Feb. 28, 1933. W. KOPS 1,899,761

GARMENT

Filed Oct. 20, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

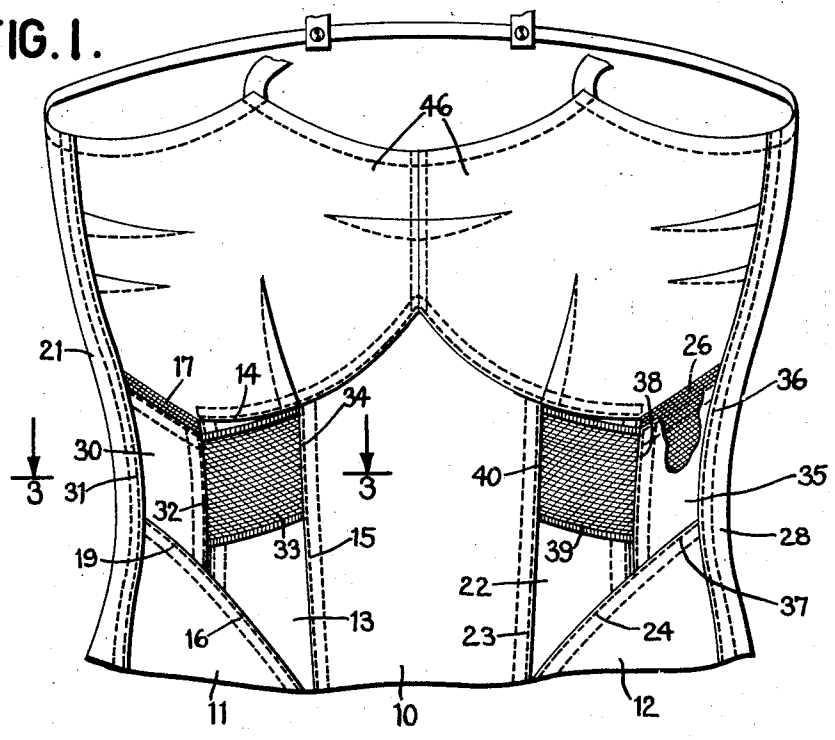


FIG. 2.

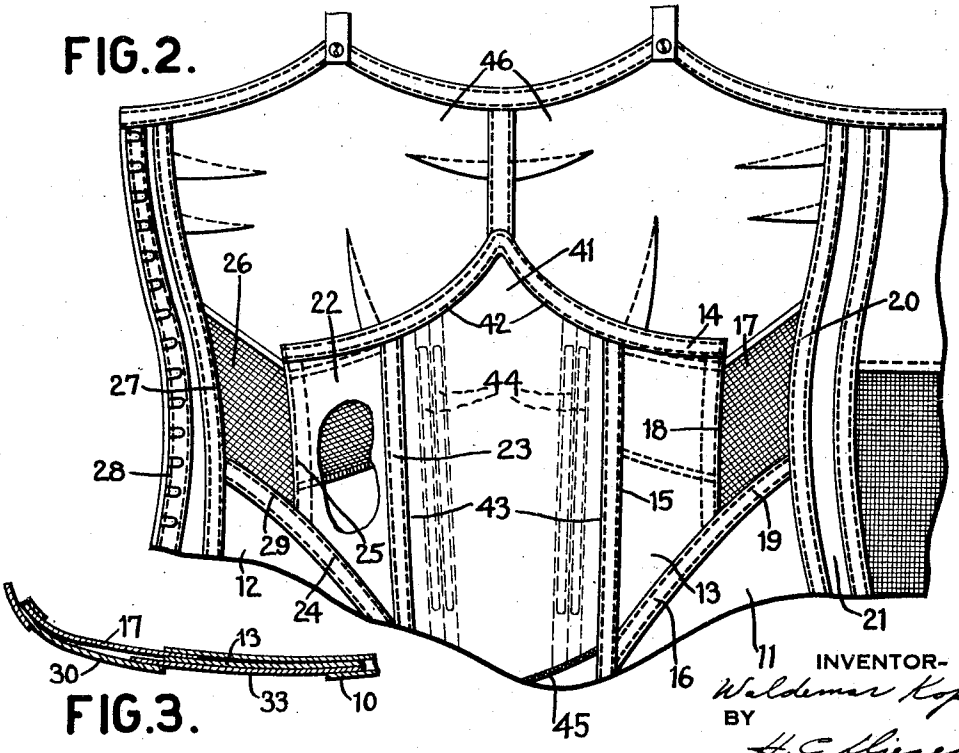


FIG. 3.

