

(No Model.)

J. S. CROTTY.
CORSET.

No. 461,668.

Patented Oct. 20, 1891.

Fig. 1.

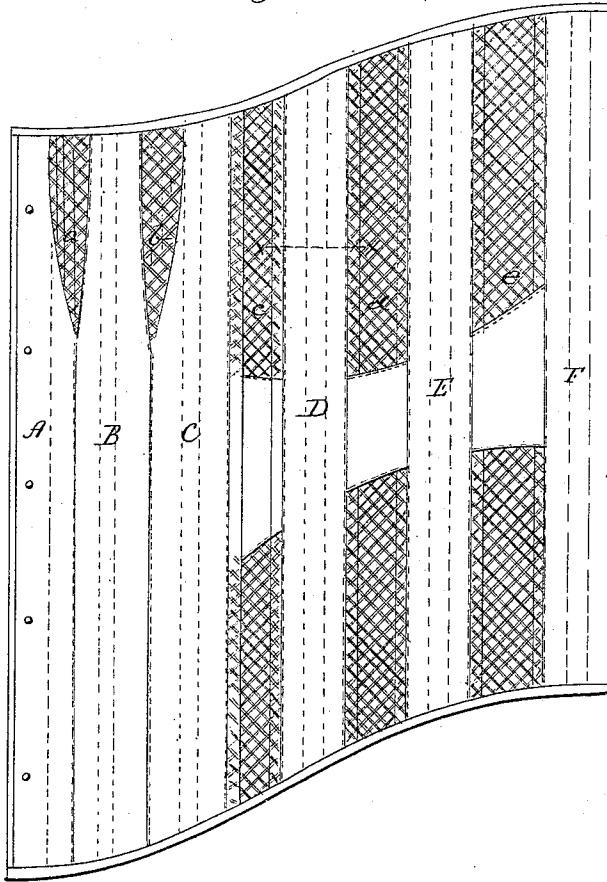


Fig. 2

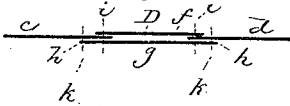
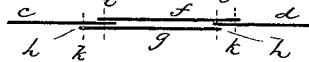


Fig. 3



Witnesses
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JOHN S. CROTTY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 461,668, dated October 20, 1891.

Application filed August 24, 1891. Serial No. 403,549. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN S. CROTTY, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new Improvement in Corsets; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which
10 said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view of the corset; Fig. 2, a transverse section cutting on line *x* of section D; Fig. 3, a modification.

15 This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of that class of corsets which are made from several sections, alternate sections being of two thicknesses and the edges of the intermediate sections introduced between the two thicknesses of the adjacent
20 sections and stitched together by seams run through the two thicknesses of the alternate sections and through the intermediate sections. In the make-up of this class of corsets it is difficult for the stitcher to be certain that
25 the intermediate sections are so far introduced between the two edges as to make a permanent connection by the stitches, and it frequently occurs that in practice the intermediate sections, not being inserted sufficiently
30 far between the two thicknesses, pull apart. This imperfect stitching is frequently discovered in the first laundering in the factory; but to remedy the difficulty is very expensive. Much time and expense are lost because of this
35 defect in manufacture, to say nothing of the difficulty which it affords the wearer.

The object of my invention is to construct a corset or unite the sections so that there can
40 be no liability of this imperfect union of the parts; and the invention consists in a corset having the alternate double-thickness sections with the edge of one of the thicknesses projecting beyond the edge of the other thickness, then introducing the intermediate
45 thickness between the two thicknesses, and running a line of stitches through the two thicknesses and the intermediate thickness, and also through the intermediate thickness
50 and the projecting edge of the one thickness, whereby a double line of stitches is run, and not only is the edge of the intermediate thick-

ness hidden or covered by the two thicknesses, but the union between the two thicknesses and the intermediate thickness is made strong
55 by the second line of stitches run through the intermediate thickness and the projecting edge.

A, B, C, D, E, and F represent what I term, for the purpose of this application, "alternate
60 sections," and *a, b, c, d,* and *e* the "intermediate sections." One of the sections, as D, is represented in Fig. 2 in transverse section. This section is composed of two thicknesses *f* and *g*. The thickness *g* is wider than the
65 thickness *f*, and so that when the two are laid together the edges *h h* of the thickness *g* will project beyond the two edges of the thickness *f*, thus leaving a flap of a single thickness at each edge. The intermediate sections are represented by *c d*. These sections, as shown in
70 Fig. 2, are of single thickness; but they may be of double or more thicknesses, if required.

In the make-up of the corset the sections *c d* are of a size to extend in between the two
75 thicknesses *f g*, as usual in the make-up of this class of corsets, and a line of stitches *i* is run through the three thicknesses, which takes in or may take in the edges of the two
80 adjacent sections *c d*. Then through the thicknesses *c d* and the projecting edges or flaps *h h* other lines of stitches *k* are run, which unite the intermediate or adjacent sections to the section D through the thicknesses *g* of
85 that section D, and the line of stitches which thus connects the thicknesses *g* of the section D with the adjacent sections is so far from the edges of the adjacent intermediate sections that tearing out is impossible, these
90 lines of stitches *k k* taking substantially all the strain, so that upon the lines of stitches *i i* practically no strain will be brought, and so that should the insertion of the edges of the engagement by the lines of stitches be
95 imperfect it will not appear.

Instead of making the two thicknesses *f* and *g* of different widths, they may be made of equal width and offset, so that the projecting
edge of one thickness will come upon one edge of the section, while the projecting edge of the
100 other thickness will come upon the opposite edge, as seen in Fig. 3. By this arrangement it will be seen that the same result is accomplished—that is, the securing of the interme-

diate sections through one thickness of alternate sections.

The illustration of the invention as applied to the one cut of corset will be sufficient to enable others to apply the invention to different cuts or styles of corset.

I am aware that corsets have been constructed composed of several sections of single thickness, the edges of the sections united by a seam and provided with an overlay on both the inner and outer sides over the seam, the overlay upon one side being broader than the overlay upon the opposite side, and I am also aware that corsets have been made composed of several sections of single thickness, the edges of the sections united by overlays upon opposite sides, the lines of stitches being run through both the overlays and the single thickness; but I do not claim either construction, the essential feature of my invention being a corset composed of several sections of double thickness, the edge of one thickness projecting beyond the edge of the other thickness, so as to produce a projecting edge of single thickness combined with intermediate sections, the edge of said intermediate sections introduced over the projecting edge of single thickness and in between the two thicknesses, and lines of stitches run through the two thicknesses and the edge of said intermediate section and also through

the projecting edge of the double-thickness section and the intermediate section, and whereby the said double-thickness sections become the sole connection between the said intermediate sections.

I claim—

A corset composed of several sections, alternate sections being composed of two thicknesses, the edge of one thickness overlapping the edge of the other thickness, so as to leave a projecting edge of single thickness, combined with intermediate sections, the edges of the intermediate sections extending over the said projecting edge of single thickness and in between the two thicknesses, with a line of stitches run through the two thicknesses and the edge of the intermediate thickness, and other lines of stitches run through the said intermediate thickness and the said single-thickness projecting edge, the said two thickness-sections with their single-thickness projecting edges being the sole connection between the intermediate sections, substantially as described.

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

JOHN S. CROTTY.

Witnesses:

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