Oct. 11, 1949. A. SCHACHT 2,484,467

ADJUSTABLE HALTER

Filed May 15, 1946

Fig. 1

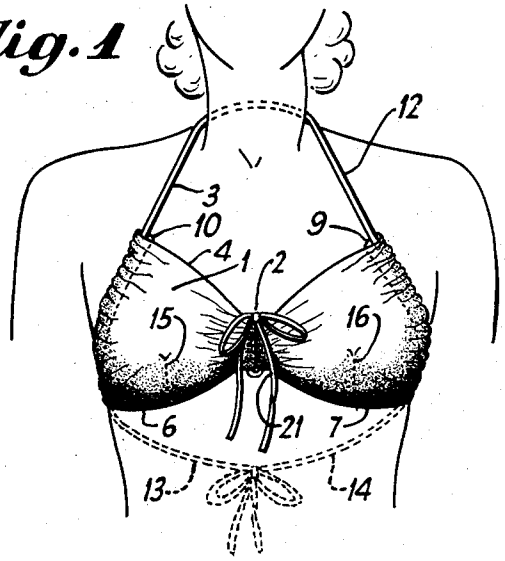
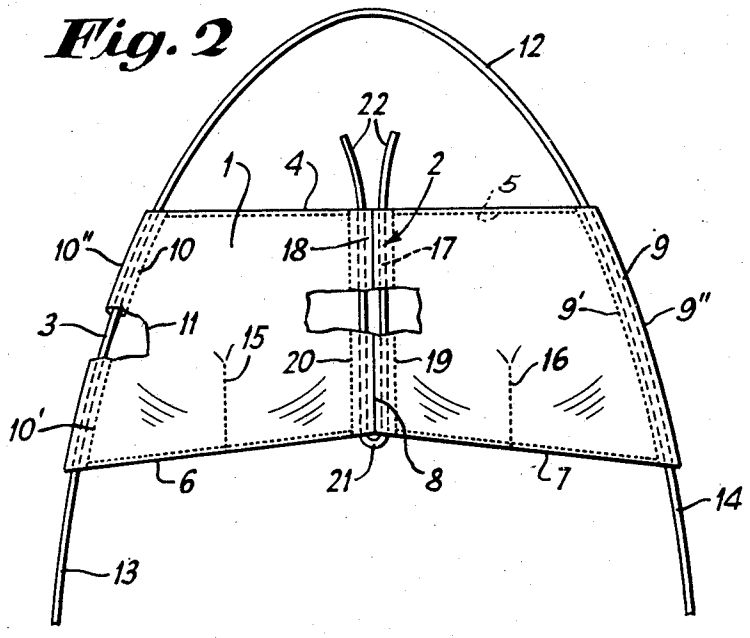



Fig. 2




INVENTOR
ALEEN SCHACHT

BY
Abraham S. Greenberg
ATTORNEY

Patented Oct. 11, 1949

2,484,467

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,484,467

## ADJUSTABLE HALTER

Aleen Schacht, New York, N. Y.

Application May 15, 1946, Serial No. 669,947

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—42)

1

My present invention relates in general to a type of feminine garment known as a halter, and more particularly the invention relates to a novel and highly useful improvement in an upper garment which can be used as a separate halter, sports brassière, or part of a play suit, bathing suit, sun suit or dress.

An important object of my present invention is to provide a garment of the halter and/or brassière type which has an adjustable neck strap length while providing one continuous strap for neck and back.

Another important feature of my invention is to provide an adjustable halter which has its depth and width of bust cup adjustable by manipulation of a string and tube construction on each side of the halter, there being employed a center tie effect in addition.

Another important object of this invention is to provide a halter which is adapted to provide a substantially perfect fit to any woman's bust, because every fitting problem has its adjustment, i. e., length, width, chest exposure and the like.

Another object of my invention is to provide a halter and/or brassière having opposed sides so constructed and arranged that by lowering the top edge, or fronts, along side straps sun tan exposure or style-line is secured, while by raising or lowering the lower edge along the side straps all types and sizes of busts can be fitted.

Still other objects of my invention are to improve the simplicity and cost of halter manufacture, and more especially to provide a single size garment adapted to fit a wide range of sizes.

With the above and other objects in view, which will more readily appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, illustrated and claimed.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 shows my improved and novel halter when worn, the wearer being viewed frontally; and

Fig. 2 is a developed or flat view of my improved halter.

Referring now to the drawing, wherein like reference numerals in the two figures indicate corresponding elements of the two figures, in Fig. 1 I have depicted the well-fitted and snug appearance of my improved upper garment of the halter and/or brassière type when worn by a woman. It will at once be observed that the device consists of two main parts. These are a bust cover section or sheet 1 which is generally

2

divided by the longitudinal center gather means 2 into a pair of bust support sections, and a single strap or tie 3. Considering Fig. 2 more specifically, the entire garment is preferably made of any fabric suitable for use in a halter. It is emphasized that the garment shown in Fig. 1 may be used as a separate halter or sports brassière, or as part of a play suit, bathing suit, sun suit or dress when combined with shorts, slacks or skirt. The fabric of the section 1 may be of single or double thickness, plain or designed. The strap 3 may be same material as section 1 or it may be cording. The material out of which the section 1 may be made can include knitted or woven fabric.

