July 22, 1924. 1,502,481

S. J. NEWMAN ET AL

CORSET

Filed April 12, 1922

Fig. 1.

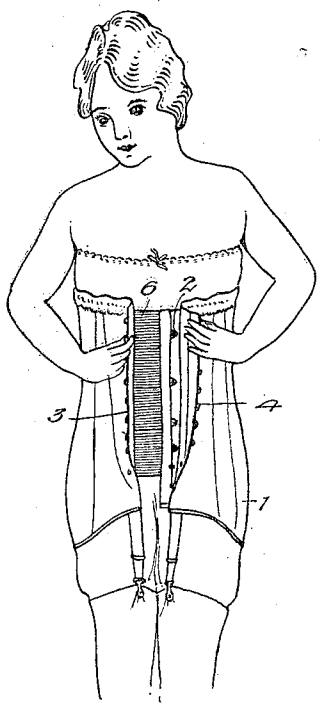


Fig. 2.

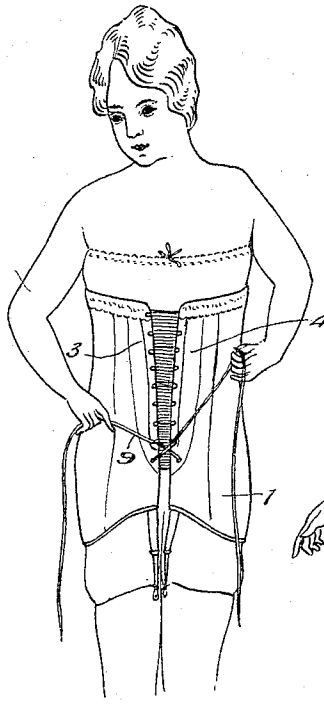


Fig. 3.

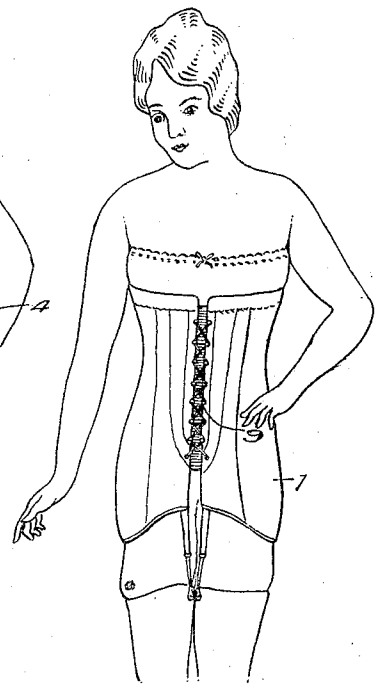


Fig. 4.

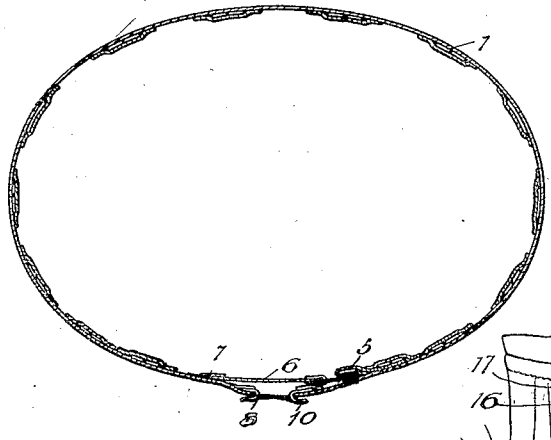


Fig. 5.

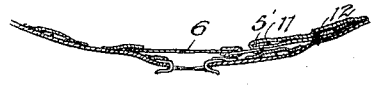


Fig. 7.

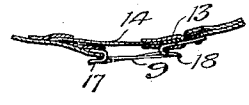
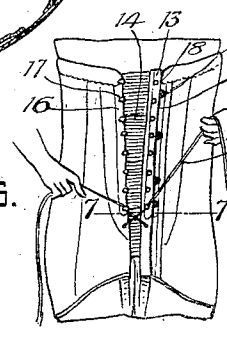


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL J. NEWMAN AND RAYMOND E. DODGE, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNORS, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO I. NEWMAN & SONS, INC., OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

CORSET.

Application filed April 12, 1922. Serial No. 551,780.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SAMUEL J. NEWMAN and RAYMOND E. DODGE, both citizens of the United States, and residents of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Corset, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to corsets and particularly to an improved corset which laces at the front.

The invention also relates to corsets having an inner retaining structure at or adjacent the front designed to hold the corset in place while the lacing operation is performed.

The object of the invention is to provide an improved simplified front lace corset wherein an inner retainer is presented of simple construction.

Another object of the invention is to provide an inner elastic member which may be connected at any suitable place to the corset and extend across the front so as to be secured to another part of the corset in order to hold the corset in place during the lacing operation.

In the accompanying drawing—

Figure 1 is a front view of a figure showing a corset embodying the invention applied thereto ready to be laced.

Figure 2 is a view similar to Figure 1 but showing the lacing operation partially complete.

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2 but showing the corset completely laced.

