

Oct. 7, 1930.

B. F. HALL

1,777,794

CORSET AND CORSELET

Filed Oct. 27, 1926

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

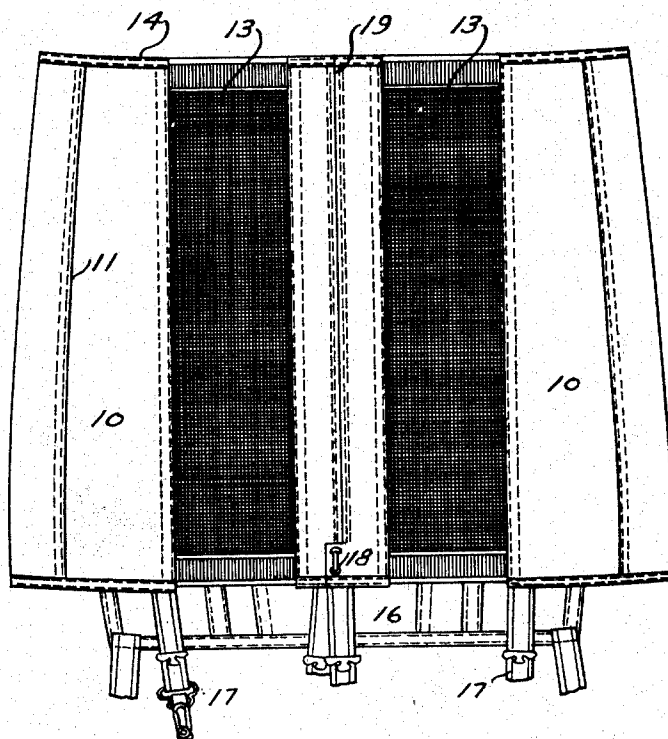
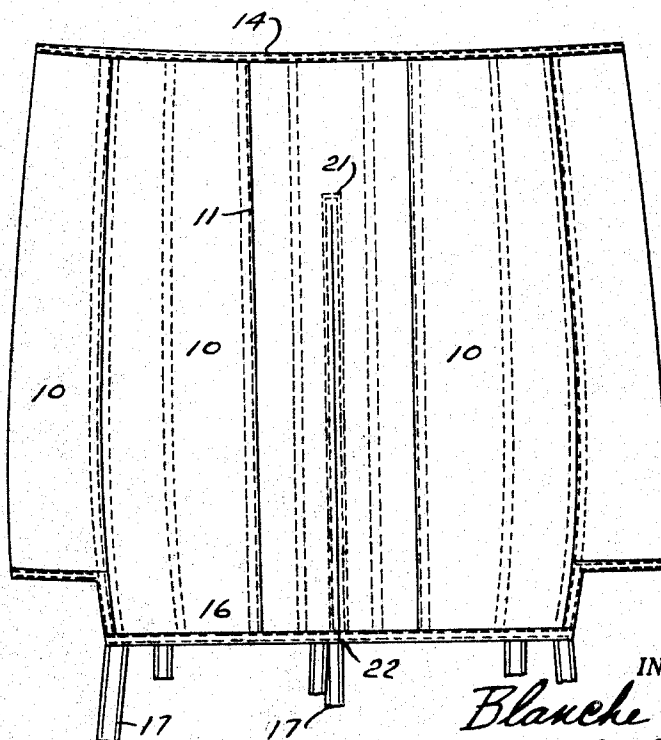


Fig. 2.



INVENTOR
Blanche F. Hall
BY
William C. Edwards Jr.
ATTORNEY

Oct. 7, 1930.

B. F. HALL

1,777,794

CORSET AND CORSELET

Filed Oct. 27, 1926

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

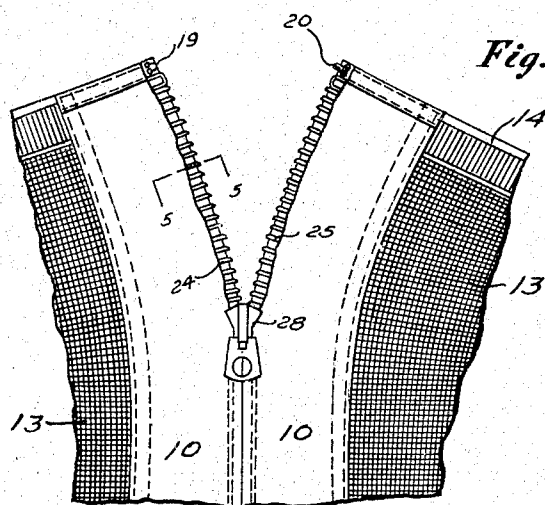


Fig. 3.



Fig. 8.

