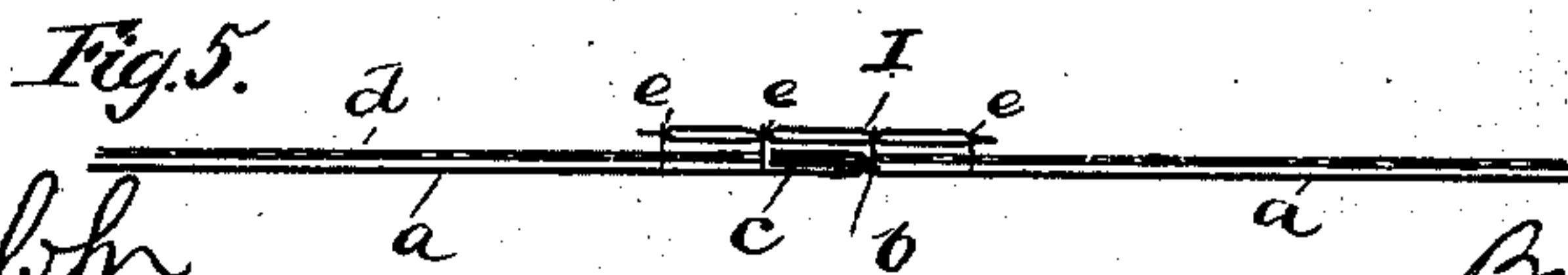
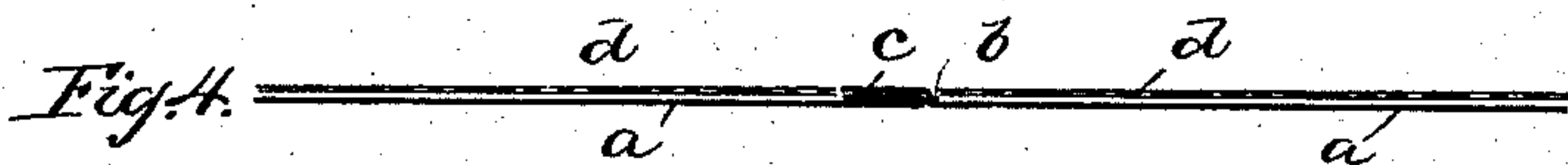
