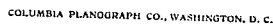


APPLICATION FILED OCT. 18, 1911.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.

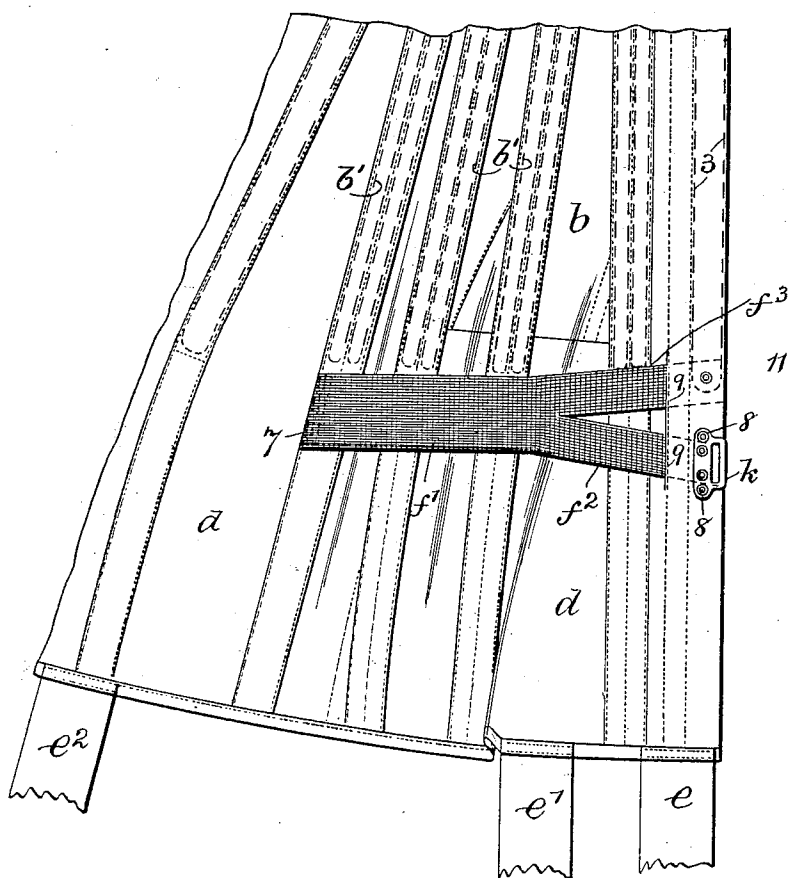
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



D. KOPS.
APPAREL CORSET.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 18, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.



Chas. H. Smith
Bertha M. Allen.

Inventor
Daniel Kops.
by Harold Lippell
his atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL KOPS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

APPAREL-CORSET.

1,042,126.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.

Application filed October 18, 1911. Serial No. 655,364.

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, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Apparel-Corsets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in corsets having skirt extensions, otherwise and hereinafter termed "skirts", with the object of preventing the skirts and lower portions of the front steels moving forward or outward from the figure and the skirts doubling or rising above the lower ends of the corset proper,—particularly in a sitting position and thereby disturbing the fit and set of outer garments and creating an unsightly appearance.

In the device of my invention, I employ a tension member at the front at either side of the front edges and at the lower edge of and below the corset proper, which at similar ends are sewed to the upper part of the skirts at the front parts of the hip sections and which extend toward the front and are attached to the front portions of the corset at and below the front steels, at which places connecting devices are employed to connect and so close both edges of the corset at the front and exert a holding-in tension upon the lower ends of the steels. The skirt may be divided from the lower edge up to the lower edge of the corset proper between the end attachments of the tension members to the skirts. Where these divisions of the skirts are employed the two lower parts overlap and these parts are preferably connected at the bottom edges of the skirts by a hose supporter which under tension of use holds the two parts together; hence tension upon the hose supporters in use holds down the skirts around the figure and pulls down upon the corset so that the figure is snugly inclosed and the set of outer garments made quite perfect.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the inner surface at the front and lower portion of the corset to which the device of my improvement is connected. Figs. 2 and 3 are horizontal sections at about the dotted lines $x x$ and $y y$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical section at the dotted line $z z$ of Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 is an elevation of the inner surface at the front and lower portion of a corset showing a modified form of my inven-

tion. The respective halves of Fig. 1 show forms of my invention.

