

J. MEAD.
CORSETS.

No. 194,526.

Patented Aug. 28, 1877.

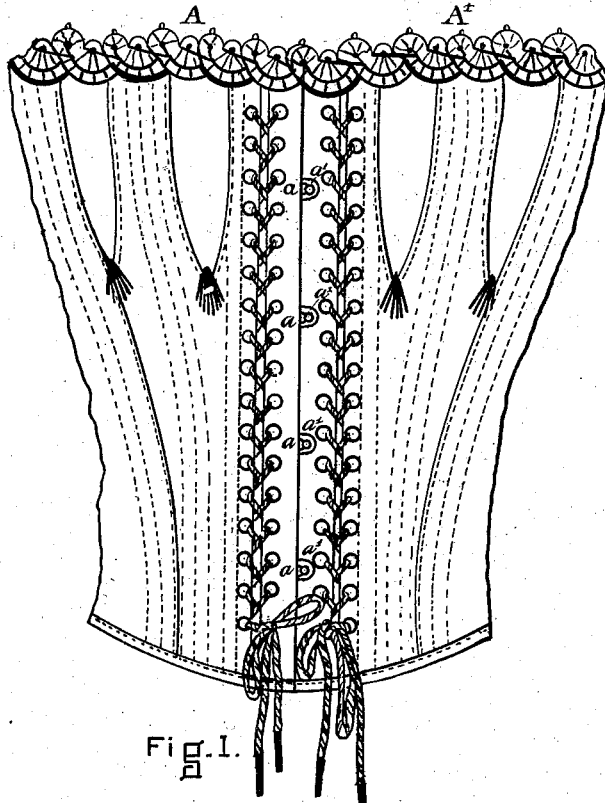


Fig. 1.

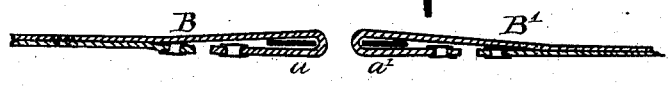


Fig. 2.

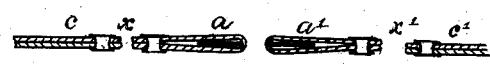


Fig. 3.

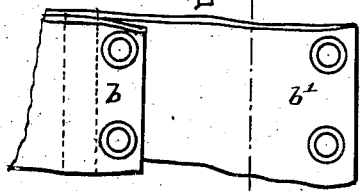


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MEAD, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORSETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 194,526, dated August 28, 1877; application filed May 29, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN MEAD, resident of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Corsets, of which the following is a specification:

The improvement consists in forming pockets in the front pieces of corsets for the purpose of holding or containing the clasps in such manner that the clasps may be readily removed when it is necessary to wash the corset, or when one or both of the clasps are broken and new clasps are to be put in the place of the broken ones.

The described corset is in two parts, A A', as seen in Figure 1 in the accompanying drawings, which figure is part elevation of a corset, and said drawings are made a part of this specification.

In said Fig. 1 will be observed the lacings in the two parts A and A', and the eyelets *a a*, &c., of the clasp in the part A, and the hook or button *a' a'*, &c., of the clasp in the part A'.

The cloth material of the corset is whole on the inner side, as shown by the enlarged sectional view, Fig. 2, doubling around the steel clasp, (see Fig. 2, B,) and the opposite and corresponding part of the corset is seen at B' in said Fig. 2.

The eyelets *a a*, &c., are pushed through the edge of the part A and fastened upon the buttons *a' a'*, &c., of the clasp in the part A'. By taking out the lacings, which extend from top to bottom of the corset, as seen in Fig. 1, the clasp can be removed without difficulty.

In the ordinary mode of stitching in the clasps, when it becomes necessary to wash the corset, the cloth is likely to become stained by rust of the clasp, and worn or injured by the clasp in the laundry. By my method of putting in the clasps in pockets, as described, the clasps can be easily taken out and the corset washed, and the clasps returned to their place.

Not unfrequently a clasp is broken, and in the ordinary method of fastening the clasp, the corset becomes useless; but in my method of placing the clasp in pockets, a new clasp

may be obtained at trifling expense, and the use of the corset will be thus saved.

Fig. 3, in said drawing, is an enlarged section, showing a modification of the described method of lacing in the clasp, in which the parts of the corset *a* and *a'* are separate from the other parts of the corset, and are laced together, as shown at *x* and *x'* in said Fig. 3, and each piece *a* and *a'* having a double row of eyelets or a front and rear row of eyelets. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view of the parts forming the pockets, showing how the same is formed. *b* is a flap stitched to the same piece of material at the dotted line shown near the eyelets, and through this flap only do the eyelets go, so that when *b'* is doubled over the clasp and laced, as seen in Fig. 1, the eyelets are in the outer portion of the corset, clearly shown in Fig. 2. If the eyelets pierced through the material of the corset they would be likely to chafe and soil the under apparel, and also show the under apparel through the eyelets. The piece *b'* is doubled over the clasp by a perpendicular dotted line shown in said figure.

The invention is simple, and useful for the purposes described. The lacings, also, are rather ornamental, and will render the garment salable.

I am aware that a patent was issued to John William Lane, of Bristol, England, of date January 14, 1873, for improvement in corsets, in which is shown that the edge of the fabric, where it is turned over the clasp, has a row of eyelets corresponding with a row of eyelets going through the material of the corset, the outer row resting upon the inner row, so that the lacing-strings are up and down, part inside of the corset and part outside of the corset; and these form, in connection with the edges of the eyelets, ridges inside of the corset—besides, the edge of the inner row of eyelets tends to soil and chafe the under apparel as well as disclose the same through the eyelet-holes; while in my method of securing the clasp and unloosing the same, when necessary, the eyelets are in the outer part or thickness of the corset material and the lacing-strings are criss-cross, as shown in Fig. 1,

forming an easier, more serviceable, and more tasty garment.

I do not claim Lane's method of securing and unloosing the clasp; but

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A corset, provided at its front edges, where the clasps are attached, with a double row of lacings from the top to the bottom of the same, and at which part the fabric of the corset is

double, the inner portion of which passes around the clasp and has eyelets near its edge, and is laced to corresponding eyelets in the other portion or flap *b*, substantially as shown, and for the purpose described.

JOHN MEAD.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. ROSE,
J. L. NEWTON.