March 15, 1932. O. J. EDELMANN 1,849,514

BRASSIERE

Filed Dec. 13, 1930 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

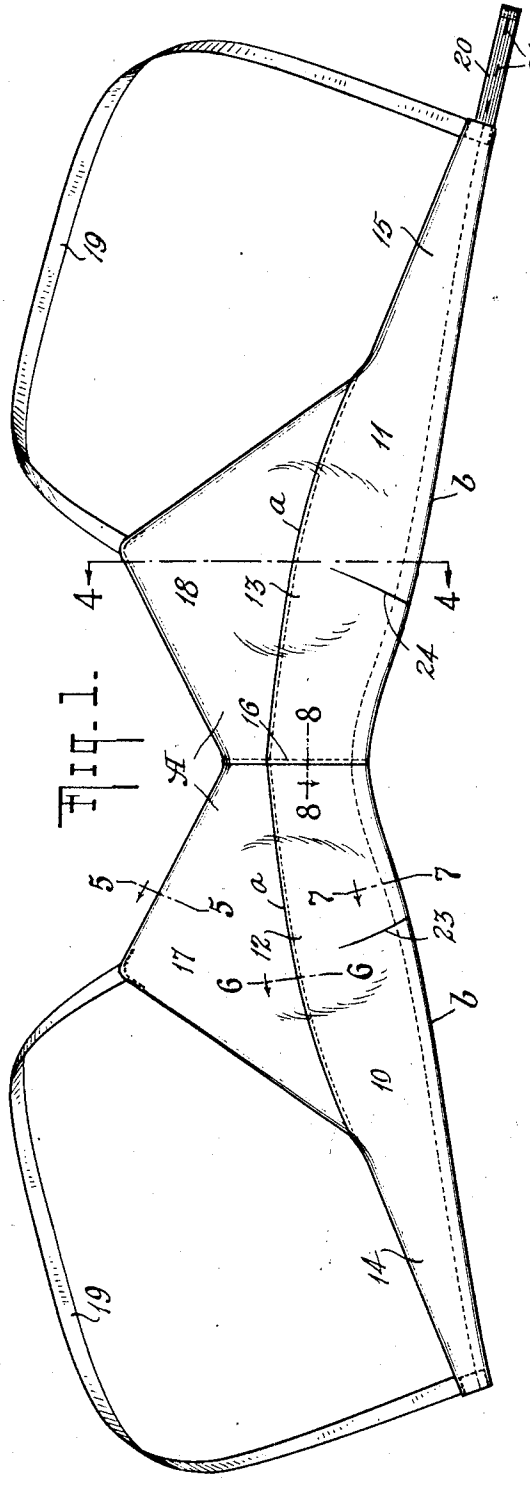


Fig. 1.

