

Aug. 17, 1937.

H. DUBNER

2,089,950

CORSELET

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Fig. 1

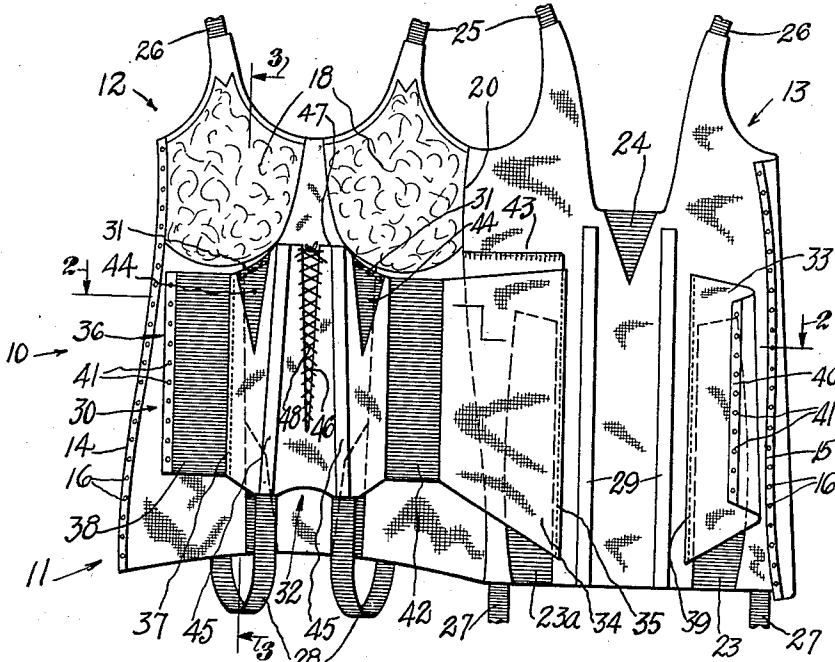


Fig. 3

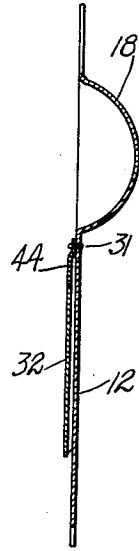


Fig. 2

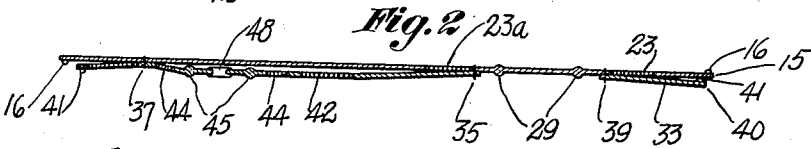


Fig. 4

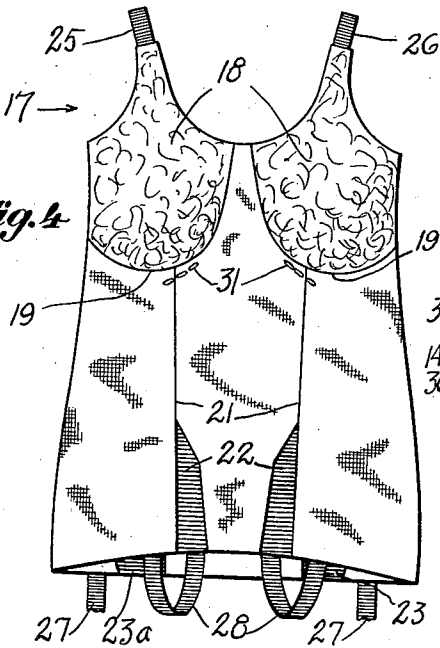
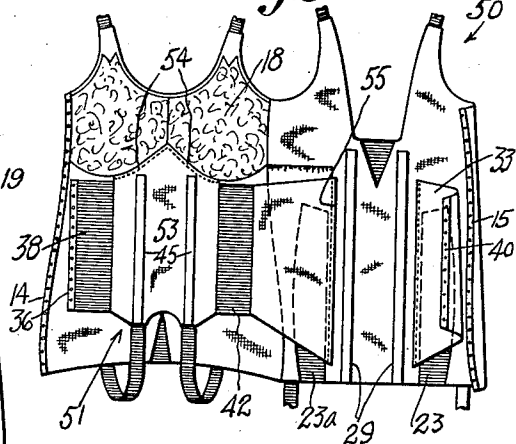


