

S. KOPS.

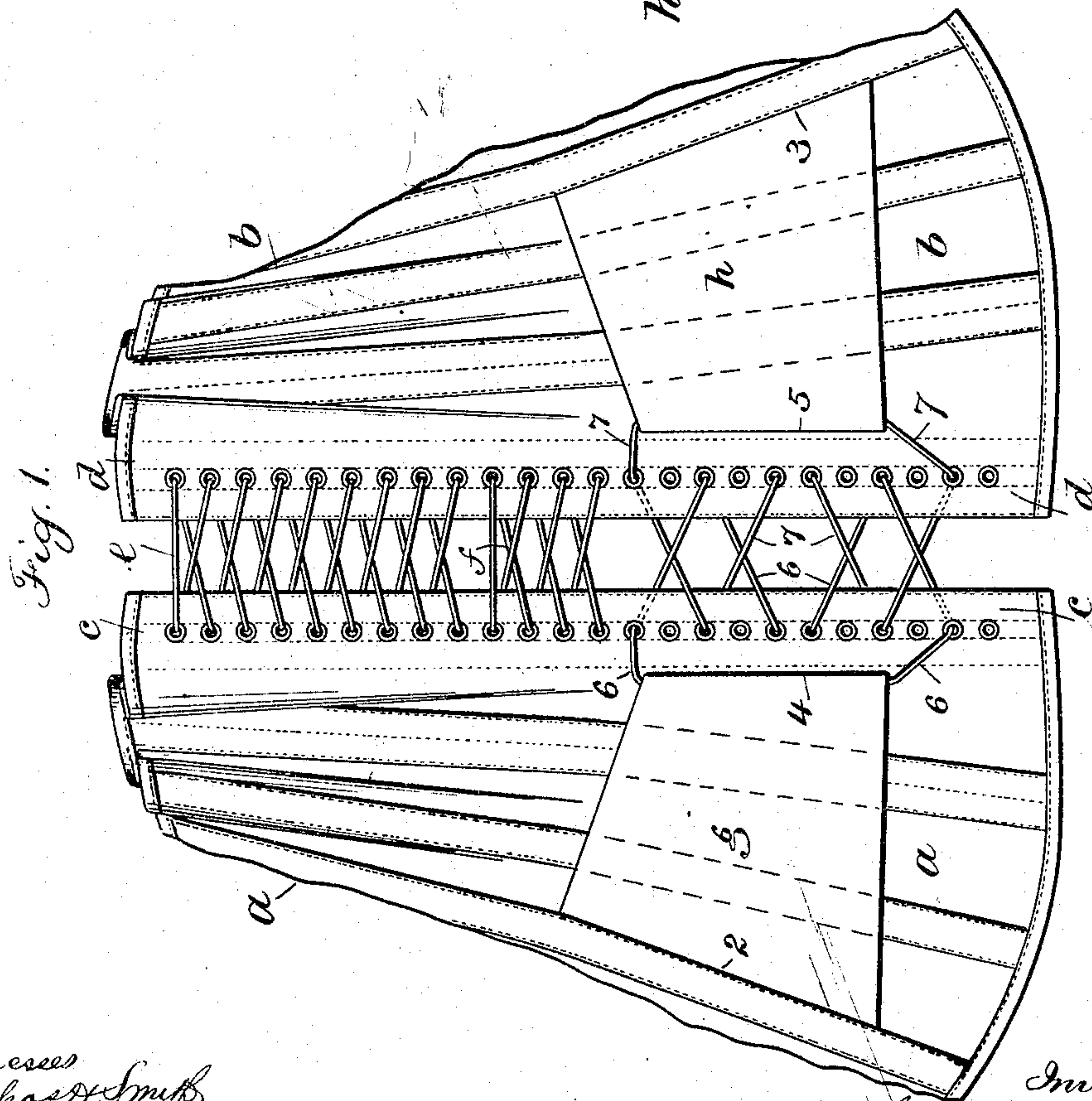
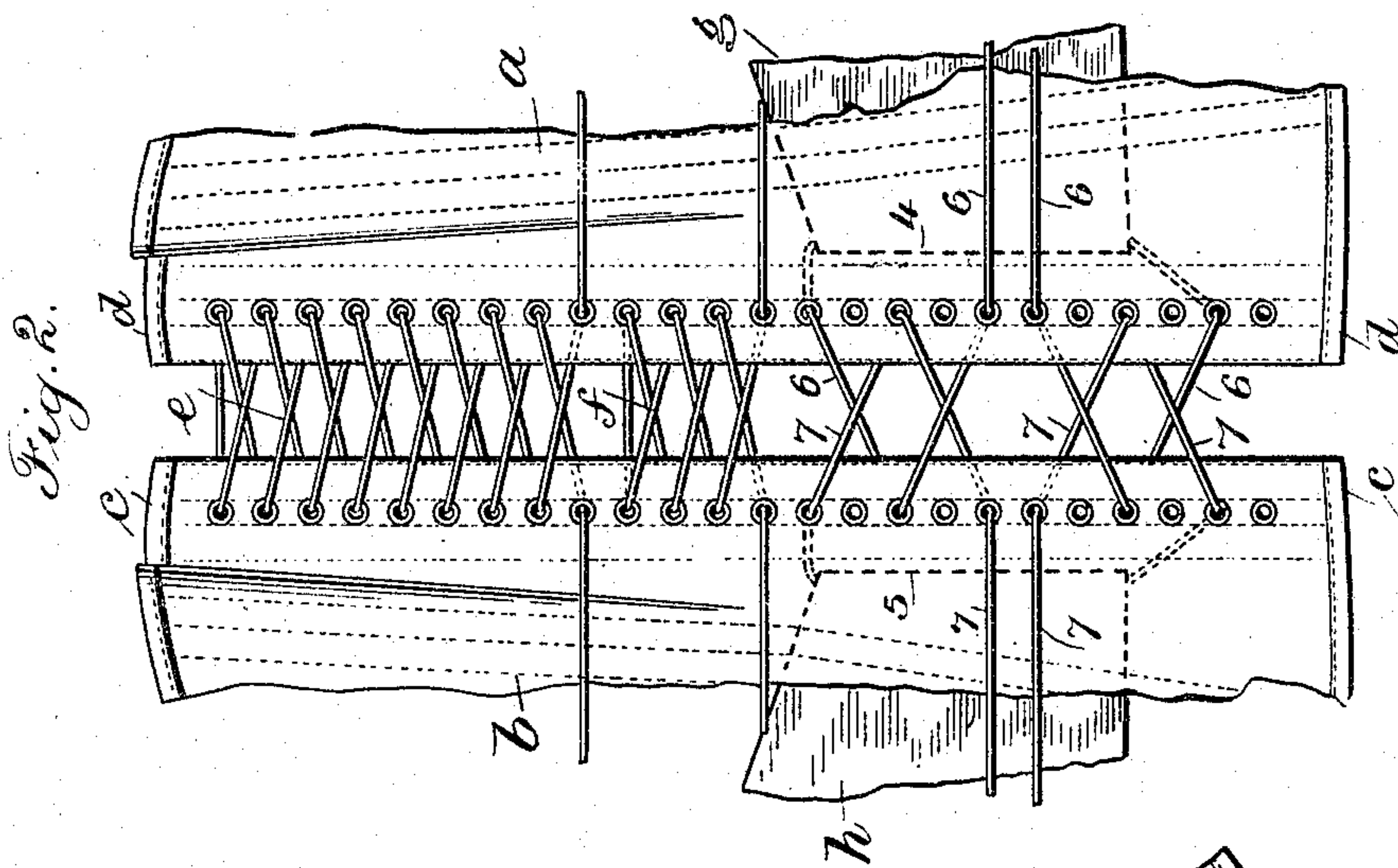
APPAREL CORSET.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 16, 1908.

