Jan. 10, 1939. M. C. SCHRANK 2,143,718

SLIP

Filed Aug. 5, 1937

Fig. 1.

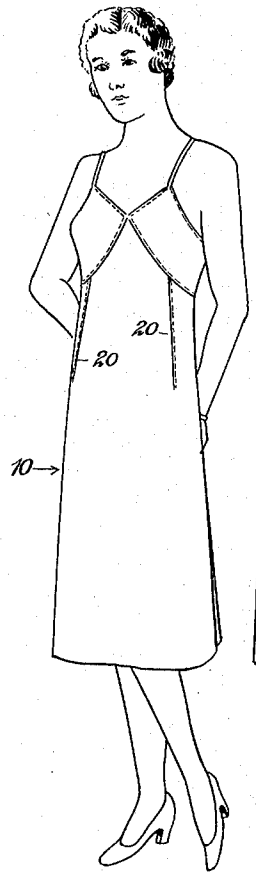


Fig. 2.

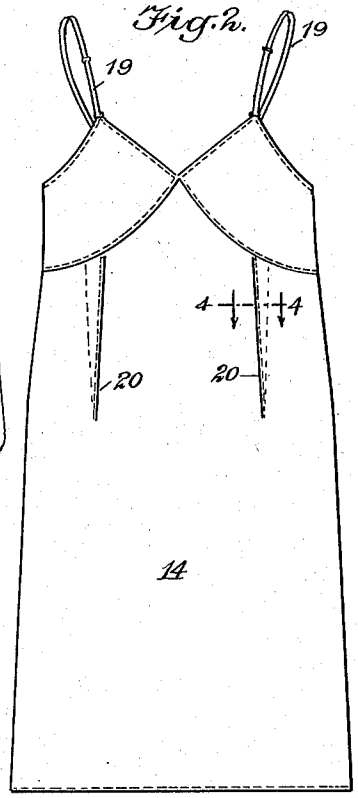


Fig. 3.

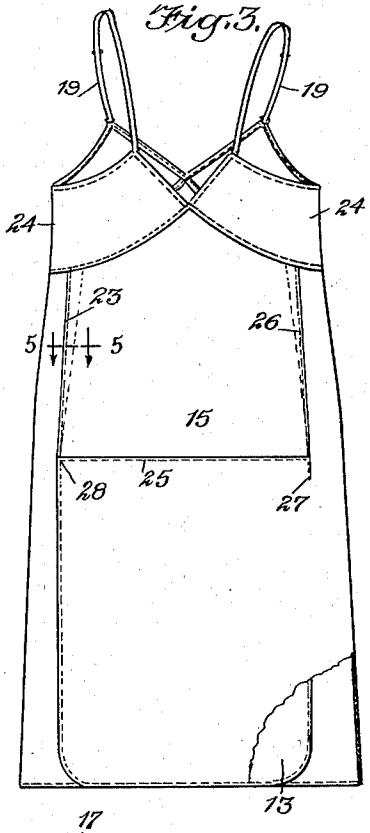


Fig. 7.

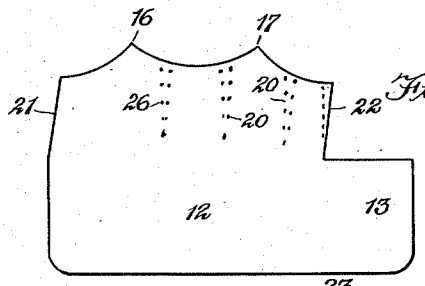


Fig. 4.

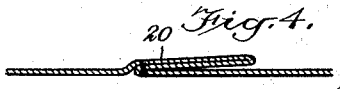


Fig. 5.

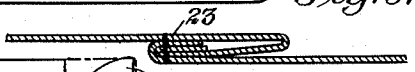
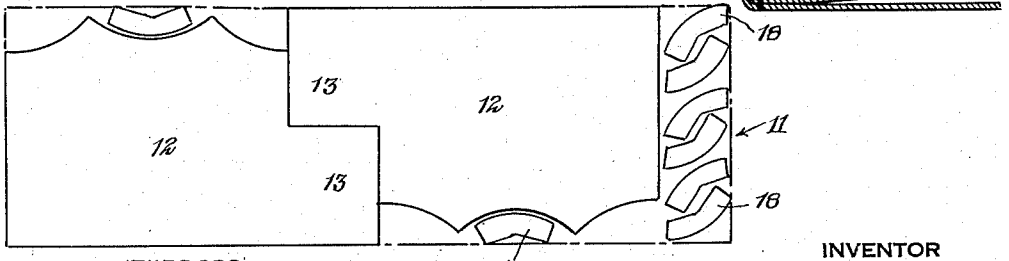


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

Geo. W. Taylor

John N. Slaccum

INVENTOR

Max C. Schrank

BY

Munn Anderson & Liddy

ATTORNEYS

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2,143,718

SLIP

Max C. Schrank, Bridgeton, N. J.

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2 Claims. (Cl. 2—73)

This invention relates to an improvement in women's undergarments, and more particularly to an improvement in slips.

