

May 11, 1943.

S. FRIEDMAN

2,318,771

SLIP

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Fig. 1

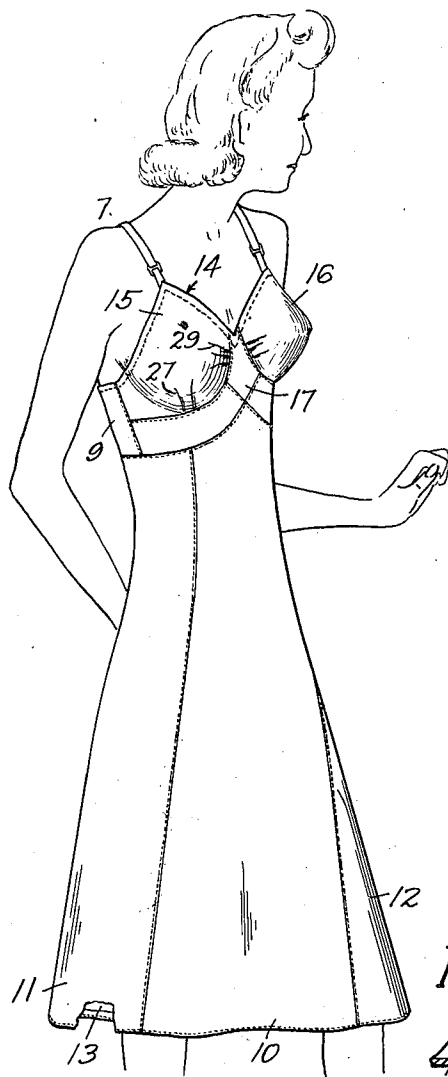


Fig. 2

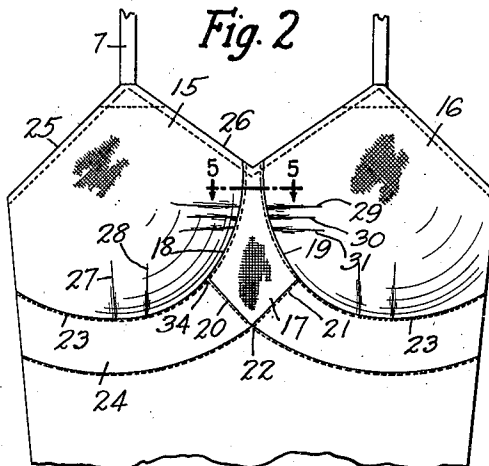


Fig. 3

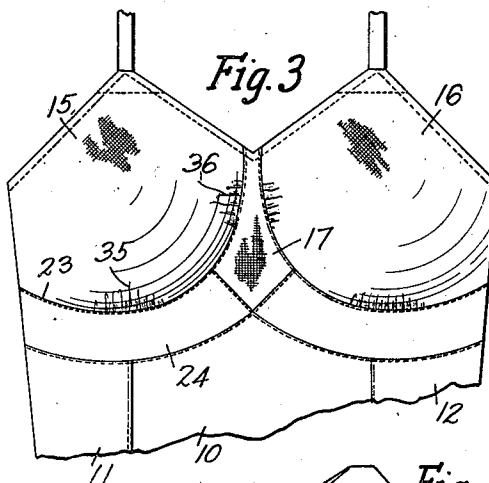


Fig. 4

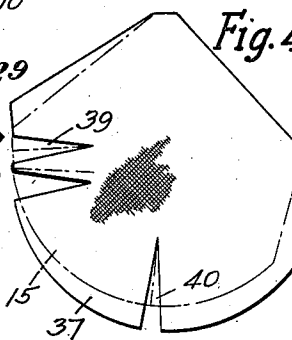


Fig. 6

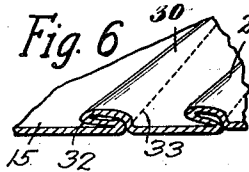
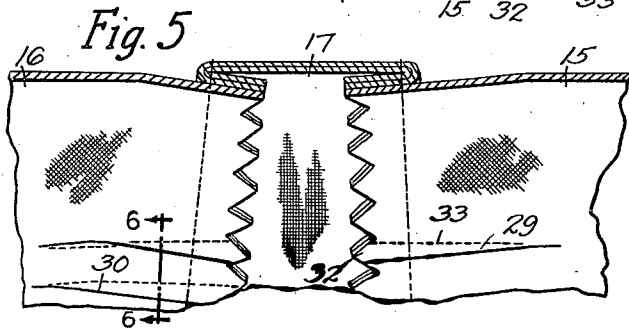


Fig. 5



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SLIP

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4 Claims. (Cl. 2-73)

This invention relates to women's slips and particularly to the breast-covering portion thereof.