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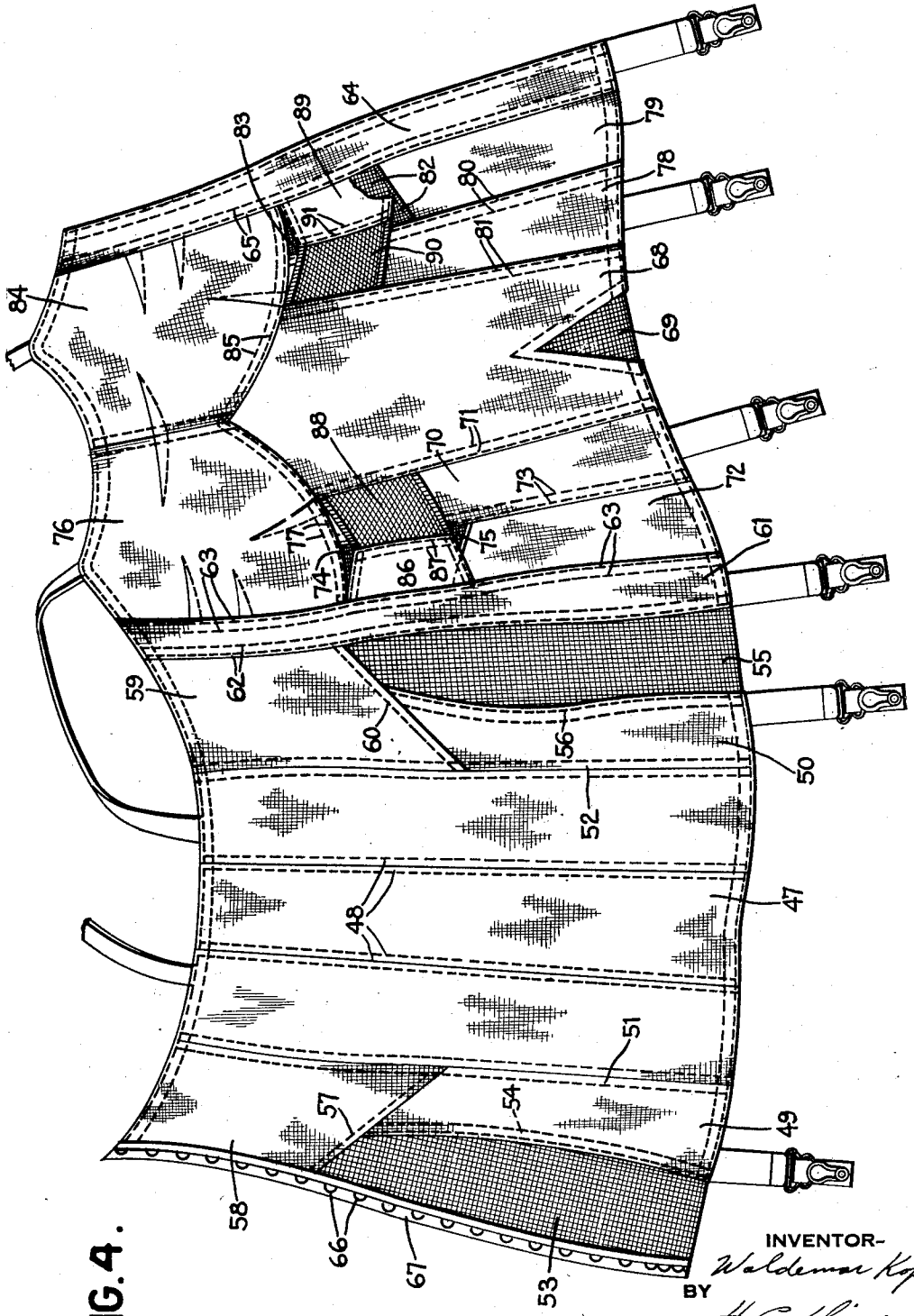


FIG. 4.

