Feb. 21, 1950 W. FRIEDMAN 2,497,938

SLIP

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FIG. 1

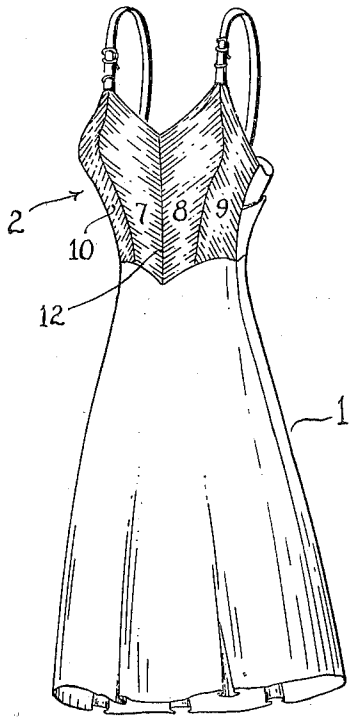


FIG. 2

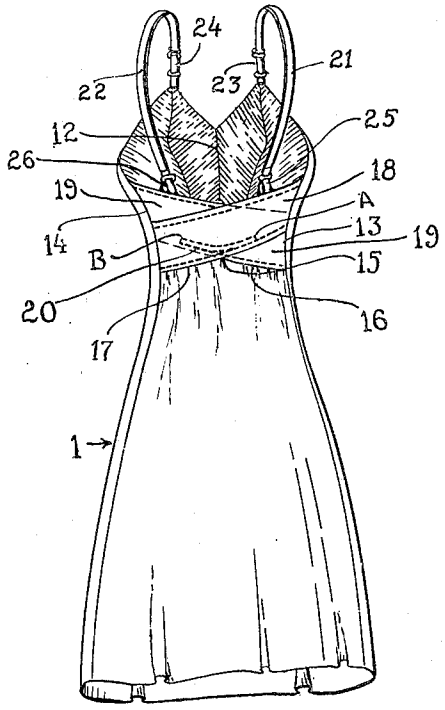
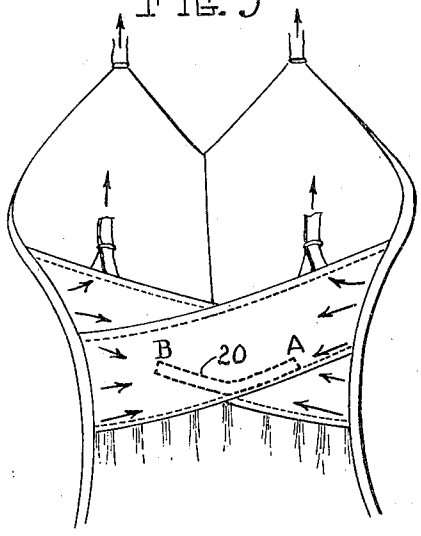


