May 19, 1925.

1,538,181

N. FAHEY

CORSET ATTACHMENT

Filed May 24, 1923

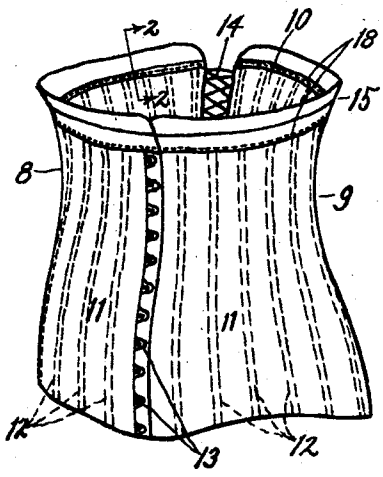


FIG. 1.

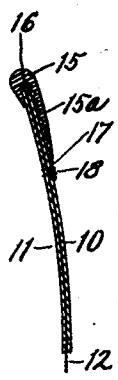


FIG. 2.

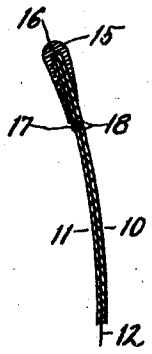


FIG. 3.

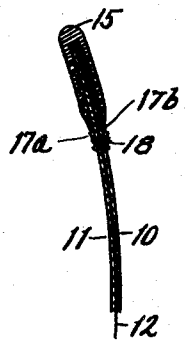


FIG. 4.

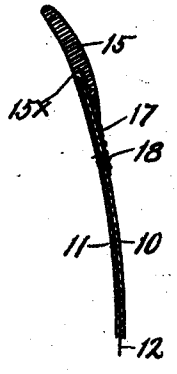


FIG. 5.

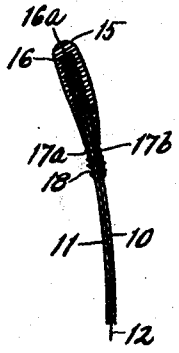


FIG. 6.

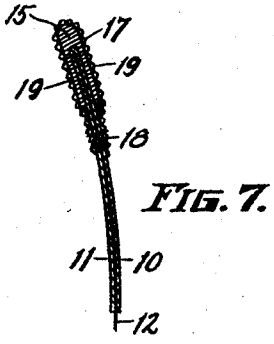


FIG. 7.

INVENTOR.

Norine Fahey

BY A. M. Carlsen

ATTORNEY.

Patented May 19, 1925. 1,538,181

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NORINE FAHEY, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

CORSET ATTACHMENT.

Application filed May 24, 1923. Serial No. 641,215.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NORINE FAHEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corset Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in corsets and the object is to provide an attachment applicable to any corset and which is designed to add to the comfort of the wearer and eliminate certain objectionable conditions previously existing in the wearing of corsets, as will hereinafter be fully described.

In the accompanying drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a corset with my improvement attached to it in a general way with reference to the other views.

Fig. 2 is an approximately full size section as on line 2—2 in Fig. 1.

Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 are modifications of Fig. 2.

Fig. 7 is a modification of Fig. 2 showing a preferred form of my invention.

Referring to the drawings by reference numerals, Fig. 1 illustrates a corset of the general type comprising two sections 8—9 each of which is made of an inner layer of cloth 10 and an outer layer 11, between which are sewed or otherwise secured a number of vertically disposed corset "steels" 12 usually made of flat steel strips or whale bone. 13 are the usual snaps provided for securing the two front edges of the corset together and about the wearer, and 14 is the lacing for the usual adjustment purposes.

In the usual corset construction the cloth 10—11 may be one piece doubled over to cover the top and bottom ends of the steels or ribs 12 and protect the wearer from actual contact with the latter. The ends of the steels will, however, by the movement of the wearer sometimes work through the cloth and slide out of place vertically and especially upwardly. Such sliding out of place causes considerable discomfort to the wearer because of the steels coming into contact with the flesh above the upper edge of the corset and any inadvertent sudden movement may cause the wearer considerable pain if any steel should thereby be pushed into the flesh or press too hard on the body.

My improvement is adapted to overcome the above described conditions and to that end it consists of a light, preferably absorbent cushioning and guarding band 15 secured on the upper edge of a corset. Said guarding band is made in two sections each of which corresponds in length to the top edge of one half or section of the corset though it may also be shorter than said edge. The guard is preferably made of rubber, rubberized cloth or any other suitable material adapted to form a thin cushion along the said upper edges of a corset.

In Fig. 2 the band 15 is shown as forming a channel 16 over the top edge of the corset and having a large inner flange 15^a suitably secured to a strip of cloth 17, and said strip is secured to the corset by stitches 18 or other suitable means preferably in a detachable manner.

In Fig. 3 the band 15 has its largest flange and the cloth strip 17 at the outer side of the corset.

In Fig. 4 the flanges of the band 15 have each a cloth strip 17^a or 17^b secured to it and secured by stitches or basting 18 to the corset cloth 10—11; while in Fig. 6 the construction is the same except that the cloth strips 17^a—17^b are one piece folded over the top edge of the corset at 16^a within the channel 16.

In the modified form illustrated in Fig. 5 the band 15 has no flange outside the corset but it extends above the top edge of it. It may however have a shoulder 15^x fitting the top edge of the corset. This form also has a cloth strip 17 secured to it and sewed on the corset at 18 as shown.

Fig. 7 illustrates another desirable form of my device, perhaps the most preferable. In this form the band 15 is channel shaped and covers the top edge of the corset and 19 is a strip of cloth covering the band and overlapping its lower edges both inside and outside the corset and is basted to it at 18. In this form the cloth 19 protects the entire surface of the band 15 and gives the wearer the best possible protection against any possible chafing action.

For people who believe in rubber as a most sanitary and even health-improving material to wear close to the body I make the band 15 as much exposed to the body as possible, while in other cases the structure shown in Fig. 7 is used.

The cloth may be secured to the rubber or cushion part by rubber cement, vulcanizing or any other suitable means, and the stitches 18 may be close or far apart according to how frequently it is deemed desirable to detach the device for washing, repairs, exchange or other purposes.

What I claim is;

1. A corset shield made of moisture proof material and composed of two laterally curved members each with an inverted groove to cover the upper edge of one half of the corset, and two comparatively thin flaps depending downwardly one outside and the other inside the corset, the grooved top portion of each member being thicker than the depending flaps

2. The structure specified in claim 1, and means for holding the lower edges of the flaps to the corset.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

NORINE FAHEY.