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Patented Feb. 28, 1933 1,899,761

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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GARMENT

Application filed October 20, 1931. Serial No. 569,880.

This invention relates to garments of the corset type and particularly to combination garments including a girdle and a brassière although it may be applied to simply a girdle.

A primary purpose of the invention is to provide an improved construction for the control of the waist line of a person wearing the garment. The arrangement is such that proper confinement and definition of the waist line will be afforded at all times but in such a way that this line will be permitted to yieldingly expand to a desired degree as the wearer of the garment assumes a sitting posture. It will be appreciated that as a person sits down there is a tendency to increase somewhat the waist line dimension. When no special provision is made to take care of this expansion considerable discomfiture is occasioned since the flesh which normally seeks to place itself at the wast line is necessarily prevented from doing so and is forced to other portions of the body. On the other hand a certain degree of confinement at the waist-line is desirable under all conditions, particularly in view of the present trend of the styles toward positive definition of the waist-line. According to the present invention a desirable confinement is brought about at all times without unduly restricting expansion under conditions which make it necessary.

A better appreciation of the invention may be gained by reference to the general development of combination garments. When these garments were first devised there was no attempt made to confine the body at the waist line. The styles decreed that the waist line should not be defined and accordingly the garment was formed with substantially straight sides. As a result the waist line dimension, during this period, had a general tendency to increase somewhat. This has made more difficult now the problem of properly confining the waist line to conform with the new styles. At the same time a new problem has been presented in the way of properly allowing for expansion of the flesh at the waist as the wearer of the new styles sits down. The present invention affords a solution for this problem in such a way that expansion is permitted without causing an objectionable bunching of the material of the girdle at the waist when the wearer is standing.

With these and other features and advantages of the invention in view an illustrative form of the same will now be described by reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of the upper portion of a combination garment embodying the features of the invention.

Figure 2 is a view of the inner side of the upper front portion of the garment.

Figure 3 is a detail sectional view along the line 3—3 of Figure 1, and

Figure 4 is an outer face view of a slightly modified form of garment spread out.

Referring now to Figures 1 to 3 of the drawings there is disclosed a combination garment the girdle portion of which may be of any usual construction involving inelastic portions, largely at the front and back, and elastic sections at the sides. The front may, for example, comprise a central section 10 and two lower side sections 11 and 12, all of inelastic material and all extending downwardly to the lower edge of the garment which may be of the usual length. An inelastic insert 13 extending to the top contour 14 of the girdle may be connected to the section 10 by means of stitching 15 and to the section 11 by stitching 16. Its left edge (Figure 1) may be secured to an elastic section 17 by means of a line of stitching 18. Along its lower edge the section 17 may be stitched, as at 19 to the inelastic portion 11 while along its right edge (Figure 2) it may be joined by stitching 20 to an inelastic section 21 at the side of the garment. This arrangement permits full elasticity adjacent the top of the section 17 above the waist-line and a reasonable yield directly at the waist line but allows substantially no yield along the lower edge where it is stitched to the portion 11. A similar arrangement is provided at the opposite side of the front section. Thus an inelastic section 22 inserted between the sections 10 and 12 is connected to the central section by stitching 23 and to section 12 by stitching 24.

Stitching 25 may serve to join the section 22 to an elastic section 26 which along its opposite edge is secured by stitching 27 to a strip 28 that may carry the hooks for fastening the garment at the side of the body. Along its lower edge the section 26 may be attached by stitching 29, which is a continuation of stitching 24, to the section 12.

