

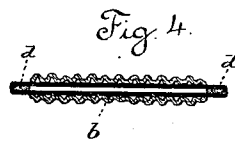
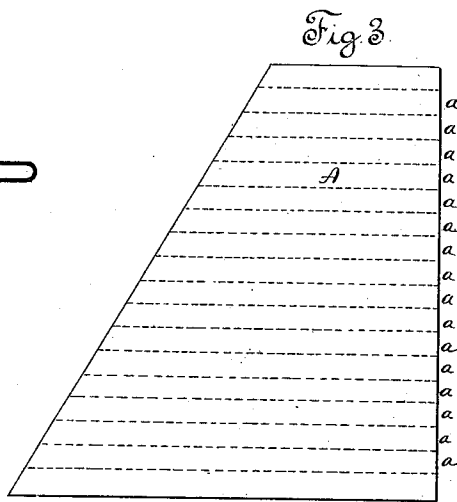
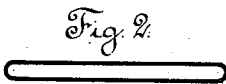
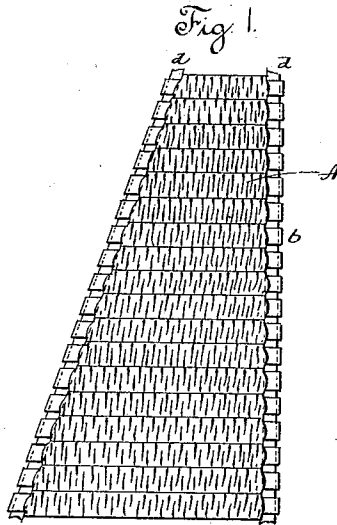
(No Model.)

M. COHN.

ELASTIC GORE FOR WEARING APPAREL.

No. 332,492.

Patented Dec. 15, 1885.



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORITZ COHN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## ELASTIC GORE FOR WEARING-APPAREL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 332,492, dated December 15, 1885.

Application filed August 24, 1885. Serial No. 175,189. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MORITZ COHN, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new Improvement in Elastic Gores for Wearing-Apparel; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with 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, a face view of an elastic gore embodying the invention; Fig. 2, the endless india-rubber spring; Fig. 3, the gore as prepared for the introduction of the springs; Fig. 4, a transverse section of the gore with the springs inserted.

This invention relates to an improvement in elastic gores or portions for wearing-apparel, specially adapted for corsets. These parts of corsets or other form of wearing-apparel have heretofore been made by the introduction of wire helical springs introduced in transverse pockets across the portion to be made elastic, the wire secured at each end by various devices. These same sections have also been made from shirred rubber goods—that is, fabric woven with india-rubber threads held in tension during the process of weaving, then contracting, producing what is commonly called “shirred fabric.” The portions of the corset or garment are cut from such material and stitched to the edges of the adjacent parts, dependence being had upon the stitching to catch the ends of the rubber threads to hold them in place; but, notwithstanding great care be used in the stitching, the rubber threads will frequently break away, and the elasticity be lost. India-rubber cords have been introduced in transverse pockets, in the same manner as the introduction of wire springs; but in such case the stitching of the parts is relied upon as the means of securing the springs, and they are liable to the same difficulty as in woven shirred fabric; hence it is that india-rubber as an elastic material for gores has been to a great extent discarded and the wire substituted therefor, the wire being considerably more expensive than india-rubber.

The object of my invention is the construction of elastic gores or sections with india-rub-

ber springs which do not depend upon the stitching for their support; and it consists in endless loops or rings of india-rubber, introduced through transverse pockets, the doubled ends of the springs extending beyond the edge of the pockets, with a stay introduced through the loop ends of the springs, so as to bear against the edge of the pockets and hold the springs, as more fully hereinafter described.

The springs which I employ are made from india-rubber and what are commonly called “india-rubber bands or rings,” and each consists of an endless thread of rubber, and in the doubled condition in length somewhat less than the width of the elastic portion to be produced. (One such endless spring seen detached in Fig. 2.)

The gore, section, or portion of the corset to be made elastic is cut from woven material. (Here represented as a gore, A.) This is cut from woven material, in which transverse pockets *aa*, more or less in number, are formed. The section, however, may be made from two thicknesses of material stitched together to form pockets. Through these pockets the endless bands *b* are introduced, as seen in Fig. 4, the length of the bands being such as to permit the doubled ends to project beyond the ends of the pockets, then through the loop-like ends of the several springs, and at each side a stay, *d*, is introduced, which, by the elasticity of the rubber, is drawn hard against the edge of the portion and so as to contract it into a shirred condition. Thus formed, the gore or portion is ready for introduction to the corset or garment. The stay may be of any suitable material—as bone, horn, or a fibrous material, like cord—it only being necessary that it shall be sufficient to withstand the strain of the india-rubber springs. The gore or portion thus prepared is introduced into the garment, the adjacent edges being stitched in the usual manner to secure the parts together; but because of the endless shape of the springs and the stays introduced through their loop ends no dependence whatever is had upon the stitching as a means for securing the ends of the springs, and the liability to give way, which exists in the common construction of india-rubber springs, is avoided. This construction adds very little to the cost of common india-rubber

5 springs introduced in pockets, but avoids the serious objections which exist in the use of such springs, and the durability of this improved spring is quite equal to that of the metal springs.

While designed with special reference to corsets, the invention may be applied to other articles of wearing-apparel where an elastic portion or gore of a shirred nature is required.

10 I claim—

The herein-described elastic gore or section, consisting of a fabric having a series of parallel

pockets formed therein, combined with india-rubber springs, each in the form of an endless loop introduced through the said pockets, the 15 doubled ends projecting at the respective ends of the pockets, and stays introduced through the doubled or projecting ends of the springs, to take a bearing against the ends of the pockets, substantially as described.

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