

(No Model.)

R. W. PARRAMORE.
CORSET ATTACHMENT.

No. 465,434.

Patented Dec. 15, 1891.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

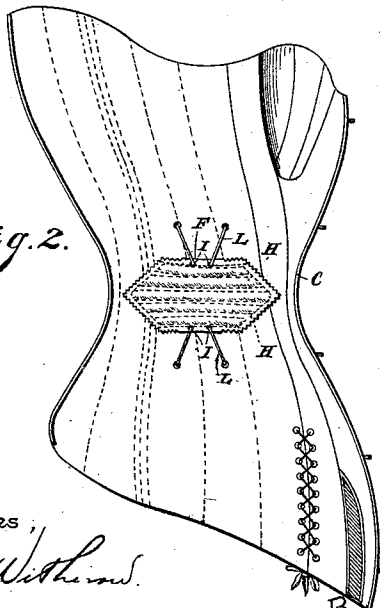
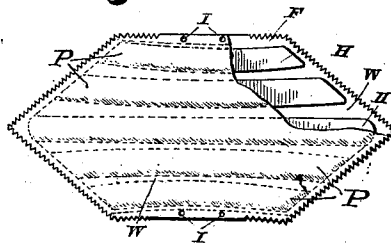


Fig. 3.



Witnesses,

J. M. Withers.

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By *his* Attorneys,

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Inventor,
Reddin W. Parramore,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REDDIN W. PARRAMORE, OF ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF
ONE-HALF TO JOHN A. GITHENS, OF SAME PLACE.

CORSET ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 465,434, dated December 15, 1891.

Application filed February 26, 1891. Serial No. 382,864. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, REDDIN W. PARRAMORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Asbury Park, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Corset Attachment, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to corsets, and is more particularly an attachment thereto useful for the purposes hereinafter described.

The invention consists of an attachment of the construction more fully set forth below, and as claimed, and as illustrated on the sheet of drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a female showing her in the act of applying a pair of corsets containing this attachment. Fig. 2 is an enlarged elevation of one-half of a pair of corsets with this device in place. Fig. 3 is a further enlarged elevation of the attachment alone.

Referring to the said drawings, the letter C designates a pair of corsets of any of the well-known patterns now in use, but necessarily having vertical steels on the sides. It is well known that at the waist-line, between the lower ribs and the hip-bones, the feminine frame is considerably depressed, and, further, when the body is moved from side to side this depression is much greater. Heretofore an undue swaying of the body often resulted in the snapping or breaking of the steels at this point, especially if the corset were tight and the steels had become weakened by long wear and perhaps rough usage.

The object of the present invention is to provide an attachment which will serve as a brace or stay for this point of the corset and which, by standing beneath the steels at this point, will give them a greater bearing-surface than the soft yielding flesh alone presents.

H H are horizontal steels or whalebones inclosed in pockets formed in the casing, which pockets P diverge slightly toward their ends. There are preferably about five of these horizontal steels, all curving flatwise slightly throughout their lengths, the main one having rounded ends and the others being beveled at their ends, so that the whole attachment will present the form of an approximate el-

lipse. At the upper and lower edge the device is preferably provided with eyelets I, by which it may be secured within the corset by lacings L, although it will be understood that any other means for temporarily and detachably securing the attachment in place will answer.

The device is manufactured and sold separately from the corset and as an attachment thereto and is to be applied by the wearer, its manner of application being so simple as to be readily understood.

In operation, when the body is bent and the corset-steels are forced inwardly at the waist-line, it will be obvious that they will bear upon the horizontal steels H, and as the latter are of some length a large bearing-surface is provided for the corset-steels, whereas in the absence of this attachment the steel would press the flesh inwardly and might be broken where it bends so sharply. In devices of this same general character as heretofore constructed the horizontal steels H were parallel; but experience has taught me that when so arranged the device is liable to buckle in use or else the brace-steels themselves will break. In order to overcome this objection I cause the ends of the pockets P to diverge slightly, as shown, but preferably continue the fabric covering across the intervening spaces, thus forming triangular webs W. These webs are highly important in the operation for the following reason. When the pressure is brought to bear upon the central brace-steel H, it is partially flattened out and the whole device is caused to curve inwardly along its vertical center, instead of being straight. The result is, on account of the longitudinal curvature of all the brace-steels, that the tendency is to move the ends of the shorter steels away from those of the longer one, and this the triangular webs W permit.

The device can be made of any suitable material and of proper size.

The fabric casing may be of any suitable flexible material, and, if desired, may be tacked, riveted, or eyeleted to the brace-steels, instead of being held thereon by stitches, as shown.

What is claimed as new is—

1. The herein-described corset attachment,

comprising an approximately elliptical casing having substantially horizontal pockets diverging slightly at their ends, triangular webs between said ends, and a series of brace-steels inclosed within said pockets, all the steels curving flatwise throughout their lengths, the whole constructed and adapted for application as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The herein-described corset attachment, comprising an approximately elliptical casing having substantially horizontal pockets diverging slightly at their ends, and a series of

brace-steels inclosed within said pockets, all the steels curving flatwise throughout their lengths, the whole constructed and adapted for application as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

REDDIN W. PARRAMORE.

Witnesses:

N. L. COLLAMER,

J. W. SIGGERS.