No. 610,063. Patented Aug. 30, 1898.

D. KOPS.

CORSET.

(Application filed Jan. 7, 1898.)

(No Model.)

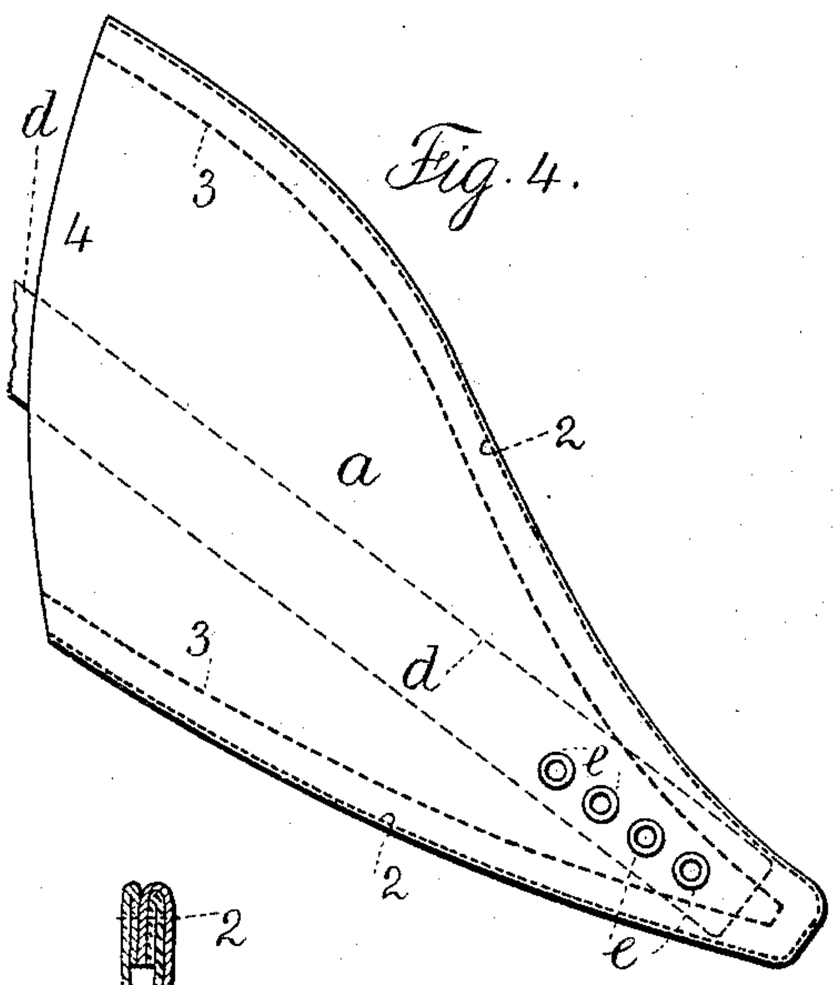

Fig. 4.

