Aug. 28, 1945. L. KAUNITZ 2,383,804

BRASSIERE

Filed Feb. 15, 1944

Fig. 1.

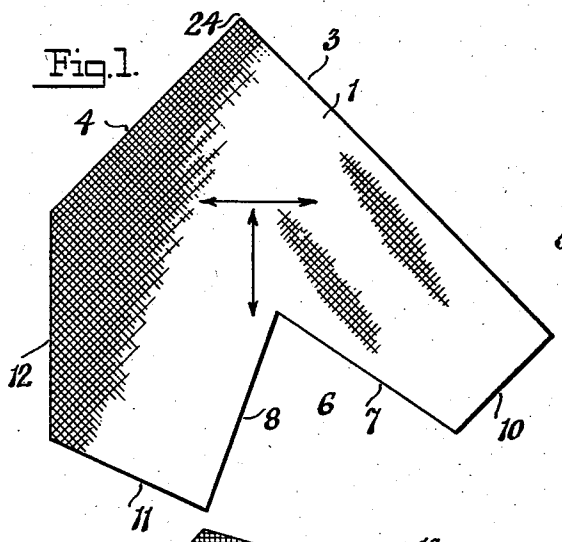


Fig. 2.

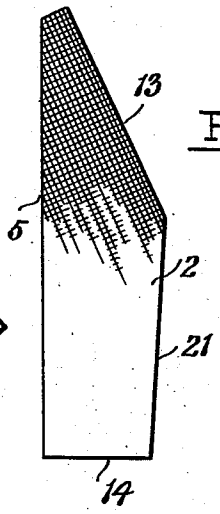


Fig. 3.

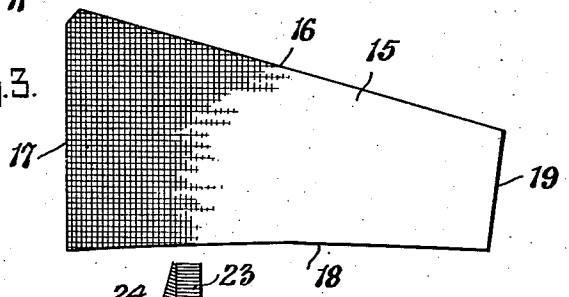


Fig. 4.

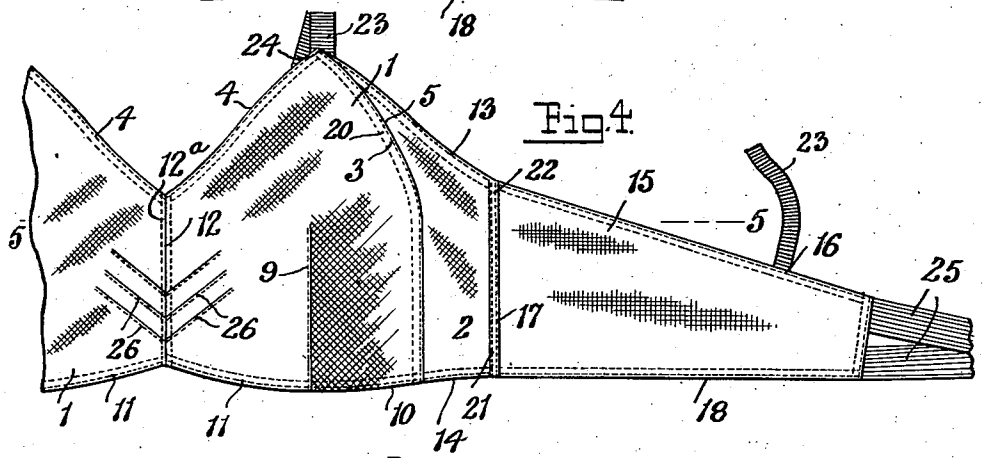
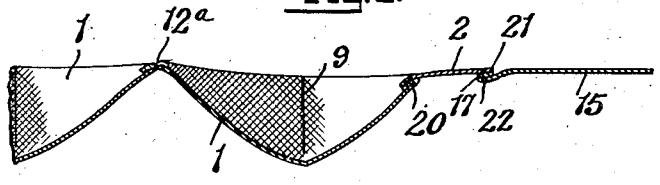


Fig. 5.



INVENTOR.
Leonore Kaunitz
BY Harry Ruzinsky
Attorney.

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2,383,804

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,383,804

BRASSIÈRE

Leonore Kaunitz, New York, N. Y.

Application February 15, 1944, Serial No. 522,438

3 Claims. (Cl. 2—42)

This invention relates to brassières and has for its object the provision of an article of this character by which smooth fit, exceptional comfort and satisfactory supporting action for the breasts is assured.

The invention contemplates the provision of a brassière provided with breast cups produced by suitably cutting and seaming a fabric in which the threads are angularly disposed, or in other words, the fabric is disposed "on the bias" with respect to the vertical and horizontal strains imposed upon it. It is appreciated that a fabric section arranged so that its threads are angular with respect to strains imposed upon it, will exhibit expansibility and conformability, and I have utilized this characteristic in the design of the improved brassière, whereby the breast cup will exhibit the tendency to shape itself to the contour of the breast confined within it, forming by its own conformatory characteristics, a smooth fit over the breast while effectively supporting the same.

A further feature of the invention resides in the provision of seaming above the breast cup, said seaming extending parallel to the threads of the fabric incorporated in the breast cup, and consequently being relatively inexpansible as contrasted to the expansibility of the breast cup itself. As a result, the seaming, being properly situated with respect to the operative area of the cup, restrains the breast from lateral spread, thus directing the breast into the cup wherein it is held in forward and upward projection and is conformed to the desired contour.

