

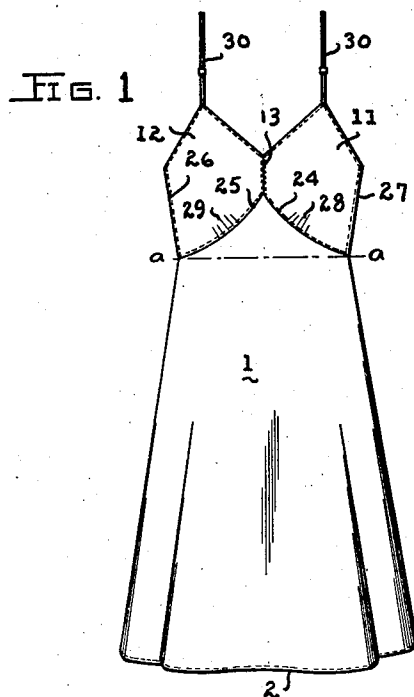
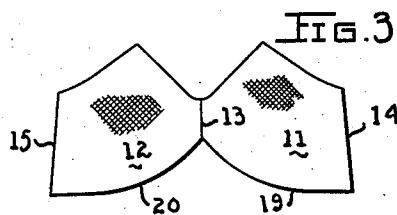
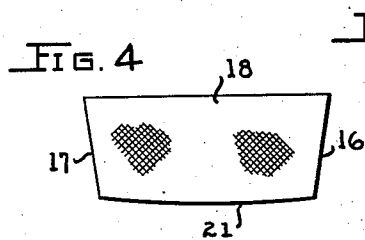
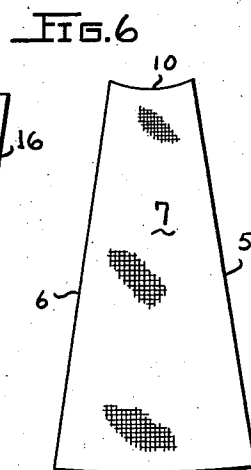
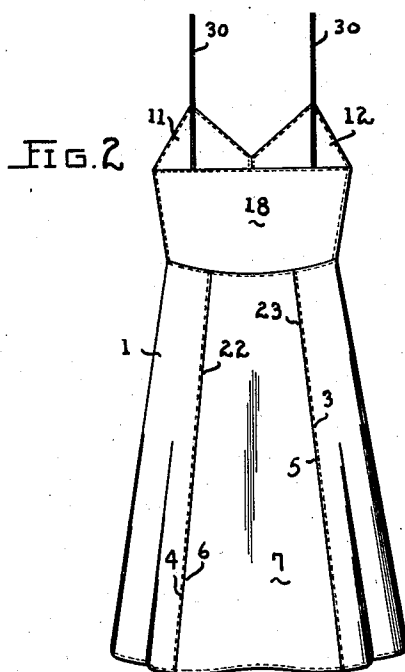
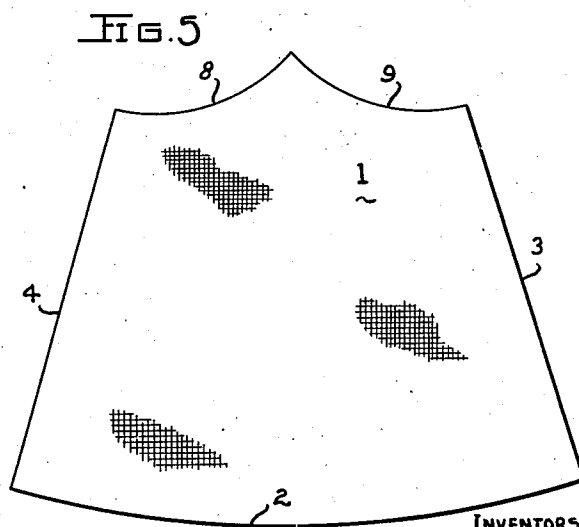
Feb. 3, 1942.

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2,271,749

GARMENT

Filed Sept. 14, 1940



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2,271,749

GARMENT

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Application September 14, 1940, Serial No. 356,764

2 Claims. (Cl. 2—73)

It is the object of our invention to provide a slip and similar garments which has the combined qualities of being a good fitting slip while at the same time it is a non-riding slip.

Heretofore all efforts to secure a non-riding slip that is also form-fitting have met with substantial failure. For instance, a slip with the cloth cut on the bias may have resiliency and may be form-fitting but it rides up on the figure of the wearer when in a sitting position. On the other hand, a straight cut slip has no resiliency and is poor fitting, but it usually does not ride upon the figure of the wearer.

It is the object of our invention to secure the combination of the good qualities of a slip that fits and does not ride with the elimination of objections to slips that have heretofore existed.

It is the object of this invention to provide a slip so constructed that no part of the front section will shorten, particularly below the waist. It is a further object to provide the slip in the region of the waist and the bust to have sufficient resiliency to be form-fitting so that it can be drawn over the shoulder and bust lines and maintained in position with resulting comfort and appearance desired by the wearer.

It will be further understood that it is an object of the invention to provide a slip that will not ride when the wearer is in a sitting position. A slip "rides" due to the shortening of the front of the garment.

It is an additional object to provide a combined bias top and straight bottom garment of the slip variety so constructed as to eliminate seams from the front and sides of the skirt portion.

Referring to the drawing

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the slip.

Figure 2 is a rear elevation thereof.

Figure 3 shows the bust sections cut on the bias forming the front portion of the brassière section.