Fig. 5



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## CORSELET

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Application March 23, 1936, Serial No. 70,363

2 Claims. (Cl. 2—27)

This invention relates to devices such as foundation garments, with special reference to corselets, girdles and the like.

One object of the invention is to provide a device of the character described, having inner belt means arranged in an improved manner so as to prevent upward bulging of the wearer's flesh at the brassière of the device, and also to hold the abdominal region flat to a greater degree than was heretofore possible with comfort to the wearer.

An important observation is that in corpulent women the excessive flesh must ordinarily be permitted to bulge upward at the bust or else to bulge outward at the abdominal region to obtain a distribution of the flesh under tight corset or girdle pressure and without permitting the excess flesh to move or float about. By my invention, the bulging at both abdominal and bust regions is prevented and the excess flesh nevertheless tightly anchored to maintain a required shape or form of the wearer's body.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of the nature set forth having improved means to facilitate the application of combined corselet and belt pressures or tensions in a comfortable manner, and preferably to permit adjustment of the excess flesh before the full pressure has been applied.

Another object of the invention is to furnish a device of the type mentioned having improved means whereby the belt is adapted to cooperate with the brassière in affording supplemental bust holding or pocket portions therefor arranged in a generally continuous manner with the brassière and having preferably constrained movability relative thereto to snugly yieldingly clamp the lower part of a large bust.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of the class alluded to wherein the bust holding belt portions cooperate with an adjustable means for varying the tension thereon independently of that of the brassière and so to avoid distortion of the latter.

Another object of the invention is to construct a device of the character described having a belt provided with stiffening means for boning for holding the abdominal region flat and the belt being so expandible or adjustable that, for busts of large sizes resulting in increased length of the belt, the boning moves toward the center and away from the bust region to avoid discomfort to the tender bust portions.

A further object of the invention is to construct a device of the nature set forth having

relatively few and simple parts and which is inexpensive to manufacture and assemble, convenient to apply, durable, reliable and efficient in use.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent as the specification proceeds.

With the aforesaid objects in view, the invention consists in the novel combinations and arrangements of parts hereinafter described in their preferred embodiments, pointed out in the subjoined claims, and illustrated in the annexed drawing, wherein like parts are designated by the same reference characters throughout the several views.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is an inside view in elevation in open position with parts removed, showing a device embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a similar view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a view in front elevation of the device in closed position.

Fig. 5 is an inside diagrammatic view in elevation of a modified form of the invention.

The advantages of the invention as here outlined are best realized when all of its features and instrumentalities are combined in one and the same structure, but, useful devices may be produced embodying less than the whole.

It will be obvious to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, that the same may be incorporated in several different constructions. The accompanying drawing, therefore, is submitted merely as showing the preferred exemplification of the invention.

Referring in detail to the drawing, 10 denotes a device embodying the invention. The same may include a foundation garment such as a corselet, girdle or the like. The same may include a front section 12 and a back section 13 continuous or interconnected with each other at one side and open at an opposite side to provide free edges 14, 15 respectively. These free edges may be interconnected by releasable fastening means 16 to cause the garment to snugly encircle the bust, waist and abdominal regions of the wearer's body.

Connected to the garment 11 along an upper edge thereof is a brassière 17 which may include spaced pockets 18 for receiving the bust of the wearer. The pocket portions may consist of any suitable fabric, preferably of an ornamental type,

and may comprise sections sewn together to produce the requisite fullness. The securement of the brassière to the front garment section may be effected along the lines 19, and to the back section along the line 20, although the adjacent portion of the back section 13 may be regarded as a part of the brassière.