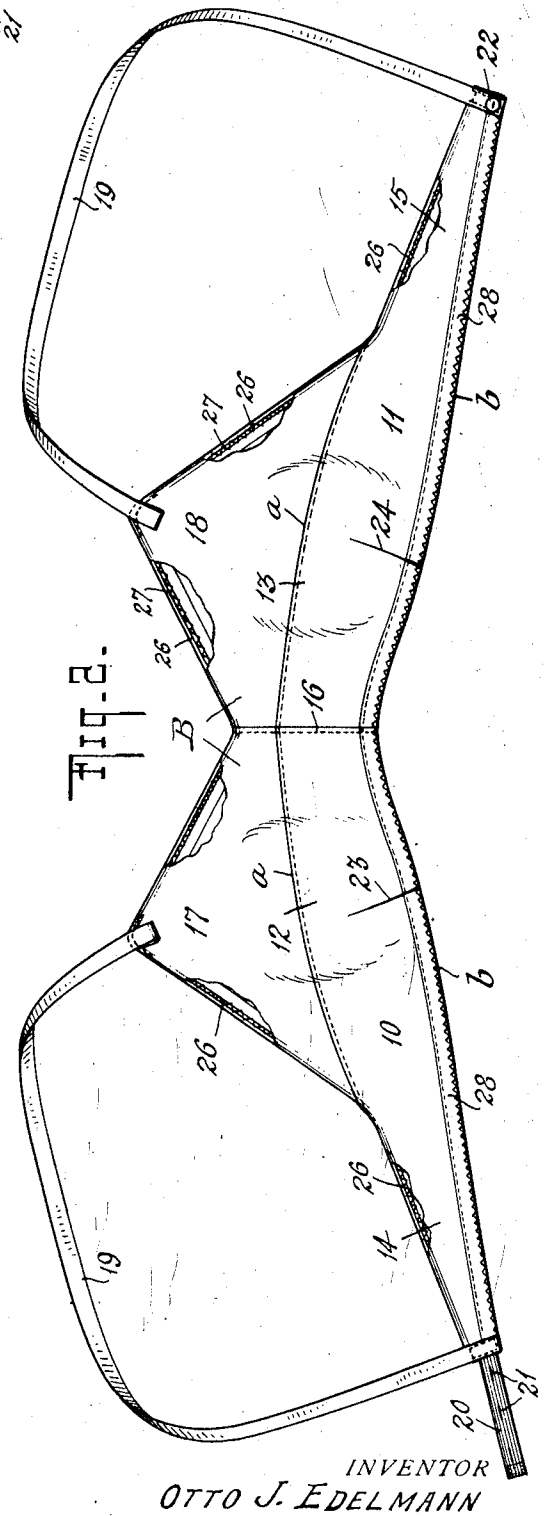


Fig. 2.

INVENTOR
OTTO J. EDELMANN

BY

ATTORNEY

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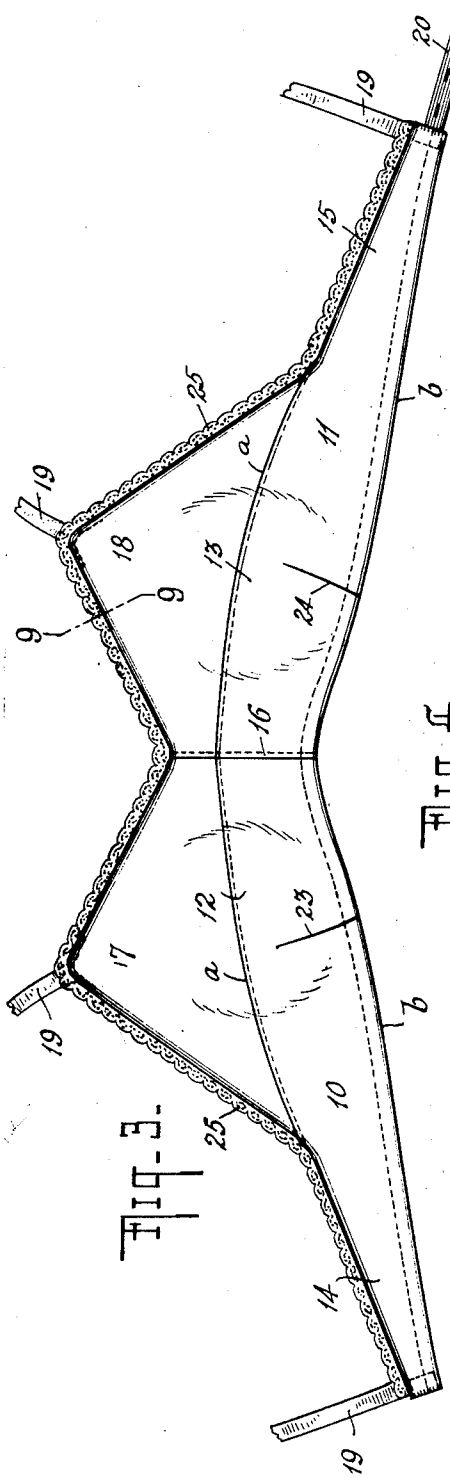


FIG. 3.

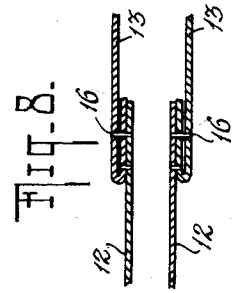


FIG. 8.

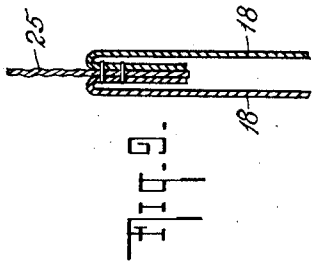


FIG. 9.

