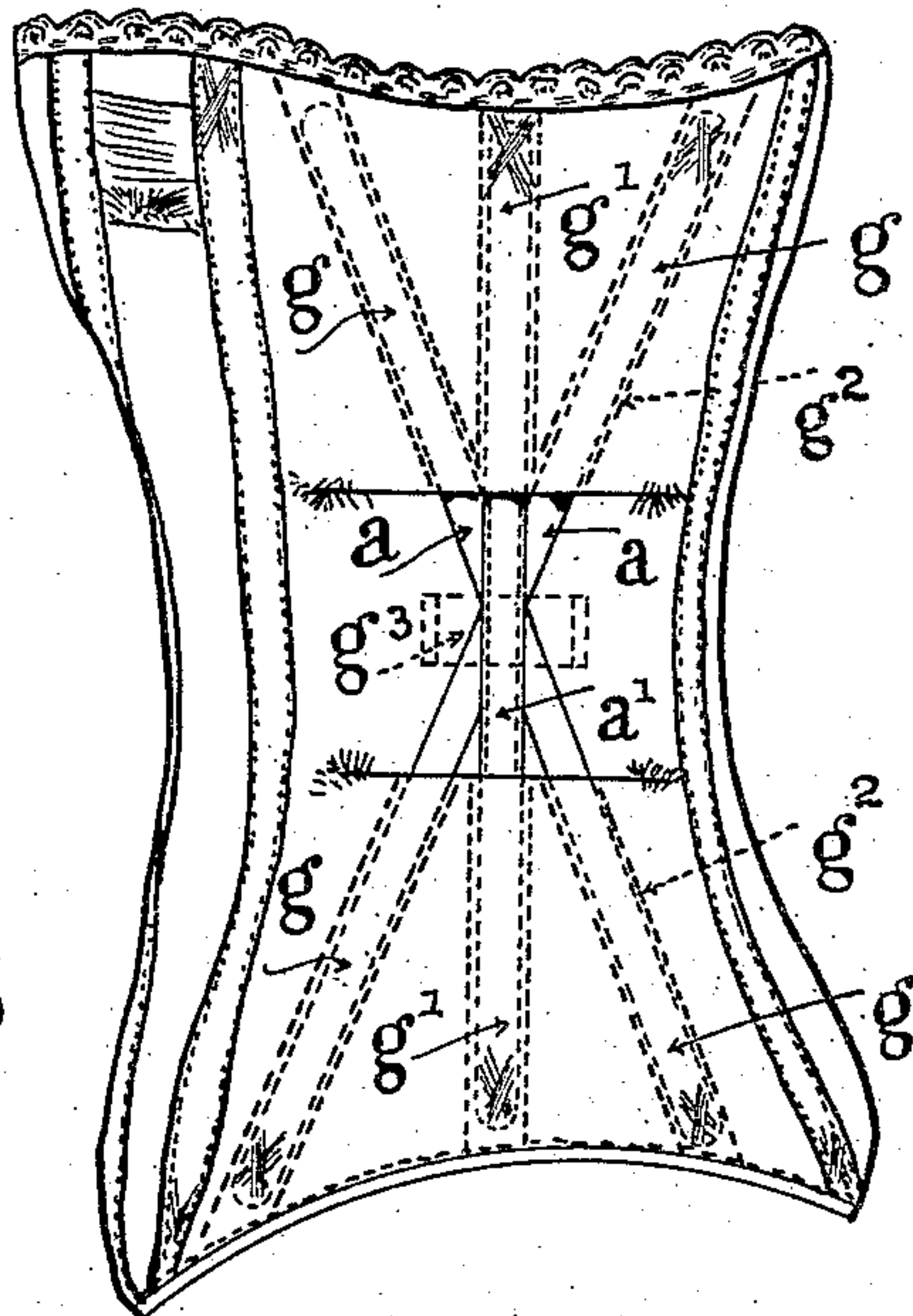


Fig. 5.

