(No Model.)

I. NEWMAN.

CORSET.

No. 295,041. Patented Mar. 11, 1884.

Fig. 1

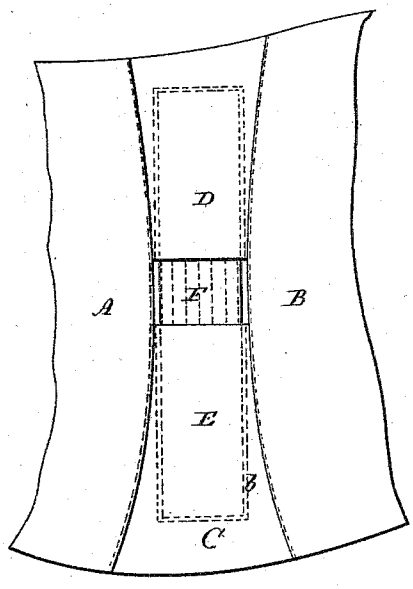


Fig. 2

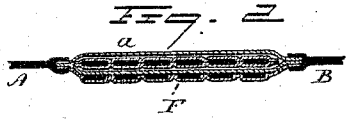


Fig. 3

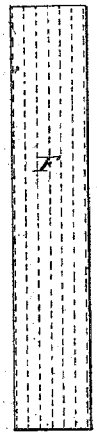
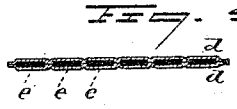


Fig. 4



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC NEWMAN, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 295,041, dated March 11, 1884.

Application filed August 20, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC NEWMAN, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, 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 said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view of a hip-section of a corset with my improvement applied; Fig. 2, a transverse section through one of the pockets enlarged; Fig. 3, a side view of the stay detached; Fig. 4, a transverse section of the same enlarged.

This invention relates to an improvement in corsets, the object being to apply a re-enforcing stay at those points where the stays are liable to break, or the corset requires an increased strength of stay, and so that this increase may at any time be applied or removed, the invention being specially applicable to the side section of a corset—that is, the portion extending from under the arms down over the hip and between the front and rear sections, for the reason that at this part of the corset there is a shorter bend, a greater strain is brought upon the stays, and there is the most liability to break; and the invention consists in an overlying pocket arranged at the upper part of the section, and a like pocket below, leaving an open space between the two pockets, combined with a stayed strip, which may be inserted into one pocket, and then its other end into the other pocket, and so as to lie upon the surface of the stayed section of the corset, and thereby strengthen that section, as more fully hereinafter described.

In the illustration of my invention I show it as applied to a hip-section.

A represents the front section; B, the rear section, the space between the two being the usual hip-section, C, the said section C having the usual stays and constructed in the usual or any of the known methods of making corsets. Upon one side of this section, and extending from the upper end downward, I make a pocket, D. This pocket extends down to near the waist-line. At the lower end of the section I make a similar pocket, E, which extends from the lower end upward to near the waist-line, but the two pockets terminating so as to leave a suitable space between their adjacent ends. These pockets are best made by applying one or more thicknesses of fabric, *a*, corresponding in extent to that part of the hip-section over which they lie, and so as to be inclosed in the seam at the edges of the section. Then lines of stitches *b* are run vertically at each side, as shown, to define the pocket. I make the stay F in width corresponding, substantially, to this pocket, and this width should be about the width of the section at the waist-line. This stay I preferably make from two thicknesses of fabric, *d d*, stitched together, as shown, to form longitudinal pockets, into which pockets bones *e* are introduced. This stay is in length substantially corresponding to the depth of the pockets and the space between them. The stay is inserted first one end into one pocket and then bent so as to pass the other end into the other pocket, its own elasticity bringing it flat upon the surface of the corset, as shown, this auxiliary stay overlying the stays in the section, which it will be understood are to be introduced in the usual manner, and, as shown in Fig. 2, strengthens the corset at that part and affords a greater support to the person, yet yields readily, because the auxiliary stay is permitted to work in the pockets as the wearer bends the body, and this working or play in the pockets prevents the bones in the stay E from breaking.

By the term "bones" I wish to be understood as including any of the various materials employed as substitutes therefor.

The stay thus introduced may at any time be removed should it be too strong for the wearer, or it may be renewed if perchance the bones therein should be broken.

I am aware that busks or broad stays have been made by stitching strips of material to form longitudinal pockets for the introduction of bones therein; and I am also aware that pockets have been made in garments with their adjacent ends open, through which opening bones are introduced. I therefore do not wish to be understood as claiming, broadly, this well-known construction.

I claim—

A corset having upon the surface of the stayed section a pocket, D, at the upper part,

and a pocket, E, at the lower part, the said two pockets extending toward each other, their adjacent ends open but distant from each other, so as to leave a space between said open ends, combined with an auxiliary bone, *d*, stay F, corresponding in width to the said pockets, the said space between the pockets permitting the introduction of said stay F first one end into one pocket, and then the other end into the other pocket, the stay thus introduced overlying the stayed section, substantially as described, and so as to serve as an auxiliary support to the stays of the section.

ISAAC NEWMAN.

Witnesses:
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JOS. C. EARLE.