By way of specific example, let it be assumed that the section 1 and strap 3 are made of cotton fabric, and that they are each of double thickness, although I do not in any way restrict myself to such construction. The sheet 1 is cut so as to have a straight or linear horizontal upper edge 4 when the halter is in developed position as shown in Fig. 2. The dotted line 5 indicates the stitching to form edge 4, when a double thickness is used. Where a single thickness of material is used, there would of course be no stitching. The lower horizontal edge of the halter section 1 consists of a pair of downwardly divergent stitched edges 6 and 7. The edges 6 and 7 form a very wide angle arrowhead. The angle is not critical, nor am I restricted to linear edges at 6 and 7 for I may provide curvature in either concave or convex manner. The edges 6 and 7 intersect at the vertical median stitch line 8.

The opposite vertical edges of the sheet or section 1 actually are provided with curvature, as shown in Fig. 2, so as to produce the effect shown in Fig. 1. The side edges are constructed in the form of tubes 9 and 10. These tubes are readily formed by stitching along lines 9' and 10' respectively to provide tubes of uniform predetermined width. As shown in Fig. 2 by the section torn or cut away at 11, the use of a double thickness of material lends itself to forming tube 10 by merely stitching along line 10', while at the opposite side the line 9' would be stitched. Of course, the extreme edges of the sides would be sewn together along the edges to form outer edges 9'' and 10''. If a single thickness of material is used, then it is only necessary to fold over the side edges and stitch along lines 9' and 10'.

Regardless of how the opposed tubes 9 and 10 are produced, they will have a gradual inward curvature toward the upper horizontal edge 4.

It will be seen from both Figs. 1 and 2 that the tubes conform to the flared angle of the strap 3 when being worn. The tubes 9 and 10 function to slide along the opposite sections of the single continuous strap, string or cord 3. The latter has an upper neck or support section 12 and a pair of tie sections 13 and 14. The tie sections 13 and 14 are tied together, as shown in Fig. 1, around the back of the wearer, the ends forming a knot. The neck section 12 is worn as indicated in Fig. 1.

It will be understood that the strap 3 will be sufficiently narrower than tubes 9 and 10 to permit ready adjustment of the sides of section 1 along the opposed strap sections located within the tubes. It will now be noted that the neck strap section 12 is easily adjusted by moving the section 1 and strap 3 relative to each other. Another feature is the fact that the strap ends 13 and 14 are tied across the back thereby producing good fit and comfort. The depth and width of "bust cup" is adjustable by manipulation of the tubes 9 and 10 along the respective cords. Further, the upper edge 4 is easily adjustable to provide chest exposure for sun tan or style-line, while the lower edges 6 and 7 are readily raised to provide increased lift or support for the bust.

I provide vertical gore lines 15 and 16, as shown in Fig. 2, to provide a degree of "cup" effect for the bust. This is well known to those skilled in the art of constructing brassières. The gore lines 15, 16 need not be used, but are preferable to give a good fit as indicated in Fig. 1. Preferably, although not necessarily, I provide the vertical adjacent median tubes 17 and 18. These are provided by vertical stitch lines 19 and 20 equally spaced from vertical stitch line 8. The center strap or string 21 is passed through the tubes 17 and 18, the free ends 22 being exposed above edge 4. The effect of gathering the center material at the tubes 17 and 18 is shown in Fig. 1. The free ends 22 are tied together, and knotted.

It will now be seen that the center adjustment by means of tubes 17, 18 slidable along cord 21 contributes to the adjustment of the side tubes 9 and 10 in providing depth and width of "bust cup." The center adjustment permits the effect shown in Fig. 1 to be secured. If desired, the center adjustment can be simplified by securing separate tie cords to the median points of upper edge 4 and lower edge 6, 7. It should, also, be noted that the strap 3 may be inverted in its position. That is, the free ends 13 and 14 can be located above the upper ends of tubes 9 and 10, while the section 12 could pass around the back of the wearer. In other words, the halter could be worn in reversed fashion by inverting the string 3.

The manner of using the garment should be obvious from the above description. The halter will fit many diverse sizes of busts. The tubes 9 and 10 by suitable adjustment along strap 3 will provide perfect shaping of the sides. Every fitting problem has been taken care of. Length, width, depth, circumference and bust lift each has an adjustment. It should be particularly observed that in Fig. 1 lowering the fronts along strap 3, as by adjusting edge 4 downwards, provides ample sun tan exposure or style-line. By raising or lowering the lower edges 6 and 7 along the straps, it is possible to fit all types and sizes of busts. In other words, shirring takes care of depth, while the back tie takes care of circumference adjustment. In general, I have provided a garment of the halter type which can be applied or tied in operative position to fit tighter or loosely as desired, while effectively covering and supporting the bust.



What I claim is:

A halter comprising a wide section of material provided with a linear upper horizontal edge, a wider lower horizontal edge and vertical side edges which are tapered towards the vertical center line of the section, said vertical side edges being provided with respective tubes along the entire lengths thereof, said tubes each having open upper and lower ends, a single cord passed through each of said tubes with its free ends extending from the open lower ends of the tubes whereby the free ends can be tied around the wearer's back at the waist, said cord extending beyond the upper horizontal edge to provide a bight, the bight of the cord extending sufficiently beyond the upper edge to pass around the wearer's neck, said vertical edges being freely slidable along the respective sections of the cord encased in the respective side tubes thereby to permit gathering of the material to shape the said wide section to the bust, and central adjustment means located at said vertical center line for gathering the center material thereby to augment the gathering effect of said vertical edges.

ALEEN SCHACHT.


REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

| Number | Name | Date |
|---|---|---|
| 1,718,033 | Cunningham | June 18, 1929 |
| 2,075,387 | Daniel | Mar. 30, 1937 |
| 2,118,406 | Klin | May 24, 1938 |

FOREIGN PATENTS

| Number | Country | Date |
|---|---|---|
| 204,642 | Great Britain | Oct. 4, 1923 |