May 19, 1953 M. E. BRENT ET AL 2,638,594

GARMENT

Filed Aug. 29, 1949

Fig. 1.

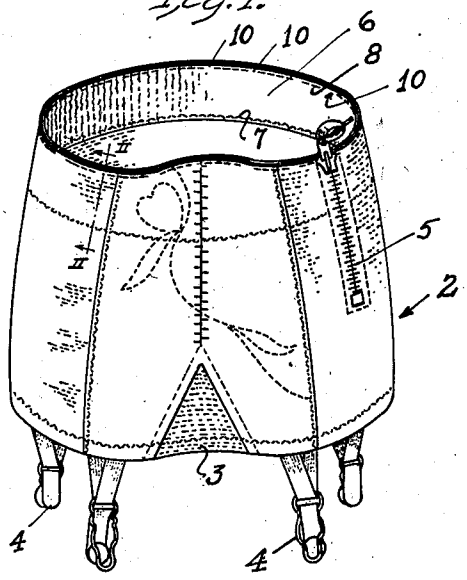
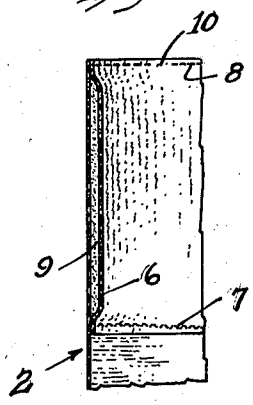


Fig. 2.



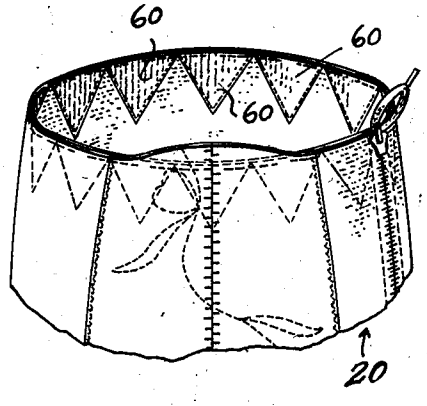


Fig. 3.

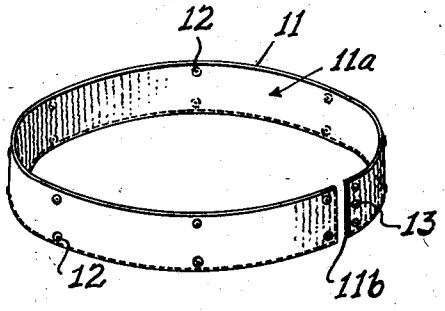


Fig. 4.

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GARMENT

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2 Claims. (Cl. 2—26)

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This invention relates to garments, particularly to snug-fitting under garments, such as girdles and corsets, and the invention consists in certain new and useful improvements in garment construction whereby greater comfort is enjoyed in the wearing of the garment.

The objects of the invention will be realized upon considering the advantages of improved garment described in the ensuing specification.

The invention will be understood upon reference to the accompanying drawings, showing in exemplary way the improvements of the invention as they have been embodied in a woman's girdle.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a view in perspective of the girdle;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view, showing to larger scale a portion of the girdle structure in vertical section, on the plane II—II of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view in perspective of the girdle, illustrating a modification in the improvements of the invention; and

Fig. 4 is a view in perspective of a unit which may, as desired, be attached to or removed from a girdle structure.

The construction or structural organization of the girdle herein illustrated will serve to disclose the nature of the invention, and will indicate the several types of garments in which the improvements of the invention may be employed within the contemplation of the appended claims.

Referring to the drawings the reference numeral 2 indicates a woman's girdle of conventional construction. It is essentially formed of a fabric, and is fashioned snugly to fit the hips and a portion of the torso of the wearer. The girdle structure may include one or more elastic inserts 3 to facilitate the movements of the legs of the wearer, and it may be provided in usual way with garters 4 to support the hose of the wearer, and may include a slide fastener 5 which facilitates the application and removal of the girdle.

In accordance with the invention the girdle structure is provided with a pocket that is adapted to contain a charge of powder. In the structure of Figs. 1 and 2 the pocket extends substantially continuously throughout the torso-encompassing portion or belt-line of the girdle. The pocket may be formed by sewing a band 6 of soft, flexible fabric to the girdle structure on two lines 7 and 8 of stitching. This torso-encompassing pocket is of very shallow depth or thickness, as may be understood by considering the distance between the band 6 and the body of

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the girdle 2 in Fig. 2, and as indicative of such depth the pocket may be said to be flat, or almost flush, with the fabric that forms the body of the girdle, whereby there is no interference with the adaptation of the girdle to fit snugly and tightly upon the portions of the anatomy of the wearer to be supported. In the slight or shallow space in the pocket a charge of powder 9, presently to be described, is distributed throughout the circumferential extent of the pocket.

