

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. A. MCGEE.
CORSET WAIST.

No. 339,313.

Patented Apr. 6, 1886.

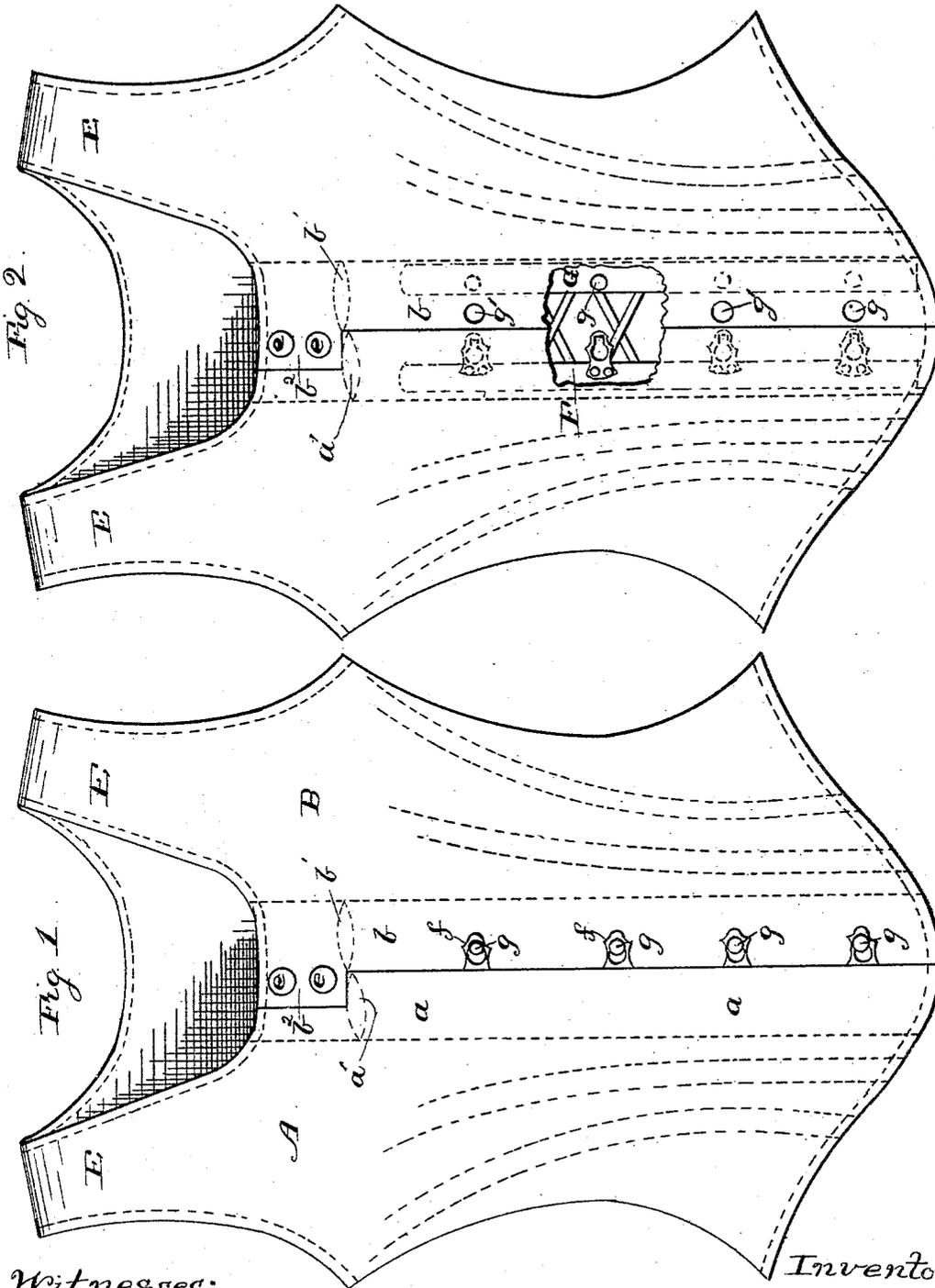


Fig 2

Fig 1

Witnesses:

Matth E. Bliss.
H. J. Zurke

Inventor

Charlotte A. McGee
by S. M. L. Day & Bliss
attys.