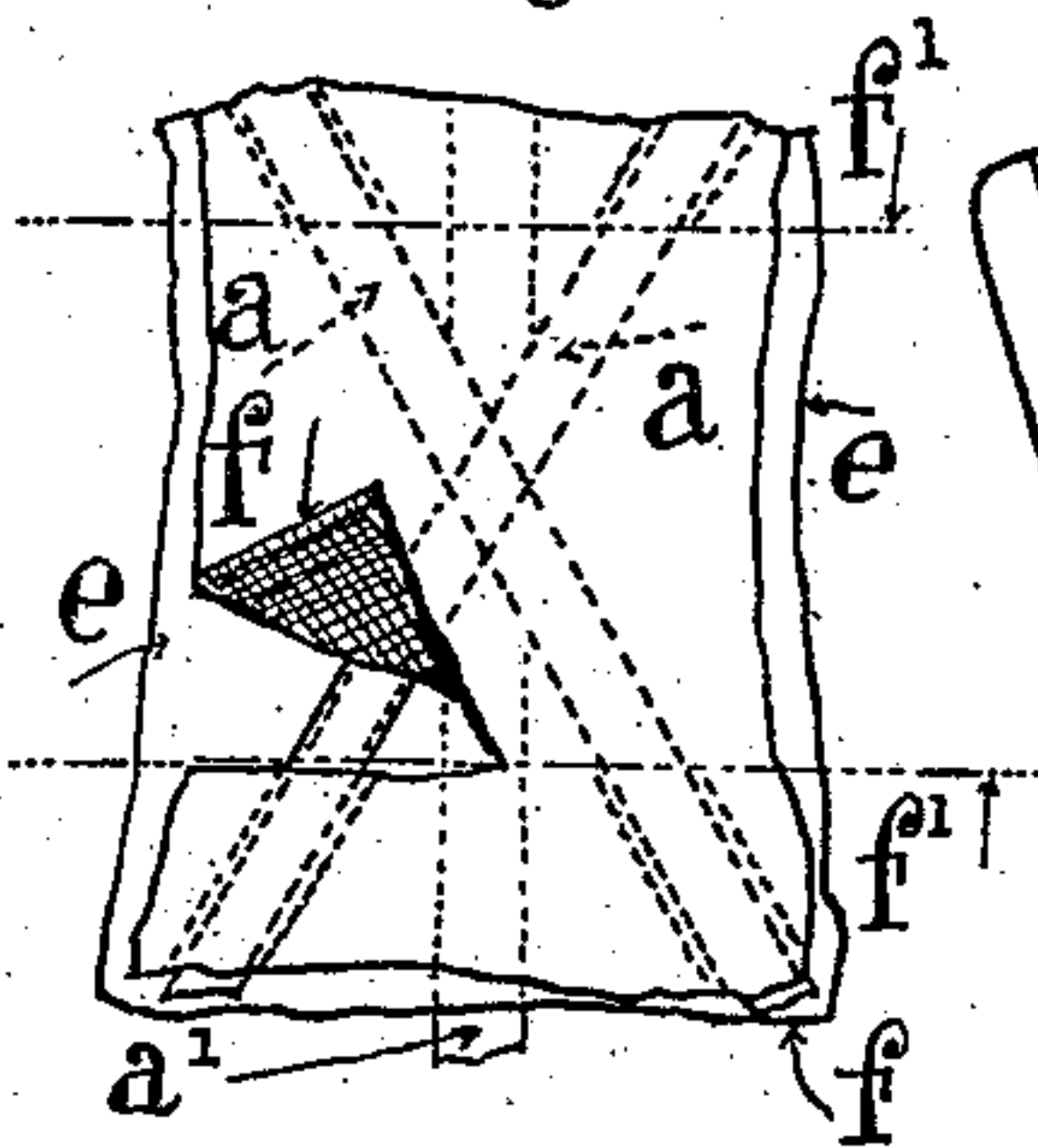


Fig. 7.

