

May 20, 1924.

1,494,920

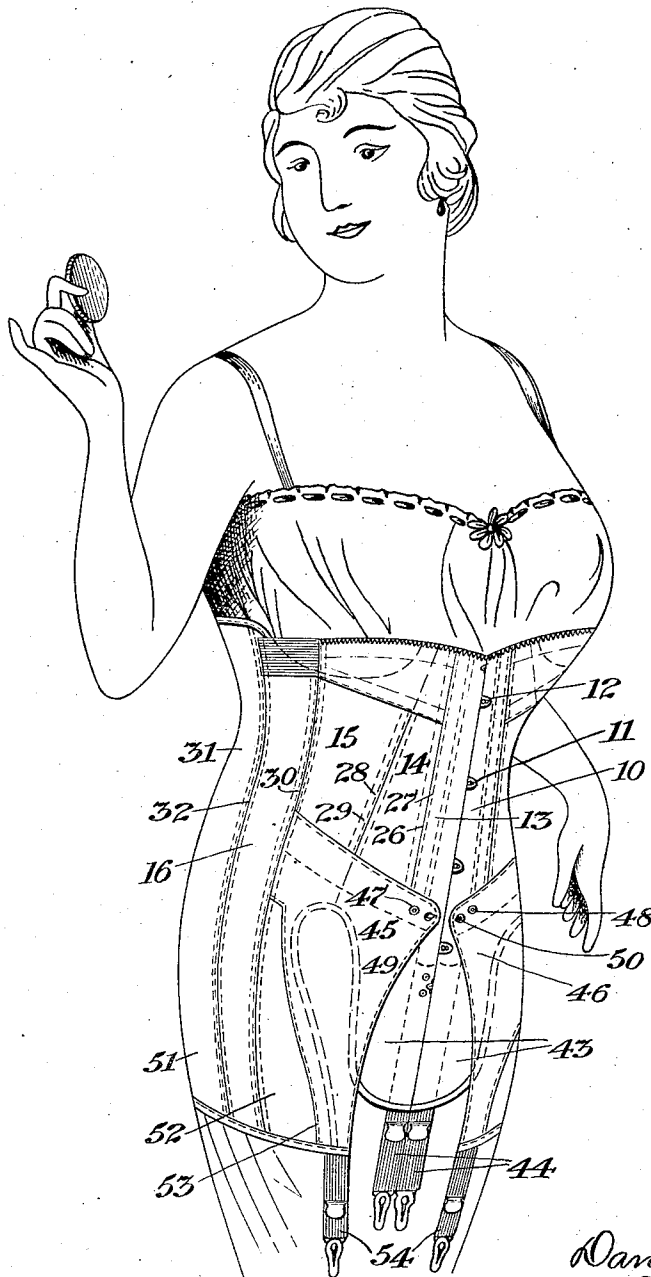
D. KOPS

APPAREL CORSET

Filed March 24, 1923

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1



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Fig. 2

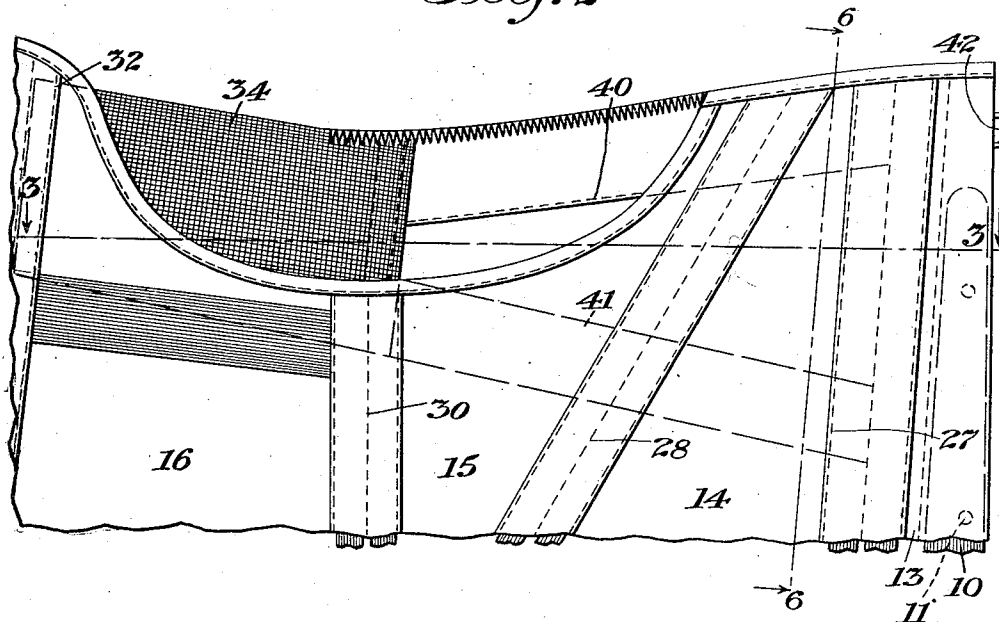