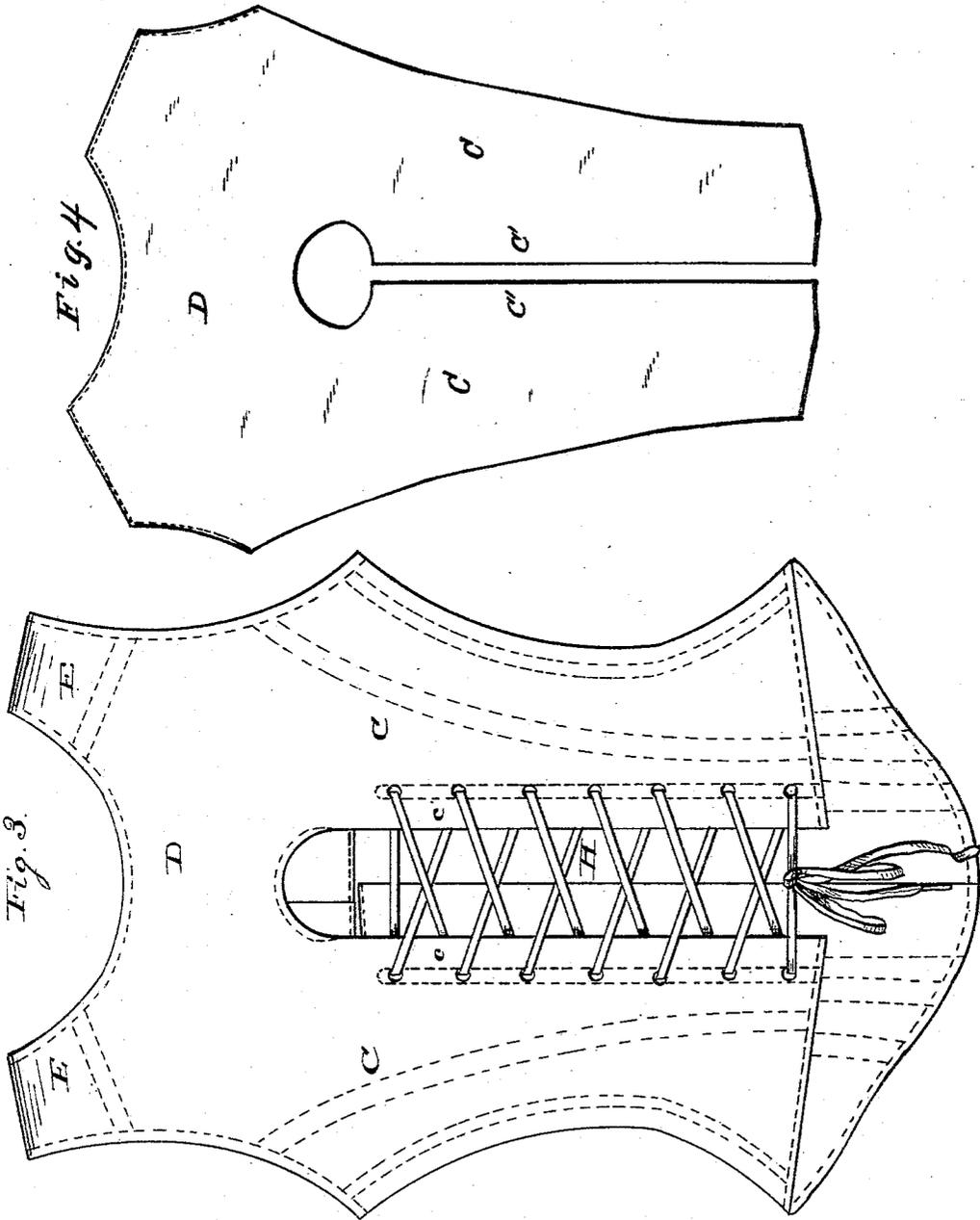
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

C. A. McGEE.
CORSET WAIST.

No. 339,313.