Superposed over the section 17 is an inelastic wing member 30 which is secured by stitching 31 to the section 21 and by the stitching 19 to the section 11. The other two edges of the wing member are free of the material beneath them but the right edge (Figure 1) is connected by stitching 32 to an elastic member 33. The latter is free along its upper and lower edges but is joined by stitching 34 at its opposite end to the central section 10. It will be noted that the two elastic sections 17 and 33 have one of their edges along substantially a common line, adjacent stitching 18 and 32. From this line the section 17 is directed outwardly toward the side of the garment and angled upwardly slightly to provide an uplift effect while section 33 is directed toward the center of the garment in a slightly upward direction, thus producing an upward pull along the line 32 and a downward pull along the line 34. Substantially the same construction is provided at the opposite side of the front section. An inelastic wing member 35 superposed over the elastic section 26 is joined along two edges by stitching 36 and 37 to the strip 28 and section 12, respectively. Member 35 is free along its upper edge but is joined by stitching 38 along its left edge (Figure 1) to an elastic member 39 which is joined at its opposite end by stitching 40 to the central section 10. Member 39 is free along its upper and lower edges. The two elastic elements 26 and 39 are directed upwardly in opposite directions from the substantially common lines 25 and 38. The result of this construction is to provide a relatively free yielding structure at and above the waist line and below the bust, while a relatively unyielding structure is formed below the waist line so that proper confinement of the waist without undue pressure and restraint is provided for all positions assumed by the wearer.

On the inner face of the garment there may be provided a pad 41 which may extend over the diaphragm and adjacent portions of the body of the wearer. This pad may be stitched along its upper edge, as at 42, to the top of the girdle and at its side edges may be held by the stitching 18 and 25. At intermediate points, tapes 43 and stitching 15 and 23 may serve to secure the pad to inelastic portions of the garment. Stays 44 may also be provided if desired, within the central portion of the pad. At its lower edge the central portion 45 is preferably left free while the side portions are included in the stitching 16 and 24. A brassière 46 of any suitable form may be attached to the top of the girdle, being stitched to the sections 10, 13, 17, 22, and 26 but not to the members 30, 33, 35, and 39. The attachment of the brassière to the upper edges of the elastic members 17 and 26 will not seriously interfere with the stretching of these members since the material of the brassière will permit expansion. A series of gathers may be provided in the edges of the brassière attached to the elastic members, if desired, to allow complete elasticity.

Referring now to Figure 4 there is illustrated a somewhat modified form of garment embodying the features of the invention. In this instance the garment may similarly comprise a girdle formed of elastic and inelastic sections joined together. The back member 47 may, for example, comprise a strip of inelastic material extending from the upper to the lower edge of the garment and provided with suitable stitching 48 to form pockets for stays. On opposite sides of the back member there may be provided inelastic sections 49 and 50 forming a part of the lower portions of the side members. These may be secured to the back member by lines of stitching 51 and 52 or they may constitute an integral part of the material which forms the back. An elastic section 53 connected by stitching 54 to the section 49 may complete the lower portion of one side member while a similar elastic section 55 stitched along a line 56 to the section 52 may complete the lower portion of the other side member. Above the sections 49 and 53 and secured thereto by stitching 57 may be formed an inelastic section 58 which may be an integral extension of the back member or may be a separate piece secured thereto. A similar piece or extension 59 at the opposite side of the back member, secured by stitching 60 to sections 50 and 55, may complete this side member.

An inelastic strip 61 may be provided to join the front member with the adjacent side member, this strip being attached to the sections 55 and 59 by means of stitching 62 and to the front member by stitching 63. At the opposite side of the front member there is provided a similar strip 64 attached by stitching 65 to the front member and carrying fastening devices such as hooks, not shown, adapted to be engaged with eyes 66 or similar devices carried by a strip 67 attached to the sections 53 and 58.

The front member of the garment may be of substantially the same form as that of the garment shown in Figures 1 to 3 but it may advantageously differ in certain particulars. It may conveniently comprise an inelastic central section 68 having an elastic insert 69 of triangular form. An inelastic section 70 may be attached to the section 68 by stitching 71 and to a further inelastic section 72

by stitching 73. The section 72 does not extend the full length of the section 70 but is provided above with an elastic section 74 secured to the upper portion of section 70 by the stitching 73 and to the upper edge of section 72 by stitching 75. The left hand edges of sections 72 and 74 are secured by the stitching 63 to the strip 61. A brassière section 76 may be suitably attached by stitching 77 to the sections 68 and 74 and also by stitching 63 to the strip 61, as shown. The same construction may be provided on the right side of the front member so as to include inelastic sections 78 and 79 joined by stitching 80 and secured to the central section and to the strip 64 by stitching 81 and 65, respectively. Above the section 79 and secured thereto by stitching 82 is an elastic section 83. This section is also secured to section 78 and strip 64 by stitching 80 and 65, respectively. A brassière section 84 is secured to the sections 68, 78 and 83 by stitching 85 and to the strip 64 by the stitching 65.

