M. COHN.

Corsets.

No. 137,893. Patented April 15, 1873.

Fig. 1

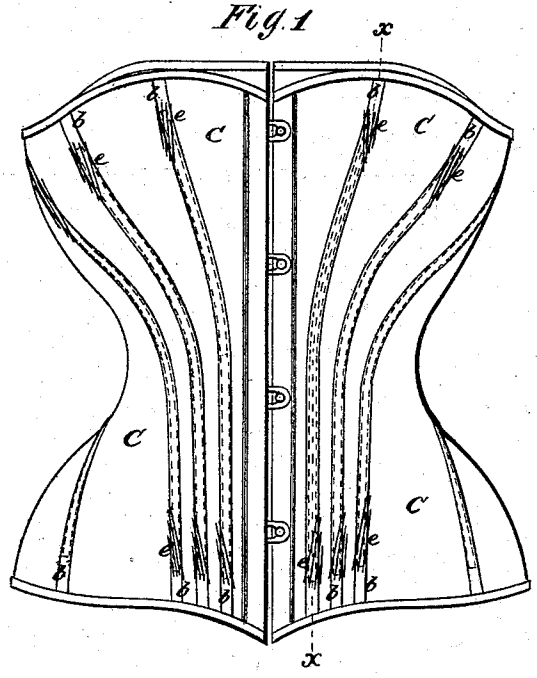


Fig. 2.

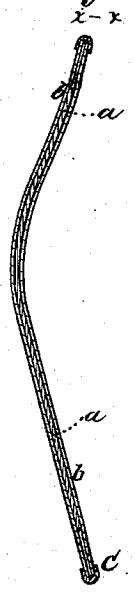


Fig. 3.

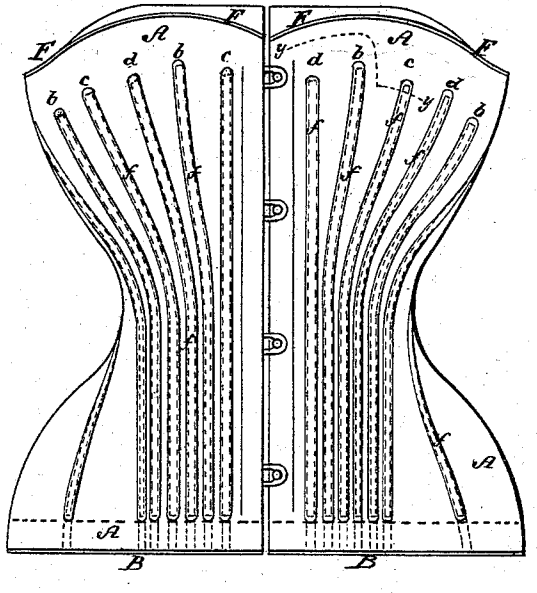
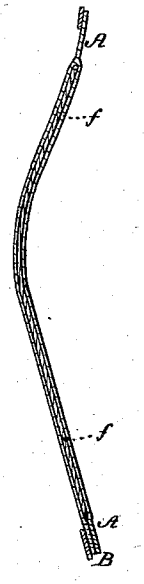


Fig. 4.

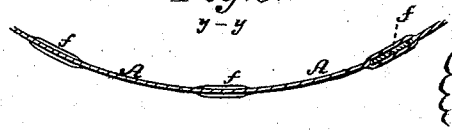


Witnesses:

Jno Smith.

J. Felbel.

Fig. 5.



Inventor:

Moritz Cohn.

By his Attorney.

G. H. Mc Intire.

A.M. PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC CO. N.Y. OSBORNE'S PROCESS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORITZ COHN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORSETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **137,893**, dated April 15, 1873; application filed January 30, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORITZ COHN, of New York city, in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corsets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of this application.

Previous to my invention it has been customary in the manufacture of corsets to weave the material with pocket-like openings or passages running through from edge to edge, or all stopped and finished off at a uniform distance from the edge, and adapted to receive the bones, which are inserted to stay the woven fabric, and which serve as braces to give shape to and support the figure of the wearer. This method of manufacturing the corsets necessarily involves a great deal of hand labor, and, consequently, expense, in stitching up the ends where they are woven with pockets running through from edge to edge to hold the bones in place; or, else the upper ends of the bones are necessarily all located at a uniform distance from the edge, resulting in a less perfectly-shaped corset than is produced by following out my invention.

I propose, by my invention, to overcome the objections just named and produce a corset in which the location or position of the bones endwise shall be predetermined with the accuracy of the jacquard in the process of weaving the corset stuff or material, while I at the same time effect a great saving of labor and expense, and give a more perfect shape. My invention has for its main object, therefore, not only the production of a better article but also a reduction in the cost of manufacture; and to these ends my invention consists in having the pocket-like openings or passages into which the bones are put closed up near one end at that point at which it is designed to have the end of each bone located, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

To enable those skilled in the art to make and perfectly understand my invention, I will proceed to more fully describe it, referring by letters to the accompanying drawing, in which, for the purpose of illustration, I have represented two corsets, one made according to the mode of manufacture heretofore most generally practiced, the other according to my new method.

It will be seen by reference to Figures 1 and 2 that the bones *a* are held or secured in place endwise in the pockets *b* of the corset-material C by stitching *e*, which is done after the insertion of the bone, and retains the bone endwise by closing up the passage-way or pocket in which it is located. This is in accordance with or illustrates the mode of manufacture originally practiced, and only departed from prior to my invention, as heretofore explained.

At Figs. 3, 4, and 5 is illustrated, in elevation and longitudinal and cross-sections, a corset made according to my improved plan.

In these figures, A is the woven fabric of the corset, which, in lieu of being made with pocket-like openings or passages running through from edge to edge, or up to a uniform distance from the edge, I propose to have woven with pockets or passages, which extend from one edge of the fabric toward the other, but stop short of the latter at such point or locality as is predetermined for the location of the end of each bone, according to the design or shape to be given to the corset, as shown. The fabric is woven with the pockets extending, as seen, from one edge, B, of the fabric to the points, *b*, *c*, *d*, &c., and from these points out to the edge F the fabric is woven solid or without any passages. *f f* represent the bones, which are made of the proper length, and are inserted from the edge B or at the open ends of the pockets. After their insertion the bones are pushed "home" to the bottom of their respective pockets, when the mouths or open ends of the said pockets are closed up by the stitching and binding of the edge B of the corset, and the perfect retention of the bones thus effected.

It will be understood that by forming the corset, as described, with pockets closed at one end, and weaving in such pockets of varying lengths, I am enabled to determine in the man-

ufacture of the corset-fabric the precise points to which the subsequently inserted bones shall extend, and thus pattern any number of corsets exactly alike and to the most desirable model.

Corsets made according to my improved plan, it will be seen, can be made to a perfect and regular pattern, will be more desirable in appearance, and can be produced at less cost than those made according to the mode of manufacture practiced previous to my invention.

I am aware of and do not claim a woven corset with the pockets stopped and finished off at a uniform distance from the edge; I am also aware of and do not claim a hand-made corset with pockets of varying lengths stitched on; but

What I do claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A corset having the pockets for the reception of the bones formed in the weaving and varying in length relatively to each other, as desired, substantially in the manner, and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

M. COHN. [L. S.]

In presence of—
J. N. McINTIRE,
GEO. A. GREENWOOD.