919,889.

Patented Apr. 27, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



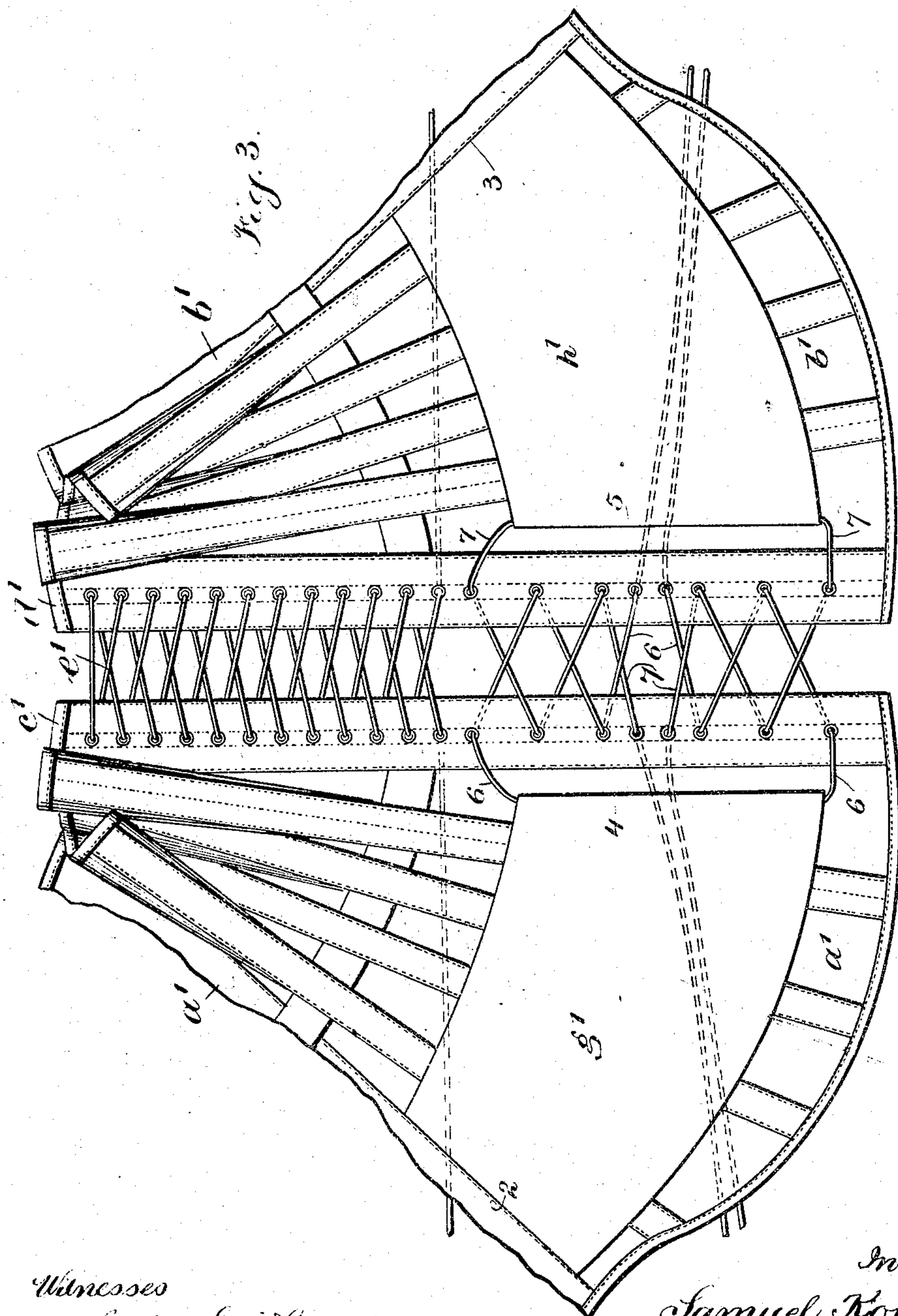
Witnesses  
Chas. H. Smith  
Bertha M. Allen.

Inventor  
Samuel Kops.  
by Harold Terrell  
his atty.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL KOPS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO KOPS BROS., OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A FIRM.

## APPAREL-CORSET.

No. 919,889.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 27, 1909.

