

May 7, 1940.

H. MAYONNADE ET AL

2,199,442

FOUNDATION GARMENT

Filed June 25, 1938

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

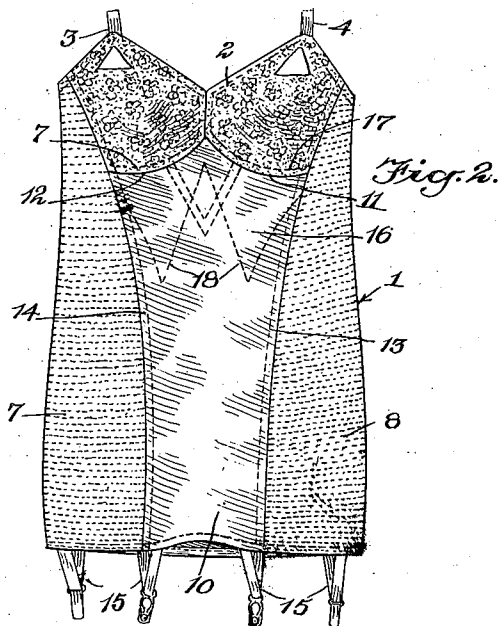
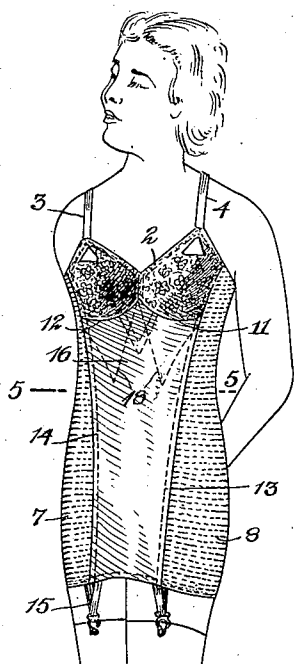


Fig. 3.

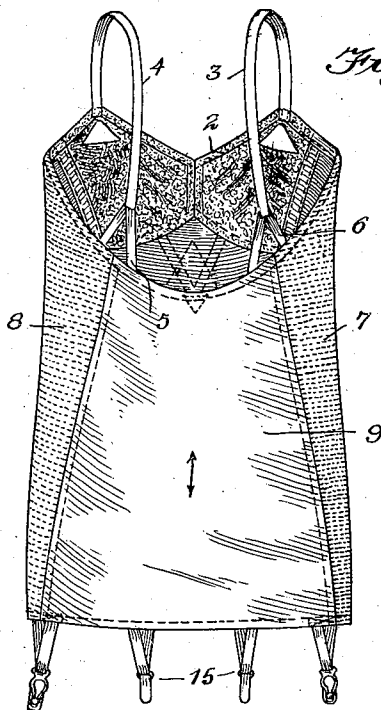
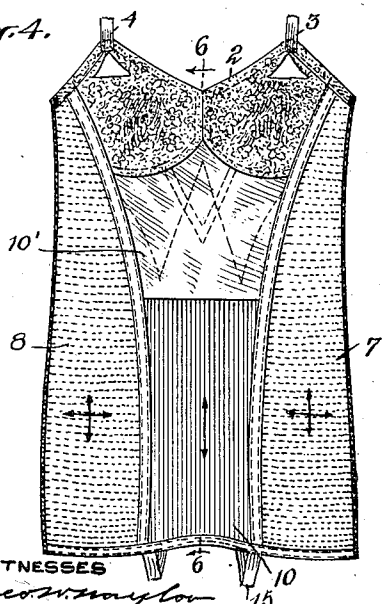


Fig. 4.



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 5.

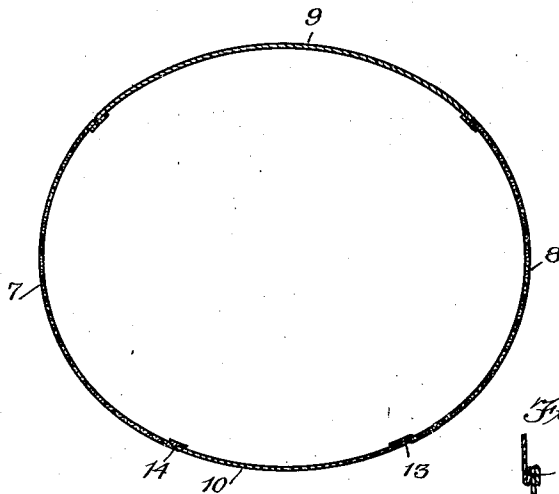


Fig. 6. Fig. 8.

