T. S. GILBERT.

CORSETS.

No. 194,867. Patented Sept. 4, 1877.

Fig. 1

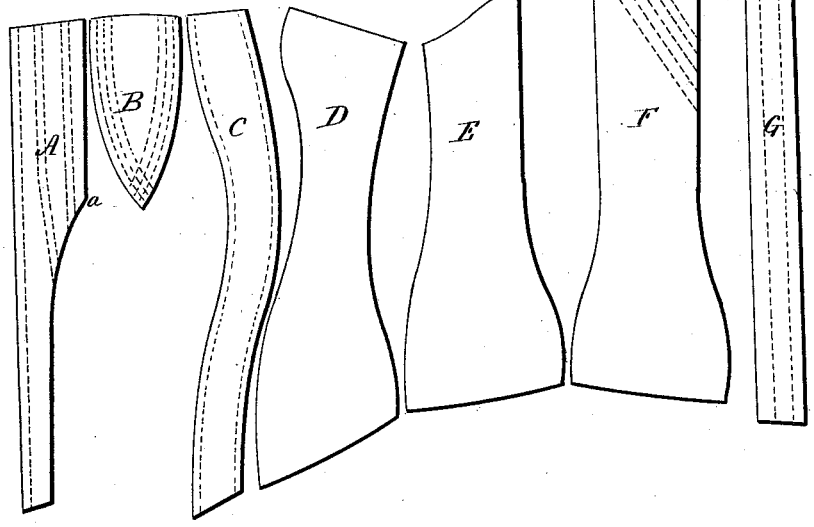
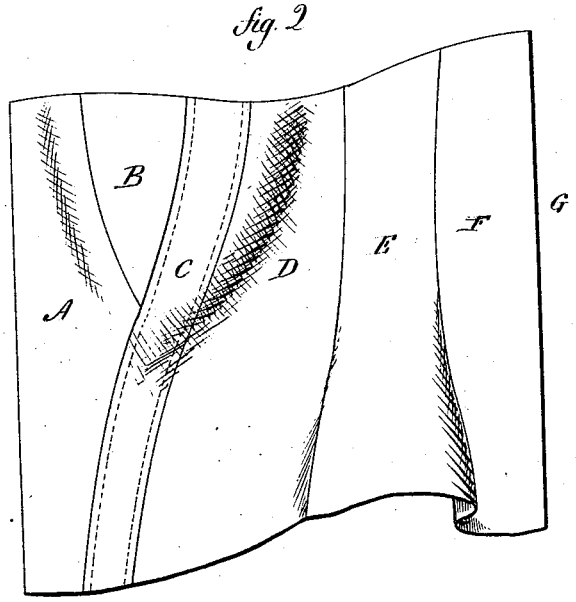


Fig. 2



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS S. GILBERT, OF BIRMINGHAM, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO BREWSTER BROTHERS & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORSETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **194,867**, dated September 4, 1877; application filed July 18, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOS. S. GILBERT, 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, diagram showing the several parts that form one-half the corset; Fig. 2, half the corset.

This invention relates to an improvement in corsets, the object being to improve the shape and dispense with one of the breast-gores usually employed to give the required fullness; and it consists in the shape or cut of the parts, as more fully hereinafter described.

The first or front piece, A, into which the clasps are placed, is cut nearly of an equal width for one-third of its length, say about to the point *a*, then curved inward for about the same length, and then of substantially an equal width to the bottom. The second piece, B, is of gore shape, one side corresponding substantially to the piece A from the top to the point *a*, and the other side substantially the same length, and contracting from the top to the bottom of the piece in an outward or convex curve.

C, the breast-piece, is curved as shown, that side next the part B in an outward curve from the top about two-thirds the length of the gore B, then by an inward or concave curve; thence in an outward curve to the bottom, the opposite edge substantially corresponding, but being made slightly wider at the top than at the bottom. The edge of this piece C next the gore is stitched to the gore, and joins the part A at the point *a*; thence downward the two parts are stitched together.

The fourth part, D, is cut at the front edge, beginning with an outward curve at the top for about half the length of the gore, then with an inward curve for about half the remaining length, and then with an outward curve to the bottom. This edge joins the corresponding edge of the piece C, and the peculiar shape of the piece C, with the single gore B and the corresponding edge of the part D, gives the necessary fullness for the breast portion without the two gores usually introduced.

The rear edge of the part D is curved, as shown. The two parts E and F are of similar shape to each other, expanding toward the bottom to give the requisite fullness. The rear edge of the part F, curved as shown, enables the making of the rear piece or "stay" edge G of equal width from top to bottom, whereby I am enabled to use a double or open edge fabric, so as to introduce the rear edge of the piece F into such open edge.

In Fig. 2 the parts are shown as stitched together.

The bones are introduced in any desirable manner; but to accomplish the best results a bone should be introduced on each edge of the part C, as indicated in broken lines.

Instead of making the parts E F, the usual hip-gore may be introduced, and without affecting the essential features of this invention, which are the peculiar form of the corresponding edges of the four parts A B C D.

I claim—

In a corset, the parts A B C D, constructed and arranged as shown and described.

THOMAS S. GILBERT.

Witnesses:

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