

(No Model.)

H. E. & A. M. MATTHEWS.
BOSOM FORM.

No. 503,057.

Patented Aug. 8, 1893.

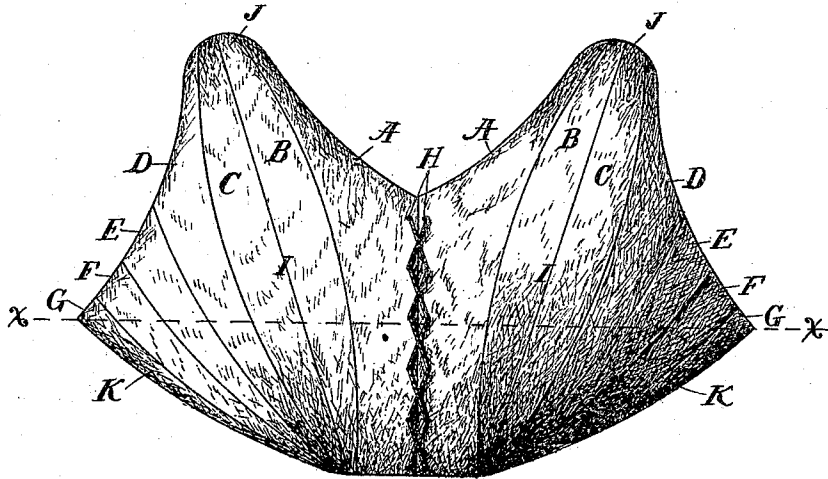


FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

WITNESSES:

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HANNAH E. MATTHEWS AND ADALINE M. MATTHEWS, OF GRAND RAPIDS,
MICHIGAN.

BOSOM-FORM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 503,057, dated August 8, 1893.

Application filed March 13, 1891. Serial No. 384,910. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HANNAH E. MATTHEWS and ADALINE M. MATTHEWS, citizens of the United States, residing at the city of Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bosom Pads or Forms, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to produce an appliance that will show a perfect bust form from well up on the shoulders to well under the arms of the wearer, so constructed that it will at all times retain its full and perfect form and give the desired fullness to this portion of the body with the least possible waste of material.

We are aware that bust forms have been made that extend well up on the shoulders, and also under the arms; but such have always heretofore been made of a single or double piece of fabric pressed to form upon molds, which, in the first instance, requires a great waste of material; and, in the second instance, a large outlay for the molds for the various sizes of forms. We attain the objects stated, by the peculiar construction shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is a front elevation of our form, and Fig. 2, is a cross section of the same on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 1.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout both the views.

Our forms are constructed of a series of gores; the base, or central gores B, C, being made of sufficient length to extend from the clavicle, near its point of union with the humerus to the lower line of the bust, about two inches to each side of the lower end of the sternum. These gores are of uniform size, and shape; the outer edges of each being of the form of interior epicycloids, terminating at the lower end in a point and the upper end left slightly obtuse; and they are stiffened by placing a whale bone, or steel upon the lower or inner surface, along the line I. We then construct two gores A, A, the inner or adjacent edges of which are right lines, and are united by means of lacing, or other suitable device. These gores are about two inches wide at the lower end where their outer edges are attached to the lower ends of the base

gores, and the inner lines, or edges extend up to about the line of the arm pits, where they are of sufficient width to cause the center line I of the base gores B. and C to stand at an angle of about twenty degrees from the perpendicular as in Fig. 1. From this point they diverge to the upper end J of the base gores, the outer edges being of proper length and form to draw the upper ends of the base gores back and cause their centers to bulge or spring out to the natural form of a well shaped full bust. To the opposite edges of the base gores we attach a third pair of gores D, the inner edges of which correspond in form and length, with the outer edges of the gores A, and are attached to the outer edges of the base gores. The lower ends of these gores converge to a point at the lower end of the base gores, while the upper end diverges to form the continuous line J, D, G, of a proper form to extend around under the arm. Outside of the gores D, we attach, respectively, the gores E and F and G the upper ends of each of which are broad and cut to form the terminus of the lines J, D, E, F and G to the bust line $x-x$ while the lower end of each converges to a point at the lower bust line, all of which gores are peculiarly formed and adapted to produce two concavo-convex pads whose most prominent points are at the intersection of the lines I, with the line $x-x$ whence each gradually inclines backward in irregular concavo convex form to the marginal lines H, J, G, K, (see Fig. 1) producing and maintaining the outlines of perfectly formed busts. By constructing these forms of several gores we find that the stock can be used more economically, the bracing can be applied more thoroughly and a more perfect form is insured than when made of a single fabric and the natural body of the fabric, or the filling of the same with starch or other sizing material is depended upon to give, and sustain their form, and further that there is less danger of their becoming limpsy and worthless in consequence of the action of the perspiration of the wearer upon the filling.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A bust form consisting of two connected

concavo-convex lobes, each constructed of a
long base gore, obtuse at the upper end, di-
verging thence upon convex lines to the lon-
gitudinal center, thence converging in like
5 manner to a point at the lower end, a center
gore straight upon the inner line, broad at the
lower end, thence diverging from the center
line upon a convex line to the upper end of
the base gore sufficiently to hold the center
10 line of said base gore at an angle of about
twenty degrees from the perpendicular, and
the several outer gores, each broad at the up-
per end to form the line J, D, E, F, G, thence
each converging by curved lines to a point

at the lower end, each outer gore united to, 15
and drawing slightly upon each successive
inner gore to form the desired curvature both
longitudinally and laterally, substantially as
and for the purpose set forth.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our 20
hands and seals in the presence of two wit-
nesses.

HANNAH E. MATTHEWS. [L.S.]
ADALINE M. MATTHEWS. [L.S.]

Witnesses:

CLINTON L. DAYTON,
HARRY P. VAN WAGNER.