In the accompanying drawing, wherein an illustrative embodiment of the invention is disclosed, Fig. 1 is a face view of the fabric section from which one of the breast cups of the garment is formed; Fig. 2 is a face view of the intermediate panel; Fig. 3 is a face view of the band; Fig. 4 is a front view of a portion of the brassière, showing the improved construction, and Fig. 5 is a sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

The section of fabric 1 from which one of the breast pockets of the brassière is formed, is shown in Fig. 1, wherein it will be noted that the same is preferably made of a woven fabric so cut that its threads are disposed on the bias with respect to the vertical and horizontal lines of the garment. The intermediate panel 2 has its threads also on the bias.

The shape of the breast section is clearly shown in Fig. 1, and it will be therein noted that this section is provided with side edges 3 and 4 disposed at right angles to one another and meeting at the apex 24 which constitutes the point at which the shoulder strap is attached as seen in Fig. 4. It will be further noted that the disposition of these angular edges 3 and 4 is such that these edges extend parallel to the threads of the fabric so that any pull or strain exerted along these edges is imposed on the straight of the fabric and is thus resisted since these edges are inexpansible.

The lower portion of the fabric section 1 is notched as indicated at 6, and in the manufacture of the garment, the edges 7 and 8 of said notch are stitched together as at 9 to form the section into cupped shape. The edge 3 of the section 1 is seamed to the edge 5 of the panel 2, and since this seam unites the two straight edges 3 and 5 it is actually a straight-line seam from the tip or point 24 to the lower edge of the garment. However, when the seam 9 is formed, and the fabric section 1 is resultantly cupped, the seam 20 will appear curved as indicated in Fig. 4, although actually produced by the joinder of two perfectly straight edges 3 and 5. When the fabric sections 1 and 2 are thus joined, the edges 10, 11 and 14 of these two sections co-operate to form the lower edge of the front portion of the brassière, as seen in Fig. 4.

It will be observed that when the parts are joined in the manner described, the edges 3, 4 and 13 are disposed parallel to the threads of the fabric sections on which these edges are formed, and therefore the seam 20 as well as the edges 4 and 13 are relatively inexpansible. The fabric sections 1 and 2, on which these edges are located, are disposed on the bias, and thus these sections within the confines of the seams 20 and edges 4 and 13 are expansible and conformable to bust contour. Thus, while the area of the breast cup is expansible and conformable, as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 1, to enable the cup, formed as above described, to fully adapt itself to the contour of the breast with sufficient firmness to conform the breast to the desired shape, the marginal parts of the breast cup, particularly the edges 4, 13 and the seam 20, tend to prevent sidewise spread of the breast, and serve to effectively direct and confine it within the cup.

At 15 is shown the back panel having its end 19 stitched to the straps 25 and its forward edge 17 stitched as at 22 to the edge 21 of the panel 2. The top edge 16 of the panel 15 constitutes the top edge of the brassière, forming a continuation of the edge 13, and the lower edge 18 is a continuation of the lower edge 14 of the panel 2.

I have thus far described the construction of one-half of the brassière, the opposite half being similarly constructed, the two halves of the garment being joined by having the edges **12** of the two sections **1** stitched together as at **12***a*, these edges being also gathered or gored as at **26** to provide fullness in the breast cup.

With the arrangement disclosed, the breast cups are formed of bias material, enabling the cups to resiliently conform the breasts and firmly support them without the imposition of undue pressure. Thus, while the breasts are resiliently maintained, they are prevented from sidewise displacement or spread by the inelastic seaming **4**, **13** and **20**. It will be further observed that these inelastic elements meet at a single point of joinder, namely at the apex **24** where the shoulder strap **23** is attached, and thus, while conformation of the breast within the area of the cup is had, sagging or drooping of these cups will not occur due to the inelasticity of the elements **2**, **13** and **20** which support the breast cups from the shoulder straps.

What I claim is:

1. In a brassière, a bust cup portion composed of two sections of fabric seamed together to provide a vertical seam having its upper end beginning at the central upper end of the bust cup and extending downwardly on a curved line around the side margin of the bust enclosed in the cup, said seam extending continuously from the upper edge of the brassière to its lower edge, said seam consisting of the joinder of two edges of the two fabric sections, which edges have one set of the threads of at least one of the fabric sections disposed parallel to them, whereby said seam is disposed on the "straight" of the fabric of at least one of the two sections of fabric united by it, said sections each having an upper edge extending from the upper end of the seam, said edges being also on the straight of the material of the sections.

2. In a brassière, a bust cup portion including a fabric section composed of threads disposed on the bias to vertical, said section being gored upwardly to a center point on the center line of the pocket and the edges of the gore seamed together, a panel section having its threads disposed on the bias to vertical seamed to an edge of the bust cup fabric section, the seam which joins the two sections extending from a substantially center point on the bust cup portion at the top of the same to a point to one side of the center line of the bust cup at the lower edge of the garment, the edges of the two sections joined by said seam having one set of the threads of one of the sections extending parallel to the seam or "on the straight" of the goods in respect to the seam, the upper edges of the two fabric sections so joined extending divergently from the upper, centrally-located end of the seam, said upper edges being reinforced and being on the straight of the fabric of the sections.

3. In a brassière, a bust pocket composed of two united pieces of fabric having their threads on the bias with respect to the axis of the garment, the two pieces being joined by a vertical seam connecting together two edges of the pieces, said joined edges being parallel to one set of threads in at least one piece or "on the straight" of the fabric of that piece, the top edges of the two pieces so united being also on the straight of the fabric, the vertical seam beginning at the central upper point of the bust pocket and extending downwardly to one side of the central median line of the pocket and acting to restrain lateral spreading movement of the bust in the pocket.

LEONORE KAUNITZ.