Fig. 3.

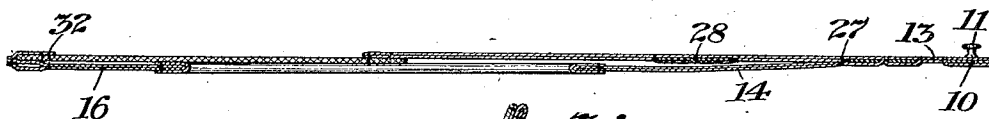
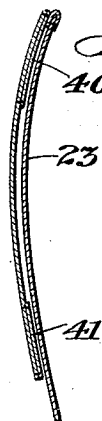


Fig. 6



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Fig. 4

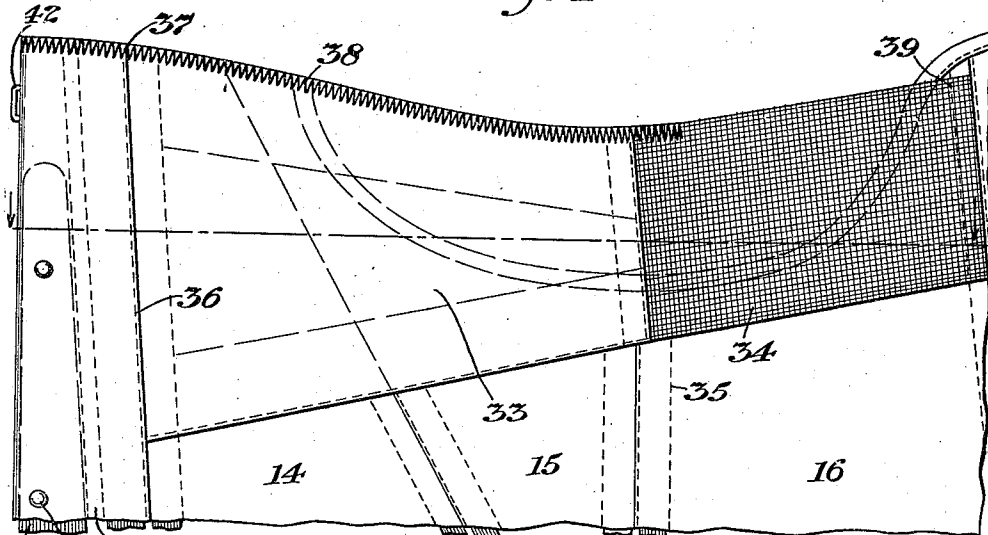
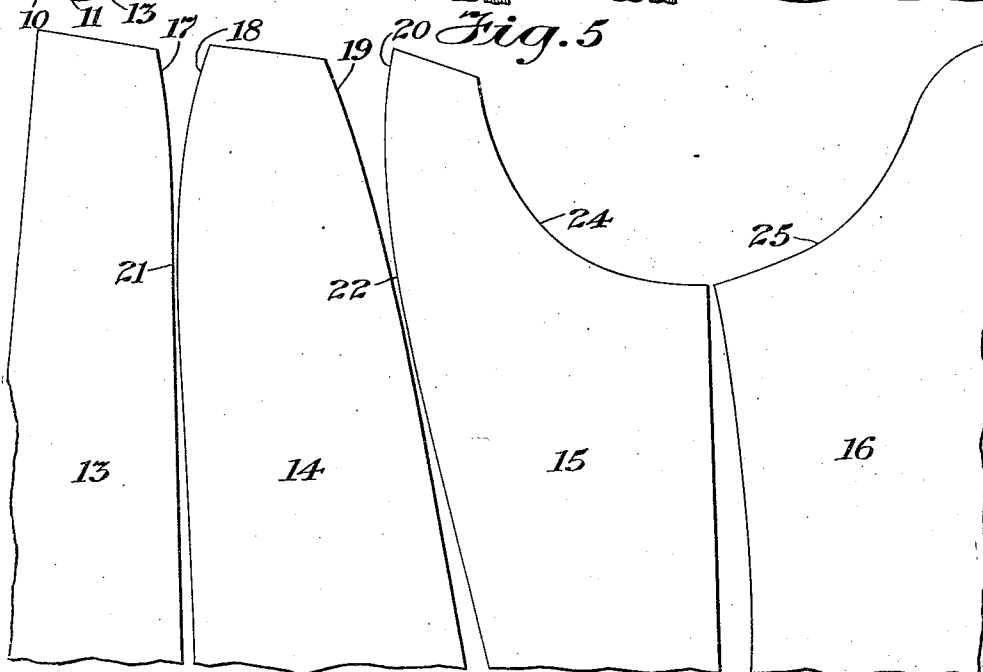