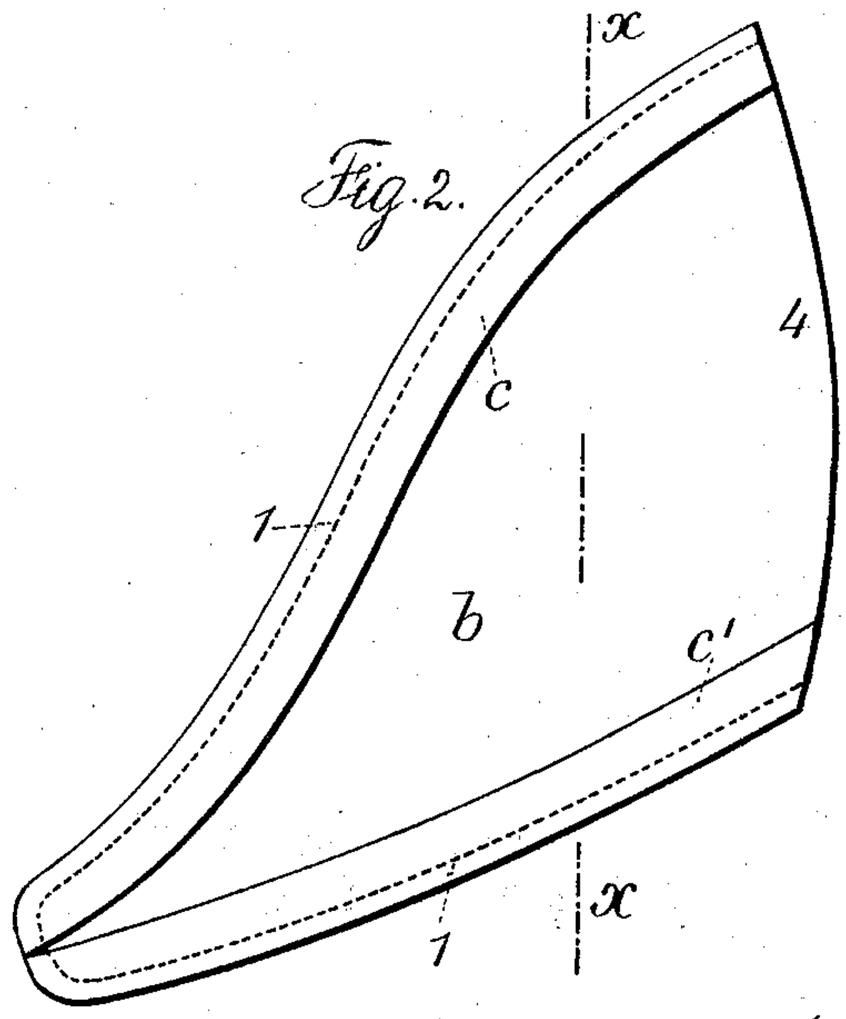

Fig. 2.

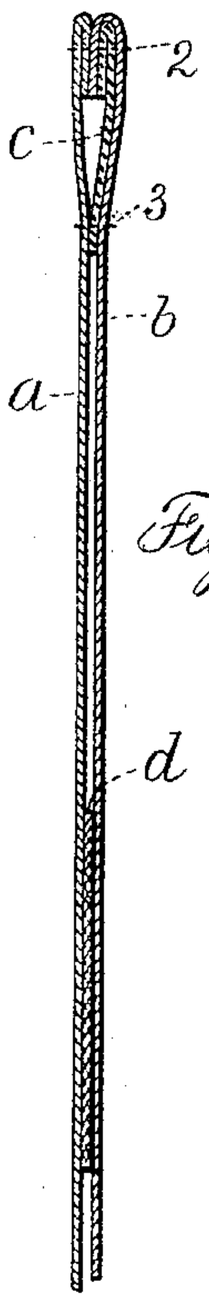

Fig. 5.

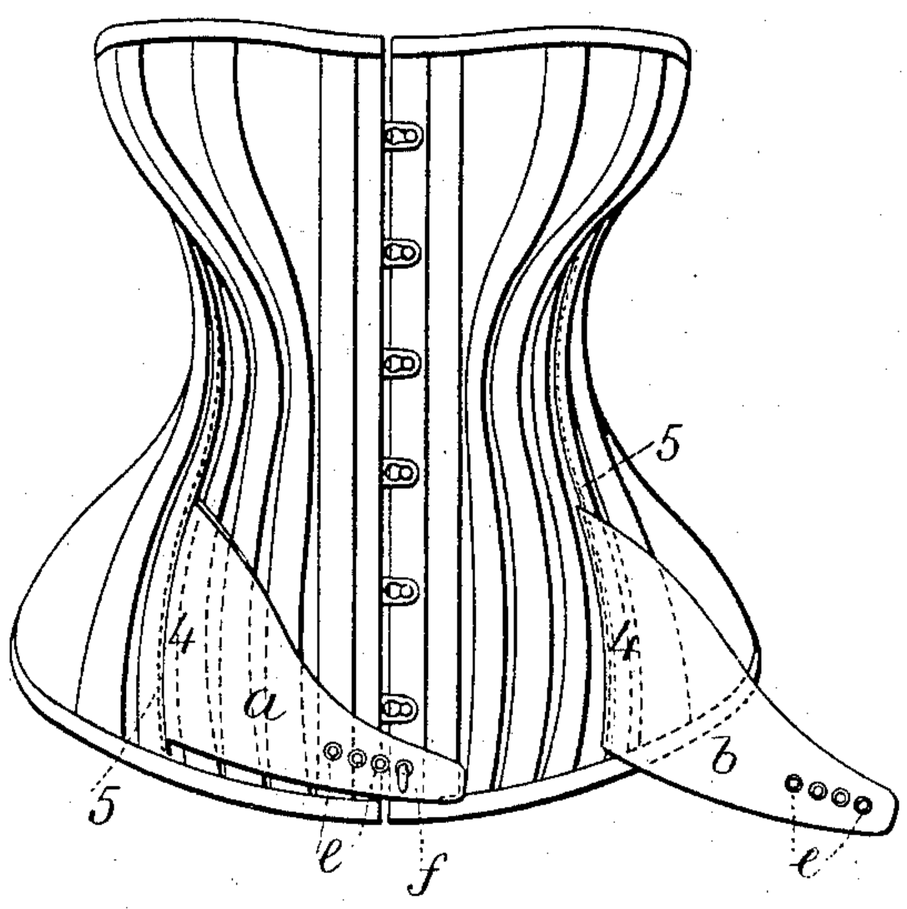

Fig. 1.