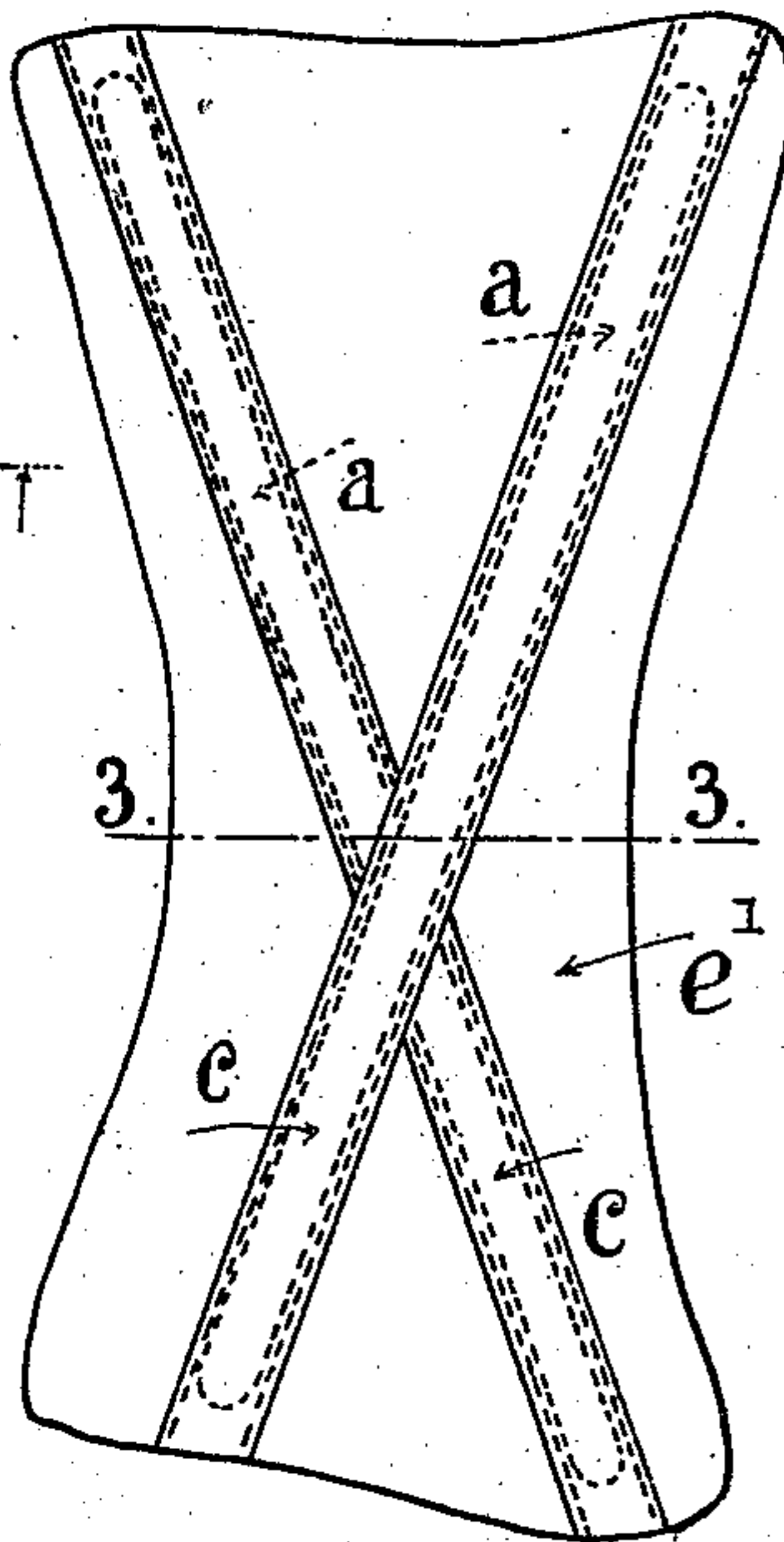


Fig. 2.