Application filed July 16, 1908. Serial No. 443,757.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL KOPS, a citizen of the United States, residing at the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Apparel-Corsets, of which the following is a specification.

In the art of apparel corsets, style and the demands of fashion, fancy or taste are continually affecting the form of corsets and requiring modified functions to be performed thereby.

Devices for applying tension in various ways have been devised for effecting form, that is to say, applying tension at the front, pulling from the back for supporting the abdomen, applying a supporting tension around the waist for strengthening and supporting the same and the back and also bosom supporting and other shape-forming devices.

At the present moment the fashion calls for reduced hips and the object of my invention is the production of a device in the construction of apparel corsets having this purpose in view.

In the carrying out of my invention and in combination with an open back lacing corset, I employ two flaps of appreciable area each secured along one edge to the under surface at the back or sides and below the waist. These flaps are secured along vertically disposed lines of sewing about over the hips; the flaps in horizontal width extend toward the back lacing edges and are less in this dimension than the distance between their lines of sewed union and the said lacing edges. To their free ends I secure laces which draw away from the opposite corners. These laces diverge and are passed through eyelets of the adjacent lacing edges and then back and forth through said eyelets toward one another; their respective ends emerging from the adjacent eyelets and the free ends of said laces after being pulled to take up the slack of the corset and said laces, may be tied together at the same time applying any desired amount of tension to the corset and flaps below the waist and around the hips to produce the desired effect and form.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is an elevation looking at the under side of the back portion of the halves of the corset. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the outer surface at the back showing

ing slightly less than is shown in Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is an elevation similar to the elevation 55 Fig. 1 only showing a flap of larger extent and fastened nearer the front.

Similar letters and numerals of reference denote similar parts.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, *a* and *b* represent 60 as far as shown in the drawings the halves of an apparel corset of usual construction, *c* and *d* represent the back lacing edges with usual eyelets. *e* is the upper lace of the corset from the top down, *f* is the short lace at 65 about the waist line. These parts are of usual construction and operation.

The essential novel feature of my invention consists in the flaps *g h*. These are tetragons in form, that is to say, they are 70 each provided with four angles. At the sewed lines of union 2 3 they are secured to the fabric body of the respective halves of the apparel corset. These sewed lines of union are preferably of greater length than 75 the length of the free ends 4 5. These flaps are secured at the back of the corset below the waist to the under side and the sewed lines of union come approximately over or a little back of the hips, and said flaps in horizontal width while they extend toward the 80 back lacing edges are less in dimensions than the distance between their sewed lines of union and said lacing edges. To the free ends 4 5 of these flaps I secure laces. The 85 preferable construction is to pass the free end of the material of the flap over a lace and sew the same down firmly to place. These laces 6 7 extend from the corners of the free 90 ends 4 5 of the flaps and preferably diverge passing through eyelets of adjacent lacing edges and back and forth either through adjacent or alternate eyelets toward one another until, as will be seen particularly in Fig. 2, the ends of the laces emerge from 95 adjacent eyelets and the free ends of the said laces coming together may be grasped by the hand so as to apply tension.

In putting on and adjusting this corset, it is usual and preferable to first fasten the cor- 100 set at the front and then draw upon and fasten the laces *e f* in their order and to the desired extent. The laces 6 7 may then be grasped in the hand and pulled upon to apply a tension which while it draws the back 105 lacing edges of the corset nearer together,



applies special tension on the flaps  $g\ h$ , pulling the same toward one another possibly at the expense of tension upon the back of the apparel corset between the points of sewed union 2 3 of the flaps to the fabric body and the lacing edges, and in this manner the desired amount of tension is applied at the back of the corset and beneath the corset directly over the flesh so as to gradually effect the desired reduction in hip area.

