

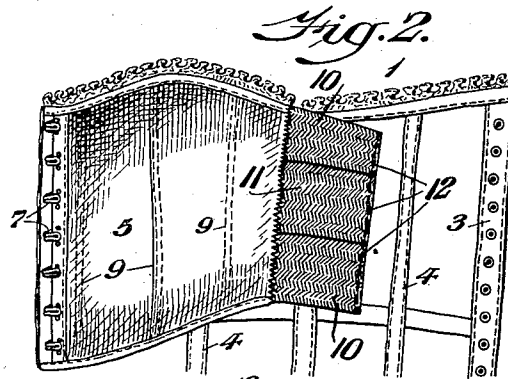
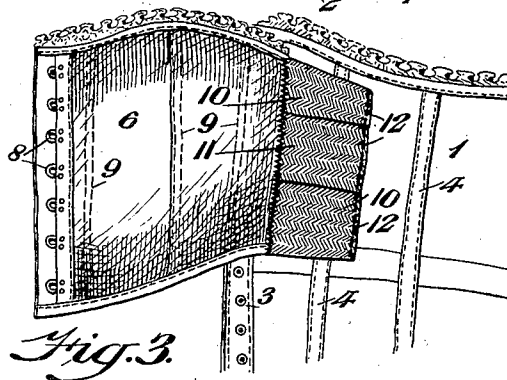
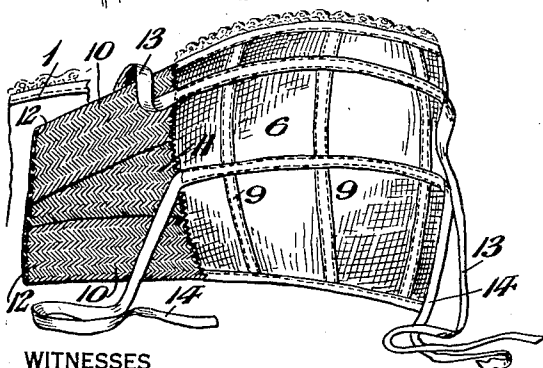
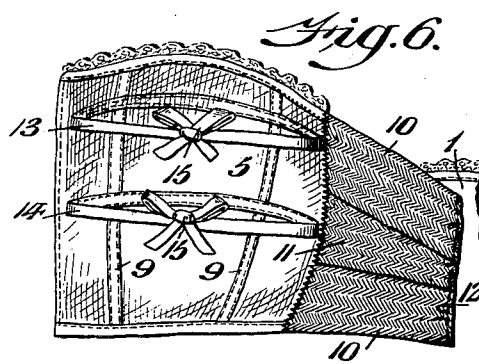
J. H. & I. TAYLOR.

CORSET.

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1,240,510.

Patented Sept. 18, 1917.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CORSET.

1,240,510.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 18, 1917.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES HOWARD TAYLOR and IZORA TAYLOR, both citizens of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Corset, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to the general class of corsets for women which are worn in conjunction with brassières or breast supporters.

In prevailing modes, the upper edges of the corsets worn by women are below the breasts and the corsets are designed to compress the waist and hips.

Obviously, in the use of this type of garment the breasts are unsupported and it has been a common practice for the user to wear a brassière of any of the usual kinds, the lower or waist portion of which in its use is either outside of or else within, that is, surrounded or inclosed by the upper portion of the corset, while in either mode of wearing its upper or edge portion extends above the breasts and either directly and evenly across from arm pit to arm pit or in upward curvature from the center outwardly on each side to partly embrace the shoulders above the level of the arm pits and to be provided with shoulder straps extending to its upper back portion.

The object of our invention is to so combine a corset with a brassière that each serves its intended purpose, while by their union advantages, economy, durability and comfort are secured, and the entire composite garment is one that possesses many advantages which render it readily, and in many instances more easily, salable than would be the case were the two separate.

With the object, therefore, of making a serviceable useful and relatively inexpensive composite garment of the character recited, we have invented a combined corset and brassière a typical and at present preferred embodiment of which is represented in the accompanying drawing and herein-after-described, the special features of which we claim as novel being definitely specified in the claiming clauses.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the figure of a woman in the act of putting on a corset embodying our invention.

