This invention relates broadly to a new brassière construction.

One of the objects of this invention is the provision of a brassière which is adapted to support the bust in a natural position, contrary to the old idea of brassières made to flatten down the bust.

A further object of this invention is the provision of a brassière formed with pockets attached to the back bands without shirring.

A further object of this invention is the provision of a novel brassière construction which includes an elastic insert serving two purposes, first, the joining of the two pockets together so as to make it mold between the breasts and mark the division, and second to lessen the strain of the brassière, which is tight fitted.

A still further object of this invention is the construction of a brassière having pockets therein, constructed of irregular shaped pieces to provide an arrangement without shirring.

A still further object of this invention is the arrangement of seams placed in such a position as to eliminate any strain or pressure on the bust, and a still further purpose is to have the elastic insert covered with silk or net shirring for beautifying purposes, which is very essential in women's wearing apparel.

A further object of this invention is the provision of a brassière formed with pockets attached to a band extended below and inside above the lower parts of the pockets to prevent the bust from slipping out.

These and many other objects are secured by the brassière construction disclosed herein.

This invention resides substantially in the combination, construction, arrangement and relative location of parts, all as will appear more fully hereinafter.

Referring to the drawings, in which the same reference numerals will be used throughout the several views to indicate the same or similar parts:

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a brassière employing the novel principles of my construction.

Figure 2 represents a cross-sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 3 represents a cross-sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 5 looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 4 represents an enlarged cross-sectional view taken on the same line as Figure 3.

Figure 5 is an enlarged detailed side elevational view of the elastic insert.

Figures 6 and 7 represent a portion of the elements which form the back band.

Figures 7 and 10 represent a portion of the piece which forms the upper portion of the pockets and Figures 8 and 11 represent the portion which forms the bottom portion of the pockets.

Figure 12 shows a rear elevational view of a modified form with a band forming with the pockets a receptacle for the breasts.

Figure 13 is an enlarged front elevational view of one of the pockets.

Figure 14 is a vertical cross-sectional view taken on line 14—14 of Fig. 12, looking in the direction of the arrows.

It has been found in actual experience with former constructions of brassières that there is a tendency for the brassière to cause irritation of the wearer's skin due to certain features of construction.

For instance, it has been found that the seams used in uniting the several elements of the brassière, being raised, cause this trouble, as well as the shirring used in joining the several parts together. Especially is this true of the shirring formed where the pockets are united to the elastic insert. The improved construction disclosed herein eliminates these difficulties.

Referring to the drawings, I have shown at 1, the two pieces 1, which form together the back band for supporting the pocket section on the body of the wearer. The pocket comprises the two pieces 2 and 3. The shape of the pieces 1, 2 and 3 are clearly shown in Figures 6 to 11. The two pieces 2 are provided with a V-shaped notch indicated by the reference numeral A and the two edges of the notch are drawn together and united to form the substantially vertical seam shown in Figure 1, and form the upper portion of the pockets. Since the drawing together of these edges will cause the element 2 to bulge and become convex, it is evident that this construction is readily adapted to form a pocket. The lace or net lining 4 is shown, which in the completed article will form a
complete cover for the inside of the brassiere. An elastic insert 6 is shown secured to the inner ends of the pockets and pieces of tape 7 are used to cover these seams as is clearly shown in Figure 3. A net covering 5 is also provided for the elastic insert 6. The back band pieces 1 are attached to the pockets by means of seams and tape covering 7; and this connection, as well as the connection of the pockets to the elastic insert is formed without any shirring. The free ends of the back band are covered with the tape pieces 8 and applied with the usual hook and eye construction 9. Suitable straps 10 are provided to support the brassiere on the shoulders of the wearer. As is shown in Figure 2, the edges of the pieces 3 and 4 are bent back on themselves as shown at 11 and 12 and joined together to form a strong resistant bound edge. As is clearly shown in Figure 1, the portion 3 fits into the flat V-shaped portion formed by the elements 2, when they are shaped as above described, and is joined to these edges to form the seams 13. It is at once evident that by this construction a neat pocket arrangement is formed.

It may be pointed out then that by this construction a brassiere is formed with relatively few seams which are all covered by a lace or net lining and pieces of tape, so that the seams are not allowed direct contact with the skin. It will be evident that by this construction the resulting product is neat, and comprises relatively few parts. I consider the particular pattern shapes devised by me to form the pocket construction one of the essential features of this invention, since I provide a method of constructing pockets and attaching them to the back band piece of the elastic insert without shirring. The lace covering can be omitted if desired.

In the form of brassieres shown in Figures 12, 13 and 14, the back pieces 1 and the fastening means 8 are used. An elastic insert 30 is also shown in the back bands. The pockets formed of the pieces 2 and 3 are shown attached to the upper portions of the back band, which are wide in this construction, and are joined by the elastic insert 6 at 40. A band comprising the parts 31, 32 and 33 is united together and to the back bands by taped seams 34. The bottom edges of the pockets are united with the composite band by the seams 35, and a lace band 41 decorates and strengthens the upper free edge. All the edges are strengthened by being bent back on themselves at 35, and tacked down. A receptacle for the breasts is formed between the pocket forming portions and the portions of the composite band between the seams 34 and 35. Shoulder straps 36 are provided with a series of button holes 37, adapted to form with the buttons 38 adjustable supports for the brassiere.

I am, of course, aware that many changes in the detail of construction and relative arrangement of parts will readily suggest themselves to those skilled in the art, and I do not, therefore, desire to be limited to the exact details disclosed by the way of illustration, but rather to the spirit and scope of my invention as I define it in the appended claim.

What I seek to secure by United States Letters Patent is:

In a brassiere construction as described the combination of two sets of two irregular shaped members secured together along three seams emanating from a single point to form breast receiving pockets, having an elastic connection between them, a back band secured to each pocket and having means on the free ends of said back bands for detachably securing the brassiere around the body of the wearer, and a flexible and distortable lining for the brassiere for protecting the wearer's body from said seams.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand on this 6th day of October, A. D., 1926.

WILLIAM ROSENTHAL.