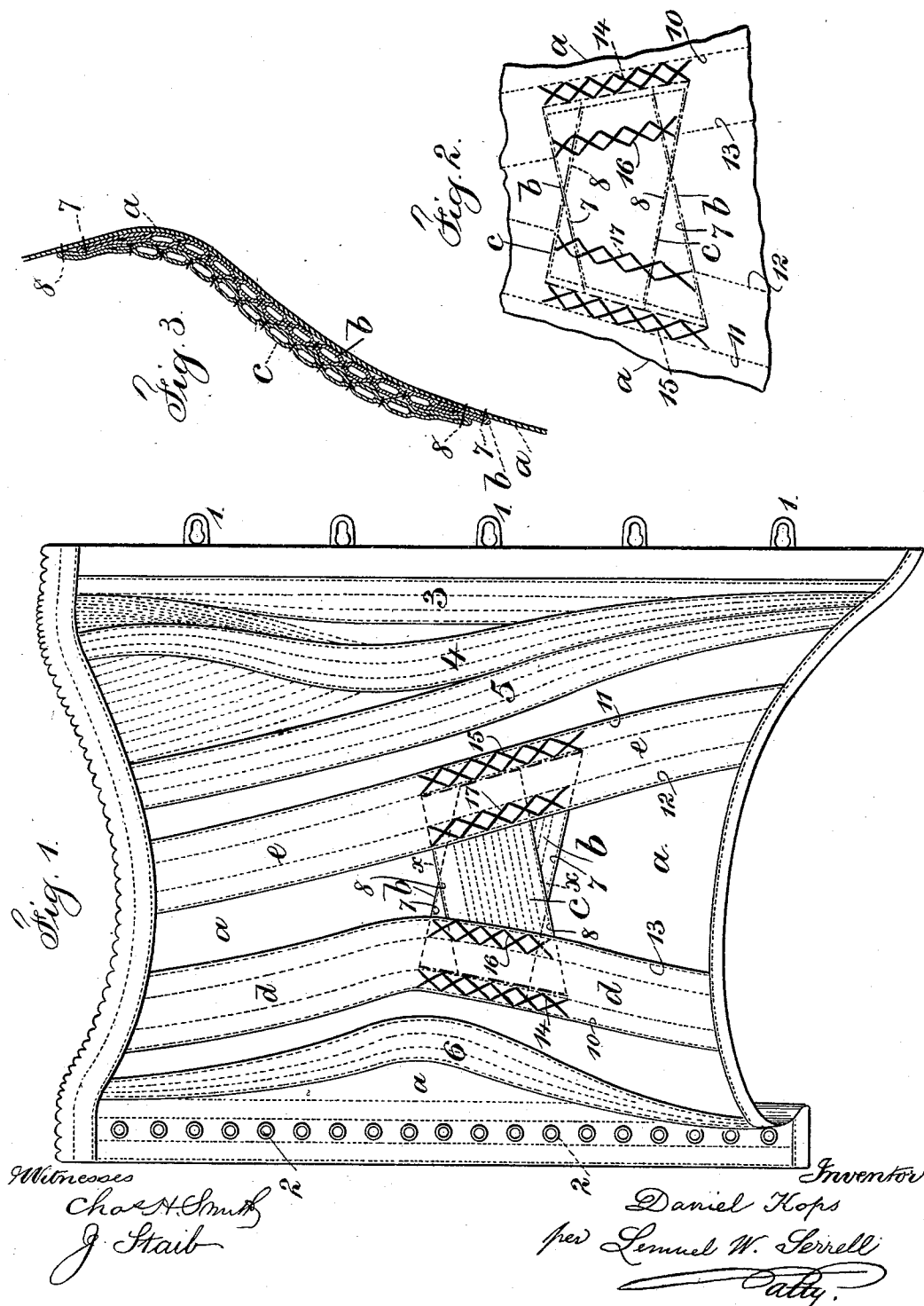


(No Model.)

D. KOPS.
CORSET.

No. 496,124.

Patented Apr. 25, 1893.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL KOPS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO LEWIS SCHIELE & CO.,
OF SAME PLACE.

CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 496,124, dated April 25, 1893.

Application filed December 5, 1892. Serial No. 454,042. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

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

Corsets usually break or give way at the sides over the hips of the wearer. This is caused by the movements of the body in stooping, &c., and where the corset contains vertical or nearly vertical bones or stays they frequently become broken, cutting the fabric of the corset or causing it to wear out rapidly besides greatly discommoding the wearer. Where corsets have only a plain fabric portion and no stays or bones directly under the arms and over the hips, the nearest bones come at the front and back of this plain fabric portion and diverge as they extend downwardly, and the fabric at this part works upwardly and falls in at the waist and so buckles or creases and not only discommodes the wearer but affects the fit and appearance of the outer garments, and the object of my invention is to overcome these objections.

