

E. SAVOYE,
CORSET.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 14, 1904.

FIG. 1.

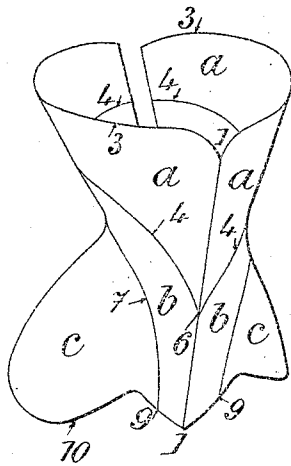


FIG. 2.

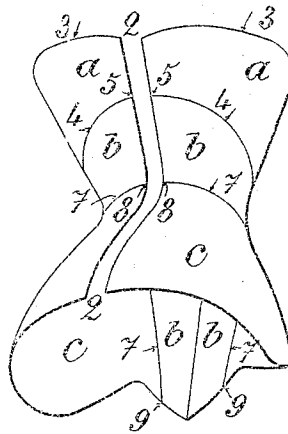
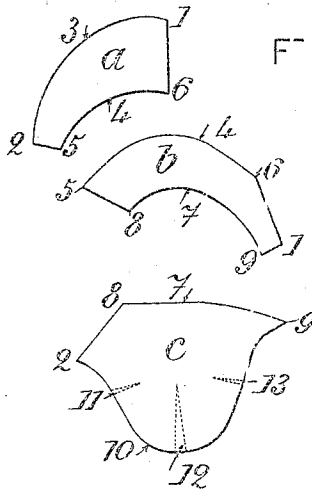


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES :

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CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 786,685, dated April 4, 1905.

Application filed January 14, 1904. Serial No. 188,998.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMILE SAVOYE, manufacturer of corsets, a citizen of the Republic of France, residing at 35 Rue du Caire, Paris, in the Republic of France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corsets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved corset comprising three superposed parts—viz., an upper or breast part, an intermediate or belt part, which surrounds the waist, and an abdominal or hip part. As these parts are superposed they extend horizontally or obliquely from the front to the back, so that the lines of the seams which join the parts together do not intersect vertically the waist, as in the case of the greater number of corsets now in use. This mode of cutting out offers also the advantage of facilitating the changes of outline, which have to be made in the contours of the three aforesaid parts according to the greater or less size of the person, because the said parts only comprise two common edges and also because the parts are when flattened out long and simple in shape and can be easily lengthened more or less to suit the measures taken round the body of the person. It is therefore easier than heretofore to obtain corsets which fit well—that is to say, which are conformable to each body whatever may be the form and size of the persons. Independently of these advantages this novel kind of corset gives the possibility of obtaining an agreeable appearance by means of the seam-lines alone and comfort in wearing at the same time, because the said lines can be reduced to very small number—two, for instance—none of them intersecting vertically the waist.

The accompanying drawings show two forms in which the present invention can be carried out.

Figures 1 and 2 are perspective views of the front and back of the improved corset. Fig. 3 shows the development of the parts which constitute one-half of the corset.

In Figs. 1 to 3, *a* designates the upper or breast part of the corset, *b* the waist part, and *c* the abdominal or hip part.

The part *a* is limited by the central line 1 1

in front, by the central line 2 2 at the back, at the top by the horizontal or nearly-horizontal edge 3, and at the bottom by a line 4, extending from a point 5 at the upper part of the line 2 2 to a point 6 at the middle or lower part of the line 1 1. This downward line is slightly convex toward the top and lies at a certain distance above the contour of the hip.

The part *b* is limited by the line 1 1 in front, by the line 2 2 at the back, at the top by the line 4, and at the bottom by a line 7, extending from a point 8 of the line 2 2 to a point 9 of the lower edge 10 of the corset. The point 8 is at about the same level as the waist, the point 9 is at a short distance from the edge 1 1, and the line 7 is convex toward the top, so as to run round the hip of the person.

The part *c* is limited by the line 7 at the top and in front, by the line 2 2 at the back, and at the bottom by the edge 10. The latter is preferably very convex toward the bottom, so as to run down on the sides of the person in order that the piece *c* shall cover the hip. Plaits are made at 11 12 13 on the lower edge 10, so as to give to the piece *c* the desired convexity. Each half of the corset, thus composed of three pieces only, is very easy to cut out, the parts being easily joined together. If desired, there may be fitted along the line of the back 2 2 a narrow strip of fabric to receive eyes and also along the front line a narrow strip of fabric to receive a busk. These strips, the arrangement of which is well known, are not shown in the drawings.

The corset may be closed at the back and open only in the front. In such case the busks extend over the whole height of the front or only over the interior part of the front.

It will be understood that without departing from the present invention the number and shape of the pieces which constitute the corset may be varied, the essential point being to avoid any vertical seam-line in the waist part between the breast part and the abdominal part.

For a clearer understanding as to the shape of the various parts it may be stated, having reference to Fig. 3, that the part *a* has one edge concaved and the other edge convexed,

the part *b* has one edge concaved and the other edge convexed for a portion of its length and terminating in a straight line, and the part *c* has its lower edge convexed, terminating in outward curves, the upper edge of said part *c* being formed with a curved and straight line.

I claim—

A corset, each half comprising a part *a* having one edge concaved and the other convexed, a part *b* having one edge concaved and the other edge convexed for a portion of the

length and terminating in a straight line, and a part *c* having its lower edge convexed and terminating in outward curves, the upper edge of said part *c* being formed with a curved and straight line.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EMILE SA VOYE.

Witnesses:

EDMOND BLETRY,
MAURICE ROUX.