The art of corsets as constructed of late, includes extensions below the corset proper, or in other words, the corset proper stops below the bones, and the skirts employed are limp and without any stiffening devices which impart form to the skirt so as to make it more comfortable for the wearer to sit down. It is also preferable that these skirts should not be connected at the front below the corset proper, or at an appreciable distance below the corset proper, so that there may be an opportunity in the sitting position of the wearer for these skirt members to part for the comfort of the wearer, and where there is no device controlling the parting of the skirt members to compensate for the natural spread of the figure in a sitting position over and above a standing position, the lower ends of the steels are apt to extend forward and the sitting figure cannot be comfortable and the clothing will not fit snugly, and while it is necessary in many corsets employing skirts to use abdominal supporting members, or hip confining devices in connection with these skirts, it is also not necessary in other corsets having skirts to employ these devices; still it is essential that the lower ends of the steels be held in toward the figure and there be some means of preventing the skirt rising or doubling over the lower ends of the steels and assuming not only an uncomfortable position but an unsightly condition with reference to the fit of outer clothes, and it is to these matters that the device of my invention has special reference.

In the figures of the drawing similar letters or numerals of reference indicate similar parts.

a and b represent the lower front portions of a corset proper in connection with which 2 and 3 are the front steels, 4 the fastening devices and $a^1 b^1$ the usual stays or bones preferably arranged in pairs in bone pockets provided therefor. The place of termination or lower ends of the front steels will be seen to be just below the lower fastening device 4 and from this point or line across Fig. 1 the skirts c and d extend to the lower edge of the corset and are provided with hose supporters $e e$, $e^1 e^1$, $e^2 e^2$. The hose supporters $e e$ are directly beneath the front steels, the hose supporters $e^1 e^1$ spaced apart

therefrom and the hose supporters e^2 e^2 come over the hips as usual. These skirts may be divided vertically as will appear more fully from Fig. 3 and the left hand side of Fig. 1 between the front edges and the parts over the thighs, so that while the front divisional edge is represented at 5 the back divisional edge is represented at 6, consequently, the skirt portions d d^1 overlap, and where they overlap, their lower edges are each provided with an auxiliary hose supporter member e^3 , the lower ends of which are sewed together and also to the upper end of one of the hose supporters e^1 , consequently, when tension is applied to the hose supporter e^1 , the auxiliary members e^3 are brought together and the overlapping portions of the skirts are held together in line with equal tension applied thereto from the lower edge of the corset proper.

The special device of my invention relates to the tension members or elastic straps f . These elastic tension members or straps are connected at similar ends or ends distant from the front steels to the skirts c and d^1 at the front parts of the hip sections at about the lines 7 and they extend forward entirely below the corset stays or bones a^1 b^1 toward the front and are attached to the front portions c d of the skirts at the lower end of and below the front steels and at which places connecting devices are employed to hold together and close the front edges of the skirts. These fastening devices comprise the hook member h and the eye-member k , both of which are secured by rivets 8 or equivalent eyelets to the double thickness fabric of the edges of the skirts c d below the front steels. Therefore, in removing the corset it is very easy to unfasten these hook devices. As will appear from Fig. 1, these tension members or elastic straps f are upon the under-surface of the skirts, near the meeting edges of the corset, and pass beneath the fabric strips which form the pockets of the front steels 2 3 and are secured in place along the lines 9, or in any other desired manner. The upper edges of these elastic straps f come above the lower ends of the front steels and their lower edges about midway in the height of the fastening devices h k , consequently the upper rivets or equivalent fastening devices also pass through the forward ends of the elastic straps f and assist in holding the same in place. Below the fastening device h k the skirts are unstiffened and flexible so as to yield in a sitting posture of the wearer.