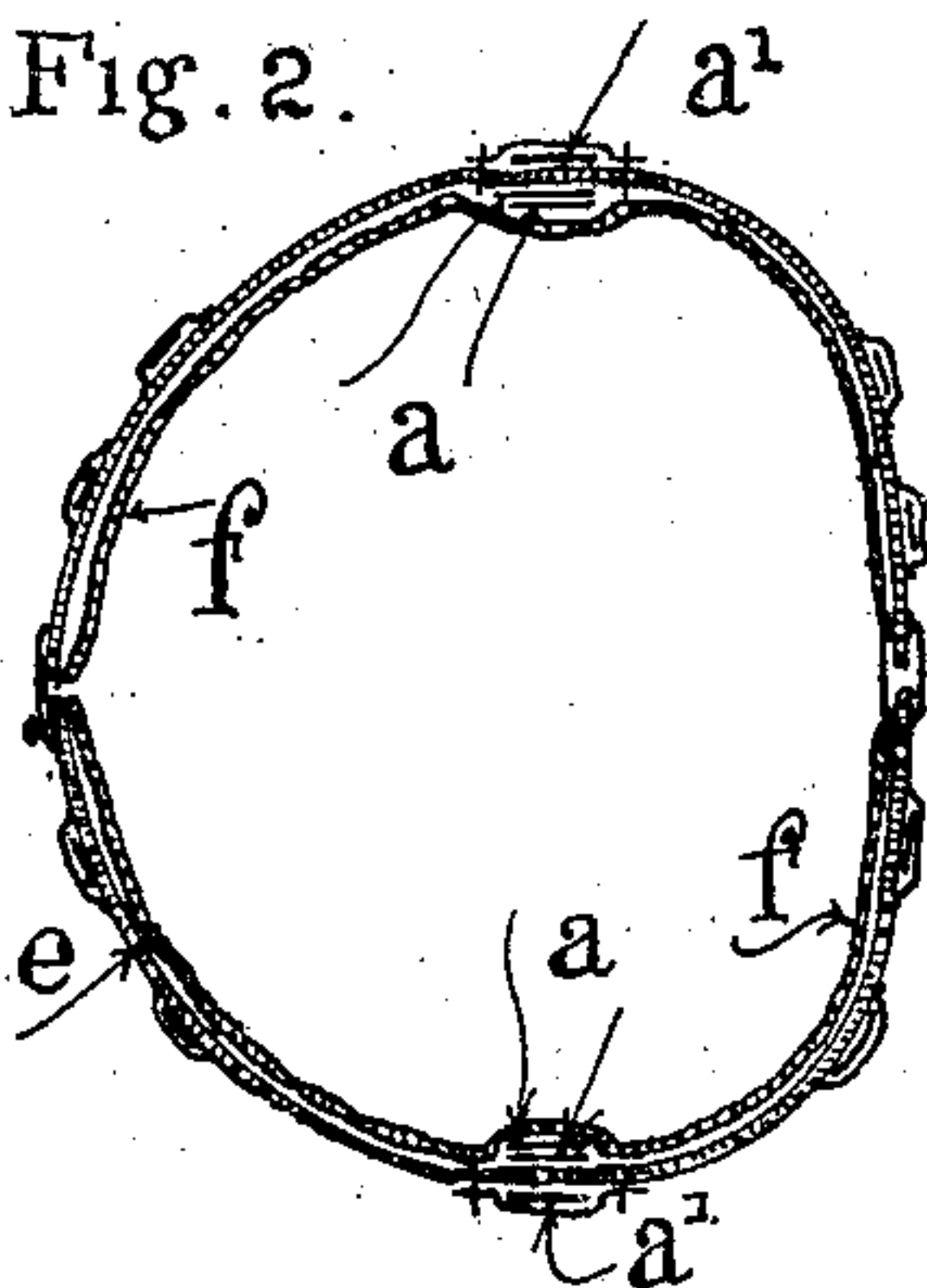


Fig. 3.