FIG. 3



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FIG. 4

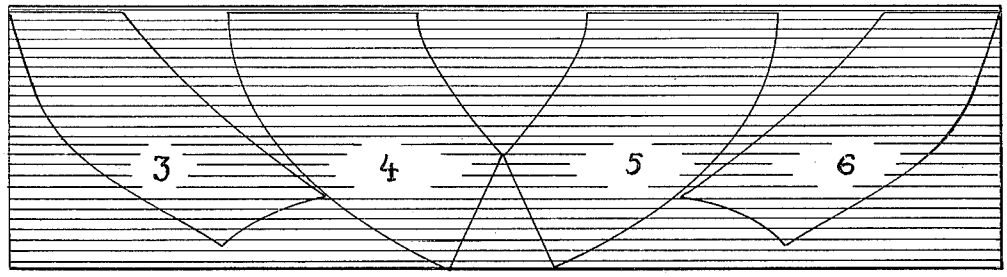


FIG. 5

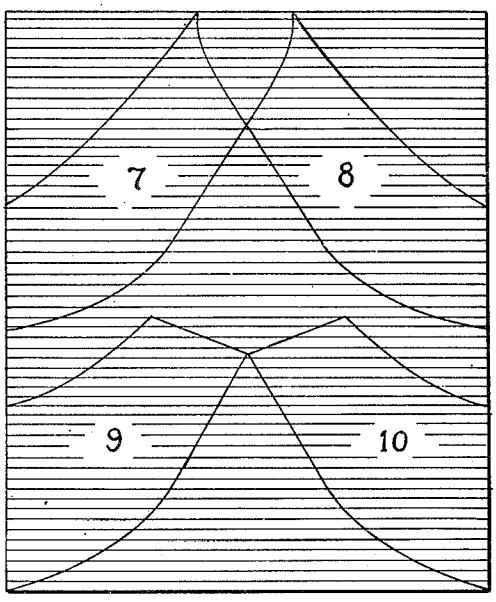


FIG. 6

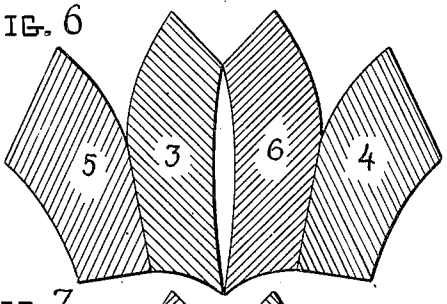
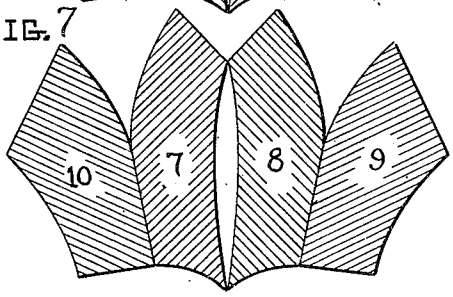


FIG. 7



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,497,938

SLIP

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Application January 7, 1947, Serial No. 720,608

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—73)

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This invention relates to women's slips. The general object of the invention is to provide an improved combination slip and brassière.

With this and still other objects which will appear in the following description in mind, the invention consists in the combinations and arrangements of parts and details of construction which will now first be fully described with reference to the accompanying drawing, and will then be more particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a front view of a slip embodying the invention in a preferred form;

Figure 2 is a rear view of the slip of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a fragmentary detail view on an enlarged scale showing particularly the elastic back construction of the slip;

Figures 4 and 5 are cutting diagrams for the inner and outer layers of material for the bust portion of the slip;

Figures 6 and 7 are, respectively, views showing the assembled relation of the pieces of Figures 4 and 5.

The present invention, in one aspect thereof, is an improvement over that disclosed in Sarge Patent No. 2,266,518, utilizing crossed straps of elastic material in the back, as is done in the disclosure of that patent, but providing an improved construction.

The requirements to be fulfilled in producing a satisfactory garment of the type indicated are relatively severe. Adequate support must be provided and the slips must be sold in the usual sizes and hence must fit any of a number of quite different figures. Riding up and twisting of the slip must also be prevented. The present invention provides a perfectly molded slip by means of elastic tension across the back, which in combination with the tension on the shoulder straps, produces a perfectly fitting garment.

As shown in the drawings, the slip comprises a skirt 1, which may be of any desired construction and which is joined at the waist to the upper body portion designated generally by the numeral 2 and which comprises a front of inelastic material and a back of elastic elements. The front or bust part of the upper part of the garment is composed of inner and outer layers of material, the inner layer being made up of four panels 3, 4, 5 and 6, cut from the goods as indicated in Figure 4 and assembled as indicated in Figure 6. The outer layer comprises four pieces 7, 8, 9 and 10 cut from the goods as indicated in Figure 5, and assembled as indicated in Figure 7. The inner and outer layers are joined together along the central seam 12 and along right and left side seams 13 and 14. In Figures 4 to 7, inclusive, the grain of the material is indicated by the shaded lines and it will be observed that the inner and outer layers of the bust portion of the garment are constructed on a cross biased principle, the grain of the goods in each layer running diagonally and the grains of the inner and outer layers being at right angles to each other. This type of construction when used in conjunction with the elastic back structure now to be described, provides an evenly adjusted tension at all points, which is properly transmitted along the grain of the material.