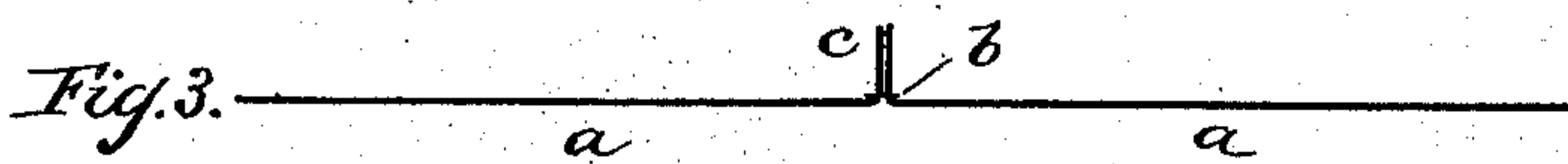
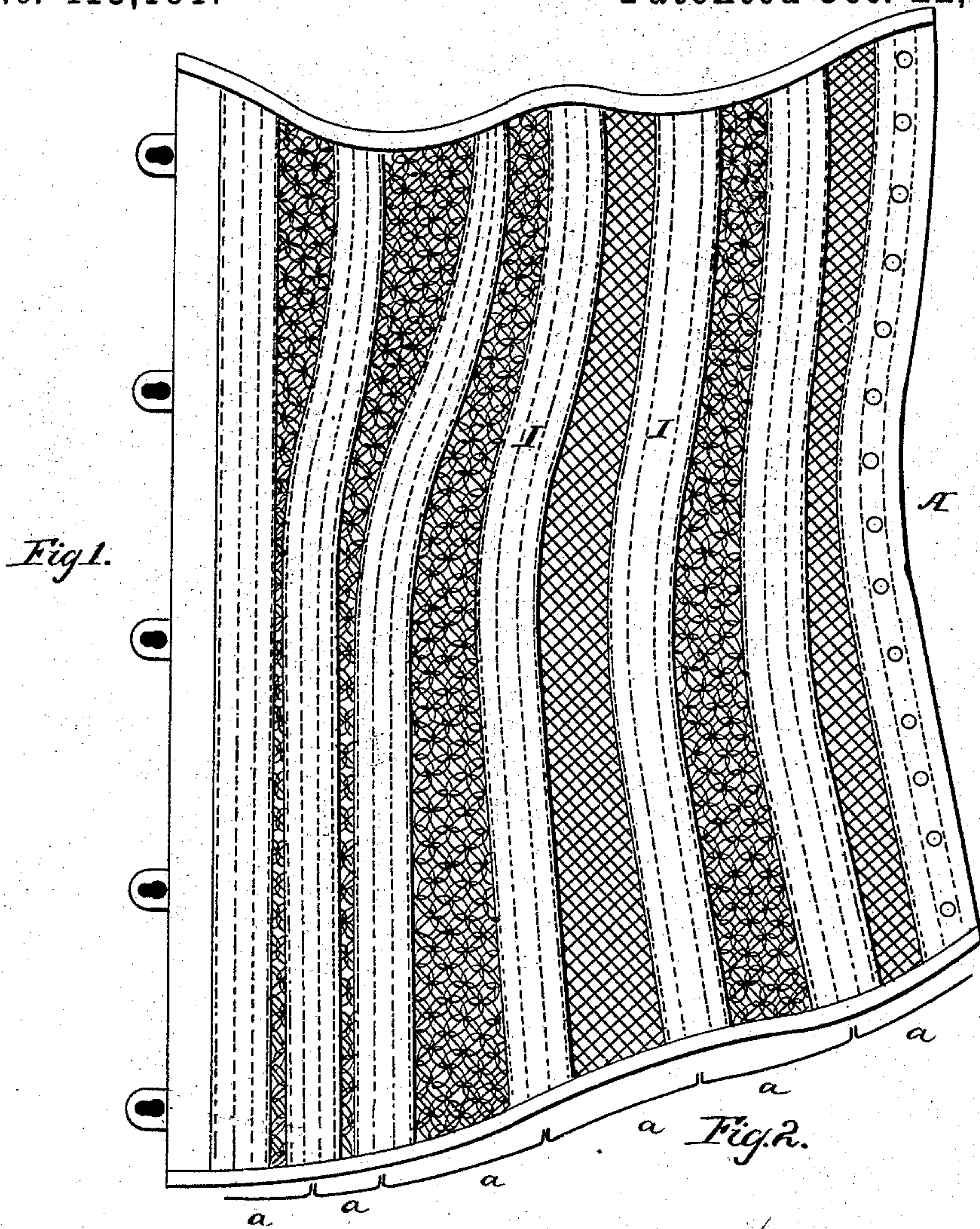