In the past, slips have been manufactured in various ways; sometimes by cutting the cloth in various shaped panels, and shaping them and sewing them together and sometimes by cutting the cloth in one or more pieces and merely sewing them together.

The various methods used require a number of seams which are objectionable, especially when appearing over the hips and waist of the wearer. Moreover, a great deal of material is wasted in the cutting of the various panels and the intricacy of the design requires considerable skill and work in its lay-out.

In the construction of slips, seams are objectionable, since they tend to pull, especially where there is stress, and since they likewise detract from the fit of the garment and cause it to bulge. Moreover, the inclusion of seams in the side of the slip become noticeable under many types of dresses and frocks, especially when the dresses and frocks are light or semi-transparent.

In previous slips, shadow-proof panels have been made in various ways, both separately and integral with the slip. However, these shadow-proof panels tend to sag and pull to a certain extent, thus causing the slip to lose its intended shape.

An object of this invention is to provide a construction which will eliminate as much waste as possible and at the same time, provide a form-fitting slip.

A further object of this invention is to provide a slip in which the upper portion of the garment is strongly and firmly constructed, while the lower portions are so made as to yield to the movements of the wearer. In other words, it is desirable that the upper portion of the slip support the body and the bust to some extent, while the lower portions be so constructed as not to hinder the limbs of the wearer.

A further object of the invention is to eliminate as far as possible, unsightly and unnecessary seams, especially over the hips of the wearer.

A still further object is to provide a shadow-proof slip in which the shadow-proof portion is so cut that it will not stretch the slip or cause it to lose its shape.

In the accompanying drawing

Fig. 1 is a view of my improved slip on the wearer.

Fig. 2 is a front view of the slip.

Fig. 3 is a rear view of the slip.

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of the Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the cloth from which the slip is cut, showing the manner in which the cut is made and the odd pieces used.

Fig. 7 is a view of the blank after it has been cut, showing the outline of the darts to be inserted.

By referring to the drawing in which the slip 10 is shown, it will be seen that I have provided a slip which may be cut from a straight piece of cloth, 11.

By alternately reversing the blank 12, the shadow-proof portion 13 of one slip will fit into the other, so that no material is wasted.

The blank is cut in one piece and has a front portion 14 and a rear portion 15. Cutting the blank, the peaks 16 and 17 are provided. These peaks eventually fall in the center of the front and back panels.

In the cutting of the slip, small pieces of cloth are left over and from these the brassière sections 18 are cut. The balance of the cloth is used in the construction of the shoulder straps, 19.

After the blank has been cut, the darts 20 are sewn into the upper portion of the front section 14. The term "darts" is used here to define the parts 20 and 23 and 26, as that term is used by the trade. Technically, these parts are what may be termed "tapering tucks." The blank is then folded to shape the slip and the edge of the body portion 21 is folded into the edge 22 to form a combined dart and seam 23. This seam extends from the brassière section 24 to the edge of the shadow-proof panel 13. The shadow-proof panel is sewn under the back panel and joined to it by the seam 25. The dart 26 is then inserted in the back panel and extends slightly below the seam 25 to a point 27 where it supports the edge of the shadow-proof panel 13.

It will be seen therefore, that the shadow-proof panel is supported by both the darts 23 and 26 at the points 27 and 28, in order that it will not sag or stretch the garment.

It will also be seen from an examination of Fig. 1 that no seams appear on the side of the garment and that the shaping darts 20, 23 and 26 are so positioned that they will not bulge or show through the outer garment.

The pieces 18 are then sewn along the convex edges to the upper portion of the back and front panels, extending from the peak 16 to the peak

17. In view of the fact that these sections 18 are cut on a curve with relation to the goods, a certain amount of bias is given them and therefore, when formed into the brassière sections 24, they offer more support than would be the case if they were cut on the straight. For the same reason, more flexibility is afforded. It will be seen that the seam 23 is the only seam extending lengthwise along the garment and this is supported and covered by the dart.

The garment therefore, provides much the same appearance as if it were cut from a tubular fabric, and is apparently seamless throughout. At the same time, the darts 20, 23 and 26 shape the garment to fit properly.

I claim:

1. A slip comprising a brassière section and a body section, said body section consisting of a single blank having a front portion, a back portion and a shadow-proof portion extending below the waistline of said slip, shaping darts in the upper section of the body portion, one of said shaping darts including a seam joining the edges of the blank to form the body of said slip and the other of said darts being extended below the waistline to support the corner of the shadow-proof portion.

2. A slip including a body section formed from a single piece of sheet material having the vertical end edges of the material overlapped and a line of stitching connecting the overlapped parts together, one of said end edges being bent back upon itself, said other end edge being provided with an inner and an outer bent backfold, said inner fold fitting within the bent back part of the first-mentioned end edge, said line of stitching being placed to extend through the bent back part of the first-mentioned end edge, through said inner bent backfold and through said other end edge at a point spaced from the fold line thereof.

MAX C. SCHRANK.