March 4, 1930. B. McDANIEL 1,749,294

BRASSIÈRE

Filed Aug. 30, 1928

Fig. 1.

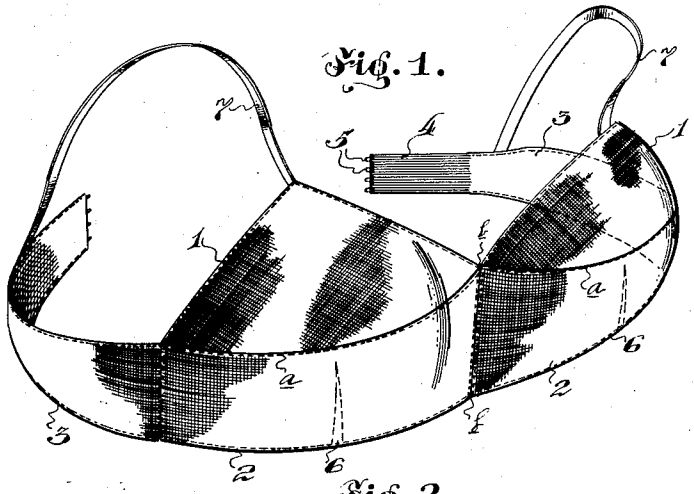


Fig. 2.

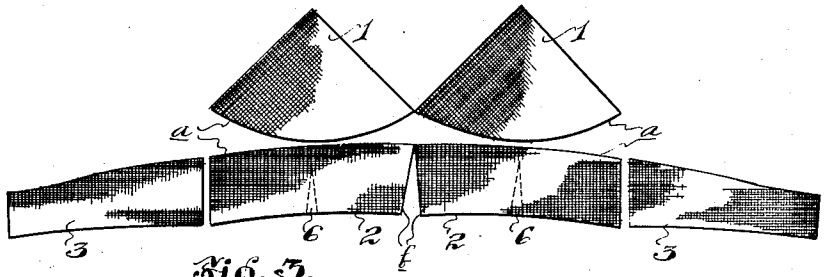


Fig. 3.

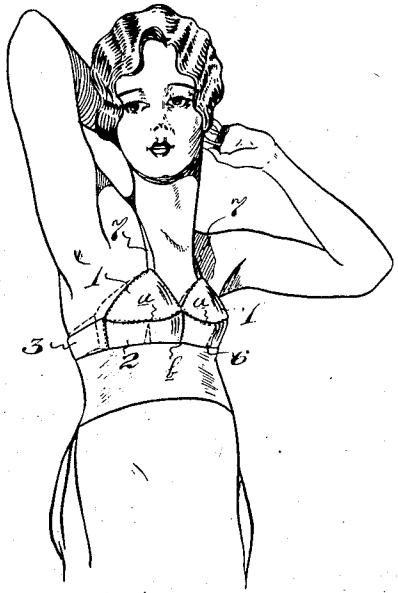
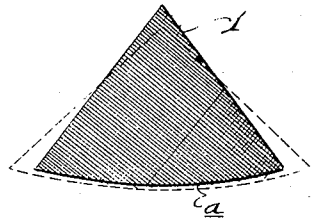


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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BRASSIÈRE

Application filed August 30, 1928. Serial No. 302,938.

This invention relates to wearing apparel, and especially to certain new and novel improvements in brassières and the principal object of the invention resides in the provision of a brassière especially designed for theatrical use, although its design and general construction does not prohibit its use for dress wear and other occasions.

An equally important object of the invention, by which it is rendered especially practicable for theatrical use resides in the flexibility of the garment, obtained by the peculiar cutting of the material before sewing the parts together, which confines the breasts in a natural position without binding and further eliminates the discomfiture of the wearer of a brassière which does not yield to the natural movements of the body, especially in dancing.

Still further and by reason of the peculiar construction of the brassière embodying the invention, a garment is provided which does not possess the annoying tendency of slipping up and being otherwise displaced when the wearer's arms are raised above her head or to other unusual positions.

With the foregoing objects as foremost, the invention has particular reference to the novel manner of cutting the parts in the manufacture of the improved garment and assembling the same, which will become manifest as the description proceeds, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings wherein:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a brassière constructed according to the present invention.