Figs. 2 and 3 are fragmentary, elevational views of the upper portions of the back of the corset,—that in Fig. 2 being assumed to be the right hand back portion and that in Fig. 3 the left hand back portion, to each of which is shown as connected one member or half part of our brassière which in Fig. 2 is represented as lying flat against the back portion of the corset and in a position to be thrown inwardly and around the right breast of the wearer, while the other member or that shown in Fig. 3 is shown as folded backward, outwardly and in the opposite position to that which its counterpart occupies in Fig. 2, and in a position to be thrown over on the line of its stitching to the corset back and to the right of said Fig. 3.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary, sectional top plan assumed to be taken in a horizontal plane of the breasts.

Figs. 5 and 6 are fragmentary, inside elevations of the component elements of our brassière, provided with ribbons, shown untied in Fig. 5 and tied in Fig. 6 and which when tied, for instance into a bow as shown in Fig. 6, draw together the two members which constitute the brassière proper and cause them to each assume semispherical or globular shape, so as to permit of their use to give the effect of larger breasts than the wearer may possess or to constitute them as false breasts.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, 1 designates a corset provided with the usual front steels or clasps 2 and back eyeleted steels 3, for the lacings, and with bonings 4,—all of any preferred type.

5 is the right front member and 6 the left front member of the brassière, to one of which—the right as shown—are attached the edge hooks or clasps 7, and to the other—the left as shown—eyes 8 for said hooks.

The two members of the brassière are preferably opposite counterparts, of similar contour and each preferably provided with stiffening or shaping bones 9.

10 are connecting tapes or webs of flexible and preferably slightly elastic material, and made in a plurality of parts as the tapes shown, which are outwardly sewed or otherwise connected and attached to the inner edges of the members of the brassière,

and are inwardly or at their inner edges connected with the upper back portions of the corset by lines of stitching 12.

In Figs. 5 and 6,—13 and 14 designate 5 ribbons connected with the interior surfaces of the members of the brassière by being sewed to them as indicated, and which are respectively adapted as to their free ends to be tied together in bow knots 15, so as to 10 draw together, or, so to speak, circumferentially curve in the fabric of which the members of the brassière are composed and cause said members by reason of the stiffening 9 to assume and retain a semi-spherical or outwardly expanded form.

It will now be understood that the members which compose our brassière are connected, preferably flexibly, with the upper back portions of the corset proper, and are 20 adapted in the putting on of the composite garment by the wearer to be brought together as to their hook and eye provided edges over the breast and chest of the wearer and hooked or connected as shown in Fig. 1. 25 It will be further understood that after this has been done, the corset proper, which in our garment encircles or overlaps the brassière, is then drawn together and fastened in any usual manner, and in the construction illustrated by being hooked together as to its front edges and laced as to 30 its back edges.

In addition to many other advantages which obviously inhere in our invention, is 35 the additional advantage of not having the body of the wearer entirely encircled or enveloped with and by the brassière as well as with and by the corset, and, therefore, of not having double and unnecessary thicknesses 40 of material entirely around the body of the wearer.

Although we do not limit ourselves to attaching each of the two members of the brassière through the intervention of their 45 tapes or webs to the back portion of the

corset in the relative positions with respect to its back steels shown in the drawings, we prefer so to attach them, with the result that while the brassière subserves its intended function of supporting the breasts of 50 the wearer, it does not completely encircle her body so as, as already explained, to induce unnecessary thickness and consequent warmth.

It will now be apparent that we have devised a novel and useful combined corset 55 and brassière which embodies the features of advantage enumerated as desirable in the foregoing description, and that while in the present instance we have shown and described preferred embodiments of our invention which in practice give satisfactory and 60 reliable results, it is to be understood that the invention as such or broadly considered is susceptible of modification in various particulars without departing from its spirit or scope or sacrificing any of its advantages.

Having thus described our invention what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is: 70

An article of manufacture comprising the combination of a corset with a brassière formed of two members, the front edges of which are adapted to be secured together, an extensible fabric connecting the back 75 edges of each member to the inner back portion of the corset, each member extending a suitable distance above and below the upper edge of the corset, whereby when the corset is in place said two members will embrace 80 the bust, will be held in position by the close engagement of the corset therewith, and will permit the free movement of the upper portion of the corset in a direction away from the body of the wearer.

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Witnesses:

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