June 15, 1948. J. P. SHAW 2,443,483

CHILD'S SLIP

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Fig. 1.

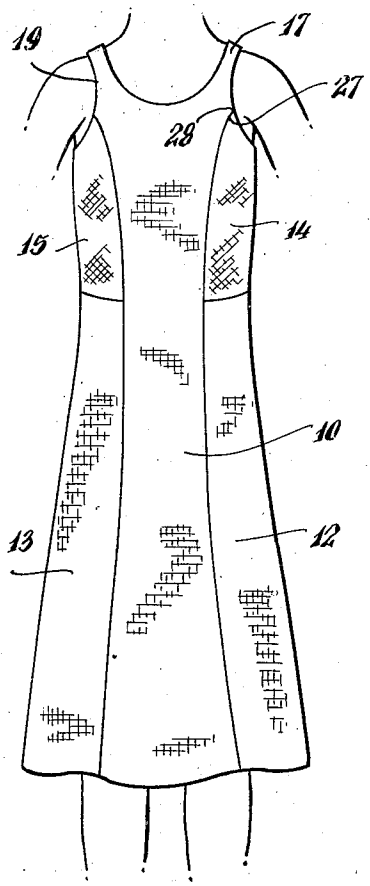


Fig. 3.

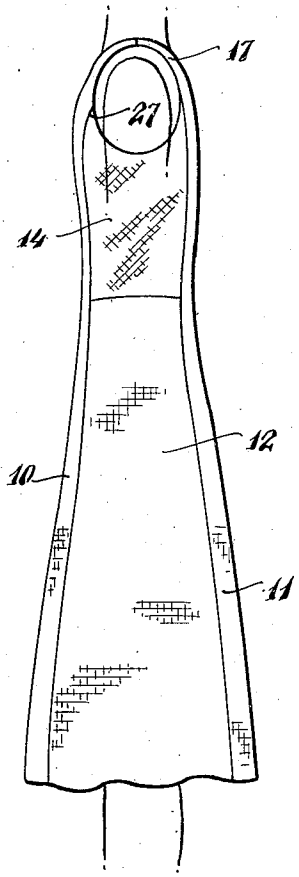
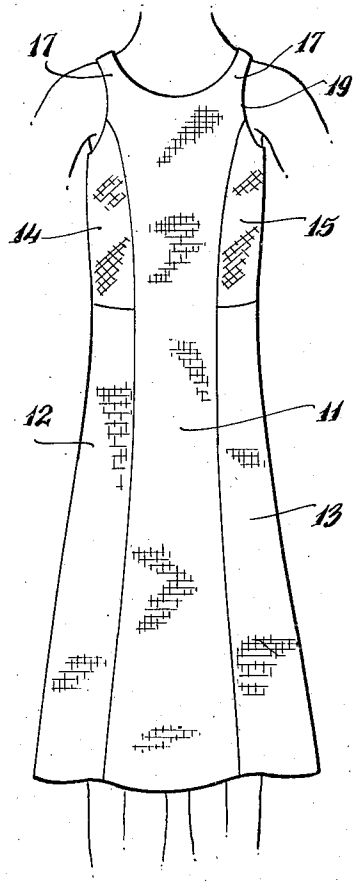


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 6.

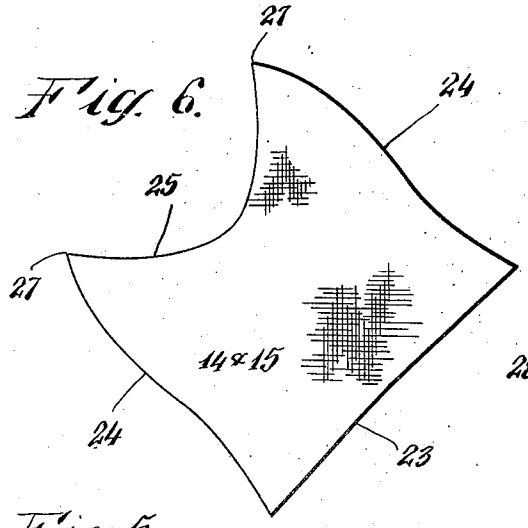


Fig. 4.