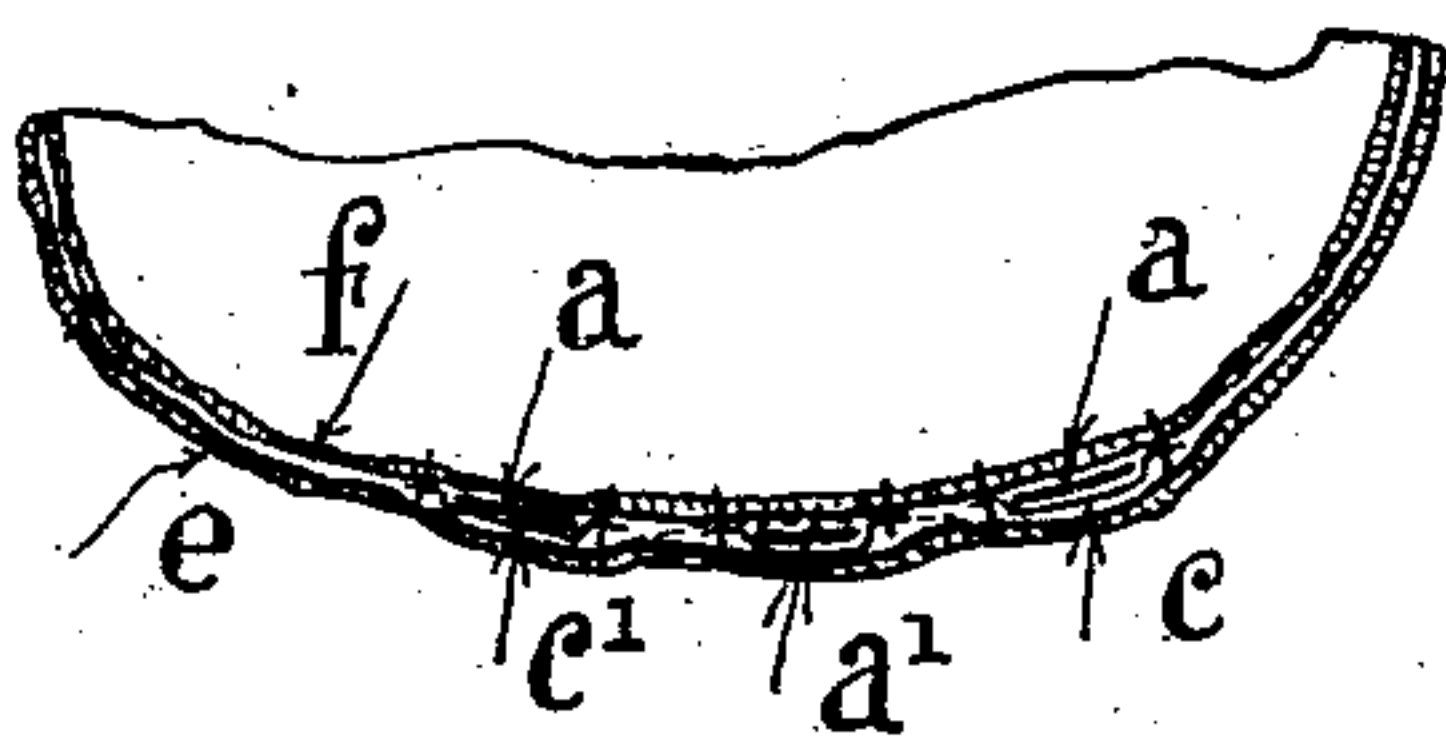


Fig. 9.

