

(No Model.)

J. KOON.
CORSET.

No. 403,760.

Patented May 21 1889.

Fig. 1

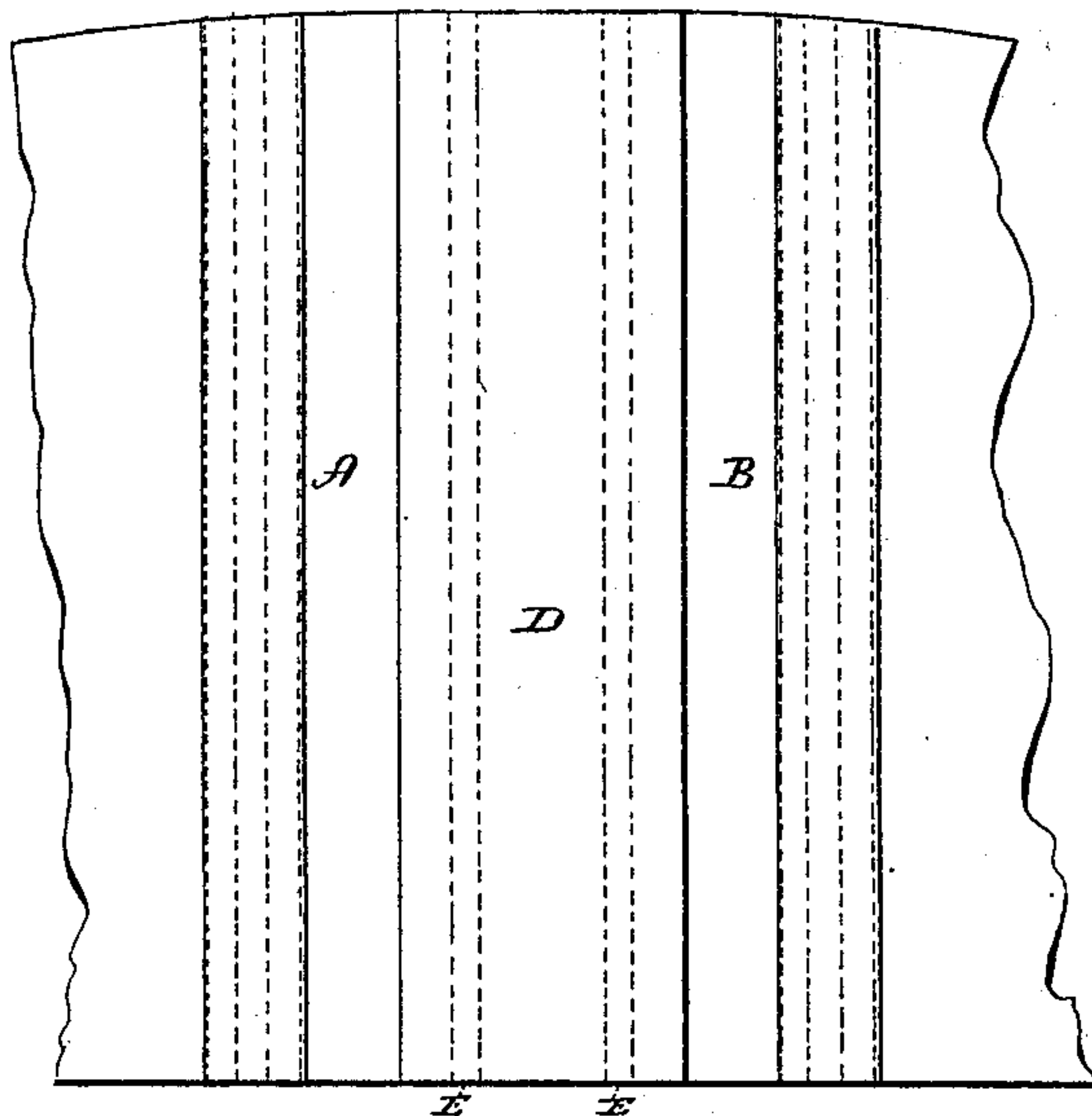