It is at present customary for women to wear a brassiere for the purpose of supporting, positioning and shaping the breasts, and thereby forming a foundation over which other garments may be fitted, to preserve the good appearance of the wearer's figure and especially that of the bust. A slip is usually worn over the brassiere and underneath the dress, blouse, or other outer garment. The slips heretofore known, instead of preserving the shape of the figure given by the brassiere, interpose a layer of comparatively loose and uncontrolledly distortable material between the brassiere and the outer garment, which layer may take any one of a number of different positions and hence interferes with the proper shaping of the outer garment to the figure as determined by the brassiere, with the result that the shaping function of the brassiere on the figure is frequently adversely affected to a substantial extent.

My invention therefore contemplates the provision of a slip having skirt, rear shoulder and waist sections of any well-known type, but provided with a pair of soft, flexible and somewhat resilient breast-receiving parts separated by a comparatively non-resilient dividing portion, the breast parts forming shaped pockets for the reception of the breasts of the wearer and cooperating with the brassiere for that purpose.

My invention further contemplates the provision of a slip made of a minimum number of parts and of a minimum amount of the same material as the remainder of the slip, and hence adapted for manufacture at comparatively low cost, said slip having incorporated therein breast-shaping parts cooperating with each other and with a brassiere to support the breasts of the wearer in their proper centered positions without undue constriction and accentuating the dividing line between the breasts to aid in securing the desired centering, shaping, and supporting effect.

The various objects of the invention will be clear from the description which follows and from the drawing, in which,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of my improved slip as it appears in place on the wearer.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary front view of my slip showing the breast-receiving pockets and the dividing piece between them, the skirt panel illustrated being of the straight-cut type and stitched to the rear panel at the back of the garment.

Fig. 3 is a similar view of a modified form of the same.

Fig. 4 is a front view of a modified form of the flat blank from which the breast pocket is made, showing the gores or cut-outs employed to shape the pocket by reducing the overall length of the edge thereof, the pocket being shown in dash-dot lines.

Fig. 5 is a combined fragmentary perspective view and horizontal section taken on the line 5-5 of Fig. 2 of the dividing piece and pockets.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary vertical section taken on the line 6-6 of Fig. 5, showing the pleat formation.

In the practical embodiment of my invention shown by way of example, my improved slip is preferably made throughout of the usual soft flexible woven fabric such as silk, rayon or the like and comprises the usual front panel 10, side panels 11 and 12, rear panel 13, rear shoulder sections 9, and the novel breast section 14. The panels and shoulder sections may be made in any of the usual forms and customarily, though not always, are of material cut on the bias. In Fig. 2, for example, a front panel of the straight-cut type is shown. The seams joining the front panel to the rear panel are at the rear of the garment and hence are not visible in this view. The breast section, however, is peculiarly made, being formed of a number of parts cooperating to perform their supporting and shape-maintaining functions. The breast pockets 15 and 16 are transversely spaced apart and secured at their adjacent side edges to opposite sides of the dividing piece 17 interposed between the pockets. Said piece is preferably straight-cut of the same material as the remainder of the slip and is intended to fit quite snugly to the middle part of the brassiere.

The side edges 18 and 19 of the dividing piece are preferably curved concavely to fit the respective side edges of the pockets 15, 16, while the lower edges 20 and 21 of the dividing piece are preferably straight and converge downwardly toward each other and meet at a vertex 22 in substantially horizontal alignment with the lowermost points of the pockets. Preferably, though not necessarily, two superimposed sheets of material are used for the dividing piece to form a firm and sufficiently strong resistance member counterbalancing the stretching pull of the bias-cut pockets and the resulting pull on the dividing piece, thereby not only to maintain the breasts of the wearer in their proper centered positions, but also to form a decided line or area of demarcation

between the breasts, which imparts the desired fullness to the figure, conforming to the foundation given by the brassière. In other words, the horizontal pull upon the dividing piece does not tend to stretch it, nor does vertical pull thereon tend to cause any stretching thereof because of the straight cut of the fabric, the warp threads being substantially vertical and the weft threads being substantially horizontal, or vice versa.

