

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1

J. KOON.
CORSET.

No. 385,559.

Patented July 3, 1888.

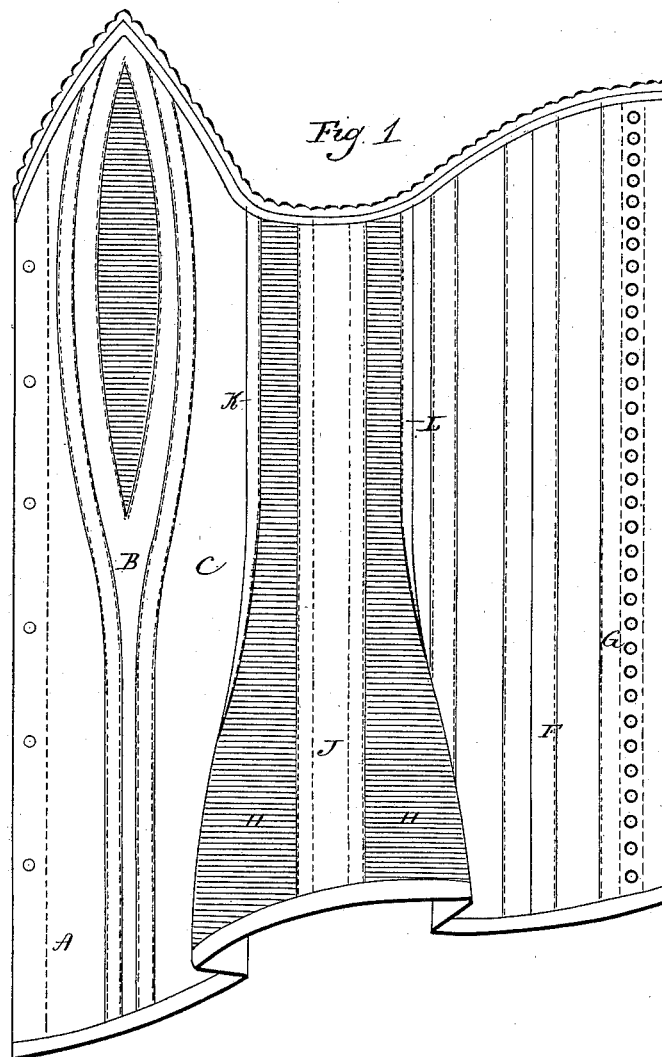
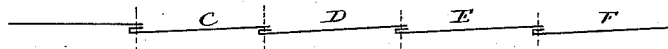


Fig. 3



Witnesses.
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Fred C. Baer.

Joseph Koon,
By atty. Inventor.
Thos. E. Mil.

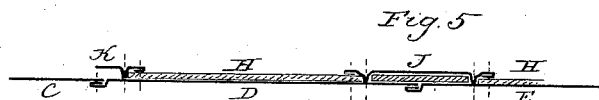
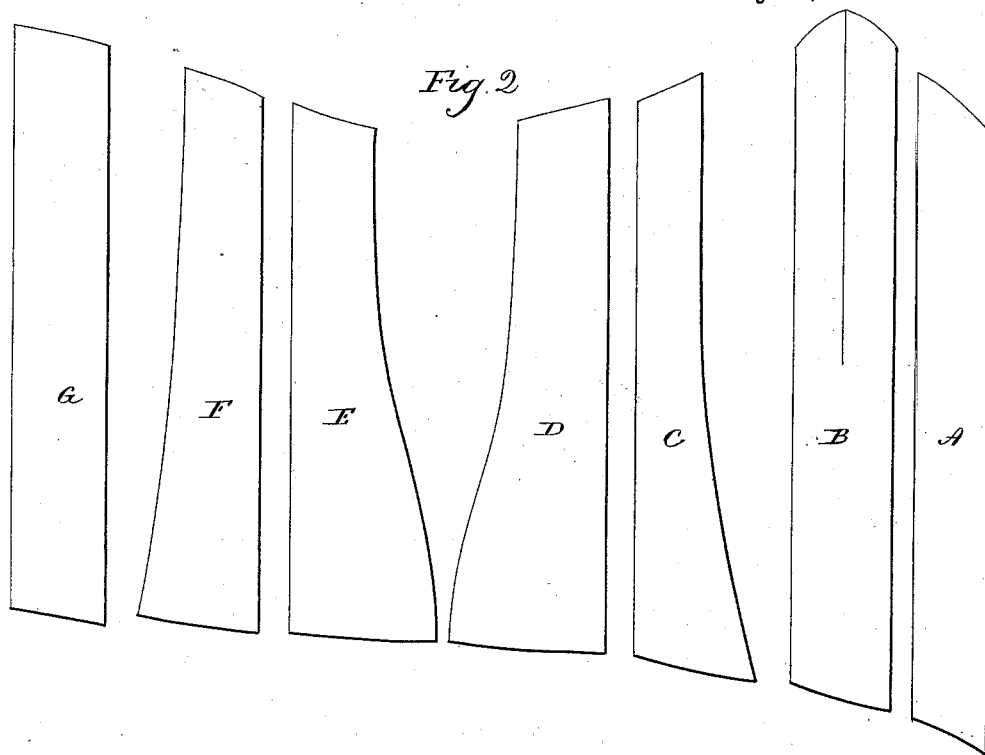
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. KOON.
CORSET.