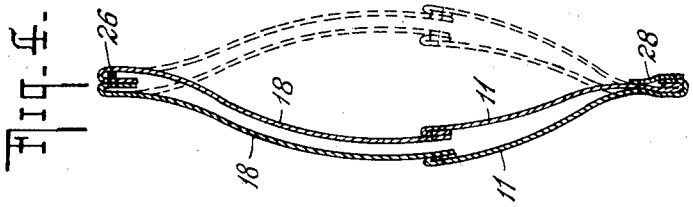


FIG. 4.

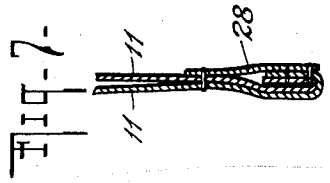


FIG. 7.

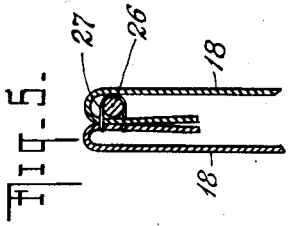


FIG. 5.

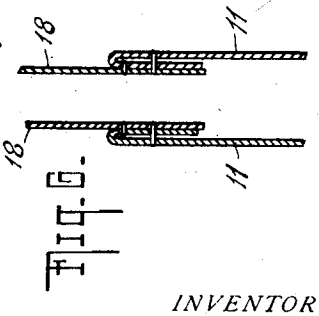


FIG. 6.

INVENTOR
OTTO J. EDELMANN
BY
ATTORNEY

Patented Mar. 15, 1932

1,849,514

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

OTTO J. EDELMANN, OF MOUNTAIN VIEW, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO MODEL BRASSIERE CO. INC., OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

BRASSIÈRE

Application filed December 13, 1930. Serial No. 502,071.

The invention relates to ladies' undergarments and more particularly to a brassière and has for its object to provide a new and improved garment of this type which is a combination of two separate garments made into one and having two "right" sides. More particularly, my novel brassière is designed to provide a single garment having two sides of materials of different texture or color, so that the brassière may be worn with either side presented to the front. In this manner the wearer may don the garment so as to have one or the other of the two sides of the garment as the outer or "right" side, depending upon the color of the garment or the texture of material she wishes to form the background of the gown or dress worn at the particular time. Thus, if a brassière has one of its component parts black and the other white, the wearer will don the garment so as to have the black portion presented outwardly when wearing a black gown, and the white face to the front when a white or light-colored gown is worn. If a brassière having one of its component parts made of lace, and the other portion of silk, is chosen, the wearer may put on the garment with that portion of the brassière as the "right" or front side which is better suited to the particular gown desired to be worn.

The invention consists in the provision of a novel construction of a brassière capable of attaining these objects and in the novel combination of the component parts of the garment capable of use for the purposes described.

My novel brassière is constructed in the form of a relatively narrow garment adapted, when worn, to encircle the body of the wearer only in the region of the busts and arranged to support the latter in physically correct positions irrespective of the side or portion of the garment presented to the front, i. e. no matter which of the two sides of the combination garment forms the "right", or front, side.

Specific embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification, which embodiments are intended as illustrative merely of the inventive concept and are not intended to be regarded as specifically definitive of the invention but rather as examples of garments embodying features of the invention.

In such drawings, Fig. 1 is a front face view of a combination garment constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 is a view of the rear face of such garment with portions of the material of the rear or second component part broken away to illustrate the novel construction employed in sewing the two component garments of the completed brassière together; Fig. 3 is a face view of a brassière made up of two component garments of materials of different textures, for instance, one of silk and the other of lace; Fig. 4 is an enlarged diagrammatic section along line 4—4 of Fig. 1 showing the capacity of the brassière to have either of its faces bulge outwardly so as to conform in outline to the form of the busts of the wearer; Figs. 5, 6, 7, and 8 are enlarged sections along lines 5—5, 6—6, 7—7, and 8—8, respectively, of Fig. 1, Figs. 6 and 8 showing the two component garments of the brassière spaced from each other to an exaggerated degree for the sake of clarity; and Fig. 9 is a section along line 9—9 of Fig. 3.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, in which similar reference characters identify similar parts in the several views, the brassière comprises two component garments A, B, forming, respectively, the front and rear faces of the brassière, each of such garments being formed of sections of material cut in accordance with a selected pattern. Each face garment includes sections 10 and 11 having central portions 12 and 13 converging toward their opposite ends to form the relatively narrow tabs 14 and 15. The upper and lower edges of the central portions 12 and 13 comprise lines *a*, *a* and *b*, *b*, respectively, curved outwardly. The sections 10 and 11 are joined to each other along their adjacent inner edges as at 16.