Fig. 2

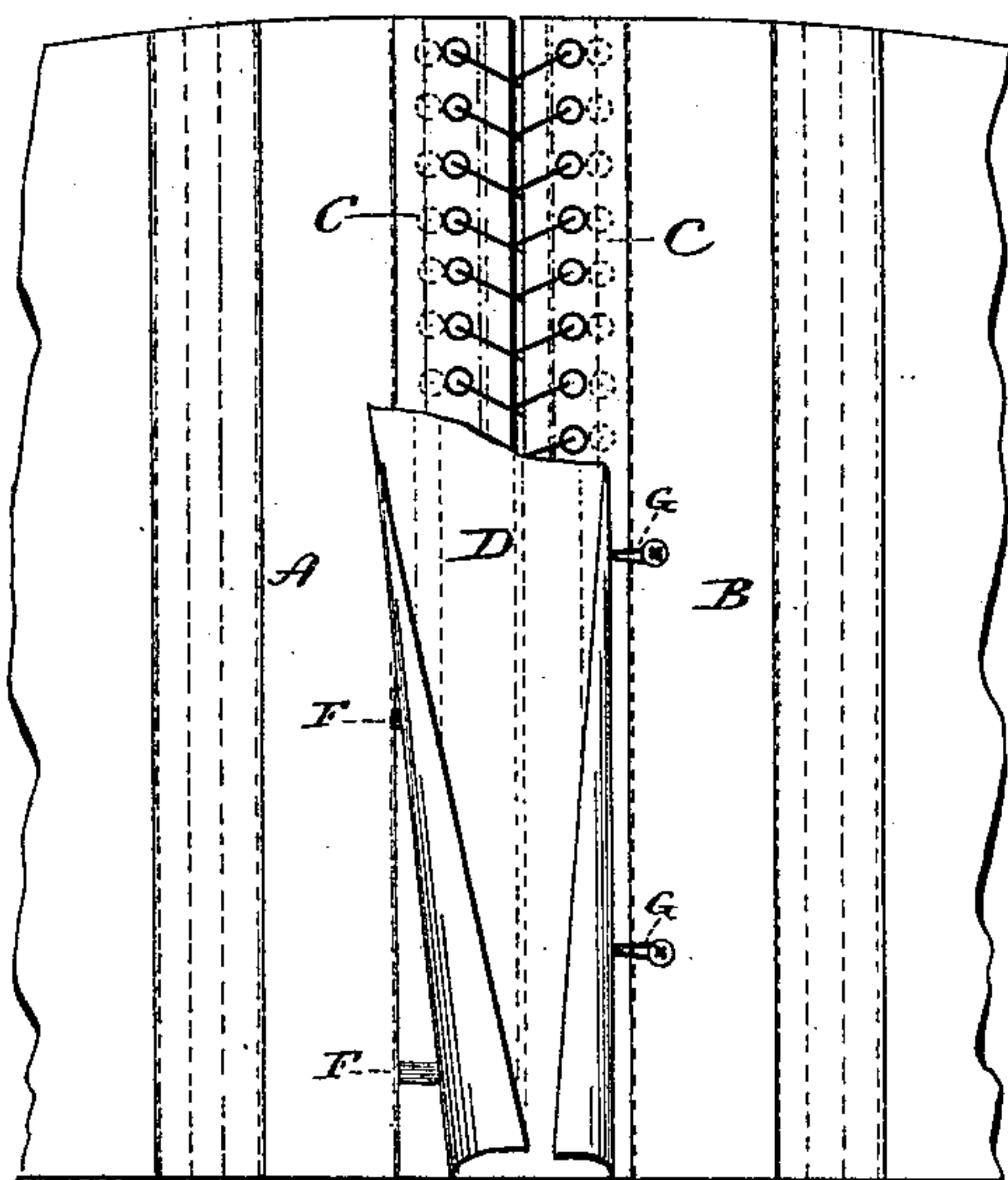
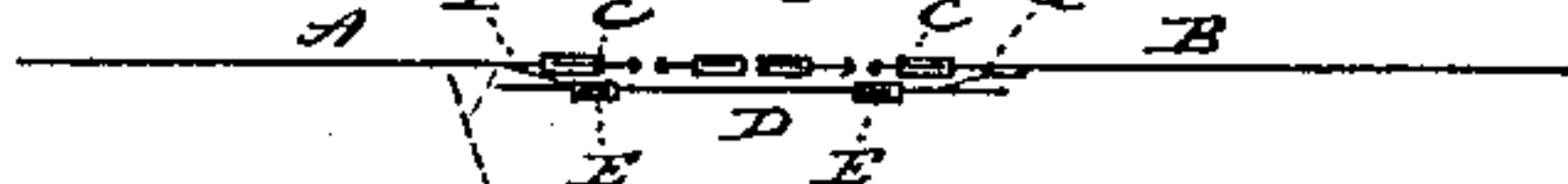


