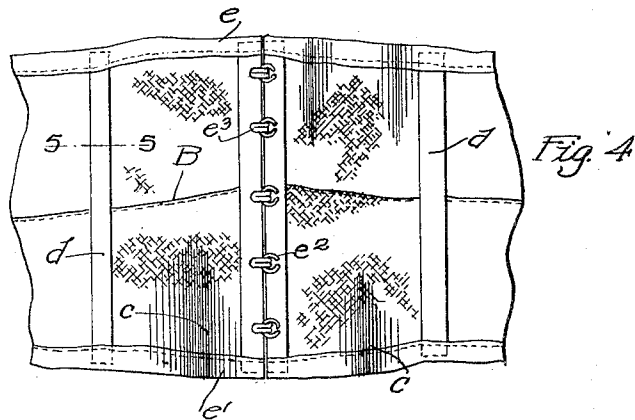
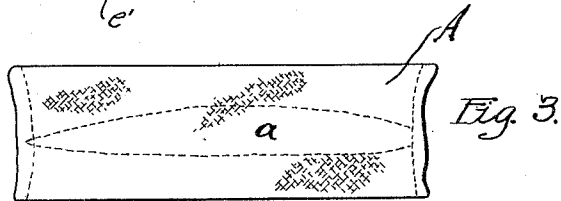
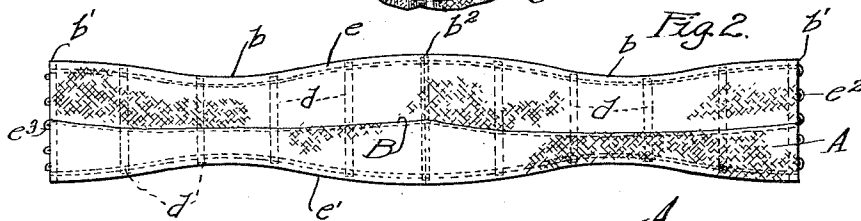
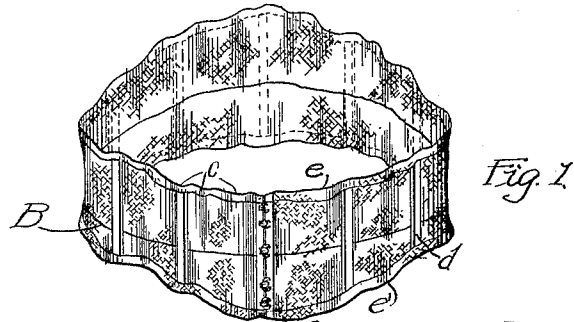


L. E. MULLIN,
FOUNDATION GIRDLE.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 27, 1919.

1,345,800.

Patented July 6, 1920.



Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LENORA E. MULLIN, OF OAK PARK, ILLINOIS.

FOUNDATION-GIRDLE.

1,345,800.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 6, 1920.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LENORA E. MULLIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oak Park, Cook county, State of Illinois, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Foundation-Girdles, of which the following, taken in connection with the drawings, is a description.

My invention has for its object the production of a girdle designed to be used by dress-makers or others, in properly fitting and draping the material either of a waist
10 or skirt to fit the form of the wearer and maintain the garment in its proper position comfortably and snugly to the body.

A further object of the invention is to provide a girdle so constructed that the thread or grain of the material out of which it is formed will provide the necessary fullness
20 above and below the waist-line to fit the form of the wearer without any extra pieces of material and without any extra or unnecessary vertical seams.

A further object of the invention is to provide a girdle each half of which is formed of a single piece of material having a waist-line provided by cutting each half of the fabric upon oppositely curved central lines extending practically the length of the
30 girdle, and the meeting edges thereof secured together which gives to the top and bottom of said material the necessary fullness to fit the form of the person.

A further object of my invention is to provide a girdle of the class described which shall have the necessary support to maintain the girdle in proper position vertically
35 in order to keep the correct lines.

A further object of my invention is to provide a device of this kind which shall be simple in construction and cheap to manufacture, and one which meets a needed requirement in the trade.

