March 29, 1955 H. GLUCKIN 2,704,845

BRASSIERE

Filed Dec. 21, 1950

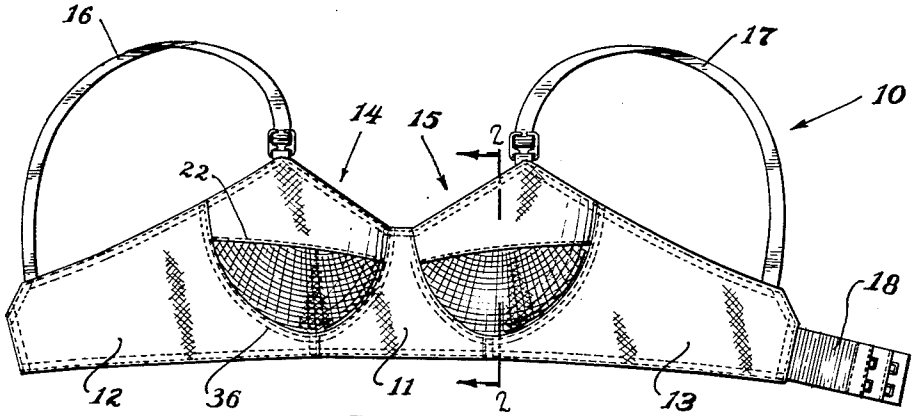


Fig. 1.

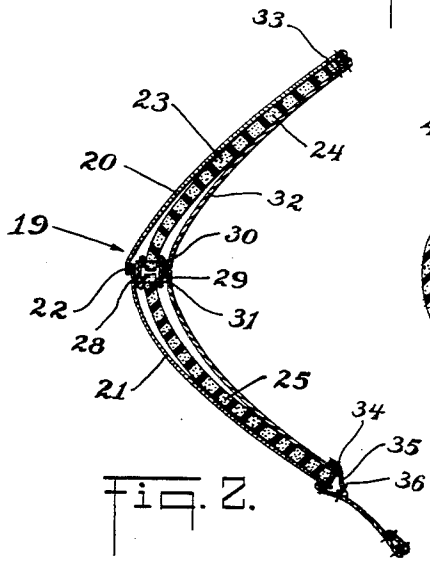


Fig. 2.

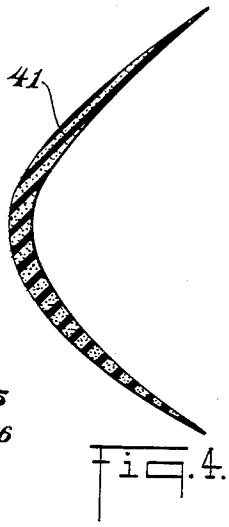


Fig. 4.

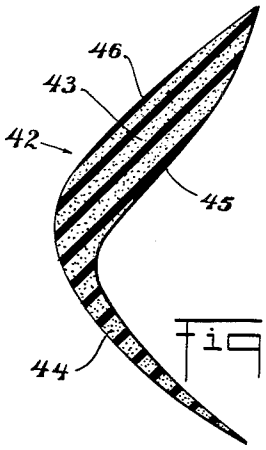


Fig. 5.

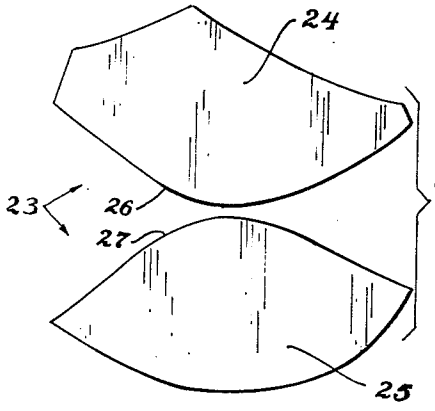


Fig. 3.

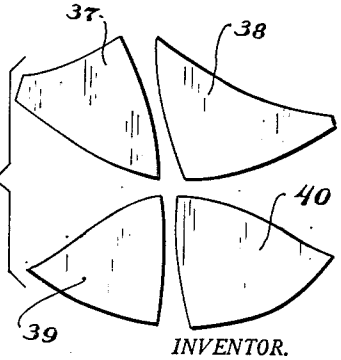


Fig. 6.

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BRASSIÈRE

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Application December 21, 1950, Serial No. 201,934

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—42)

This invention relates to improvements in brassières.

Broadly, it is an object of the invention to provide the breast pockets of a brassière with an intermediate layer of a soft, light, flexible, pre-formed and waterproof material, such as expanded cellular rubber, commonly known as sponge rubber, in order to resiliently maintain the entire contour of the breast pocket.

More particularly, it is an object of the invention to provide a porous intermediate layer or filler for the entire breast pocket, pre-shaped to simulate the desired contour of a preferred breast shape in addition to aiding in gently cushioning and supporting the breasts and maintaining the cup-like shape of the breast pockets at all times.

Another object is to provide a filler or intermediate layer for the breast pockets which is formed of two pieces of sponge rubber so cut as to form a shaped cup when joined together and which will maintain its shape even after repeated washings.

Still another object is to provide a light, soft, flexible pre-shaped material which is thicker at its central portion and progressively thinner as it nears its end.

Another object is to provide a porous sponge rubber intermediate layer for the breast pockets which will fill out the upper portion of the breast pocket to augment the shape of the breast of the wearer to a more desirable and beautiful contour.

Still another object is to provide an intermediate layer for the breast pockets composed of several pieces of sponge rubber and joined together by tapes of porous fabric to form permanent cups and which will permit more air to pass through such tapes and between the pieces of rubber into the breast pockets.