In carrying out my invention and in a corset having a plain fabric portion under the arms and over the hips, I employ short bone sections or stiffeners connected together and directly to the face of the fabric body of the corset upon the respective sides at the junction of the hip and waist. These short bone sections act to stretch and hold smooth the fabric body, so that it cannot work upwardly or fall in and crease at the waist portion, but so that the same can curve gradually and conform comfortably to the figure of the wearer, and the bones are not so placed that they bend and are liable to break, but so that a longitudinal twisting bend is imparted with the movement of the wearer. These short bone sections lie diagonally over one another in opposite directions at acute angles to a horizontal plane through the waist of the corset, thereby resembling a flattened letter X and forming a stiffening frame for the body fabric to which they are attached, and their respective ends extend under the stay bones to support the same, and these bone sections are so stitched to the body fabric of the corset and to each other as to allow a freedom of move-

ment directly over the upper end of the hip bone in stooping, &c., as hereinafter more particularly described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of one half of the corset. Fig. 2 is a detached view of the inner face of the corset showing the stitching, and Fig. 3 is a vertical section in enlarged size at *xx*, of Fig. 1.

a represents the body fabric of the corset which with the front and back fastening devices 1, 2 and the stay bones 3, 4, 5, 6 and *d* *e* are of usual character and well known construction. The short bone sections *b*, *c* are each composed of two connected pieces of fabric with small longitudinal strips of bone or similar material placed in pockets made by parallel lines of sewing. These bone sections are laid diagonally across and upon one another in opposite directions in the form of a flattened letter X at acute angles to a horizontal plane through the waist portion of the corset. The section *b* is first laid upon the fabric *a* and connected thereto by the line of sewing 7 all around its edges. The section *c* is next laid upon the section *b* and fabric *a* in the opposite inclined or diagonal direction and this latter section *c* is secured by sewing 8 all around its edges to the section *b* and fabric *a*. It will thus be noticed that the central portions of these short superposed sections are not connected to each other or to the fabric body *a*, and a freedom of movement is thus provided for at the union of the hip and waist of the wearer in the sections *b*, *c*, which sections constitute a protecting stiffening at the portion of the corset most liable to buckle, wrinkle or collapse. The corset body above and below these bone sections is not in any way changed, as at these places there is no need of stiffening; in fact it would interfere with the utility of the corset. The bones of these sections not being vertical or at an obtuse angle cannot be broken by the bending or stooping movements of the wearer, but being set at acute angles the motion of the parts is a rolling or longitudinal twisting one that does not injure the bone sections *b*, *c*. The downwardly diverging stays *d*, *e* are upon and connected to the fabric *a* at a short distance apart at the top of the corset, and extend downwardly at an increasing distance apart

and over the hips at each side front and back of the central side portion of the corset. The central or main bones of the stays *d, e*, extend over the respective ends of the bone sections *b c*, the outer edges of the respective parts approximately coinciding. These stays *d e* are connected to the body fabric *a* by the outer continuous lines of sewing 10, 11 and by the inner partial lines of sewing 12, 13 which extend from the top and bottom edges of the corset to the edge of the bone sections *b c* but not across the same; thus the flexibility of these bone sections is not interfered with.

15 Cross or X stitches in lines 14, 15 are employed at the outer edges of the stays *d e* and just beyond the ends of the bone sections *b c* and also at 16, 17 along the opposite edges of the stays *d e* and over bone sections *b c*. These

20 stitches pass through the fabric between the bones and do not interfere with the flexibility of the parts, serving principally to tack the parts together. The stays *d e* pass over the bone sections *b c* at the points where the hips

25 and waist meet and where there is the greatest strain, and they are supported and protected by the said bone sections to such an extent that they cannot readily be injured or broken.

30 A corset constructed according to my invention conforms very closely to the figure of the wearer, provides the desired thinness and lack of bulk directly over the hips at the sides and the required stiffness, strength and flexibility at the sides above the hip bone to prevent the buckling, wrinkling or collapsing

35 common in corsets as heretofore made.

I am aware that a corset has been made wherein there were vertical groups of stay

bones at the sides running from top to bottom of the corset and diagonal groups of stay bones crossing each other and also crossing said vertical groups of stay bones and that extend between the usual diverging bones nearly the length of the corset, and I distinctly disclaim any such construction.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination in a corset with the fabric body, of short overlapping superposed bone sections upon the respective sides of the corset, connected upon the fabric body at acute angles to the horizontal waist line and located centrally over the upper portion of the hip, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination in a corset with the fabric body, of short overlapping superposed bone sections placed diagonally in opposite directions and connected by edge lines of sewing to the fabric body and to each other upon the sides of the corset at the lower portion of the waist and upper portion of the hips, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. The combination in a corset with the fabric body *a* and the downwardly diverging stays *d e*, of short overlapping superposed bone sections *b c* placed diagonally in opposite directions and connected to the body *a* upon the sides of the corset from the waist line and over the upper portion of the hips with the ends under the bones of the diverging stays *d e*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

Signed by me this 29th day of November, A. D. 1892.

DANIEL KOPS.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,
HAROLD SERRELL.