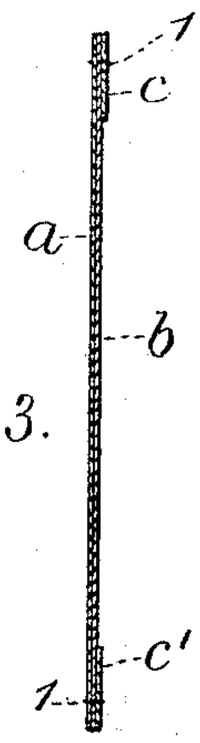

Fig. 3.

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL KOPS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 610,063, dated August 30, 1898.

Application filed January 7, 1898. Serial No. 665,930. (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 invented a new and useful Improvement in Corsets, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention is designed as an improvement upon the device set forth in Letters Patent granted to me November 9, 1897, No. 593,397. The corset covered by said patent was provided with tapering straps at the lower front portion, and the principal office of said straps was to apply the desired tension to the lower central portion of the corset and at the same time to hold the steels toward the body of the wearer and prevent an outward movement and also cause the corset to conform to the figure of the wearer. In practice it has been demonstrated that these tapering straps are liable to injury because the eyelets sometimes pull out and the edges stretch or fold over. The object of my invention is to overcome these difficulties.

In carrying out my invention the edges of the straps are inturned or doubled and inclose a stiffening-strip of fabric that is cut on the bias. The wider ends of the straps are curved and joined to the body of the corset along the bone-pockets, so that when sewed in place the straps assume the same convex form as the corset, and a strip of webbing extends through the strap and is connected to the narrow end of the strap by the edge lines of sewing, and it is also secured at its rear end by the connection of the strap to the body of the corset. The eyelets pass through the fabric of the strap and through the webbing and are securely held thereby. The greater portion of the strain when in use is taken upon the webbing, and the action of the doubled or inturned edges and the strips inclosed therein under tension is to cause the edges of the strap to closely hug the surface of the corset.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a corset representing my improvement. Fig. 2 is an elevation, and Fig. 3 a cross-section, of the incomplete strap at the line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an elevation, and Fig. 5 a partial cross-section, of the finished strap. Figs. 2 to 5, inclusive, are shown of larger size than Fig. 1, Fig. 5 being on a magnified scale to show the inturned edges.

The fabric blanks for making the straps are cut out rights and lefts and are treated alike, so that the manufacture of one is all that is necessary to describe. A pair of blanks *a b* with corresponding outlines are placed face to face and are connected by a line of sewing near the edges. I place upon one face strips *c c'* of fabric that are cut on the bias and agree at one edge with the edges of the blanks, and these strips meet at the point and are connected to the blanks by the line of sewing 1. The connected blanks are then turned inside out and the edges folded to bring the first line of stitches directly at the edges. A line of stitches 2 is then made inside the edge or boundary of the strap and through the folded thicknesses of material. I then insert the strip of webbing *d* between the two thicknesses of material *a b* down into the point and locate the same about midway between the edges, and the parts *a b* are further connected by a line of stitches 3 parallel to the edges and within the thicknesses of material forming the folded edge, and this line of stitches 3 passes through the webbing connecting the same to the strap. The material thus folded produces a stiffened edge to the strap, in which at the line of stitches 2 there are usually six thicknesses of fabric and at the line of stitches 3 there are three thicknesses of fabric.

The eyelets *e* are inserted through the fabric portions *a b* and the webbing, so that they have a substantial foundation for the strain of use when connected to the hook *f*.

The wider end 4 of the strap is preferably curved, and together with the end of the webbing *d* is united by a line of stitches 5 to the fabric body of the corset adjacent to or with one of the bone-pocket strips. This line of stitches 5 is straight, or nearly so, on the convex surface of the corset and is parallel with the wider end 4. Consequently the flat strap assumes the same curve or contour as the convex front of the corset when sewed thereto. The action of the edge strips of fabric *c c'* is to prevent the edges of the straps turning over in wear, and they cause the same to hug to the surface of the corset.

The stiffened and folded edges and the webbing of the strap take a large portion of the strain in use and relieve the intervening fabric. Hence the straps are very strong and durable and are fully adapted for the use intended. The forward end of the webbing at the eyelets may be doubled, if desired.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a corset, the tapering straps having convex edges at their wider ends where they are attached to the corset and inturned edges and a strip of bias fabric folded and secured between the inturned edges by lines of stitches, substantially as set forth.

2. In a corset the tapering straps attached at their wider ends to the corset and each having inturned edges stitched together and an interior strip of webbing extending through the strap and sewed to the corset with the strap at the wider end and eyelets passing through the fabric and through the webbing near the narrower end, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 31st day of December, 1897.

DANIEL KOPS.

Witnesses:
HAROLD SERRELL,
GEO. T. PINCKNEY.