The garment 11 may be built up of pieces of material sewn together as along lines 21 in any suitable manner. The front section 12 may include gores 22 at the lower portion of the garment. The back section 13 may include an upright elastic insert or gore 23 in relative proximity to the free edge 15 thereof, and may have a gore 24 at the top center of the back section. The front section of the garment may have an elastic upright insert or gore 23a like that shown at 23, and extending along the closed side edge of the garment. An elastic shoulder band 25 may be provided for one side of the garment and a companion elastic shoulder band 26 for the other shoulder at the open side of the garment. Elastic hose straps 27 may be connected to the bottom of the back section, and companion elastic hose straps 28 may be connected to the front garment section and to an internal belt which will now be described. In this manner the garment, when secured by the fastening elements 16 and held by the shoulder and hose straps is reliably anchored against movement on the body of the wearer. To further assure rigidity, the back section may have spaced upright stiffening elements or boning 29.

The device 10 may include a supplemental pressure or tension applying portion such as a belt 30, which is intended to exert a substantial part of the pressure for holding down the excessive flesh. Since the excess flesh occurs mainly at the front of the wearer's body, and must be kept in check in seated as well as in standing position, the flesh clamping action must be accomplished in such a manner that perfect smoothness in the front contour must be maintained.

Hence the belt 30 is used to exert a considerable depressing stress, where as the garment itself exerts a supplemental evening up pressure. Hence, generally speaking, there must be relative movability between the garment and belt for independent pressure application, and nevertheless the garment and belt must be suitably interconnected to restrict relative shifting movement.

From another point of view, the belt and garment are adapted to exert substantially equal tension about the wearer's body, or the tension of the belt may be somewhat greater than that of the garment. By providing the belt with free end or flap sections, the belt may be tensioningly secured before the garment, so that the excess flesh must be adjusted and the belt shifted for maximum efficiency and comfort, after which the garment is secured to apply additional pressure and to hold the flesh in the required position. In other words, the belt and garment are individually secured, or at least portions of the garment are secured after interconnection of the belt.

To prevent upward bulging of the flesh at the bust, over the belt, the latter is secured to the garment at the brassière as at 31. Such securement, with the upper edge of the belt being immediately under the brassière, requires careful adjustment of the belt especially for large, depending busts. Hence, again, the importance of individual securement of the belt as hereinbefore stated.

Thus I have provided a coordination as between a device having individually tensioned belt and garment portions, and the interconnection of belt and garment at the brassière to provide a continuous adjustable holding structure particularly at the bust to facilitate the application of an initial pressure before the final pressure is applied.

The structure and arrangement of garment and belt will now be described in detail. The belt 30 may include a front section 32 and a back section 33. The former may have an extension 34 connected by an upright line of stitching 35 to the garment at the closed side thereof, as at the back section 13. The opposite edge 36 of the front belt section may be free, and the front belt section may be connected to the garment as by one or more upright lines of stitching, such as the line of stitching 37. The latter is in relative proximity to the free edge 36 to provide a flap like end portion 38. The back belt section 33 is connected to the back garment section by a line of stitching 39 and has a free edge 40. Releasable fastening means 41 may interconnect the front and back belt portions 32, 33 at the open side of the garment.

The portion of the front belt section 32 intermediate of the lines of stitching 35, 37 may comprise an upright extending elastic insert or gore 42, suitably positioned preferably in relative proximity to the line of stitching 35. It is thus seen that both the garment and belt each comprise two sections of elastic material for causing substantially equal tensioning of the belt and garment. Since the elastic portion 23 is inoperative when the belt alone has been secured about the wearer's body, equality of tension in belt and adjacent garment portion is obtained by providing a fullness or greater length of the garment portion between lines of stitching 35, 37 than of the corresponding belt portion. For example, the front garment portion may be gathered as at 43 for this purpose.