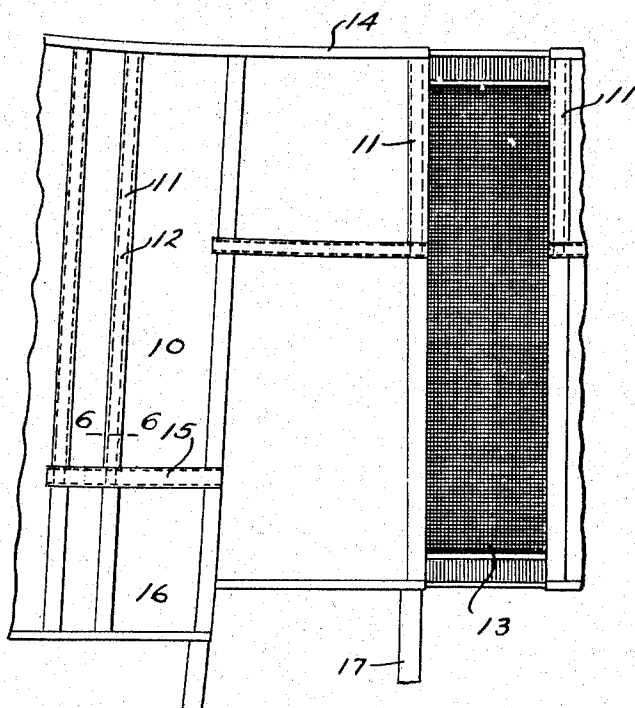


Fig. 4.

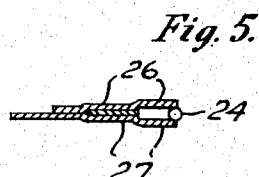


Fig. 5.

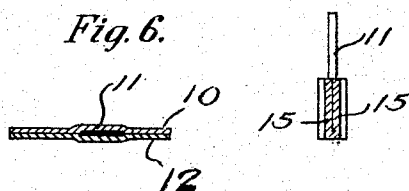


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

INVENTOR
Blanche F. Hall
BY
William C. Edwards, Jr.
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

BLANCHE F. HALL, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CORSET AND CORSELET

Application filed October 27, 1926. Serial No. 144,468.

The invention relates to a corset and corselet and embodies certain features which are each in themselves of advantage to the user. A proper method of reinforcement is combined with fastening means and methods of adjusting the device to the form. The skirt extension gives a straight line and eliminates the curve over the large part of the thigh and helps to keep the garment in place and also eliminates the tendency of the corset to push up on the body. The tape at the ends of the stay is to protect the material from the stay and the extension from one stay to the other reinforces the material against stretching. The back opening is a means of flattening the lines of the back below the waist line, the closing being made by a manipulation from the lower part of the waist downwardly. The front or side openings are manipulated from the lower part of the garment up raising the organs of the body into their proper places. These and other distinct advantages will be discussed in the description of the device.

In the drawings, Fig. 1 is a front view of the device. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the device seen in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view of the upper central portion of Fig. 1 to show the corset opened part way, and showing the fastener and means for pulling same down and also showing the hook and eye at the top, for holding the corset together when the fastener slide means has been moved to the top as in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an inside view of the corset showing protective webs for the ends of the stays, connecting to adjacent webbing strip. Fig. 5 is a section taken along the line 5—5 Fig. 3 showing the method of protecting the fastener slide from tearing underwear. Fig. 6 is a section taken along the line 6—6 Fig. 4 to show the tape around a stay. Fig. 7 is a fragmentary side view of the end of a stay 11 as received within a folded cross tape element 15 for protective purposes, the tape 12 and material 10 being omitted from the drawing. Fig. 8 is a view showing a female figure on which is dressed a combined corset and brassière or corselet. The downward opening at the upper side disclosed is employed instead of the opening in

the front seen in Fig. 1, but the opening in the back would be similar to that seen in Fig. 2. Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout all the figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings; the corset may be of any cloth reinforced by vertical stays such as 11. The stays 11 are covered as disclosed in Fig. 4 by a tape 12 vertically attached to the corset material 10. The stays are at spaced intervals on the inside of the corset. In Figs. 1 and 3 will be noted webbing material such as 13 employed intermediate panels 10 for the customary uses. The top edge of the corset is bound at 14. The lower ends of the stays are enveloped at 15 Fig. 7 by a cross tape which extends around the inside of the corset from one stay base or lower extremity to another stay base and to adjacent seams. This tape protects the ends of the stays, it prevents the corset material from being punctured by the stays, it eliminates stretching of the corset where stretching is not desired. The tape 15 as seen in Fig. 7 is folded into a U-shape or so as to receive a stay 11.