The portion of the wall of the pocket formed by the band 6 is pervious to the contained powder 9, to the extent required to permit a limited or controlled exudation of the powder to the skin and body of the person wearing the girdle. More particularly, the band 6 may consist of a soft, flexible web of cloth, either a knitted or woven fabric of cotton, wool, or other suitable material, whose interstices are of such size as to permit the desired limited or slight exudation of powder from the pocket to the tightly supported body of the wearer, particularly to the anatomical portions of the torso of the wearer's body just above the hips.

The powder which is contained in the pocket may have a variety of compositions, and for purposes of example a powder of the following anaylsis has proved very satisfactory:

Refined borax powder	¼ by weight
Corn starch	⅓ by weight
Powdered talc	⅓ by weight
Deodorant powder	1/12 by weight

The deodorant powder may consist of any of the commercial deodorant powders now on the market. The mixture, thus compounded, provides what may be called a toilet powder. It bathes the confined body areas of the wearer; it is a desiccant that tends to absorb moisture and to keep the skin of the wearer dry; the powder is soothing to and prevents chafing of the skin of the wearer; it is cooling in hot weather; the powder provides for such movement between the garment and the skin of the wearer that the garment does not creep or become misplaced, or crumpled, or uncomfortable to the wearer; and above all it is in effect a lubricant that prevents the garment from sticking to the skin of the wearer and facilitates the application or adjustment of the tight garment on the human body and its removal therefrom.

The pocket may be charged and recharged with the toilet powder through openings afforded by interrupting the upper line of stitching 8 at distributed points 10. The tip of a funnel or of

a hollow tube may be inserted through the openings 10 and the desired quantity of toilet powder introduced to the pocket at distributed points throughout the circumferential or torso-encompassing extent of the pocket.

Alternately, a hollow pointed needle may be inserted through the body of the fabric, after the manner that a physician uses a hypodermic needle, and the powder may be blown (as by means of a syringe bulb) or may be otherwise forced through the body of the needle into the interior of the pocket at each and every point required to give the proper distribution of the charge of powder.

In Fig. 3 it will be seen that the improvements of the invention may be obtained by the provision of a circumferential series of pockets 60 sewn on the inner surface of the girdle 20, and each of these pockets may be charged with the toilet powder. Fig. 4 illustrates another modification: While in the structures above described the pockets are formed by sewing pervious webs of flexible material to the fabric body of the girdle, Fig. 4 serves to illustrate that the pocket may be independently formed as a flat tube 11 of fabric, pervious to the contained powder at least on its inner face 11*a*. This flat tube may be open at one end 11*b*, whereby the tube may be suspended in vertical position and the toilet powder introduced through said open end. The open end may then be closed, as by means of a snap fastener 13, or the like, and then the tube may be manipulated to obtain a uniform distribution of the contained powder.

The body of the tube is equipped with detachable fastener elements, snap fastener elements 12 in this case, arranged at spaced points along the upper and lower edges of the tube, and the girdle it will be understood may be equipped with the counterparts of the fastener elements 12, so that the pocket or hollow band with its toilet powder may be secured to the girdle and removed as desired. This feature is valuable to the extent that the powder-containing band or pocket may be removed when the girdle is to be washed. Furthermore, it is possible to use one powder band or pocket for two or more girdles.

The modifications of Figs. 3 and 4 are illustrative of the many modifications and variants of the invention that lie within the definitions of the appended claims.

We claim:

1. A girdle having means incorporated in its structure for facilitating the application and adjustment of the girdle in snug contact with a human body and for facilitating its removal from such body, said girdle comprising a flexible body having a torso-encompassing portion and a portion extending downwardly therefrom snugly to fit the hips of the wearer, and a flat pocket comprising a web of pervious material secured to the inner face of said torso-encompassing portion above the said portion extending downwardly therefrom, said pocket providing between said web and the body of said torso-encompassing portion of the girdle a retainer for a thin distribution of a talc-like toilet powder that is adapted to exude through said web upon the skin of the wearer for facilitating the application, adjustment and removal of the girdle.

2. The structure of claim 1, in which the pocket of said means is detachable from said torso-encompassing portion of the girdle, and means for detachably securing the pocket to the last-mentioned portion of the girdle.

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