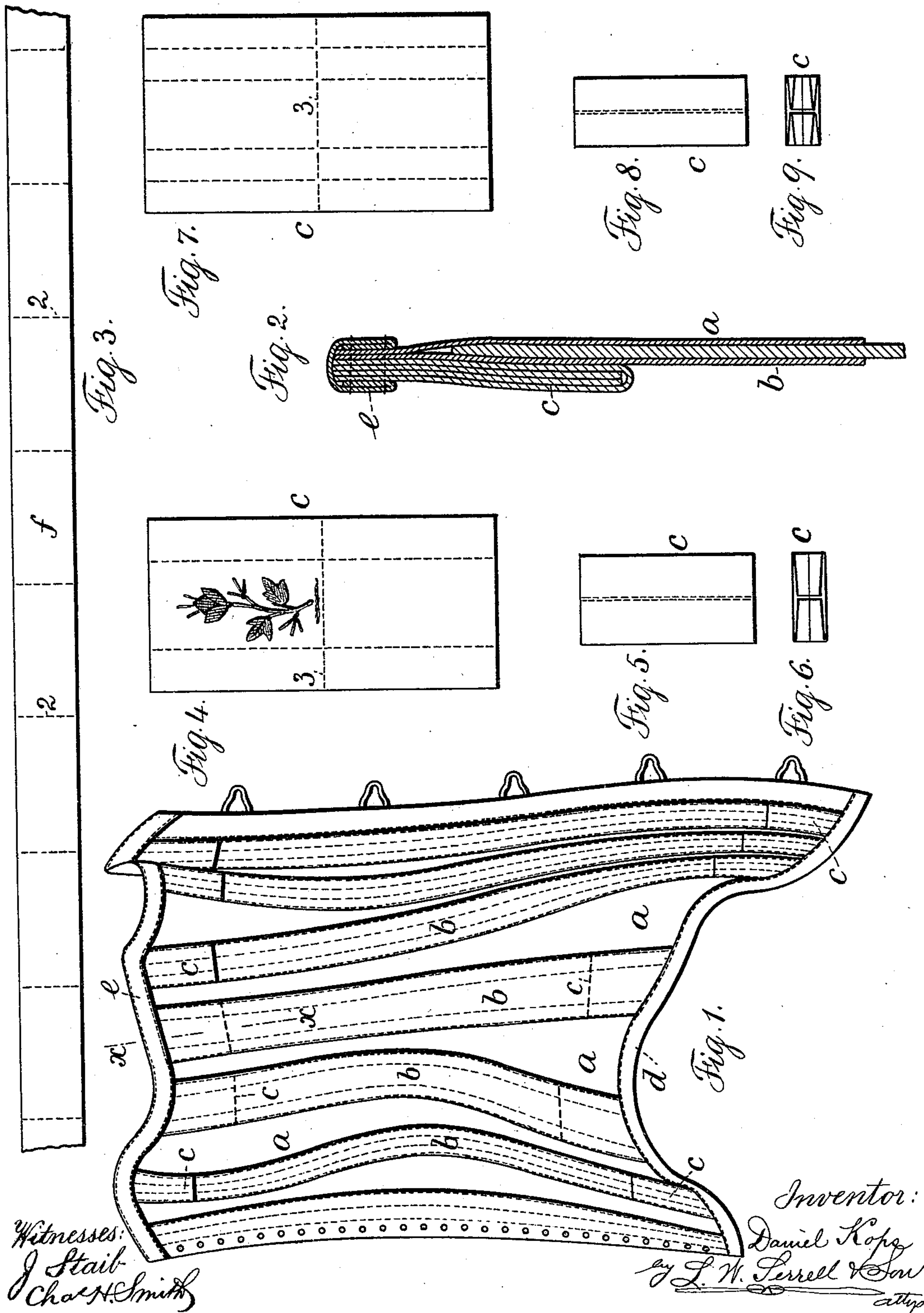


(No Model.)

D. KOPS.  
CORSET.

No. 582,748.

Patented May 18, 1897.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL KOPS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 582,748, dated May 18, 1897.

Application filed August 21, 1896. Serial No. 603,458. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

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

In the present usual manner of making corsets the same comprise a single-ply-fabric  
10 body, with the bones held in place upon the surface of the fabric body by fabric strips sewed thereto to form pockets receiving the bones. This single-ply-fabric body is usually of heavy material, while the fabric strips  
15 forming the bone-pockets are of light material, and in the wear of the corset the tendency of the respective ends of the bones, on account of the rubbing action of outer garments, is to force their way through the fabric of the bone-pockets. The object of my  
20 invention is to overcome this objection and to so strengthen the respective ends of the bone-pockets that there will be no liability for the bones to protrude.

My invention relates to reinforce-strips employed at the respective ends of the bone-pockets.