Referring to Fig. 3, which shows a modified form of my improved corset,  $a^1$  and  $b^1$  represent as far as shown in the drawing, the halves of an apparel corset of usual construction.  $c^1$  and  $d^1$  represent the back lacing edges with usual eyelets especially above the waist line.  $e^1$  is the upper lace of the corset from the top down to about the waist line. In this form as in the forms shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the essential feature of the invention consists in the flaps  $g^1\ h^1$ . These are generally similar to the flaps shown in Figs. 1 and 2 except that they are of larger area, and their sewed line of union 2 3 to the fabric body of the respective halves of the apparel corset are farther away from the lacing edges and nearer to the over-hip portions of the corset. These flaps in Fig. 3 come a little lower down from the waist line than the flaps shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and they also come a little nearer to the lower edges of the corset. Like the flaps shown in Figs. 1 and 2, they are provided with laces 6 and 7 secured to the free ends and opposite corners of the flaps  $g^1\ h^1$ . These laces diverge and pass to and through eyelets in the adjacent lacing edges and then back and forth through said eyelets toward one another; their respective ends emerging from adjacent eyelets and the free ends of said laces are adapted to be grasped by the hands of the wearer of the corset and pulled upon to take up the slack of the corset and at the same time draw together snugly the back lacing edges of the corset; the laces being tied in the usual manner after the desired amount of tension has been applied.

It will be noticed from Fig. 3, that the lacing edges below the waist line only contain the number of eyelets required for the back and forth lacing of the laces 6 7 instead of the number of laces usually employed and shown in Figs. 1 and 2, for it is not necessary with these flaps to put into the lacing edges more eyelets than are actually required.

The forms of my invention shown in Figs. 1 and 2 on the one hand and Fig. 3 on the other hand are alike to all intents and purposes; the difference being solely a difference of area or extent of the flaps and the specific location of the same.

I do not herein limit myself either to the exact form or proportions of the flaps nor their exact point of sewed union to the under

surface of the corset, as I do not wish to restrict myself to the area of the flaps or shape of the same, or the particular place at which they are attached to the fabric body; it being of course understood approximately what is the shape and point of attachment and in any event the fact that the flaps are secured to the under surface of the corset below the waist.

I claim as my invention:

1. In an apparel corset and in combination with the halves thereof, of flaps located on the under side of the corset at the back and below the waist and secured to the fabric body of the corset by sewed lines of union, and laces connected to the free ends of said flaps and passing back and forth through the back lacing eyelets of the corset for applying tension and for drawing simultaneously upon the corset and the flaps.

2. In an apparel corset and in combination with the halves of an apparel corset of usual construction, of flaps secured to the under surface of the corset halves below the waist by sewed lines of union about over the hips, said flaps being shorter in horizontal width than the distance between their sewed lines of union and the usual lacing edges of the corset, and laces connected to the free ends of said flaps and passing through spaced apart eyelets in the lacing edges and then back and forth through the eyelets of the lacing edges and the ends of said laces in line to be grasped by the hands for simultaneously drawing up the corset at the back and applying tension to the flaps.

3. In an apparel corset and in combination with the halves thereof, of flaps of similar form located on the under side of the corset at the back and below the waist in reversed positions and secured to the fabric body of the corset by sewed lines of union along opposite distant edges and having free edges in opposition coming short of the back lacing edges of the corset, and laces connected to the free ends of said flaps and passing back and forth through the back lacing eyelets of the corset toward one another and adapted to be drawn upon for applying tension simultaneously upon the corset and flaps.

4. In an apparel corset and in combination with each half thereof, of a flap sewed along one edge to the fabric body, a lace attached to the free end of the flap, and eyelets in the fabric body through which the lace passes, so arranged that in drawing upon said laces tension is simultaneously applied to the corset and flaps.

5. In an apparel corset and in combination with the halves thereof, of flaps similar in form and set in opposition and sewed along one edge to the fabric body; laces attached to the free ends of the flaps and eyelets in the fabric body through which the laces pass to



be drawn upon in applying tension to the straps.

6. In an apparel corset and in combination with each half thereof, of flaps sewed along one edge to the fabric body below the waist line and means pulling simultaneously upon the free ends of said flaps and the adjacent edges of the corset for drawing the same to-

ward one another and effecting their adjustment.

Signed by me this 3d day of July, 1908.

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SAMUEL KOPS.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,  
E. ZACHARIASEN.