Fig. 3



Witnesses
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SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 403,760, dated May 21, 1889.

Application filed March 25, 1889. Serial No. 304,643. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH KOON, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new
5 Improvement in Corsets; 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,
10 and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a rear view of the corset with the covering-flap applied; Fig. 2, a rear view, a portion of the flap removed to illustrate its
15 operation; Fig. 3, a transverse section through the rear portion of the corset and the covering-flap.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of corsets which are secured at
20 the central back by means of lacings.

In order to properly apply the eyelets for lacings, heavy stays are necessary to be introduced into the make up of the corset to give the requisite strength and support at the back.
25 The lacings necessarily lie upon the outside and are exposed. In many cases these lacings and heavy ribs unavoidably show through the waist of the dress.

The object of my invention is to provide a
30 protection over the lacings and heavy stays upon the outside which will prevent the lacings or stays showing upon the outside of the dress; and the invention consists in a flap of a width sufficient to cover the lacings and
35 eyelet-stays, so as to overlap both sides, and attached by its edges to the respective sides of the corset by an elastic connection which will permit the requisite separation of the two edges of the corset to adapt it to varying
40 forms and yet retain the covering in its central position.

A represents the rear section of one side of a corset, and B the other section.

C C represent the eyelet-stays, arranged at
45 the rear edge of the respective sides in the usual manner, and between which the eyelets are introduced, and through which eyelets the lacings are run, as seen in Fig. 2.

D represents a flap, which is made from
50 fabric like the corset, and of a width so as to cover the eyelet-stays and lacings under ordinary circumstances. This flap is best made from two thicknesses of material stitched to

form pockets, in which light stays E are arranged, as seen in Fig. 3. This flap is connected to one side of the corset by elastic connections F, preferably made permanent, but
55 so as to give the requisite amount of extension between the side of the corset and the flap, and the other side of the flap is secured
60 by elastic connections G, here represented as loops for button-holes and attached to corresponding buttons on that side of the corset. These elastic connections permit the adjustment of the corset at the back—that is, greater
65 or less separation of the two sides—as indicated by broken lines, Fig. 2, the elastic connections yielding as the two sides are separated and contracting as they are brought
70 nearer together, and so as to maintain a central position always over the lacings. The flap lies smooth upon the corset and fits the back of the wearer, and avoids all appearance of the lacings, eyelets, or eyelet-stays through
75 the dress of the wearer. The flap being detachable from one side permits it to be turned away for the exposure of the lacings, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 3. The elastic connections upon either side must be each narrow in itself, and so as to leave an open space
80 between the flap and the corset for the convenience of lacing—that is to say, the elastic connections between the flap and the respective sides of the corset are distant from each other, so as to leave spaces between such con-
85 nections.

I am aware that corsets have been constructed with a flap overlying laced openings in the corset, one edge of the flap permanently and unyieldingly secured by one
90 edge to one part of the corset and detachably connected to the other part. I therefore do not claim, broadly, a flap arranged to overlie a laced opening of a corset.

I claim—

In a corset divided at the back, each edge
95 provided with the usual stays, eyelets, and lacings, the combination therewith of a vertical flap, D, over said lacings and connected at each edge to the respective sides of the
100 corset by elastic connections, substantially as and for the purpose described.

JOSEPH KOON.

Witnesses:

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