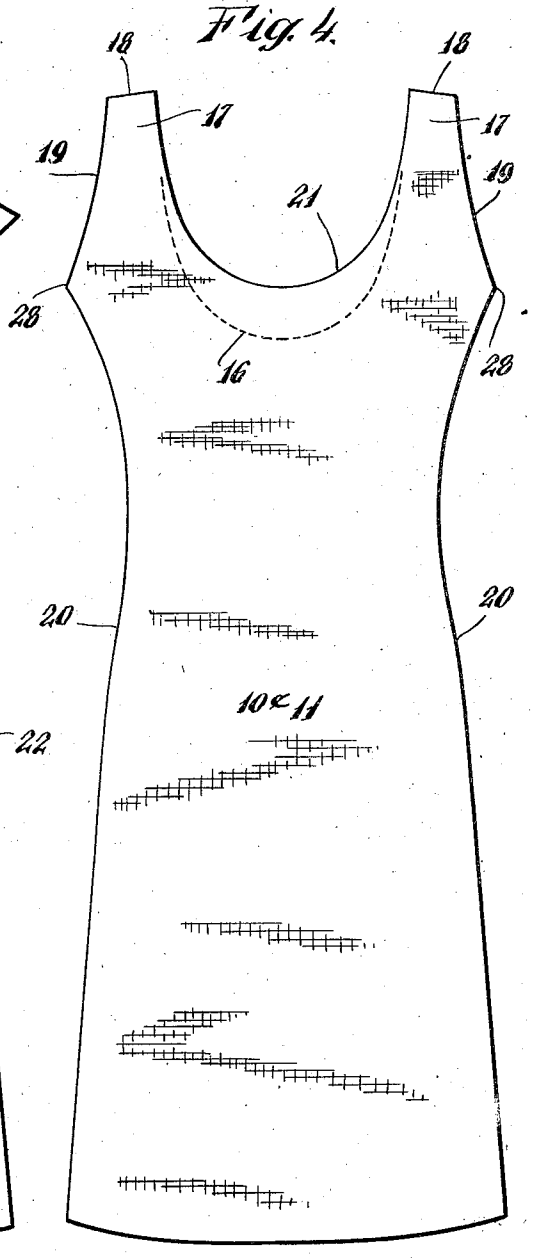
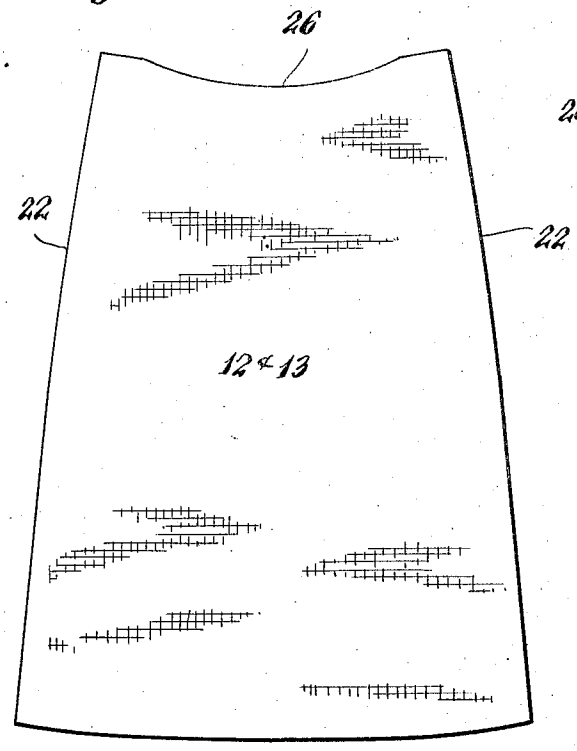


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,443,483

CHILD'S SLIP

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Application April 11, 1946, Serial No. 661,395

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—73)

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The present invention relates to undergarments of the type known as built-up shoulder slips and aims to provide certain improvements therein. More particularly it relates to a child's slip of the built-up shoulder type.

Heretofore such children's slips were usually made of but two pieces of fabric cut to shape and seamed along the side edges and shoulders, and had to be sufficiently large across the waistline dimension to pass over the shoulders of the wearer when putting on the slip. Such slips were not form-fitting and provided an excess of fabric about the sides of the wearer above the waistline. This excess material caused bagginess in the slip and was not only objectionable where the child wore a form-fitting dress or garment over the slip, but particularly so with girls upon attaining the style-conscious age.

My present invention has for its primary object eliminating from children's slips the bagginess above referred to while at the same time providing a sufficient elasticity or "give" in the slip to permit it to be passed over the shoulders of the wearer and generally conform to her body contour. A further object is to provide a slip which will afford the wearer full freedom of movement while engaging in any activity or sport. A still further object is to provide a slip having the characteristics set forth in the foregoing objects without adding materially to the production costs.

The foregoing and other objects of my invention not specifically enumerated, I accomplish by forming a slip of six pieces of fabric, two of which, namely, the opposite side portions of the slip above the waistline and more specifically the portions extending downwardly from the armholes, are formed of bias cut fabric, whereas the other four portions, namely, the front and rear panels and the side panels extending downwardly from the waistline, are formed of straight cut fabric. The six pieces constituting the slip are, of course, cut to proper shape so that when sewn together they provide a form-fitting slip having the characteristics above set forth. The invention will be better understood from the detailed description which follows when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings illustrating a preferred embodiment, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a front view of a slip embodying my invention positioned on a figure form.