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL KOPS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO KOPS BROTHERS, INC., OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

APPAREL CORSET.

Application filed March 24, 1923. Serial No. 627,251.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL KOPS, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Apparel Corsets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in apparel corsets, and more particularly to the construction of the upper front portion of the garment in order to provide a corset garment adapted to accommodate the fleshy portion of the body lying immediately over the central portion of the diaphragm. As is generally understood, the use of the present relatively low busted corset garment causes an accumulation of flesh over the diaphragm which, if not otherwise provided for will extend over the upper edge of the garment. I am aware that heretofore various forms of corset garments have been devised in attempts to provide a means for receiving, retaining and molding this superfluous flesh which accumulates over the diaphragm, but so far as I am aware none of these, including the garments which I have made for this particular purpose, have proven entirely satisfactory. In the present instance, however, I believe I have found a way to successfully overcome the difficulty heretofore encountered in constructing a corset garment to satisfactorily take care of this superfluous flesh providing a pocket for the same and at the same time including in the structure a yielding support which permits the upper front portion of the garment to assume various positions depending upon the position of the body of the wearer and will not in any position cause the upper edge of the garment, particularly at the central portions thereof where the front steels are employed to dig into the body, the structure being such, for example, that in a sitting position where the greater pressure is applied to the front portion of the garment there will be a correspondingly greater tension exerted due to the increased yielding effect, maintaining the relative positions between the upper

edge of the garment and the body to prevent the garment from digging into the body.

In carrying out the invention the garment in which the same is incorporated is preferably made in the usual corset body halves and the front portion of each half is built up of sections, the upper longitudinal edges of which are so formed, connected and stayed, as to provide a concave portion forming a pocket in the garment, and overlying this pocket or a portion thereof, and extending from the front steel section an appreciable distance rearwardly there is a yielding tension strap employed for the purposes hereinbefore indicated.

All of this will be hereinafter more particularly described in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which,—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view illustrating the garment made in accordance with my present invention.

Fig. 2 is an elevation on an enlarged scale of the inner side of the upper front portion of the garment.

Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3, Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is an elevation similar to Fig. 2, showing the outer side of the garment.

Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic plan illustrating the form in which the sections of the garment are cut to form the upper front portions thereof, and

Fig. 6 is a section on line 6—6, Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawing the garment made in accordance with this invention is preferably a two part garment, that is a garment made in the usual corset body halves, although, as will be understood, it may be possible to incorporate the invention in a closed back garment. In either event the invention in the present case relates more particularly to the construction of the upper front and side portions of the garment to yieldingly and satisfactorily provide a pocket for the reception of the flesh which accumulates over the diaphragm and a construction in which this is accomplished without causing the upper front edge of the garment digging into the body

in any position that the same may assume. As is customary the garment is provided with front steels 10, one of which is fitted with a series of spaced studs 11 adapted to be received in a corresponding series of similarly placed sockets 12, the studs 11 being connected to one steel and the sockets to the other steel so that these parts may be connected in securing the garment on the body in the usual manner. Both front sections of the garment are similarly constructed and for this reason but one of them will be hereinafter specifically described.