In the accompanying drawings, I have
45 illustrated what I consider the preferred form of my invention, although I do not desire to limit myself to the exact size of the girdle as here shown, and in these drawings;

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention;
50

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the girdle;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the pattern from which one-half the girdle is formed;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail of the meeting
55 edges of the material.

Fig. 5 is a sectional detail taken on line 5— of Fig. 4.

In preparing a foundation girdle of the class described, it is desired that a line representing the waist-line of the person be
60 formed on the circumferential center of the girdle, which is accomplished in the present instance by the plan more specifically illustrated in the pattern shown in Fig. 3.

I first ascertain the waist measure of the
65 person and then cut the pattern in one-half by providing an elongated strip of material which is cut on the bias. The material out of which these girdles are formed is preferably the dress linings now generally used,
70 and whatever is best suited for either light weight or heavy weight fabrics.

The elongated bias strip A has the center thereof *a* cut on oppositely curved lines which extend practically from end to end
75 thereof. The opposite facing edges of these curved lines are brought together overlapped and stitched upon each other to form the waist-line B which extends the entire length of the girdle. The curve on line *a*
80 on which the material is cut being of greater width at the center thereof as shown in Fig. 3 a vertical line extending through the material at the sides *b—b* will be shorter than the ends *b*¹ or the middle *b*². This forma-
85 tion of the waist-line B through the biased piece of material causes the outer edges of the material to present a fullness *c—c* at the top and bottom of the material which permits it to conform to the outline of the
90 figure upon which it is worn.

As observed in Fig. 2, the girdle is higher above the waist line than below it which is desirable in most instances. This of course, will be regulated by the formation of curved
95 lines *a* when cutting the material. When it is desired to have more fullness in the upper edge of the girdle than at the lower edge, the upper curve is more pronounced which is clearly shown in Fig. 3. If greater full-
100 ness is desired at the lower edge of the girdle this curved line would be more pronounced at the lower edge.

After the waist-line has been stitched and the two halves of the girdle united at the
105 center *b*² vertically extending bones or stays *d* are stitched to the material to prevent any wrinkling of the material or tendency to crush down when worn. These stays *d* may be constructed of the feather bone which is
110

now on the market and used for purposes of this kind and of which no further description will be given here.

The upper and lower edges *e e'* may be hemmed or bound with tape or finished in any suitable manner to cover the ends of the stays *d* and present a finished appearance to the girdle. Suitable fastening devices, *e²—e³* are provided at each end of the girdle whereby it may be fastened. In this instance, I have shown the well known hooks and eyes, but I do not desire to be limited to this precise means of fastening, as other means of fastening will answer the purpose as well.

I claim:

1. A girdle formed of an elongated strip of bias material having the center thereof cut on curved lines extending from end to end thereof, the opposite edges of said curved lines being joined together to form the waist line of the girdle.

2. A girdle formed of a pair of elongated strips of bias material, each of which has the center thereof cut on curved lines extending from end to end of said girdle, the meeting edges of said material being overlapped and attached together to form a waist line extending the entire length of the girdle, one side of said material being cut on a larger curve than the other.

3. A girdle formed of two strips of material cut on the bias and adapted to encircle the body of the wearer, said material having the center thereof cut on oppositely facing curved lines extending from the center to each end of the girdle, said lines having the upper and lower edges thereof formed of different curves, and fastening device secured to the end of said girdle.

4. A girdle formed of material cut on the bias and adapted to encircle the body of the wearer, said material having the center thereof cut on oppositely facing curved lines extending from the center to each end of the girdle, the oppositely facing edges of said curved lines being formed on different curves, and vertical stays disposed in said girdle at predetermined distances apart.

5. A girdle formed of material cut on the bias and having the center of each half thereof cut on oppositely facing curved lines extending from end to end of the girdle, vertically disposed stays arranged in said girdle at predetermined distances apart, fastening devices secured to each end of the girdle, and a binding upon the upper and lower edges of said girdle.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification.

LENORA E. MULLIN.