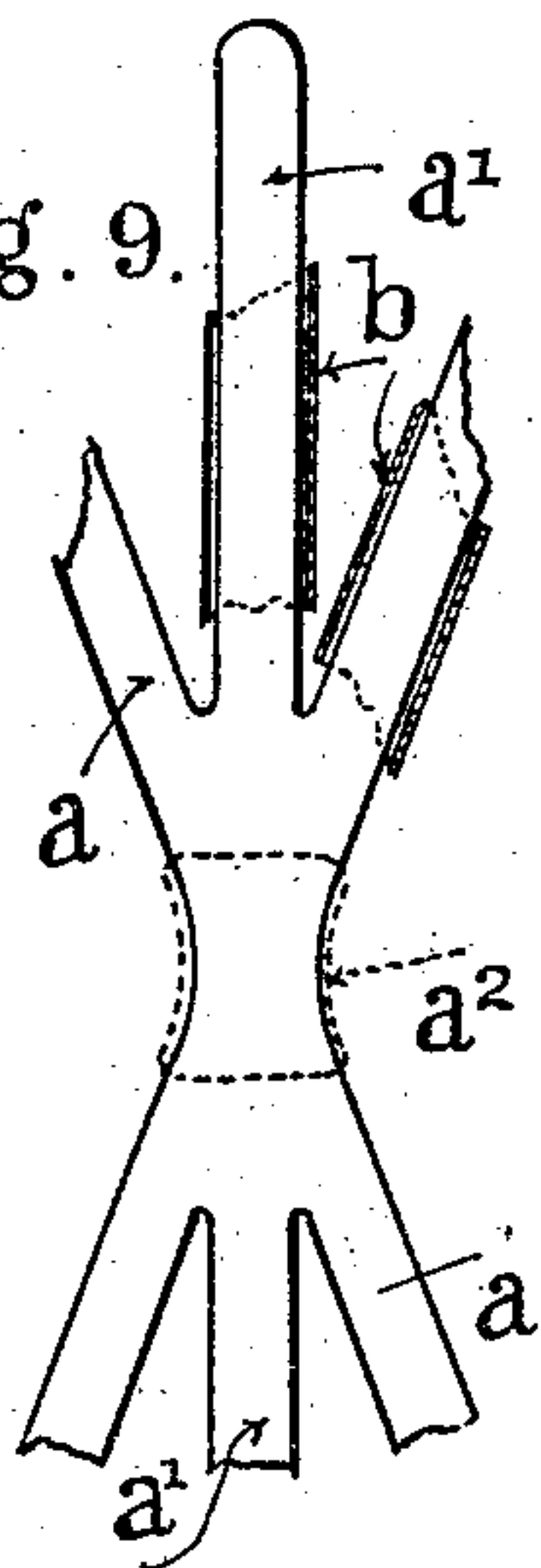
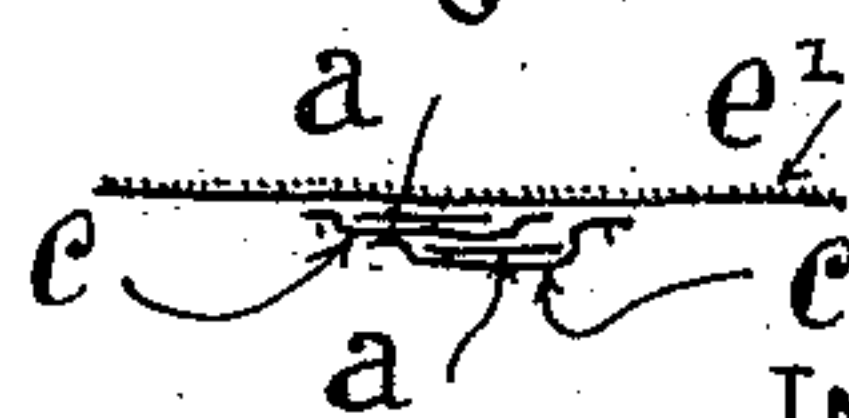


Fig. 8.



WITNESSES

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CORSET.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL WOOD, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at Charlton Place, Downing street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, corset manufacturer, have invented new and useful Improvements in and Applicable to Corsets, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention relates to corsets.

In the usual type of corset now sold, straight "bones" or steel springs occur at the sides and extend between the arm pit and hip portion, and such "bones" or steel springs are very liable to break. These "bones" or steel springs are usually the full depth of the corset and being vertically disposed, and isolated, are as stated very liable to break and are not efficient as a support nor so strong a side stiffening means as is desirable. I propose to use crossed or diagonally arranged "bones" or steel springs, and to group two or more with the object of getting a better disposition, and also the improved stiffening effect due to the grouping of two or more.

The attached drawing shows the application of crossed or diagonally disposed "bones" or steel springs at the sides of a corset according to my invention and also illustrates the various details and obvious modifications.

Figure 1 shows a diagrammatic side elevation of a form of corset with "bones" or steel springs at the sides diagonally disposed or crossed. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 1—1, and, Fig. 3 a broken section on the line 2—2. Fig. 4 indicates an ordinary clothed flexible "bone" or steel spring, both in the strip and coiled wire form. Fig. 5 is a detail broken away inside view, showing the crossing point of the "bones" or steel springs. Fig. 6 shows a modified way of holding the diagonal or crossed "bones" or steel springs. Fig. 7 is a face view and indicates a modification using only two bones or steel springs, either in a corset or attachment, to make an X shaped support. Fig. 8 is a section on the line 3—3. Fig. 9 indicates the diagonal side stiffening "bone" or steel spring, as made in one piece.