No. 385,559.

Patented July 3, 1888.



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J. M. Egan

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH KOON, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO LEWIS SCHIELE & CO., OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CORSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,559, dated July 3, 1888.

Application filed April 23, 1888. Serial No. 271,531. (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 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, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, an outside view of one half the corset complete; Fig. 2, the several sections which compose the inner thickness, detached; Fig. 3, a horizontal section through the inner thickness, showing the sections or parts stitched together; Fig. 4, a horizontal section representing the attachment of alternate outer sections or portions to the inner thickness; Fig. 5, the same section representing the introduction of the intermediate thicknesses.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of that class of corsets in which more or less of the sections are corded by series of cords parallel with and close to each other, so that the whole section is composed of a series of close-lying ribs.

In the more general construction of this class of corsets the material from which the sections are to be formed is made from two thicknesses of fabric, with parallel lines of cords and a line of stitches between adjacent cords, then from this prepared fabric the sections are cut to the required shape, and in making up the corset these sections are introduced between the two edges of adjacent sections, the said adjacent sections being formed from two thicknesses of fabric cut to the required shape, the edges of the two sections doubled, so as to produce a finished uncut edge. The doubled edges of the two thicknesses necessarily overlies the corresponding edge of the corded section both inside and out. Because of the necessary doubling of the edges of the two thicknesses which overlap the corded section, the thickness of the corset at the junction of the corded and adjacent sections is very great and unavoidably clumsy. Again, the corded sections necessarily present a somewhat rough or uneven surface upon the inside, and this roughness is

increased very considerably by the doubled edge of the inner thickness of the adjacent sections.

The object of my invention is to avoid this increased thickness at the corded sections; and it consists in making the inner thickness of the corset in sections independent of the outer thickness, the several sections of the inner thickness stitched together, then the overlying or outer thicknesses laid upon the said inner thickness, the edges of the alternate outer sections overlapping the adjacent edges of the intermediate sections, and stitched together through the inner thickness, as more fully hereinafter described.

The inner side of the corset is made up from sections cut to give the required shape—say, as seen in Fig. 2—A representing the busk-section; B, the central breast-section; C, the side breast-section; D, E, and F, the side parts, forming the hip-section; and G, the eyelet strip or section. These sections are stitched together, as seen in Fig. 3, and form the inner thickness of the corset. The outer side, as represented, is made up of several sections cut to the required shape. Reference to the corded sections H will be sufficient for the illustration of the invention. Between these two sections or portions H is a vertical portion or section, J, centrally over the hip.

The corded sections are cut to the required shape, as also the central hip-section, J. The central hip section, J, is first stitched to the inner portion, made as before described and as represented in Fig. 4, and is stitched thereto by lines of stitches running through the said section J and the inner thickness, and at each side, distant therefrom corresponding to the sections H, like sections or strips, K L, are stitched to the inner thickness. The adjacent edges of these strips J, K, and L are turned under, so as to produce a smooth edge, and the corded sections are laid in their position upon the inner thickness, as seen in Fig. 5, the adjacent doubled edges of the sections K J lapped onto the corresponding edge of the corded sections, and then lines of stitches run through the doubled edges of the said sections K J, through the corded sections, and through the inner thickness or lining.

The seams which connect the sections of the
 inner thickness or lining are out of line with
 those of the outer sections or strips, so that the
 doubling of the outer and the inner thickness
 5 upon the adjacent edges of the corded or in-
 termediate sections is avoided. The inner
 surface of the corset is smooth, and the outer
 surface presents a neater and smoother appear-
 ance than can be done where the seams of the
 10 inner thickness correspond to the seams of the
 outer thickness. The other portions or sec-
 tions of the outer thickness are united in the
 same manner upon the inner surface, it not
 being essential to the invention that it shall be
 15 applied only to the thicker or corded sections.

It will be understood that the cut and shape
 of the sections or portions of which the inner
 or outer sections are made up may be varied
 according to the style of the corset.

I claim—

In a corset substantially such as described, 20
 the inner thickness composed of several sec-
 tions cut to shape and stitched together inde-
 pendent of the outer thickness, combined with
 an outer thickness composed of several sec- 25
 tions cut to shape, the several sections of the
 outer thickness laid upon the stitched inner
 thickness, alternate sections of the outer thick-
 ness overlapping the adjacent edges of inter-
 mediate sections of the outer thickness, and 30
 the said sections of the outer thickness stitched
 together through and to the inner thickness,
 substantially as described.

JOSEPH KOON.

Witnesses:

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