An apron 16 at the rear of the corset as seen in Fig. 2 drops below the ends of the stays 11. This extension prevents the corset from hunching up, it eliminates the curve over the large part of the thigh and assists in preserving the desired effect of the garment. Garters 17 are disclosed for their usual uses. This apron is in two parts being separated along the vertical line joining the points 21 and 22; each part simply drapes as a loose element from the lower portion of the reinforced upper garment portions.

In my invention I employ a hookless fastener such for instance fastener slide means, or a progressive operable hook and eye means. There are two openings provided in the garment seen in Figs. 1 and 2, an upper opening extending from the front bottom point 18 to the upper part thereof where is shown a single hook 20 for engaging and securing to the eye 19 when the progressively operable means has closed the corset as in Fig. 1. The rear opening extends from the lower part of the waist downwardly or from the point 21 to

point 22 in Fig. 2. In Fig. 8 in lieu of the front opening 18—19 I employ an upper side opening which opens downwardly as disclosed at 23.

Fig. 3 shows a plurality of fasteners 24 along one vertical edge and a plurality of fasteners 25 along the opposed vertical edge. These fasteners are suitably fabricated and secured to the edges of the garment as in Fig. 5 with the edges of the cloth or other protective means extending as at 26 and 27 to cover the fasteners such as 24 to protect the underwear or body of the wearer. The member 28 is movable up and down in the well understood method of the hookless fastener and serves to occasion a locking engagement of the consecutive elements 24 and 25 with one another to secure a closed relationship of the parts when assembled as in Figs. 1 and 2. Referring to the inside of the garment as disclosed in Fig. 4, it will be noted that the stays 11 extend downwardly from the top band 14 for a distance, or to the cross tape element such as 15. In Fig. 2 it will be noted that the paired stays 11 and 11 extend downwardly from the top band 14 to the concealed band 15 seen in Fig. 4. Between these stayed portions 11 is the panel of the garment which as seen is entirely closed above the point 21 and is susceptible of closing by means of the fastening means from the point 21 to the point 22. The base of the garment at the rear or the apron 16, being divided into two parts by the split opening, is, when again joined together, a smooth flat element of the garment which, while freely depending below the rest of the garment, is a part of the same material.

The garment is fully opened when placed upon the body, the hook 28 at the front being lowered to the point 18; the hook 28 at the rear being elevated to the point 21. The wearer first endeavors to raise the organs of the body upwardly as she raises on the member 28 as in Fig. 3 to close the front opening 18—19 Fig. 1 or the side opening 23 Fig. 8. The next step is to grasp the rear member 28 which would be found at the point 21 Fig. 2 and push downwardly upon such member 28 till it closed the utility opening from 21 to 22 or as seen in Fig. 2. It will be noted that a method or process of body arrangement is here involved since there is a progressively applied force in action during the several steps as outlined above, distinctly contrary to the customary momentary stoppage which would necessarily follow if individual corset fastening means were employed as in the known form of corset manufacture. It will be noted that the utility opening from 21 to 22 is closed the major portion of the distance between the stayed and rigid part of the corset, while the final closing of said opening occurs in the center of the lower depending loose apron portion. This makes a more proper fitting gar-

ment, while permitting ready release of the utility portion when necessary for the comfort of the wearer.

My corset and corselet allows for body movements while retaining the figure to desired lines. The back opening 21 to 22 is a utility opening which is manipulated from below the waist down through the loose depending skirt or apron 16. The depending apron makes it unnecessary to lock the fastener at the lower edge of the garment. The depending loose skirt 16 aids in keeping the garment in place on the body, it eliminates the tendency of the garment to push up on the body as the wearer sits upon the depending apron 16. The lacer in the back of the old style corset is a means of tightening the corset; after being located upon the body, its laces were adjusted, tied and left in that position until the wearer either got fatter or thinner, or until the string broke. There was no thought of utility service. The old idea was to confine the body, but not to release it. By means of the panel spacing intermediate the paired central stays 11 and 11 in Fig. 2, a soft yielding garment is produced when fitted to the back of the wearer, then when it is desirable to evacuate the bowels, the opening from 22 to 21 is permissible which releases the pressure upon the lower bowels so that nature can take care of natural conditions, since freedom of garment pressure has been secured. Such modifications may be employed as lie within the scope of the appended claims.

Having fully described my invention what I now claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A garment of the class described, comprising a flexible body provided at the bottom of the back with a flexible extension projecting below the lower edge of the front of the body and forming a loose depending apron, said body being provided with a rear utility opening extending upward from the lower edge of the said loose apron through the same to the upper portion of the back of the body, a pair of stays at the rear of the garment extending downwardly from the upper edge thereof and terminating above the loose apron and spaced from the rear utility opening, said stays defining an intervening rear panel closed across the said top portion and divided at the said utility opening, and slide fastener means mechanically operable from the top to the bottom of the utility opening for progressively closing or opening the same.

BLANCHE F. HALL.