Figure 4 is a transverse sectional view through the corset shown in Figure 3, the same being on an enlarged scale.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary view of the front part of the corset shown in Figure 3 but disclosing a slight modified structure.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary view showing in front elevation a modified form of corset to that shown in Figure 2.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary horizontal sectional view through the corset shown in Figure 6, the same being taken approximately on line 7—7.

Referring to the accompanying drawing by numerals 1 indicates the body of a corset which is applied to a figure by passing the same around the figure and then interlocking the securing members 2 which may be of the usual corset clasp structure. The body 1 merges into what may be termed flaps 3 and 4, said flaps being really part of the corset body but overlapping the steel and pocket 5 and the elastic vest structure 6. The vest structure 6 consists of an elastic structure connected along the line 7 to the body 1, said line being spaced a short distance back of the line of hooks 8, which receive the lacing 9. The pocket and steel 6 are arranged an appreciable distance back from the hooks 10 so that when the flap 4 is moved over to the position shown in Figure 2, the pocket and steel 5, together with the fastening members 2, will be covered.

It will be understood that if the corset is of a proper size, the elastic 6 will be stretched or brought under considerable tension and will hold the body 1 in proper position so that both hands of the person wearing the corset may be used in applying the lacings 6 to the hooks 8 and 10 as shown in Figure 2.

During the lacing operation as shown in Figure 2, the lacings 9 are pulled until the desired tightness of the corset is secured, said pulling action continuing as the lacings are placed in the various hooks so that the corset will appear as shown in Figure 3 when completely laced. This pulling together of the front edges of the corset will draw in the corset to give the desired fit and at the same time will move the flaps 3 and 4 towards each other to such an extent that the tension on the elastic 6 will be relieved and said elastic will have no effect so that there will be little or no elastic tension on the person.

It will be noted that all the elastic is connected to one side of the corset and merely a steel with proper fastening devices connected to the opposite side. This steel is arranged in a pocket 6 flexibly connected to the corset for the purpose of fitting properly though if desired, it could be secured in place so as not to have an independent movement.

In Figure 5 a slight modified form is shown wherein the steel 5′ is arranged in a suitable pocket 11 extending away from the front edge of the corset an appreciable distance, namely, to the point 12. This will give a larger flap on that side of the corset, namely, the flap 4 will be larger than in the

form shown in Figures 1 to 4. This illustrates, as well as the other figures, that the vest structure 6 or the pocket and steel 5 may be connected to the corset at any distance away from the front edge of the corset and yet perform the function of holding the corset in shape while the laces 9 are being placed in position.

In Figures 6 and 7 will be seen a further modified form of the invention in which a pocket 13 is secured to one edge of an elastic structure 14 while the opposite edge carries fastening means co-acting with the fastening means on the steel in pocket 15. Pocket 15 forms the opening edge of the corset while the front edge is provided with a pocket 16 having hooks 17 thereon co-acting with the hooks 18 on pocket 13 whereby the lacings 9 may be properly placed in position to draw the front edges of the corset toward each other. The edge of the elastic structure 14 opposite that secured to the pocket 13 is secured on the interior of the corset body preferably near the edge carrying pocket 16 though it could be placed an appreciable distance back from said edge if desired. When the corset is first placed in position on the body, the elastic structure 14 is stretched in order that the securing means 19 may be properly interlocked. The elastic structure, therefore, not only holds the corset in place during the lacing operation but acts to hold the flesh from protruding through the lacing after the same has been arranged substantially as shown in Figure 3. It will be understood that in lacing the corset the lacing strings are drawn until substantially all of the tension on the elastic structure 14 has been relieved. This will prevent a constant elastic tension on the body and at the same time allow the elastic structure to provide a lining or covering for the lacing.

What we claim is:—

1. In a front lace corset, a vest structure adapted to extend across the front edges of the corset, said vest structure comprising a single elastic section secured at one edge to the corset between the front edge of the corset and the side and extending across the opening in the front of the corset beyond the edge of the corset to which it is secured, said vest structure also including an inelastic section which is inelastic throughout its full width, said inelastic section being secured to said corset an appreciable distance from the front edge of the corset toward the side with the free edge thereof lying between its line of connection with the corset and the edge of the corset section to which it is secured, and disengageable fastening means carried by the free edge, said elastic section and by the inelastic section whereby said sections are disengageably connected together at a point at one side of the front edge of the corset.

2. In a front lace corset, a vest structure adapted to extend across the front edges of the corset, said vest structure comprising a single elastic section and an inelastic section said inelastic section being inelastic throughout its entire width, said elastic section being secured at one edge to the corset between the front edge of the corset and the side and extending across the opening in the front of the corset, and disengageable means carried by the free end of said elastic section and by the inelastic section whereby said sections are connected together, said inelastic section being secured to said corset an appreciable distance from the front edge of the corset toward the side and of such a width as to fall short of reaching the front edge of the corset.

3. A front lace corset, comprising a body open at the front with the edges normally spaced apart and means for drawing said edges toward each other and holding the edges in a predetermined position when the corset is in use, and an elastic member arranged interiorly of the corset extending from near the top to near the bottom thereof and having one edge secured to the corset an appreciable distance from one of said edges and extending across the front beyond the other edge of the corset for an appreciable distance, and means for disengageably connecting the free edge of said elastic member to the corset back of said other edge.

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