(No Model.)

L. KRAUS.
CORSET.

No. 413,191.

Patented Oct. 22, 1889.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEOPOLD KRAUS, OF BIRMINGHAM, CONNECTICUT.

CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 413,191, dated October 22, 1889.

Application filed July 6, 1888. Serial No. 279,177. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEOPOLD KRAUS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Birmingham, New Haven county, Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corsets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of corsets in which each section is composed of strips united edge to edge, with overlying strips which contain the bones or cords or other stiffening material; and my invention consists in the construction, fully set forth hereinafter, whereby to more effectually conceal the seams, and whereby to secure to the faces of the connected strips an overlying facing fabric, preferably of an ornamental character, without unduly increasing the cost of manufacture, and without increasing the thickness of the corset at the seams.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of one-half of an ornamented corset, illustrating my improvements. Fig. 2 is an edge view indicating the relative arrangement of the connected strips of fabric constituting the body of the corset. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view illustrating the connecting-seam between two strips; Fig. 4, a similar view illustrating the position of the strips of ornamental fabric in respect to the underlying strips and seam, and Fig. 5 an enlarged view illustrating in cross-section the arrangement of the parts at one of the seams of the corset.

Each half A of the corset is composed of a number of sections *a*, varying in shape according to the contour of the corset and the features of construction, and the edges of the contiguous sections *a* are connected in any suitable manner—as, for instance, by sewing them together, forming a seam *b*—the projecting coinciding edges *c* of the fabric being then turned flat down onto the outer face, as shown in Fig. 4. I then cut from an open-work fabric of lace, net, or other reticulated material, or any suitable fabric, strips or sections *d*, corresponding in general form to that of the sections *a*, but narrower than the same, and I apply these strips or sections *d* to such portions of the sections as are to be covered thereby, arranging the same so that the strips *d* will not overlap the turned-down portions

c, but will lie flat upon the opposite sides thereof, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. By this means I not only avoid increasing the thickness of the corset along the seams, as would result if the outside fabric overlaid the seams, but I virtually produce a compound or double-layer cloth having the advantages of seamless cloth as far as unevenness or inequalities upon either side is concerned, as the outer surface of the sections *d* will be virtually on a line or even with the outer face of the turned-down portion *c* of each seam and the body of the corset be of the same thickness throughout, as shown in Fig. 4. I then apply to the face of the corset-section thus far formed overlying strips *I*, which may be corded or boned, if desired, and which are so placed as to cover the seams and the adjacent edges of the strips or sections, thereby concealing the latter, and the said strips *I* are then sewed to the underlying portions of the sections by seams *e e* along the edges, and, if desired, at other points.

By the construction above described the ornamental overlying fabric is applied and secured to the remaining portions of the corset without any other increase in the number of steps necessary in the manufacture of the corset than results from cutting out the sections of overlying fabric and laying them upon the underlying portions, and the ornamental portions are secured in such a manner as to afford a very neat finish to the corset and without increasing the thickness of the corset at the seams, and as the outer surface of the corset at each side of the seam is virtually even with the outer surface of the seam, or practically so, when the overlying strips *I* are placed on the seams the edges rest upon the facing fabric and prevent the inner portion of the strip from bearing against the seam and forcing it inward and forming a ridge upon the inner surface of the corset, as would be the case if the turned-down portion of the seam were on the inside of the corset; but, on the other hand, by this construction the inward pressure of the strips *I* upon the seam will only tend to pull it apart and open it upon the inside of the corset, and thus make it more comfortable instead of the most unpleasant portion, as has heretofore been the

case with corsets constructed with the turned-down portion upon the inside. Furthermore, by turning the seams *b*, that unite the strips *a a*, toward the outer face of the corset and then applying the boned strips *I* so as to overlie and conceal the seams, I secure a much neater finish to the corset than when the seams are turned inward and exposed at the inner face of the corset, rendering it necessary, in order to secure a neat finish, to conceal them by overlying strips of tape or other material.

Although I have shown my improvement in connection with a corset of peculiar construction, in which the strips extend continuously from edge to edge, it may be used in connection with other and different forms of corset.

Without limiting myself to the precise construction and arrangement of parts shown, I claim—

1. The combination, in a corset, of the inner sections joined at their edges and an outer section upon each of the inner sections, the turned-down portions of the inner sections lying upon the same side of said sections as that on which the outer sections are placed, and lying between the adjacent edges of said outer sections, substantially as described.

2. The combination, in a corset, of the inner sections joined at their edges with the turned-down portion of each seam upon the outside, an outer section of facing material upon each inner section, the downturned portion of the inner sections lying between the adjacent edges of the outer sections, and overlying strips secured to the body of the corset upon the outside, substantially as described.

3. The combination, in a corset, of the inner sections *a*, joined at their edges with the turned-down portion *c* upon the outside, narrower sections of ornamental facing material *d* upon the outside of the inner sections, the edges of which are adjacent to the turned-down portions of the seams, and overlying boned strips *I*, overlapping the downturned portions of the seams and the edges of the outer sections and secured thereto and to the inner sections, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LEOPOLD KRAUS.

Witnesses:

F. V. BOWMAN,
B. Z. LEACH.