Now superimposed over the elastic section 74 is an inelastic wing member 86 which is attached to the garment by the stitching 63 but is, in this case, free along its upper and lower edges. Its right end has attached to it by stitching 87 an elastic section 88. This is also free along its upper and lower edges but is connected with the central section by stitching 71. On the opposite side a similar wing member 89 and elastic section 90 are joined together by stitching 91 and are joined to the strip 64 and the central section 68, respectively, by the stitching 65 and 81. The member 89 and section 90 are free along their upper and lower edges. As shown the elastic sections 88 and 90 are directed slightly downwardly away from the central section while the sections 74 and 83 are directed downwardly toward the central section from the strips 62 and 64. In this way the tension on the various parts is applied in the desired direction. The net result of this construction is substantially the same as for the first form. A positive definition of the waistline is obtained at all times without the objectionable bunching of the material when the person wearing the garment is standing. At the same time a relatively easy expansion at the waist line is provided for so that the additional flesh which is thrown to this point upon sitting down is readily accommodated. Expansion of the garment below the waist line is substantially prevented by the stitching of the elastic sections 74 and 83 along the edges 75 and 82. A similar result may be produced above the waist line, if desired, by including inelastic tapes or bands in the seams 77 and 85 by which the sections 74 and 83 are joined to the brassière. This will tend to confine the flesh at the waist line and provide for expansion only at that point.

It will be understood that various features of the garment disclosed in Figures 1 to 3 may be applied to the modified garment of Figure 4 and vice versa, or features of one garment may be substituted for corresponding features of the other.

While several illustrative forms of the invention have been disclosed in considerable detail, it is to be understood that many other variations in the form and construction of the garment, to which the features of the present invention are applied, may be made without departing from the general spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the claims.

I claim:

1. A garment of the class described comprising a girdle, a pair of elastic bands in the front portion of said girdle adjacent the top, said bands being stitched to said girdle along their ends and their lower edges but being free of said girdle along their upper edges to permit the upper edge of the girdle to yield, an inelastic wing member superposed over each of said bands, and an elastic member attached to each of said wing members and to the front portion of said girdle, each of said bands and a related elastic member extending upwardly at an angle from a common vertical line at the front of the garment.

2. A garment of the class described comprising a girdle, a pair of elastic bands in the front portion of said girdle adjacent the top, said bands being stitched to said girdle along their ends and their lower edges but being free of said girdle along their upper edges to permit the upper edge of the girdle to yield, an inelastic wing member superposed over each of said bands, and an elastic member attached to each of said wing members and to the front portion of said girdle, each of said bands and a related elastic member extending upwardly at an angle from a common vertical line at the front of the garment, said elastic members being of less depth than said bands.

3. In a garment of the class described a girdle having connected front, side and back members, a brassière connected along its lower edge to said girdle, the front member of said girdle having elastic sections connected along their upper edges to said brassière, wing members attached to the edges of said front member and superposed over said elastic sections, and elastic members attached to the free ends of said wing members and to a portion of said front member.

4. In a garment of the class described a girdle having connected front, side and back members, a brassière connected along its lower edge to said girdle, the front member of said girdle having elastic sections connected along their upper edges to said brassière, said sections extending along the waist line and permitting expansion along said line,

wing members superposed over said elastic sections and attached to said front member adjacent its edges, and elastic members extending toward each other from said wing members and connected to said front member.

5. In a garment of the class described a girdle having connected front, side and back members, a brassière connected along its lower edge to said girdle, the front member of said girdle having elastic sections connected along their upper edges to said brassière, said sections extending along the waist line and permitting expansion along said line, wing members superposed over said elastic sections and attached to said front member adjacent its edges, and elastic members extending toward each other from said wing members and connected to said front member said elastic sections and elastic members being directed upwardly in opposite directions from substantially coincident lines.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification this 16th day of October, 1931.

WALDEMAR KOPS.