Fig. 2 is a back view of the slip on the form shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a side view of the slip on the form.

Fig. 4 is a plan view of a fabric panel which may be used either as the front or back panel of the slip.

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Fig. 5 is a plan view of one of the two lower side panels of the slip.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of one of the two upper side panels of the slip.

Referring to the drawings, the slip may be said to consist of six pieces or panels, to wit, a front panel 10 and a rear panel 11, two identical lower side panels 12 and 13, and two identical upper side panels 14 and 15.

The front and rear panels are each formed of fabric cut on the straight for economy and are substantially identical except that the front panel 10 has a lower cut neck line indicated by the dotted line 16 in Fig. 4, it being understood, of course, that both the front and rear panels may be simultaneously cut from the same pattern. Each of the panels 10 and 11 have tapered shoulder portions 17 which are integral with the panel, and when sewn together at the uppermost edges 18, provide built-up shoulder portions for the slip, the lateral edges 19 providing the upper circumference of the armholes of the slip. The longitudinal side edges 20 of the panels 10 and 11 are so shaped as to provide with the lower and upper side panels a form-fitting slip, it being understood that the specific shape of the longitudinal edges will vary with the size of the slip. Between the shoulder portions 17 the panels 10 and 11 are cut away to provide the neck lines 21, one of which may be further cut away along the dotted line 16 above referred to.

The lower side panels 12 and 13 are each formed of fabric cut on the straight and are of a length to extend from approximately the waistline to the bottom of the slip and are each seamed along its longitudinal edges 22 to a longitudinal edge 20 of both the front panel 10 and the rear panel 11.

The upper side panels 14 and 15 are cut on the bias for a purpose which will presently appear, and in plan, each of said panels is bounded by a substantially straight bottom side 23, reversely curved or ogee lateral sides 24 and an arcuate top side 25 which approximates a semi-circle in form.

In fabricating slips of the present invention the various panels are cut-out according to pattern sizes; the upper and lower side panels of a given size are first seamed together along the top edge 26 of a lower side panel and the bottom edge 23 of an upper side panel. The composite side panels are then sewn along their longitudinal edges 22, 24 to a longitudinal edge 20 of the front panel and to a longitudinal edge 20 of the rear

panel. The longitudinal edges of the panels, it will be apparent are not of complementary shape, but in sewing them together the garment is given its tubular and form-fitting shape. In this connection it will be noted that in the longitudinal seaming operation just described, the corners 27 of the upper side panels will fit and complement the corners 28 of the front and rear panels and, together with the united shoulder portions 17 of the front and rear panels, will provide substantially circular armholes for the garment, approximately one-half of each armhole being provided by the arcuate top sides of the panels 14 and 15 and the other half by the shoulder portions 17.

Preferably, the panels 10 to 15 constituting the garment are of approximately the same width at the waistline, which, incidentally, is the smallest circumferential dimension of the slip. Accordingly, it will be appreciated, that in order for the small waistline dimension of the slip to pass over the shoulders of the wearer, the waistline dimension will have to stretch or give when being passed over the shoulders. The bias cut panels 14 and 15 afford this required stretch or give and at the same time assists in providing the garment with its form-fitting characteristic.

The composite side panels may be said to constitute gores of the slip, as do also the front and rear panels. When so considered, the slip may be said to be of four gore construction wherein each of the gores extends from the arm opening to the bottom of the garment. The garment may also be considered as being of generally straight cut construction with the exception of the upper side panels of the gores which are bias cut to provide the necessary stretch or give when passing the garment over the shoulders of a wearer.

From the foregoing detailed description it will be apparent that I have provided a simple, economical, form-fitting slip of the built-up shoulder type made in the main from straight cut

fabric and using bias cut fabric in a novel panel outline and location whereby the desirable characteristics of a bias cut slip are attained.

Although I have shown and described but a single preferred embodiment of my invention it will be appreciated that minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of my invention as defined in the appended claim.

What I claim is:

A slip having a full neck line and shoulder portions comprising a front and a rear panel, each of said panels being cut on the straight and extending the full length of the slip and together including the full neck line, shoulder portions and approximately one-half of each of the arm holes of the garment, two side panels cut on the straight, each extending from approximately the waistline to the bottom of the slip and seamed along its longitudinal edges to a longitudinal edge of both the front and the rear panels, and two side panels cut on the bias, each seamed at its bottom edge to the top edge of a first mentioned side panel and along its sides to both a longitudinal edge of the front and the rear panels, and having a top edge constituting approximately one-half of an armhole of the slip.

JOSEPH PATRICK SHAW.

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