M. P. BRAY.

CORSETS.

No. 185,071. Patented Dec. 5, 1876.

Fig. 3

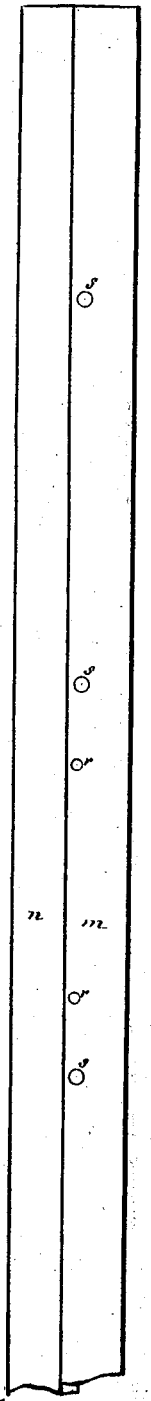


Fig. 1

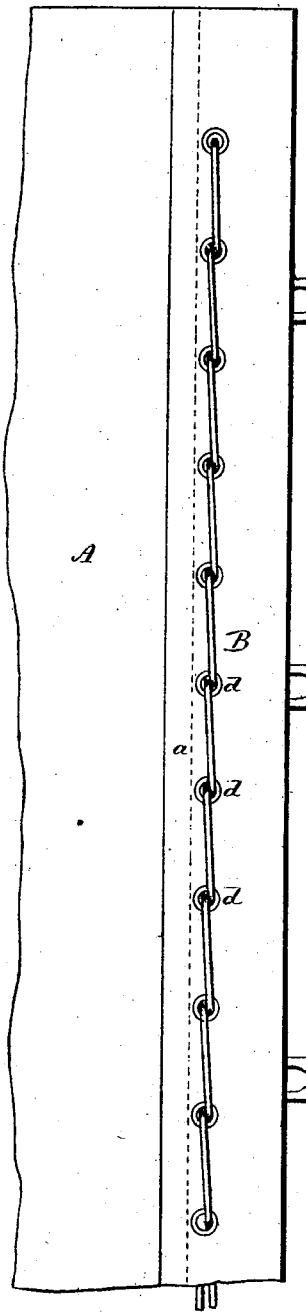
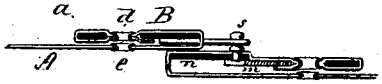


Fig. 2



Witnesses:
H. Hemmy
Clara Broughton

Morris P. Bray
Inventor
By Atty
John C. Eaton

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS P. BRAY, OF BIRMINGHAM, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORSETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **185,071**, dated December 5, 1876; application filed October 2, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS P. BRAY, of Birmingham, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Corsets; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view; Fig. 2, transverse section; Fig. 3, face view of a steel detached.

This invention relates to an improvement in corset-steels, and in finishing the edges of corsets; the object being to avoid the usual ripping of the corsets to introduce the steels, and also to produce a light and strong steel, so that one side will overlap the other when the corsets are clasped.

The invention consists, first, in a flap or fold at the edge, turned over onto the surface of the corset, so as to form a pocket for the steel, and the edge of the flap provided with a stay parallel with the steel, and with a series of eyelets between the said stay and the steel, in both the body and flap, through which a lacing is run to secure the flap after the steel has been set in place; and, secondly, in a corset-steel constructed in two parts, one part overlapping the other, the two parts secured at the center, and free the remainder of their length, all as more fully hereinafter described.

A is the body of the corset, of any of the usual constructions, with a flap, B, at the edge, turned over either upon the front or rear surface. This flap is made considerably broader than the steel, so as to extend beyond the rear edge of the steel, and at the extreme edge of the flap a bone or stay, *a*, is inclosed, which serves to hold that edge flat upon the surface, and between the stay *a* and the steel a row of eyelets, *d*, is set into the flap, and a corresponding row, *e*, in the body of the corset. At the edge where the flap is folded from the body slits are made, through which the eyes C are passed, and after the steel is thus set in place a lacing is run through and through the eyelets, thus securing the flap upon the surface, and the steel in the pocket formed by the flap.

To remove the steel it is only necessary to withdraw the lacing.

The second part of this invention relates to the construction of the steels. These are formed in two parts, *m n*, one overlapping the other at the edge, and secured at the center by one or more rivets, *r*, but left free the remainder of the distance. The studs *s* are placed near the inner edge of the outer steel. Hence, when the eyes of the opposite steel are attached to these studs, the edge of that steel will overlap the steel to which the studs are attached, as seen in Fig. 2.

I am aware that it is not new to secure the steel and corsets by means of a lacing, and, therefore, I do not broadly claim such a device; but

What I do claim is—

1. In a corset, the flap B, turned back from the edge to form a pocket for the steel, and combined with the stay *a* in the edge of the flap, and with a series of eyelets or perforations between the said stay and the steel, and the corresponding series of perforations or eyelets in the body of the corset, substantially as described.

2. A corset-steel consisting of the two parts *n m*, the one overlapping the other, and secured at the center, substantially as and for the purpose described.

MORRIS P. BRAY.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. EARLE,

CLARA BROUGHTON.