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Witnesses:

H. E. Bliss,
H. Burke

Inventor:

Charlotte A. McGee
by Doubleday & Bliss
attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLOTTE A. MCGEE, OF JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

CORSET-WAIST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 339,313, dated April 6, 1886.

Application filed May 31, 1884. Serial No. 133,396. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLOTTE A. MCGEE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corset-Waists, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to a combined article of underwear for ladies, which I denominate a "corset-waist;" and the object of the invention is to so construct the article that all of the ribs, steels, or other stiffening parts or appliances can be conveniently removed, in order that the garment may be conveniently laundered as often as the wearer desires.

To this end the invention consists in certain details of construction, which will be hereinafter fully explained.

Figure 1 is a front view of the corset-waist, the front edges being clasped together. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the steels or springs in position for being removed from their casings or pockets, part of the outer sides of these casings being broken away. Fig. 3 is a view of the back. Fig. 4 represents the back piece after being cut and before the center pockets or casings are formed.

A B are the two pieces or sections of which the front is formed. In the front edge of the part A is a wide pocket, *a*, formed with its upper end open, as indicated in dotted lines at *a'*, Fig. 2. B is the opposite section of the front, having the corresponding wide pocket, *b*, open at the top, as at *b'*, Fig. 2, and this section is also provided with a flap, *b²*, which overlaps the upper part of the section A, the latter having buttons *ee*.

The back piece, C C D, is formed with a central opening extending from its lower edge upwardly, but terminating some distance below the upper edge of the part D. The edges *c'c'* are turned inward and backward and stitched to the parts C, so as to form pockets *ee*, to receive bones or steels, these pockets being also open at their upper edges.

The front and back of the sections above described are united at their upper ends by shoulder-straps E E.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, the steel, rib, or

plate F is provided upon one edge with laterally-projecting loops *ff*, each of which has a key-hole-shaped slot, the loops projecting through suitable slits or openings in the front edge of the pocket or casing A, and, as will be seen particularly in Fig. 2, the pocket *a* is so much wider than the combined width of the steel or plate F and its projecting loops *ff* that when they (the steel and loops) are moved inwardly they can be readily removed through the open end *a'* of the pocket. The steel G is provided upon one of its flat sides with projecting button-headed pins *gg*, which project through openings formed for their reception in the front wall of the casing to engage with the key-hole-shaped slots in the loops *ff*. The width of the pocket *b* is so much greater than that of the steel G that it (the steel) can be easily taken out through the open end *b'* of the pocket.

g'g' are eyelets, to prevent wear upon the holes formed in the pockets for the reception of the button-headed pins, and also to prevent these holes from being unduly closed up or otherwise distorted into objectionable shape during the process of laundering.

H is a lacing, by which the edges of the throat or opening in the back of the corset may be drawn toward each other, for the purpose of adjusting the circumference of the corset to suit the person of the wearer.

All of the other pockets in which bones, steels, or other stiffenings are placed are likewise made open at their upper ends, and, by preference, there is but one thickness of material, except at the pockets or casings and the seams.

From an examination of the drawings and the above description it will be readily seen that the wearer can easily and quickly remove all the springs and clasp devices, as well as the lacing, so that the garment can be laundered with about the same facility as can an ordinary corset-cover or other waist, while at the same time it subserves a very useful purpose as a corset from the fact that it contains, or may be made to contain, as many bones, steels, or other stiffening devices as the taste or preference of the wearer may suggest.

I do not wish to be limited to the use of my

invention in a corset-waist such as shown, as it will be readily seen that it is equally applicable to corsets differing therefrom in many features.

What I claim is—

5 The combination of the front section, A, provided with the pocket *a*, having slits in its front edge, the steel F, provided with loops *f*, which project through the slits in the pocket *a*, the front section, B, provided with pocket *b*, and
10 the steel G, provided with pins *g*, which project through openings in pocket *b*, said pockets

a and *b* being wider than the steels F and G and their projections *f* and *g*, whereby they (the steels) may be removed, substantially in the manner described. 15

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLOTTE A. MCGEE.

Witnesses:

W. F. MCGEE,
MELVILLE MCGEE.