The particular action and function performed by the structure of my invention is to simultaneously hold the meeting edges of the corset parts together just below the steels and to hold in or bend in the lower ends of the steels to the figure of the wearer and prevent an outward bulging movement of

the steels. Further, this holding or bending in of the steels at their lower ends causes a conformation of the corset to the figure and a grip which prevents the corset rising up when the wearer sits down. The tension also assists in holding the abdomen down, preventing protrusion.

In the form of my invention shown in Fig. 5, I employ an elastic strap tension member f^1 , secured at one end, that is, the end distant from the front steels, to the skirt at the forward part of the hip section. The other end of the member f^1 is formed with integral diverging straps f^2 f^3 . The strap f^3 extends upward toward the front and is attached to the front portion d of the skirt at the lower end of the front steel. The connecting device k or h is secured below the lower end of the steel at the edge of the skirt d . The elastic strap tension member also comes entirely below the corset stays or bones b^1 or a^1 .

The manner of connecting the strap f^2 at the place of attachment of the fastening device k is immaterial so long as the connection is firm and secure for tension. The strap f^3 occupying a diverging position to that of the strap f^2 extends to the lower end of the steel 3 and is connected thereto by the rivet or eyelet 11. Thus with the line of tension of the strap f^1 two diverging lines of tension are established by the straps f^2 and f^3 , branching therefrom, the one pulling on the skirt fasteners at their meeting edges and the other pulling on the corset steels, hence both lines of tension tend to pull the lower part of the corset and skirts toward the figure for a flattened and supporting effect. If desired, a rivet or eyelet 11 may also be employed to connect the elastic straps f to the lower ends of the steels, as shown in Fig. 1.

The device of my invention further provides in a sitting position for the spread, or in other words, apparent elongation of the skirts, because of the separate divided portions which come directly above the hose supporters e^1 e^3 . This permits the skirt to spread for the spreading fullness in the sitting posture, so that the skirts do not become unduly stretched or distorted or tear. The divided skirt parts which are connected to the auxiliary hose supporters e^3 and the hose supporter e^1 , however, have a limiting influence to control the extent of this breadth, also have the desired effect upon the position of the skirts in relation to the spread of the figure in a sitting position. The parts at once assume their normal position in the standing posture of the figure and under tension of the hose supporters. In the sitting posture when the change of position of the wearer causes the figure to spread to a greater breadth than the standing posture, these tension

members yield. This is equally true with either form of my invention shown in the drawings. In yielding the tension is increased, and the skirts being brought below the lower ends of the corset, the tension is applied to hold in the figure at the abdominal region sufficient to keep the skirts down below the line of such tension members and prevent them rising above the lower ends of the steels and prevent them being forced downward, both of which functions conspire for the comfort of the wearer and for the appearance and fit of the outer garment.

The tension members of my invention are located on the under side of the corset, because, when on the under side, the elastic fabric is free to contract or expand independent of the material of the corset or its influence, and is only influenced by the body of the wearer which comes inside the same. Where the elastic fabric comes on the outside of the corset material, the latter has a frictional hold and retarding influence on the action of the elastic, which prevents satisfactory action either in contraction or elongation.

I claim as my invention:

1. In an apparel corset, and in combination with the halves of the corset proper, of tension members comprising straps of elastic webbing located on the corset at the under surface thereof and entirely below the corset stays and occupying a substantially horizontal position, the rear ends of the elastic

webbing attached to the corset at about the forward part of the hip sections and the front ends of said webbing connected to the front edges of the corset and lower ends of the corset steels and other fastening devices for the corset halves located entirely below the corset steels as and for the purposes specified.

2. In an apparel corset, and in combination with the halves of the corset proper, of skirts forming prolongations from the lower edges of the corset proper, tension members occupying substantially a horizontal position against the under-surface of the skirts and at their distant ends connected to the skirts at about the forward part of the hip sections, a fastening device connected to the meeting edges of the skirts and the other ends of the tension members also connected adjacent thereto and at the lower ends of the steels for tension between their distant ends, and the means securing the ends of the tension members adjacent to the front edges of the corset halves consisting of a line of sewing, the rivets of the fastening devices and rivets through the lower ends of the front steels.

Signed by me this 11th day of October 1911.

DANIEL KOPS.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,
BERTHA M. ALLEN.