The front and side of each portion of the garment is built up from a plurality of sections of material. As indicated in Fig. 5, 13 designates the front steel section, 14 and 15 the adjacent front sections and 16 the side section. The corset steel is secured in the front steel section 13 in the usual manner at the forward edge thereof. The opposite edge of this front steel section 13 at the upper end is slightly convex as indicated at 17. The upper portion of the longitudinal edge of the adjacent section 14 is curved, that is the edge is cut on a convex line 18. The upper portion of the opposite longitudinal edge of the section 14 is similarly cut along the line indicated at 19 and the adjacent upper longitudinal edge portion of the section 15 is also similarly cut as indicated at 20. The edges of these sections are connected by stitching in the usual manner, and in view of the cutaway portions made by the curved edges as described the upper edge of the garment formed by these members when connected will be relatively shorter than the portions immediately below the same. This difference in the circumferential length of these parts of the garment increases downwardly to predetermined points, for example as indicated at 21 and 22 when the parts of the garment are again contracted by the edges of the sections being so cut as to cause this condition thus there is provided a pocket indicated at 23 in Fig. 6, the same constituting a relatively concave portion in the garment at the upper front section thereof. Also as indicated in Fig. 5, the upper edges of the sections 15 and 16 are cut away as indicated at 24 and 25 respectively.

In securing these parts of the garment together the lines of stitching by which the sections 13 and 14 are connected is indicated at 26 and this part of the garment may be reinforced with suitable stays indicated at 27. The lines of stitches by which the sections 14 and 15 are connected are indicated at 28 and this portion of the garment may also be reinforced by suitable stays indicated at 29. The lines of stitches by which the sections 15 and 16 are connected are indicated at 30 and the lines of

stitches by which the side section 16 is connected to the adjacent back section 31 are indicated at 32.

Together with the feature hereinbefore described in carrying out the invention I also employ in each front portion of the garment at the upper edge thereof a yielding tension strap. This, as illustrated, comprises a section 33 of inelastic or unyielding material and a section 34 of elastic or yielding material. Adjacent ends of these portions of the strap are suitably connected along lines of stitching indicated at 35. The forward end of the strap is connected to the front steel section along a line of stitching indicated at 36. This line of stitching 36 may be coincidental with the line of stitching 26 by which the sections 13 and 14 are connected to one another. At its upper edge the strap is secured to the upper edge of the garment by suitable lines of stitching extending from the point 37 in the line of stitching 36 to a point 38 which is that at which the cutaway portion at the upper end of the section 15 begins. At its opposite end the strap is secured to the garment along the line of stitching 39 which is preferably coincident with the line of stitching 32 by which the side section 16 is connected to the adjacent back section 31. Furthermore, as illustrated in the drawing the inelastic or unyielding portion of the strap may be reinforced at its upper and lower edges by being made of a double thickness of material or otherwise, the reinforced portion of this part of the strap at the upper edge being indicated at 40 and that at the lower edge being indicated at 41. It is to be noted that the upper edge of the garment at the front thereof extends an appreciable distance above the upper ends of the front steels, as clearly indicated in Figs. 2 and 4 of the drawing, and that the same may be provided with an eye 42 attached to one front edge and adapted to be engaged by a suitable hook attached in a corresponding position to the other front edge.

Although the manner in which the lower front portion of the garment as constructed forms no part of my present invention, I have illustrated a garment in which the front steel and adjacent sections are provided with extensions 43 fitted at their lower edges with hose supporters 44. The garment as illustrated also includes self-reducing straps 45 and 46 connected in the garment in the usual manner and provided respectively adjacent their upper forward ends with series of eyelets 47 and 48 adapted to be engaged by suitable studs 49 and 50 in adjusting the self-reducing straps to position, these studs 49 and 50, as is customary, being connected to the lower front portions of the front steels of the garment.

The corset also includes a skirt member 51, the front portions of which are extended as indicated at 52 and preferably secured to the distant edges of the self-reducing straps along lines of stitches 53, although the construction may be otherwise, and at their forward edges the front extensions of the skirt and the self-reducing straps are fitted with the usual hose supporters 54.

