

J. C. TALLMAN.
Corset.

No. 212,118.

Patented Feb. 11, 1879.

Fig. 1.

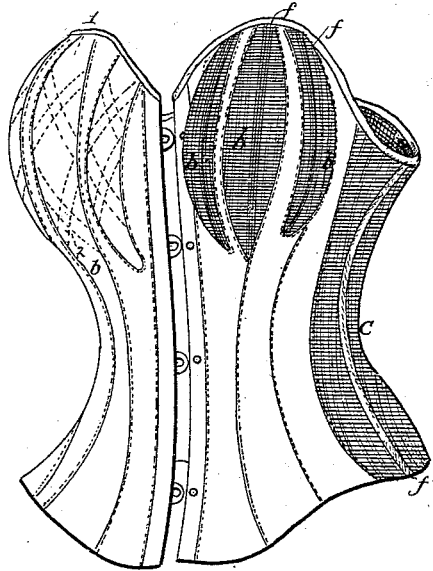


Fig. 2.

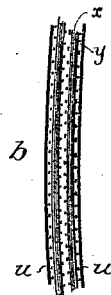
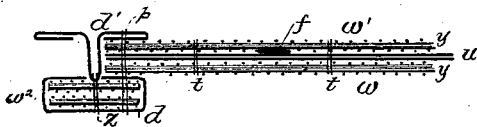


Fig. 3.



Attest:

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By his attorney
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. TALLMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO LUCIEN C. WARNER,
OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORSETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **212,118**, dated February 11, 1879; application filed August 1, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. TALLMAN, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented Improvements in Corsets and Bosom-Pads, of which the following is a specification:

My invention is a corset or bosom-pad constructed, as fully described hereinafter, to avoid the necessity of employing a large number of bones, and to produce an article free from protuberances at the face, and which shall be flexible and yet retain its shape.

In the drawings which form part of this specification, Figure 1 is a front view of a corset with my improvements; Fig. 2, an enlarged section on the line 1 2, Fig. 1; and Fig. 3, an enlarged cross-section, illustrating the construction of part of the corset or pad.

My invention relates to that class of corsets in which grass-cloth, tampico-cloth, or hair-cloth is employed, the said cloth consisting of thread warps and stiff wefts *y*, of grass or other similar material, flexible, yet having greater stiffness than the warp. In this class of corsets it has been customary to re-enforce the flexible warps by the use of two layers of fabric, the stiff wefts of one crossing the stiff warps of the other. This necessitates the use of two layers, and does not always impart the desired stiffness.

I have improved this construction by combining, with the grass or other fabric, bones *f*, of horn or other suitable material, so arranged as to cross the stiff wefts, imparting the desired stiffness in the direction of the warps, while I can re-enforce the wefts, if necessary, by the addition of another layer of fabric with the wefts parallel to the first. This construction may be used at any portion of the corset or pad, whether consisting, in whole or in part, of tampico or grass or other fabric. I have illustrated it in the drawings as applied to the side section, C, and gores *b*—two pieces, *w w*¹, of grass fabric, with the fibers *y* horizontal, being used with a vertical bone, *f*, as shown in Fig. 3, the fibers *y* imparting the proper lateral stiffness, and the bone *f* re-enforcing the flexible threads *x*. In the under arm-section, C, it may be advisable to substitute a steel, *f'*, for the bone *f*.

In some instances I combine one or more

sheets, *u*, of fabric with the grass-cloth, stitching the two together, the fabric being either inside the grass-cloth between the two layers, Fig. 3, or on the outer face, as shown at the left in Fig. 1 and in section, Fig. 2. In either case the stitching of the fabric and grass-cloth together ties the wefts in place, and, by preventing any lateral movement thereof, imparts increased rigidity and greater durability.

Where grass-cloth has been combined with ordinary woven fabric in the manufacture of corsets it has been found extremely difficult to unite the different pieces or sections securely without forming ridges or protuberances at the front, which greatly detract from the appearance of the article. I have succeeded in forming a strong seam, presenting an extremely neat front finish, and but little protuberance at the back, by the construction shown in Fig. 3. The fabric *d* is folded at the edge which is to be united to the grass-cloth over one or more strips, *w*², of grass-cloth or other stiff fabric, and another strip, *d'*, of fabric is stitched to the first and through the strip *w*² near the edge. The edge of the strip *d'* is then folded inward, and the edge of the grass-cloth section is introduced between the edges of the piece *d'* of fabric and the strip *w*², and the whole stitched together on the line *p*.

This construction not only firmly unites the sections, but it imparts great rigidity to the corset at the overlapping portions, so that the latter may be stiffened without the use of the great number of bones heretofore required—in fact, in some cases where gores are inserted in this way, sufficient stiffness is imparted to the bosom-pad or breast-receptacle to render the use of bones unnecessary at this portion. The cover-strip *w*² may be used whenever extra stiffness is required. The bones *f* may extend through the short darts only or entirely through the corset.

Without limiting myself to any particular form or construction of corset, I do not here claim the combination with grass-cloth of a sheet of covering fabric; but

I claim—

1. In a corset having grass-cloth sections, the combination, with said sections, of flat blades of whalebone or other suitable sub-

stance arranged intermediately to the edges of said sections at an angle to the stiff fibers of the cloth, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, in a corset or bosom-pad, of the sections or strips d d' , of textile fabric, stitched together and to a section or strip, w^2 , of grass-cloth or other stiff fabric, and a grass-cloth section secured by stitching at the rear of the strip d , substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, in a corset having grass-cloth sections, of strips d' , overlapping

the edges of continuous sections at the outside thereof, and strips w^2 at the rear, secured to each other and to the sections by stitching, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN C. TALLMAN.

Witnesses:

F. L. MINTON,
ALEX. M. WRIGHT.