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The upper edge of the back of the skirt forms an inverted V-shaped waist seam having its apex at the center point 15, and right and left edge courses 16 and 17 to either side thereof, which meet the side seams 13 and 14. A wide elastic strap or band 18 is joined to the right hand side seam 13 and runs diagonally downward across the back, its other end being joined to the left hand side seam 14 as indicated. The lower edge of this strap is stitched to the skirt along the waist seam course 17 as shown. It will be observed that this strap as thus far described will exert a somewhat downward tension on the upper portion of the right hand side seam 13 and an upward tension on the lower portion of the left hand side seam 14. A similar elastic strap 19 is provided in crossed relation to the strap 18, as indicated, and being joined to the side seams 13 and 14 and waist seam course 16 in a similar way. This elastic back construction as thus far described is similar to that described in the Sarge patent, above referred to. A better molding action is attained, however, in the garment of the present invention by stitching the two pieces of elastic 18 and 19 together along the line 20, this stitching continuing in effect the waist seam. In the absence of the stitching 20, the tension transference takes place principally from one side seam to the other through the elastic, which permits a certain amount of vertical movement or creeping of the garment, the tendency being to contract the side seams due to the crossed tensions. With the stitching 20, however, the waist is given a definite configuration and the tensions involved are redistributed. The ends of the stitching 20 are indicated by the letters A and B, which constitute points of tension transference, it being understood that the two layers of elastic, where stitched together, will have approximately twice the stiff-

ness of either layer alone. Two elastic straps are joined together at points A and B and, preferably intermediate these points, in face to face contact and this joining permits no sliding of the surfaces in contact at the point of juncture.

Shoulder straps 21 and 22 are provided, being joined to the front or bust part of the garment by adjustable fastenings 23 and 24 of conventional form, and being joined to the back of the garment by means of elastic loops 25 and 26 which are fastened respectively to the elastic web 18 and the elastic web 19. The elastic webbing 18 and 19 is preferably one-way stretch material, having its elasticity in the long dimension, as in the Sarge patent. The manner in which accurate molding tension is provided will be apparent from consideration of the tensions along either side seam, the major tension direction being indicated by arrows in Figure 3. Considering the left hand side seam 14 by way of example, it will be clear that the tension in the upper part of this seam is carried directly across to the right hand side seam by the webbing 19 and further furnishes a tension point of attachment to the left hand shoulder strap 22 through the elastic loop 26. Toward the center of the left hand side seam 14 tension is transmitted to the point A and thus along the stitching 20 to the apex of the inverted V waist and through the stitching joining the web 18 to the right hand side thereof, so that a waist molding action is obtained. This molding action, when considered in connection with the corresponding action in the other web 19, will be observed to be balanced and, in effect, the tension is exerted across the center of the back. Inasmuch as the crossed webs 18 and 19 overlap along the side seams 13 and 14, it will be observed that there is also upward tension at the center of this seam, thus providing a vertically balanced arrangement. The lower part of the side seam carries an upwardly directed tension exerted through the web 18, and directed toward the point A and toward the apex 15 of the waist seam. The bust portion of the garment is, accordingly, accurately and firmly molded by the tensions along the side seams, as described above, and the upward tension of the shoulder straps 21 and 22. The garment will not ride up, being firmly held in position by the back structure just described and also will not twist. There is thus provided a support for the skirt around the waist which is definitely fixed in a vertical direction and fastened against twisting, so that the skirt will not tend to ride up or twist.

The structure described makes provision for flexibility and automatic adjustment to body action under all circumstances without disturbing the perfectly smooth surface which is required to avoid bulkiness at the waist line and elsewhere. The shoulder straps do not tend to ride off the shoulders and are held against the back regardless of any movement or change of position of the wearer.

What is claimed is:

A slip comprising a skirt, a bust panel formed substantially entirely of non-elastic material connected thereto and extending to substantially the sides of the garment, the side edges of said bust panel being of substantial width and extending above and below the centers of the busts, and a back panel extending substantially entirely across the back and comprising upper and lower elastic straps of substantially the same width, together extending, at each side edge, the full width of the side edges of said bust panel and joined thereto along said side edges, said upper and lower elastic straps being stretchable lengthwise and formed of one-way stretch material and extending respectively from said side edges in downwardly and upwardly inclined directions toward the center of the back, means joining the lower edge of each of the said straps to the body of the adjacent strap from the centerpoint to a substantial distance on each side, for pulling downwardly and upwardly respectively on the upper and lower portions of the bust pockets so as to shape the same and to produce a confining, uplift action and to also produce a substantially horizontal tension on an intermediate and lower section of each side seam between the seam and one of the said spaced points, for molding the back panel to the small of the back.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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