J. MAYER.

CORSETS.

No. 186,210. Patented Jan. 16, 1877

Fig. 1.

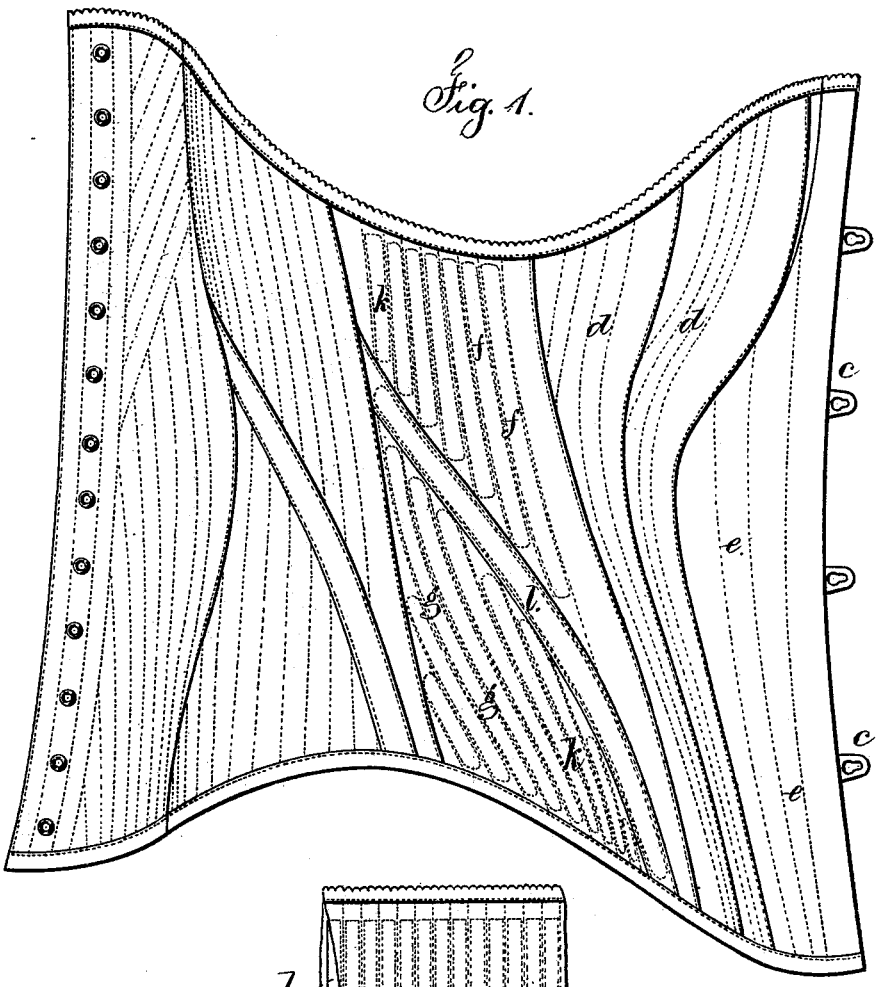
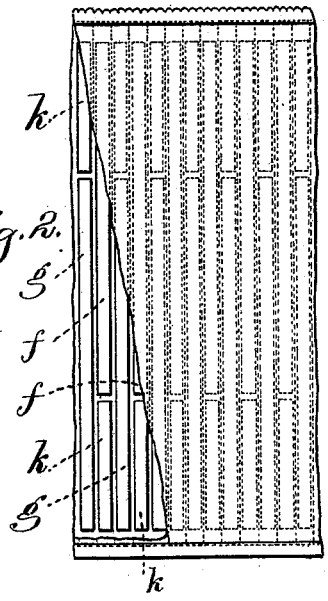


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

Chas. Smith

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JOSEPH MAYER, OF BROOKLYN, ASSIGNOR TO WATERMAN & MAYER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORSETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **186,210**, dated January 16, 1877; application filed October 31, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH MAYER, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Corsets, of which the following is a specification:

Corsets have heretofore been made with bones or ribs running a portion of the distance from the top edge toward the bottom edge. These are usually inserted in the gores and breast portions. Ribs have also been inserted, running from the top to the bottom edge, or nearly so. These are liable to break in the middle, and, besides, are expensive, for these bones or ribs for corsets are generally made of flattened strips of horn, and the long ribs are more costly in proportion to their length than the shorter ones.

My invention is made for the threefold purpose of employing the shorter and less expensive lengths of horn ribs, for preventing these ribs becoming broken at the waist, and for giving greater pliability to the corset without injuring its supporting qualities.

In the drawing I have represented in Figure 1 a perspective view of one side of the corset, and in Fig. 2 a portion thereof is shown.

The corset is of ordinary size and shape, and is made, as usual, in the halves, laced together at the back, and having the front clasps or fastenings *c*. The bones at *d* in the bosom portions are of the usual kind, and it is preferable to insert one or two bones at *e*, adjacent to the busks carrying the clasps, said bones *e* extending from the top to the bottom edges, or nearly so. The bones *f* extend from near the top edge of the corset across the middle portion, but do not come near the bottom edge of the corset, and the bones *g* extend from near the bottom edge of the corset, across the middle or waist portion, but do not come near the top edge; hence these bones lap past each other, and there is a double support at the waist; but the corset possesses greater pliability than heretofore, because of the bones being separate. The shorter bones *k*, extending to near the edges of the corset, serve to prevent the fabric rolling up near the edges; they may be used or not, as desired.

In cases where the bone-pockets of the corset run from one edge of the corset to the other, as illustrated in Fig. 2, the bones *f* and *g* are inserted alternately from opposite edges.

Where the bone-pockets are positioned so as to form triangular sections, as in Fig. 2, there is, by preference, a diagonal bone, *l*, introduced in a pocket formed by a strip of material attached to the surface of the corset by rows of stitches. This diagonal bone is between the triangular sections, and serves to preserve the proper shape of the corset, and prevent the fabric stretching or changing shape diagonally.

I claim as my invention—

1. The corset made with the bones *f*, extending from near the top edge of the corset past the waist, and the bones *g*, extending from near the bottom edge past the waist, substantially as set forth.

2. The diagonal bones *l*, secured to the corset by the strip of woven material sewed to the surface of the corset, in combination with the triangular sections of ranges of bones at each side of the diagonal bone, as set forth.

Signed by me this 26th day of October, A. D. 1876.

JOSEPH MAYER.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,

CHAS. H. SMITH.