C. L. OLMSTEAD.

CORSET CONSTRUCTION.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 13, 1912.

1,051,626. Patented Jan. 28, 1913.

Fig. 1.

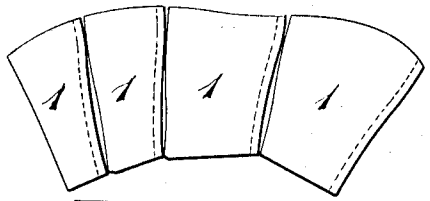


Fig. 2.

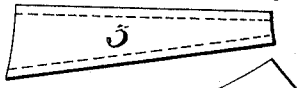


Fig. 3.

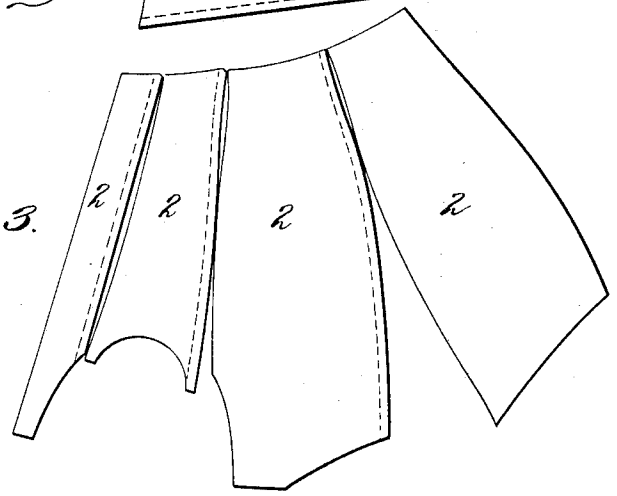
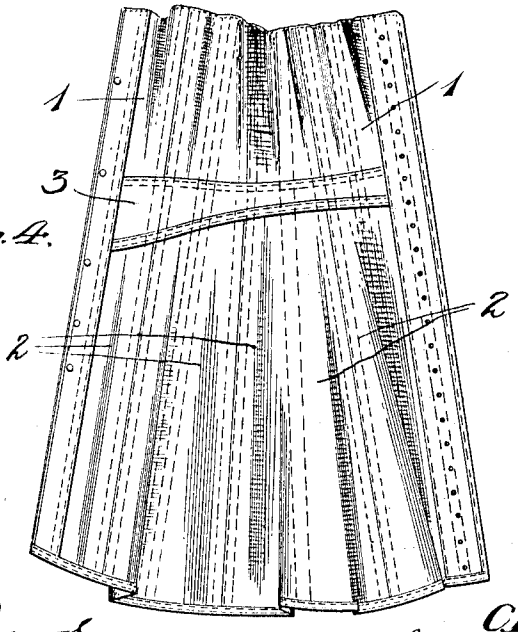


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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CORSET CONSTRUCTION.

1,051,626. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 28, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHAUNCEY L. OLMSTEAD, a citizen of the United States, residing at West Brookfield, county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corset Construction, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in corset construction and is of particular utility when applied to the so-called "long corset" in that it not only simplifies the construction and results in substantial economies in manufacture, but also in cost of material.

As is well known, an ordinary so-called short corset may be made from goods of approximately thirty inches in width, which is a standard width. When, however, a long corset is desired, goods of thirty-six inches, or more, in width has heretofore been employed in making the corset sections. It is a well known fact that the cost of a piece of goods thirty-six inches in width is vastly greater than the cost of a piece of goods thirty inches in width, the difference in cost being greatly out of proportion and the waste being relatively greater.

One purpose of my invention, therefore, is to make it possible to successfully employ goods of thirty inches in width in producing a long corset.

Another object is to secure a construction whereby the cost of manufacture is materially lessened from the standpoint of labor.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a conventional view of a series of gores or shaped sections arranged side by side, which, when secured together, constitute the upper or bust portion of one-half of the corset. Fig. 2 is a view of the waist band. Fig. 3 is a view of a series of gores or shaped sections, which, when joined together, constitute the skirt or hip portion of the corset. Fig. 4 is a perspective side elevation of one-half of the finished corset, the other (not shown) corresponding thereto in general appearance, this view showing the general appearance of the parts illustrated in the other views when asembled.

1—1—1—1 represent separately shaped sections or gores so contoured that when stitched together on vertical lines, the upper or bust portion of the corset will assume the proper outline or shape to fit the figure.

2—2—2—2 are separate sections of fabric so shaped or patterned that when similarly stitched together they will conform to the hip portion of the figure.

3 represents a waist band. The waist band is provided with a straight upper and a straight lower edge which may be slightly oblique, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. When the upper or bust section of the corset has been completed, the lower edge thereof is sewed directly to the upper edge of the waist band 3, and when the lower or skirt section of the corset has been completed, the upper edge of the same is sewed to the straight lower edge of the waist band 3. As will be observed, each of the gores 1 and each of the gores 2 are individually patterned or shaped so as to give the necessary curves or swells to the corset above and below the waist line. I have found that when a corset band with the straight edges, as shown, is employed, it is only possible to secure the proper contour of the upper and lower portions of the corset by building up said portions of separately shaped, specially designed gores.

The usual bone stays may be employed, but no novelty therefor is claimed herein, since to provide such bone stays would require merely the forming of suitable pockets in the body portion of the corset.

By forming the upper and lower edges of the waist band on straight lines, I have ascertained that the lower edge of the bust section of the corset may be folded and attached to the upper edge of the waist band in one single stitching operation upon a suitable machine. The same is also true as to the act of stitching the skirt section of the corset to the lower edge of the waist band. The waist band portion 3 is formed

of flexible, but non-elastic, fabric, since in order to hold the upper and lower portions of the corset to the designed shape of said portions respectively, it is important that said waist band 3 shall not stretch vertically.

What I claim is:

In a corset, a bust section comprising separately shaped pieces secured together on vertical lines, a hip section comprising separately shaped pieces secured together along vertical lines, a waist band of non-elastic material having straight upper and lower edges, the lower and upper edges of the bust and hip sections respectively being secured to the upper and lower edges respectively of said waist band.

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