Each face garment includes, also, sections 17 and 18 of irregular configuration cut on a bias from a strip of material, to form substantially triangular sections whose lower edges coincide in length and curvature with the

lines *a*, *a*, of the sections 10 and 11. The sections 17 and 18 are joined to each other along adjacent edges thereof by the same stitching which joins the sections 10 and 11 at 16.

For the purpose of suspending the brassière from the shoulders of the wearer suitable shoulder straps 19 may be provided. An elastic strap 20 having a plurality of button holes 21 may be attached to the end of the tab 14 to receive the button 22 provided at the end of the tab 15 for detachably fastening the brassière about the body of the wearer.

The central portions 12 and 13 of the sections 10 and 11 may be provided with darts 23 and 24. The pleat effect imparted to the sections 10 and 11 by these darts, in conjunction with the curvature of said sections due to the outward curvature of the lines *a*, *a* and *b*, *b*, permit the bulging of said sections out of their vertical central plane in either direction as shown diagrammatically in Fig. 4. By reason of the curvature of the lower edges of the sections 17 and 18, along lines *a*, *a*, said sections will follow the bulging of the lower sections 10 and 11 irrespective of the direction in which such bulging takes place. The full line position of the component portions shown in Fig. 4 shows a section through the brassière when bulged outwardly in one direction, and the dotted line position is intended to illustrate the bulging of the brassière outwardly in the opposite direction, i. e. when the reverse side of the brassière is used as the "right" or front side.

In Fig. 3, I have illustrated a brassière constructed in accordance with my invention and made up of two component garments, for instance, one of silk (shown as the front side of the brassière) and the other of a lace material (forming the rear side of the brassière), the edge 25 of such lace face being shown. Thus, the wearer has the choice of a silk or a lace brassière for forming the portion of the brassière facing the gown being worn, depending upon which of the two materials is better suited as a background for the particular gown.

In building up my novel brassière of the two component garments, I carry out a cycle of steps which I have found most convenient for the construction of the combination garment. I have also found that a particular structure, featuring a construction, combination, and arrangement of the parts making up the finished garment, will result in a brassière best suited for the objects and purposes hereinabove set forth.

Accordingly, I first complete one of the component garments by sewing together the sections 10 and 17, and sections 11 and 18 along the lines *a*, *a*, by means of a concealed or French seam. The portions thus united are then sewn together at their adjacent central edges by the concealed seam indicated at 16. The second component garment is then completed in like fashion and the two garments are sewn together on their reverse sides along the upper edges of the tabs 14, 15 and the two upper edges of the substantially triangular sections 17 and 18. This latter stitching is likewise a concealed or French seam but includes a cord 26 sewn along the entire length of the seam by the stitching 27. This cord may, of course, be replaced by a tape or lace having a strong edge, the function of the cord, or such tape or lace, being to prevent a stretching of the material of the sections 17 and 18 which has been cut on a bias. The two component garments having been thus united, the combination garment is reversed, i. e. turned inside out, and the two portions sewn together along the lower edges (lines *b*, *b*), a tape 28 being placed over the seam to conceal the same as clearly shown in Fig. 7.

While I have described specific embodiments of my invention, it is obvious that various changes in the forms shown and described may be made within the scope of the claim without departing from the spirit of the invention.

I claim:

A brassière comprising a combination of two independent garments, an inner and an outer garment sewn together only at their outer edges to form a unitary structure adapted to be worn with either face of said unitary structure presented to the front, each of the component garments comprising two sections of material converging toward their opposite ends to form relatively narrow tabs, the upper and lower edges of said sections being curved outwardly, and two sections of irregular configuration cut on a bias from a strip of material to form substantially triangular portions whose lower edges coincide in length and curvature to the upper being curved outwardly and two sections of the sections of one of the component garments being joined at their meeting edges to form one garment, all of the sections of the other of the component garments being joined at their meeting edges to form the second garment, and all of the sections of one component garment being joined at their outer edges only to the outer edges of the corresponding sections of the second component garment.

OTTO J. EDELMANN.