Figure 2 is a detail view of the principal parts of the garment arranged in their relative positions.

Figure 3 is a view of the invention, showing its practical use, and showing in dotted lines the flexed position thereof, and

Figure 4 is a further view of one of the principal parts of the pattern, also showing in dotted lines the elastic character of the material when cut against the weave.

In proceeding in more detail with the invention, it may be stated in differentiating that it is not intended to set a precedent in the broad idea of a brassière having breast receiving pockets suitable for theatrical and other uses, but it is the specific intent of the invention to provide a brassière whose parts are so arranged and sewed together as to hold breasts which have been broken by undue binding, in a more natural and comfortable position and to accomplish this without the discomfort and injury to the breasts by seams. Moreover, it is the intent and principal object of the invention, as aforesaid to allow for a certain amount of flexibility in the garment without using material specifically of elastic nature, since to do this would render the garment unshapely after washing and shorten its period of usefulness.

Accordingly the character 1 designates two triangular pieces of cloth, one side of which is rounded in the manner shown and for the purpose to be hereinafter described. It is important to note, especially in Figure 4, that the pieces 1 are cut on a bias with respect to their widths, and by reason of which, the pockets, comprised of these pieces 1 and the slightly curved pieces 2, are capable of limited but positive expansion with respect to the length of the garment when assembled. Dotted lines in Figures 3 and 4 illustrate such expansion, and in the former figure, the cause of such expansion is shown, that is, when the arms of the wearer are raised as illustrated, or moved to unusual positions. Under ordinary circumstances, unless provisions are made to allow for expansion of the garment, such movement of the arms would result in one of two things; either the brassière would slip up allowing the breasts to be released from the pockets or a binding action would result which would be both annoying and injurious to the wearer.

In Figure 2, the pieces 1 and 2 have relatively curved edges at *a*, which when sewed together, form a concave pocket to receive the breast, and the pockets are joined together by forming a seam at *b*.

Sewed to either side of the pockets thus formed is a strip 3 of the same kind of material of which the pockets are composed, but are cut with the weave and consequently no elasticity is present therein. However, to al-

low for the normal action of the back muscles without binding, a conventional strip of elastic 4 is sewed to one of the strips 3, to which is applied the desired number of eyes 5 corresponding to an equal number of well-known hooks attached to the opposing strip 3.

In order to reduce the lower edge of the garment to conform to the body of the wearer below the breasts, a dart 6 is made at the approximate center of the pieces 2 to complete the pockets formed by combining these and the triangular pieces 1.

Another important feature in the brassière resides in the reversible nature of the garment when desired, in view of the fact that no raw seams are exposed, which feature is also prominent in that only two pieces are required in forming the body of the garment, requiring only a single seam, and this seam, as apparent, due to the peculiar shape of the pieces 1 and 2, extends across below the center of the breasts and thereby prevents irritation.

The shoulder straps 7 are sewed to the strips 3, and their ends are connected to the points of the triangular pieces 1.

Obviously, from the foregoing, the improved garment affords not only a comfortable garment for maintaining natural position of the breasts without strain, but also, a garment which has lasting qualities due to the small number of pieces required in its construction and their peculiar shape and assembly.

I claim:

A brassière embodying a pair of substantially rectangular and similar lower members of uniform width having convex upper edges and concave lower edges and having their inner ends secured together, said upper and lower edges being struck on substantially the same arc and being of slight and regular curvature from end to end of the members, said inner ends diverging downwardly with respect to each other, a pair of substantially rectangular and similar end members having outwardly tapering upper and lower edges secured at their inner ends to the respective outer ends of the lower members and conforming to and forming continuations thereof, an elastic member secured to the outer end of one of said end members, means to connect said elastic member to the outer end of the other end member, and a pair of substantially similar and triangular members having their base portions substantially convex and of approximately the length of each of said pair of lower members, and having their sides of equal length, said convex lower edges of the triangular members being struck on arcs of materially less radii than the arcs on which the said curved edges of the lower members are struck and being each secured to the convex upper edge of the adjacent lower members to provide a substantially convex pocket, and shoulder straps secured to the apices of said triangular members and to said end members.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

BETTY McDANIEL.