Still another object is to join together several pieces of porous sponge rubber by vulcanizing strips making such pieces into an integral one-piece porous permanently formed cup shape for use as an intermediate layer in the brassière pocket to retain the contour of the breast pocket when the brassière is worn.

For a fuller understanding of the nature and objects of the invention, reference is had to the following detailed description in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of the front of the brassière.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view taken through line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged plan view of the two pieces of sponge rubber in flat condition and enlarged which forms the intermediate layer of the right brassière pocket when joined together.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross sectional view of a modified intermediate pre-formed cup for the breast pockets.

Fig. 5 is another modified enlarged cross sectional view of an intermediate pre-formed cup for the breast pocket.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged plan view of four pieces of sponge rubber in flat condition which, when joined together, forms a modified pre-shaped cup for the breast pocket.

Referring to the drawing, numeral **10** represents a brassière comprising an inelastic central portion **11**, side portions **12** and **13** and cup-shaped breast supporting pockets **14** and **15**. The conventional shoulder straps **16** and **17** and fastener element back strap **18** are provided.

The breast pocket construction is the important feature of the invention. I therefore do not want to be limited to the brassière illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawing.

The breast pockets **14** and **15** comprise three layers as follows: an outside layer **19** which consists of an upper dressy fabric **20** and a lower fabric **21**. The lower fabric **21** is composed of an outer dressy material, such as a satin, and a backing of a porous cotton or fine linen fabric, both of the latter fabrics being stitched together by a series of crossing stitch lines forming a fabric of greater strength, thus providing greater support for the breasts. Although the lower outside fabric **21** is shown like a single piece of fabric on the drawing, it is done so since it is a composite structure closely stitched together. The upper fabric **20** and lower fabric **21** are stitched together by stitching **22** substantially along the horizontal medial line.

The intermediate layer **23** is made of soft, pliable porous sponge rubber and comprises an upper section **24** and a lower section **25**, as shown in Fig. 3. The curved edges **26** and **27** are so formed that when they are joined together sections **24** and **25** form a cup-shaped unit. Sections **24** and **25** are joined together by porous fabric tapes **28** and **29**, stitched together by stitching **30** and **31** and providing a slight space between the sections substantially along the horizontal medial line, thus permitting transmission of air, not only through the porous sponge rubber, but through the space formed between the upper and lower sections **24** and **25**.

The lining or backing layer **32** is also formed of upper and lower sections joined together by stitching substantially along the horizontal medial line. Both the outside layer **19** and the lining **32** are so patterned that when stitched together they form a cup shape similar to the shape of the intermediate layer **23**. The outer layer **20** and the lining **32** are turned inwardly at the top as shown in the upper portion of Fig. 2, and stitched to the intermediate layer **23** by stitching **33**, thus preventing any shifting of the intermediate sponge rubber layer **23** and slightly compressing the outside edge of the upper section **24** so that it tapers at the edges thus preventing a thick edge against the body of the wearer. Of course, fine net or lace edging may be stitched between the outer layer **20** and the lining **32** along the upper edge to enhance the beauty of the brassière.

The lowermost edge of the lower section **25** of the outside material and the lower edge of the lining **32** are joined to the lower edge of the lower section **25** of the intermediate layer by stitching **34** which also passes through the facing material of the center section **11** and the side sections **12** and **13** and through a backing tape **35**, the opposite edge of which is also stitched to the facing material by stitching **36**. In a like manner the lowermost edge of the lower intermediate layer **25** is somewhat compressed by the stitching **34**, presenting a tapered edge against the body of the wearer. By thus composing the breast pockets of three layers, the intermediate layer of which is preformed in a cup shape, the breast pocket will maintain its permanent cup shaped form, while being soft and pliable because of the nature of the sponge rubber intermediate layer.

In Fig. 6 I have shown four sections **37**, **38**, **39** and **40**, which, when joined together by stitching tape substantially vertically and horizontally, similar to tapes **28** and **29**, will form permanent cup-shaped forms because of the shaped patterns of each of the said sections, and will thus permit more air to pass into the breast pockets since there is a slight opening not only substantially along the horizontal medial line, but also substantially along the vertical medial line. The cup-shaped form made from the sections shown in Fig. 6 will be similar in shape to that shown by the two sections shown in Fig. 3 and can likewise be used as an intermediate layer for the breast pockets.

Referring to Fig. 4, an intermediate layer **41** is shown which is a modification of the layer previously described, with the difference that the central portion of the cup shape is thickened at the center or apex, while tapering to a fine edge around the outer periphery of the cup. An intermediate layer of this type will give greater protection and more cushioning and support to the breast and would be desirable in certain instances.

Referring to Fig. 5, another modification of the intermediate layer **42** is shown, having an exceptionally thick portion **43** which is desirable for use as an intermediate

layer where the breasts of the person are concave in the upper portion of the breasts and where it would be more desirable to give a convex line to the upper portion of the breast, thus giving a more youthful appearance to the breast. The thickened portion therefore is made with both convex inner surface **45** and convex outer surface **46** to give the ultimate appearance of a cup shape.

Of course, both the outer material of the breast pockets and the lining of the breast pockets may be made of various types of materials, such as satin, silk, cotton, linen, batiste, net, lace, synthetic fabric and like materials, as desired.

It is obvious that various changes and modifications may be made in the details of construction without departing from the spirit of the invention.

I claim:

A brassière comprising a pair of breast pockets, said breast pockets having an outside layer, an intermediate layer and a lining, said intermediate layer of upper and lower sections and of preformed sponge rubber having convex meeting edges, said sections so patterned as to form a permanent cup shape when joined at said convex meeting edges substantially along the horizontal medial line across the entire breast pockets wherein said upper and lower sections of sponge rubber are attached together substantially along the horizontal medial line by porous fabric tape leaving a slight space between said upper and lower sections at the said joining line.

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