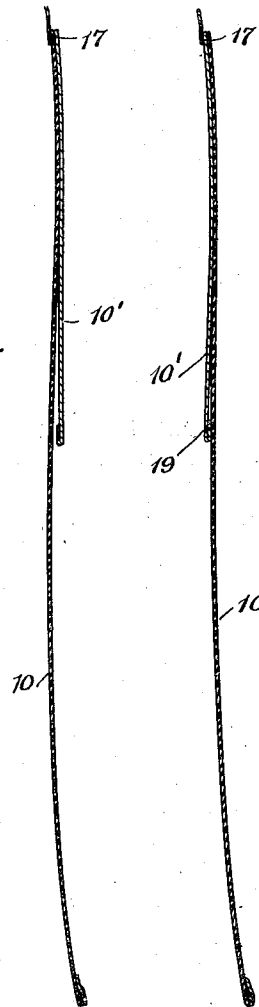


Fig. 9.

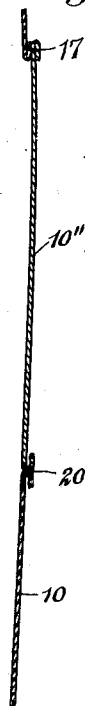
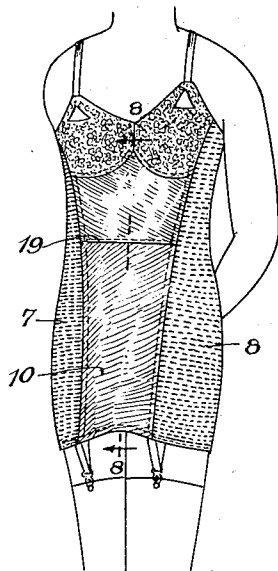


Fig. 7.



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2,199,442

FOUNDATION GARMENT

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Application June 25, 1938, Serial No. 215,901

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—37)

This invention relates to an improved foundation garment or corset structure, an object being to provide a garment of this character which is substantially elastic throughout with certain non-elastic zones to hold certain parts in proper functioning position.

Another object of the invention is to provide what may be termed an elastic corset with a brassière front at the top and a non-stretchable zone therebeneath preventing pulling down or distorting of the brassière structure when the garment is in use.

A further object, more specifically, is to provide an elastic corset with a front panel elastic vertically but not circumferentially, associated with means for presenting a non-elastic zone at the upper end whereby the front of the corset will not move downwardly when the corset is in use.

In the accompanying drawings—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a foundation garment disclosing an embodiment of the invention, the same being shown on a figure, and illustrating how the parts will look when in use;

Fig. 2 is a front view of the garment shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a rear view of the garment;

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view through the garment shown in Fig. 3, looking toward the front;

Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view through Fig. 1 approximately on the line 5—5, the same being on an enlarged scale;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary sectional view through Fig. 4 approximately on the line 6—6;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a modified form of the invention to that shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary sectional view through Fig. 7 approximately on the line 8—8;

Fig. 9 is a view similar to Fig. 8 but showing another modified form of the invention.

Referring to the accompanying drawings by numerals, 1 indicates the body of the corset and 2 the brassière structure which really consists of a pair of pockets. To the upper or highest point of the pockets is connected shoulder straps of any desired structure. These straps are connected to auxiliary straps 5 and 6 at the rear, said auxiliary straps being V-shaped so as to distribute the strain between the respective side panels 7 and 8 and the rear panel 9. The brassière structure 2 may be made from lace or other suitable substantially non-elastic material. The side panels 7 and 8 are made from material which may be woven or knit but which is stretchable in all directions. Material of this kind is sold on

the market under the name of "Power's fabric" and is strong, light and porous so that there is ample ventilation to the sides of the garment and yet ample strength provided for constricting or molding action. These panels extend from the top to the bottom of the garment and are comparatively narrow but fit over the sides and over most of the hip portions, as shown in Fig. 1, so as to present a molding and yielding structure to round out the figure.

At the rear there is provided the panel 9 which is stretchable longitudinally but not circumferentially. This panel flares from the top to the bottom and at the bottom extends entirely across the back and over part of the hips. At the front there is provided a front panel 10 preferably of the same material as the panel 9 and stretchable longitudinally of the garment but not circumferentially. The front panel is the reverse of the rear panel and is much narrower. The front panel flares from the bottom to the top and at the top is provided with arc-shaped edges 11 and 12 coacting with the shape of the lower edge of the brassière structure 2. Suitable seams connect the brassière structure to the top edges 11 and 12 of the front panel 10. Seams 13 and 14 act to connect the front panel 10 to the side panels 7 and 8 and also to the side portions of the brassière structure 2. The brassière structure 2 and the panel 10 form what may be termed the front section. Suitable hose supporters 15 are connected to the lower end of the garment in the usual manner and assist in holding the garment down as well as support the hose of the person wearing the garment. If the front panel were allowed to stretch for its full length the action thereof would pull on the brassière structure 2 and would put considerable pressure on the breasts of the person wearing the garment and tend to pull the front downward to an undesirable extent. To prevent this there is provided a zone 16 at the upper portion of the panel 10 which occupies about one-third of the panel and thereby prevents the upper third from stretching.