Figure 4 is a rear section of the brassière, also cut on the bias.

Figure 5 illustrates the skirt portion of the slip which is straight cut as indicated. This section constitutes the front and sides of the skirt of the slip.

Figure 6 shows the back panel of the skirt which is also straight cut.

Referring to the drawing in detail, numeral 1 designates the front and sides of the skirt portion of the slip which is cut as a straight cut with the warp and filler threads disposed as

indicated in Figure 5. The bottom of this panel has a curved lower edge 2 and diagonally disposed margins 3 and 4 which join with corresponding edges 5 and 6 of the back panel 7 also cut straight.

The top of the panel 1 has two arcuate upper edges 8 and 9 which form the waist portion of the slip and are sewed to the brassière portion of the slip. A similar arcuate upper edge 10 is formed on the upper edge of the back panel 7.

The front brassière portions shown in Figure 3 consist of the portions 11 and 12 which are joined together at 13. Both of these pieces are cut on the bias. Their lateral margins 14 and 15 are connected to the lateral margins 16 and 17 of the bias cut back 18 of the brassière.

The front brassière portions 11 and 12 have arcuate lower edges 19 and 20 that are attached to the upper arcuate edges 8 and 9 of the front panel 1. The back panel 18 has a lower arcuate edge 21 which is sewed to the top arcuate edge 10 of the back panel 7.

It will be observed that the line of stresses above the waistline indicated at *a—**a* in the front panel constitutes a triangular section in which the pull on the edges 8 and 9 may be in a direction that constitutes a pull on the bias of the cloth even though it is cut in a straight laid manner. This facilitates the form-fitting about the waist just as the front and back panels of the brassière sections, being cut on the bias, conform to the figure of the wearer and permit of the expansion and contraction of the body with the movements of the wearer.

One of the features of our invention to provide a non-ride slip is to so construct it that no part of the front section below the waistline *a—**a* is cut on the bias while the portions above the waistline have the bias effect or are cut on the bias in order to give the resiliency which is needed at the waist and above the waist. This results in a form-fitting garment where form-fitting is necessary and a non-resilient garment to prevent riding where that is necessary.

It will be noted in this construction that the body sections 1 and 7 are cut substantially on the straight. The center lines of the back panel are cut absolutely on the straight. The main body section converges no more than 15° from the straight or 33% bias while the upper portions are cut on a bias of 45°. By this invention we can attach straight and bias sections thus allowing the utmost resiliency at the waist through bias seams as at 24 and 25. The proper spacing

of the seams 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 permits of a construction in which the seams are relatively inconspicuous and which allows economical cloth cutting from standard cloth widths. This design permits a fuller than usual waist but by proper draping it eliminates bulk and prevents exposure of this fact. An adjustment of the fit of the bust sections 11 and 12 can be made by the use of gathers at 28 and 29. The usual shoulder straps 30 are provided as indicated.

The body or lower section 1 is cut from two pieces on the full width of the cloth at all times. The panel is dimensioned according to the size and sweep of the garment desired. The upper or bust portions include two front (11 and 12) and one back (18) sections. The fronts may be of either single or double thickness of cloth.

We, therefore, have provided a garment with bottom sections cut substantially on the straight of the cloth and top sections cut substantially on the bias of the cloth preferably at 45°. This garment is so constructed that horizontal stress applied at each rectangle of the weave will not cause distortion of those rectangles in the front sections; and this garment will not, therefore, "ride" when the wearer is in a sitting position. This garment is so cut and sewn together in this triangular fashion so that it possesses enough resiliency for it to be drawn over the shoulder and bust sections, although it is form-fitting at the waist. Garments made in accordance with the teachings herein are so designed that they can be cut economically from standard 41½" cloth.

This garment, therefore, is suited in design and construction to figures in all ranges of sizes and is both form-fitting and non-riding.

When the term "slip" herein and in the claims is used it will be understood that it applies also to any equivalent garment.

It will be understood that we desire to comprehend within our invention such modifications as come within the scope of the claims and the invention.

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

1. A garment made up of sections of material including at least two skirt panels, comprising a front skirt panel extending around the sides of the wearer when in place on the wearer, and a rear skirt panel, the medium lines of said panels being substantially on the straight of the cloth, said front skirt panel having upper edges cut at an angle to said medium lines, front brassière portions cut on the bias, the lower edges of said front brassière portions being connected to the upper edges of the front skirt panel, said front brassière portions being connected to each other, at least one bias cut back brassière portion being attached to said front brassière portions, said bias cut back brassière portion being attached to said straight cut rear skirt panel, the line of attachment between said front brassière portions and said front skirt panel being located above the waist line, and the side edges of said lower skirt panels where connected to each other having a slight divergence from the straight.

2. A garment made up of sections of material including at least two skirt panels, comprising a front skirt panel extending around the sides of the wearer when in place on the wearer, and a rear skirt panel, the medium lines of said panels being substantially on the straight of the cloth, said front skirt panel having upper edges cut at an angle to said medium lines, front brassière portions cut on the bias, the lower edges of said front brassière portions being connected to the upper edges of the front skirt panel, said front brassière portions being connected to each other, at least one bias cut back brassière portion being attached to said front brassière portions, said bias cut back brassière portion being attached to said straight cut rear skirt panel, the line of attachment between said front brassière portions and said front skirt panel being located above the waist line, and the side edges of said lower skirt panels where connected to each other having a convergence of not more than 15° from the straight.

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