In carrying out my invention I provide reinforce-strips of folded fabric. These are  
30 placed at the respective ends of the bone-pockets over the ends of the bones and are sewed to the single-ply-fabric body. They may be placed directly over the bones, with the strip forming the bone-pockets over the  
35 reinforce-strip, or the reinforce-strips may be placed above the strips forming the bone-pockets, both being sewed to the fabric body. Said reinforce-strips are made in the following manner:

40 A piece of suitable fabric is cut into long narrow strips. The respective longitudinal edges of each of said strips are folded over against the same surface of the fabric and the strips cut into short lengths. Each of these  
45 short lengths is then folded approximately central or transversely upon itself to form the reinforce-strips that are to be secured at the respective ends of the bone-pockets to strengthen the same and prevent the ends  
50 of the bones protruding. In forming these strips I prefer to place ornamental figures of

embroidery at intervals thereon and to so cut the strip into sections that each strip has at one end an embroidered figure, and I also prefer to fold the strips so that the edges  
55 almost touch, and when the reinforce-strip is folded approximately central or transversely upon itself I thus obtain four or more thicknesses of material.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation  
60 of one-half of a corset. Fig. 2 is a vertical section at  $x x$  of Fig. 1 in large size. Fig. 3 represents part of one of the long narrow strips into which the fabric to form the reinforce-strips is cut. Fig. 4 represents one of  
65 the sections of said strip. Fig. 5 is an elevation, and Fig. 6 a plan, of the reinforce-strip folded from the piece shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 7 represents one of the sections of said strip. Fig. 8 is an elevation, and Fig. 9 a plan, of the  
70 reinforce-strip folded from the piece shown in Fig. 7.

In Fig. 3 the transverse dotted lines illustrate where the strip is cut up into sections. In Fig. 4 the longitudinal and transverse dotted  
75 lines represent the manner of folding the strip by first folding the longitudinal edges and then folding the strip transversely upon itself. Fig. 7 illustrates, by the longitudinal and transverse dotted lines, the method of  
80 folding this section with a double-folded edge, wherein six thicknesses of fabric are formed when the strip is folded upon itself, as shown in Figs. 8 and 9.

$a$  represents the single-ply-fabric body of  
85 the corset shown in Fig. 1, and  $b$  represents the bone-pockets of the same, upon the respective ends of which the reinforce-strips  $c$  are placed. The reinforce-strips  $c$  are shown in Fig. 1 as upon the surface of the bone-  
90 pockets, at the respective ends thereof, in all but the two bone-pockets that come under the arms, and there by the dotted lines the reinforce-strips are represented as beneath the strips forming the bone-pockets, as this  
95 is more comfortable beneath the arms of the wearer.

Where the reinforce-strips are provided with an embroidered figure, as shown in Fig. 4, it is preferable to place such reinforce-  
100 strips upon the surface of the strips forming the bone-pockets, and such ornamental rein-



force-strips are usually employed upon the bone-pockets upon the front of the corset, where an ornament becomes acceptable. In the method of forming these reinforce-strips  
 5 a piece of fabric is cut up into long narrow strips, as illustrated in Fig. 3, and the respective longitudinal edges are folded over, preferably with their edges meeting in the center of the strip. This long strip is then cut up  
 10 at the dotted transverse lines 2 into the sections to form the reinforce-strips. These in turn are folded about centrally upon themselves, as indicated by the dotted line 3 in Fig. 4. The shape of the strip is now shown  
 15 in Figs. 5 and 6, and by the vertical sectional view in enlarged size, Fig. 2, the application of this strip upon the surface of the fabric forming the bone-pocket is made evident, and this strip is sewed to the fabric body by the  
 20 lines of sewing connecting the strips forming the bone-pockets, so that the same is fastened securely in place. This of course is done before the bones are inserted, the same forming such a thickness at the respective ends  
 25 of the bones that it is practically impossible for them to work their way through the fabric as the corset is used.

The binding-strips *d e*, Fig. 1, are placed over the top and bottom edges of the corset  
 30 and cover the ends of the reinforce-strips and bind the same together and to the single-

ply-fabric body of the corset, thus sealing up the ends of the bone-pockets after the insertion of the bones.

Where an embroidered figure is employed 35 on the reinforce-strips, the same is to be formed on the strip *f*, Fig. 3, after the same is cut from the body of fabric and before the respective edges are turned over. It is necessary that this should be done, because these 40 embroidered figures, to be profitable, must be done by machinery in one thickness of cloth and cannot be done after the cloth is folded, and handwork would be too expensive. 45

I claim as my invention—

A corset comprising a single-ply-fabric body with strips of fabric forming the bone-pockets sewed to the fabric body and bone-pocket reinforces consisting of pieces of fabric with 50 the respective longitudinal edges folded inward and the reinforces folded transversely upon themselves to form a number of thicknesses and sewed upon the corset at the respective ends of the bone-pockets, substantially as set forth. 55

Signed by me this 13th day of August, 1896.

DANIEL KOPS.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,  
 HAROLD SERRELL.