10 In the garment as hereinbefore described the stay member 27 is so placed as to be substantially parallel with the front steel, while the stay member 29 is placed in the garment diagonally. Both these stay mem-
15 bers extend from the upper edge of the garment which is appreciably above the upper edge of the front steel and the pocket or concavity formed by the front sections of the garment as hereinbefore described ex-
20 tends from a point appreciably below the upper front clasp of the garment to the upper edge thereof so that in the use of the garment the upper ends of these stay members are curved to assist in supporting
25 the flesh contained within the pockets or concavities. The upper edges of the front and side sections of the garment are cut away as indicated at 24 and 25 and the overlying yielding strap is employed to
30 maintain the upper portion of the front of the garment close to the diaphragm section of the body and to prevent the upper edge of the garment from digging into the body as hereinbefore stated. It will also be noted
35 that the inelastic or unyielding portion of the strap tapers from the front to the side of the garment and the central portion of this portion of the strap is V-shaped by virtue of the edge reinforcements as herein-
40 before described.

In the use of the garment as hereinbefore described the pockets or concave portions provided in the upper front sections are adapted to receive the flesh which accumu-
45 lates over the diaphragm of the body of the wearer, and this is yieldingly supported, molded to position and maintained in place within the garment by the overlying and yielding straps as described, it being appar-
50 ent that even in a sitting position when the greatest pressure is placed upon the upper front portion of the garment the increased pressure will cause an increased tension to provide the necessary support and at the
55 same time to permit the garment to yield so that there will be no cutting or digging at any portion of the upper front edge thereof.

I claim as my invention:

60 1. In an apparel corset and in each front portion thereof, a front steel section, adjacent sections, the said adjacent sections having convex upper edges along which they are connected to provide a concavity in the
65 upper front portion of the garment adja-

cent the front steel section, and a yielding strap overlying a portion of the said sections at the upper end thereof, the ends only of the said yielding strap being con-
70 nected to the garment whereby the strap co-operates with the upper portions of the said adjacent sections in which the said concavity is provided to support the flesh of the wearer within the said concavity in the garment.

75 2. In an apparel corset and in each front portion thereof, a front steel section, adjacent front steel sections, and a side section, the said sections having convex longitudinal edges at their upper portions, the said
80 edges being connected by lines of stitching to form a concavity therein at the upper portion of the garment adjacent the said front steel, the upper edges of the said sections and the adjacent front steel section
85 being also cut away for a predetermined distance, and a yielding strap connected at its ends only in the garment and extending over a portion of the upper ends
90 of the said sections and the cutaway upper edge thereof to support the flesh lying within the said concavity in the garment.

3. In an apparel corset and in each front portion thereof, a front steel section, adja-
95 cent front sections, and a side section, the said sections having convex longitudinal edges at the upper portions thereof which are connected by lines of stitching to form a concavity in the upper front portion adja-
100 cent the said front steel section, the upper edges of the side sections and the said front section being also cut away for a predetermined distance, and a strap comprising an inelastic front portion and an elastic
105 rear portion, the inelastic portion of the strap being connected at one edge only to the front steel section and the elastic portion of the strap being connected at one edge only to the said side section so that
110 the strap overlies the upper portions of the said sections of the garment to coact with the concavity formed therein to support the flesh of the body at the upper front portion of the garment.

4. In an apparel corset and in each front
115 portion thereof, a front steel section, adjacent front sections, and a side section, the said sections having convex longitudinal edges at the upper portions thereof which are connected by lines of stitching to form
120 a concavity in the garment adjacent the said front steel section, the upper edges of the said side sections and adjacent front section being also cut away for a prede-
125 termined distance, and a strap comprising an inelastic front portion and an elastic rear portion, the portions of the strap being connected and the inelastic portion of the strap being connected at one edge to
130 the front steel section and along its upper

edge to the adjacent upper edge of the front
section to that point therein at which the
said cutaway portion begins and the said
elastic portion of the strap being connected
5 to the said side section, the strap being
otherwise disconnected from the garment
whereby the said strap overlies the cutaway
portion and the part of the upper portions

of the said front and side sections coacting
therewith to support the flesh of the body 10
lying in the said concavity at the upper
front portion of the garment adjacent the
front steel section thereof.

Signed by me this 10th day of March,
1923.

DANIEL KOPS.