As illustrated in the preferred form there is provided a non-stretchable fabric auxiliary panel 10' which may be stitched to the panel 10 by lines of stitching 17 which connect the panel 10 with the brassière 2. Also the auxiliary panel 10' is preferably stitched in place by the lines of stitching 13 and 14. If desired, the lower end may be left free but the body of the auxiliary panel is firmly stitched to the panel 10 by a number of ornamental lines of stitching 18 which

extend through both panels and thereby prevent the stretching of the outer or front panel 10.

It will be understood that the panel 10 could be made with a satin or other desired finish.

- 5 This finish extends from the top to the bottom of the panel. The stitching 18 could be arranged in any desired order but preferably is formed to present a desired ornamental design so as not to interfere with the appearance of the front panel.
- 10 If desired, the panel 10' could be stitched at the lower end by lines of stitching 19 to the panel 10. This is illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8. When the lines of stitching 19 are used the ornamental stitching 18 is preferably omitted though it could be used if desired. By these stitchings or other
- 15 means the two panels are connected together so that the outer panel will present a desired pleasing appearance while the inner or auxiliary panel will prevent stretching and thereby form a non-stretchable zone at the front which is pressed
- 20 firmly against the body of the wearer immediately below the breasts by the elastic side panels 7 and 8. By reason of this construction there is provided a clamping band immediately below the
- 25 breasts which extends sometimes to the waistline and sometimes slightly below the waistline, which will not shift upwardly or downwardly as the front panel stretches and then moves back to its former position. When the person wearing the garment
- 30 bends the body forwardly the lower part of the panel 10 will be released and will move up slightly but when the person straightens up the hose supporters and the panels 7 and 8 will function to move or stretch the front panel 10 downwardly
- 35 again until the parts assume substantially the position shown in Fig. 7. This up-and-down movement of the front panel 10 by reason of its ability to stretch freely will not be communicated to the zone 16 because of the non-stretchable
- 40 action of this zone. The result of this action is that there will be no downward pull on the breast pockets.

From Figs. 2 and 4 it will be observed that the front or facing side edges of the side panels 7 and 8 are curved from the bottom to the top

45 presenting a decided flaring structure which is sufficiently far apart at the top to accommodate the brassière structure 2.

If desired the auxiliary panel 10', as shown in

50 Fig. 8, could be arranged exteriorly of the panel 10 though ordinarily it is arranged interiorly thereof. As illustrated in Fig. 9, the panel 10'' is the same shape and size as panel 10' and made of non-stretchable material but in this form of the invention panel 10 is cut off and the lower

edge of panel 10'' is secured to the upper end of panel 10 by suitable lines of stitching 20. The outside of the panel 10'' is preferably as near the same color and general appearance as the outer surface of the panel 10 though the joining at seam 20 is visible. With this form of non-elastic zone there is no need for seams similar to seam or stitching 18. In this form and in all the other forms of the invention there is provided a zone which is non-stretchable in any direction immediately below the brassière structure at the front of the garment. As the various panels are stitched to the side panels 7 and 8, the non-elastic panels are held in close contact with the body and under some slight tension or pressure whereby movement cannot be transmitted from the lower part of panel 10 to the brassière structure 2, whereby the desired effect of a practically entire elastic corset is presented but one which will not pull down on the breast pockets.

We claim:

A foundation garment provided with a body having a front section extending from the top to the bottom of the body, said front section comprising a front panel elastic longitudinally of the garment and flaring from the bottom to the top, a brassière structure secured to the upper end of the front panel, a non-elastic panel positioned interiorly of the front panel and extending from the top edge of the front panel downwardly to near the waistline of the garment and from one side of the front panel to the other, lines of stitching securing said non-elastic panel to the front panel at the top and side edges thereof for producing a non-elastic zone in said front panel at the top portion thereof, and an inverted V-shaped line of stitching connecting the non-elastic panel above the lower edge thereof to the front panel, with the apex of the V being located at a central point adjacent the upper end of the panel while the free ends of the legs of the V being disposed adjacent the lower end and sides of the non-elastic panel to provide a centrally disposed triangular portion of the non-elastic panel unconnected with the front panel so that where a downward pull is exerted on the elastic front panel the lines of force will be directed substantially towards the gradually receding legs of the V-shaped stitching and towards the connected side edges of the inelastic panel and thus reduce the pull on the brassière structure.

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