By "bones" I mean whale-bone, steel strips, coiled wire, cane, or any other material ordinarily used as a "bone" or stiffener in a corset.

In carrying my invention into effect, and

as shown by Figs. 1, 2 and 3 and 5, I take two bones *a a* and these I lay one across the other at the sides so that the same are diagonally disposed or arranged to cross, thereby producing an X shaped support, and I use a third bone *a'* which is vertically disposed. The "bones" may be of any flexible material (as above related) and the same are preferably first covered, as is usual, with paper or other material *b*, as I indicate at Fig. 4. I sew to the fabric of the corset, suitable pockets *c c* to receive the "bones" *a, a*, and at or about the point of inter-section where these bones cross I do not sew the lining *f* to the fabric body *e* and thus the pockets are stopped off and do not occur over the distance between *f' f'* on the inside of the corset (see Fig. 5) and so the bones *a a* can freely cross between the body fabric *e* and the lining *f*. The third bone *a'* is inserted into and lies in a pocket *c'*, and in a plane immediately in front of the crossed bones *a, a*, and the pocket *c'* for this "bone" consists of fabric, back and front and the "bone" is not exposed if the lining *f* be torn away. It is to be understood that the lining *f* quite hides all three "bones" at the interior sides of the corset. The three bones, thus disposed, and inclosed in pockets I introduce at each side of the corset as will be understood and particularly from Fig. 2.

Instead of following the above described practice the three "bones", grouped as described, may be inclosed in fabric covers and sewn to the corset sides; or the bones so grouped may be sewn to the corset and then masked by stitching on fabric, and Fig. 1 will serve equally well as an illustration of this system.

According to a further modification I may, as indicated in Fig. 6, fashion the corset sides with pockets *g g* and *g'* top and bottom, by applying suitable strips or pieces of fabric, and, by lines of stitching *g²* produce the desired pockets, and in that case the flexible bones *a a* and *a'* would be introduced into position from the outside by inserting one end of the "bone" and then bending the same to get the other end into the opposite pocket. It is to be understood that the "bones" would be disposed in the new manner set forth and as shown in Fig. 6. This plan allows a user to make from time to time any renewals, that is, to replace a broken "bone". The pockets *g g* and *g'* may be made shallower (that is not so deep)

and in such case a central web g^3 would be stitched or secured about the point of inter-section of the crossed "bones", as is indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 6. In some cases I may use only the two "bones" a a disposed in X form in the side of the corset, as I show at Fig. 7; or I may make separate side strengthening pieces by so disposing or crossing "bones" and mounting same in pockets in a piece of fabric e' adapted to be sewn or attached to the side of a corset, and, in that event, the side stiffener might be applied so that the upright bone in the corset would coöperate with the bones a a and so become the equivalent of the third "bone" a' thus giving a side support exactly similar to the preferred form as explained with reference to Figs. 1 and 6.

According to my system the three bones make a very strong and flexible crossed support, and, while each "bone" is a separate unit, still they all combine when the corset is worn and the strain is well distributed at the side and breakages are not likely to occur. I may find it convenient to make the bones of my new flexible side support all in one piece from thin steel or woven wire, and this I indicate at Fig. 9, and in that figure I

indicate also that I may arrange to stiffen the support so fashioned about the center part preferably by a flat strengthening device indicated by a^2 . It will be understood that such complete fitting, when applied to a corset side, makes a practically similar support to what is obtained by applying the three bones separately.

I declare that what I claim is.

1. A corset having two side supports comprising sets of three bones, each set with one upright bone and two crossed diagonal bones, all said bones crossing each other at the center and being inclosed in pockets attached to the corset body as described.

2. A corset having side supports comprising an upright bone and two crossed diagonal bones, all of said bones crossing each other at the center, and top and bottom pockets for said bones.

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

SAMUEL WOOD.

Witnesses:

NORMAN KIERNAN,
ALFRED YATES.