The fullness of the front garment section, or gather at 43, may be sufficient so that on interconnecting the belt, the gore 23a is not tensioned but is tensioned only on securing the garment at 16, causing a tension in the gores 38, 42. Or the fullness may be reduced to cause a tension in the gore 23a upon fastening the belt, the initial body tension being thus increased because the gore 23a supplements the gores 38, 42. Then when the garment is fastened, the gore 23 is tensioned and the tension on the other gores is increased. The first action appears to be preferable.

The front belt section may also include gores 44 disposed immediately under the brassière pockets and cooperating therewith to hold and support the bust. These gores 44 are desirably connected to the front garment section as by a loose stitching or lacing 31, to thus afford a continuous bust holding structure and to permit expansibility of the gores 44.

The front section of the belt or garment may have stiffening means, preferably in the belt, and including spaced elements or boning 45 extending centrally of the front belt section, desirably to a point between the brassière pockets. If required, the front belt section may be transversely split as at 46 part way down from the free upper edge 47 of the belt. The split portions may be adjustably interconnected as by a lacing 48. The adjacent boning 45 helps to keep the laced parts smooth and flat, and the lacing may be set to a required bust size.

In proportion as the bust is large, the gores 44

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are correspondingly stretched, permitting the boning elements 45 to move toward each other and hence away from the breasts to avoid discomfort by pressure of the boning. It will also be noted that when the belt is secured to the wearer, the brassière is directly engaged over the bust before the garment itself is secured around the wearer. When the garment is secured around the body, the abdominal region is drawn in flat and upward shifting of the flesh to the bust prevented. It will be appreciated that the belt might be made as a complete structure to be connected to the garment at 35, 37 and 39.

In Fig. 5 is shown a modified device 50 embodying the invention, and which is in all respects similar to the device 10, except the front belt section 51, corresponding to that shown at 32, is not connected to the front garment section 52 by any stitching such as at 37. Further the central portion 53 of the front belt section is continuously connected by lines of stitching 54 to the front garment section at the lower edge of the brassière. Except for the lines of stitching 54, 55, the front belt section is substantially wholly free of the front garment section. The front garment section has fullness or a greater length between the stitching 54 and 55 than the front belt section. Since the stitching 54 extends into proximity to the elastic portion 38, it may thus combine the functions of the lines of stitching 31, 37. Wholly full support is afforded at the bust, and yet the diaphragm region is drawn in flat by the free area of the belt.

I claim:

1. A device including a foundation garment comprising front, side and rear members, one of the side members being openable and having closure means for securing the garment around the wearer; an inner belt connected along one upright edge to the other of the side members remotely from the front member, said inner belt extending along the front and openable side members, releasable closure means for securing the inner belt around the wearer's body, the central portions of the upper edge of the front member being connected to the adjacent portion of the upper edge

of the belt, a brassière having its lower edge connected to the foundation garment at the upper edge thereof, the belt having upright elastic sections disposed on opposite sides of the central top connection for the belt, said upright elastic sections extending operatively to the top edge of the belt, the foundation garment having a fullness intermediate of the top and side connections for the belt, said belt being otherwise freely movable, throughout, relative to the foundation garment, said fullness permitting the belt to be more highly tensioned around the wearer than the foundation garment for correspondingly greater compression of the bust and the upper edge connections for the belt permitting the lower portions of the bust to be uniformly flattened into the body.

2. A device including a foundation garment comprising front, side and rear members, one of the side members being openable and having closure means for securing the garment around the wearer, an inner belt connected along one upright edge to the other of the side members remotely from the front member, said inner belt extending along the front and openable side members, releasable closure means for securing the inner belt around the wearer's body, the central portions of the upper edge of the front member being connected to the adjacent portion of the upper edge of the belt, a brassière having its lower edge connected to the foundation garment at the upper edge thereof, the belt having upright elastic sections disposed at opposite sides of the central top connection for the belt, said upright elastic sections extending operatively to the top edge of the belt, the foundation garment having a fullness intermediate of the top and side connections for the belt, said belt being otherwise freely movable, throughout, relative to the foundation garment, said belt having boning therein extending downward from the region of the top connection of the belt, whereby the boning is fixed with relation to the brassière of the overlying garment.

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