The breast pockets 15 and 16 are constructed similarly to each other, one being right and the other left so that a description of one will suffice for both. Said pocket has a convexly curved lower edge 23, the side continuation of which coincides with the side edge 18 of the dividing piece and the lower part of which coincides with the upper edge of the transverse piece 24. The pocket is preferably bias-cut as indicated particularly in Fig. 2, so that it may stretch or full out to some extent to conform to the foundation brassière. The upper edges 25, 26 of the pocket may be of any desired shape and may be finished in any suitable manner as by scallops, binding, lace or in any other manner customary in the art. The usual shoulder straps 7 are also secured to the upper edges of the pockets in the usual manner. However, in order to attain the required fullness, the effective length of the lower edge 23 of the pocket is reduced from its normal overall or developed length in the flat blank from which it is made by providing therein the spaced pleats 27, 28 and also providing in the side edge the pleats 29, 30, 31.

As best seen in Fig. 6, each pleat is preferably of generally triangular shape, being widest at its base 32 on the lower edge of the pocket and tapering to a point near the center of the pocket. The pleat is stitched in place by a suitable line of stitching as 33 to form a dart, gather, or pucker reducing the effective length of the edge of the pocket. The pleats 27 and 28 are preferably substantially vertical and are arranged symmetrically on opposite sides respectively of the vertical line passing through the center of the pocket 15, and preferably taper slightly away from each other and upwardly. If desired, however, the stitching 33 for the various pleats may be parallel or may even slightly converge upwardly. Similarly, the side pleats 29, 30 and 31 are formed in the same manner and are arranged about half way between the uppermost part of the dividing piece 17 and the corner 34 thereof. Said side pleats are substantially horizontal, being symmetrical about the horizontal center line of the pocket. The stitched lines of the pleats may diverge somewhat away from each other toward the center if desired, or they may be parallel, but are more closely spaced than the pleats 27, 28. None of the pleats extend to the center of the pocket, but are spaced apart somewhat longitudinally and transversely at their inner extremities, the pleats causing the pocket to assume a fullness or shape which is convex outwardly to a sufficient extent adequately to receive the breast of the wearer and to fit snugly over the brassière or other foundation garment.

The curved transverse transition section 24 is interposed between the skirt panels 10, 11 and the pocket 15, and is also arranged between the downward extensions of the shoulder section 9 and the dividing piece 17. Said section 24 is preferably bias-cut and of a single thickness of material, but if desired it may be made of two thicknesses.

It will be noted that the pocket 15, while provided with the required fullness to give it the

proper shape to perform its function, does not interfere with the folding of the slip for packing and shipment, since the pocket assumes a substantially flat position when the slip is folded, by the formation of a suitable temporary pleat or fold therein. It will also be understood that in view of the resiliency of the pocket, it is adapted to accommodate itself easily to the shape of the wearer, while the dividing piece 17 accentuates the shape, and counterbalances the stretching pull on the pocket thereby to arrange and maintain the breasts in their proper centered positions in the pockets. The dividing piece also limits the stretching action of the pockets to a sufficient extent to give them their proper supporting, shaping and centering functions. The transition piece 24 may be of uniform or varying width as required to define a form fitting portion below the pockets, but being bias cut, stretches to permit the slip to be put on over the head, and contracts when the slip is on, to fit the body and thereby aids in defining the form fitting breast section of the slip. Even if the skirt panels are straight cut, the transition piece permits stretching when the slip is on and while it is being put on. The front skirt panel hangs from the lower edge of the transition piece and particularly from the vertex 22 and therefore does not cling to the abdomen. It will be noted that the entire front part of the garment below the breast pockets and between the shoulder panels 9 is sufficiently elastic to lie against the body and thereby to accentuate the forwardly bulging character of the breast pockets.

It will be understood that the required fullness may be given to the pocket 15 by means other than the pleats heretofore described. For example, in Fig. 3 I have shown portions of the lower edge 23 of the pocket and its side continuation shirred as at 35 and 36 to shorten the effective length thereof and thereby to give a fullness to the pocket. The shirring 35 is arranged at substantially the same position as the pleats 27, 28, while the shirring 36 is substituted for and is arranged at about the same position as the pleats 29, 30, 31.

In Fig. 4, the flat or developed blank 37 for the pocket is provided with one or more triangular cuts or gores 39, the adjacent edges of which are secured together to shorten the effective length of the lowermost edge of the pocket as shown by the dash-dot lines without decreasing the effective area of material at the central portion of the pocket. The secured gores 39 take the place of the pleats 29, 30, 31 or the shirring 39, while the gore 40 takes the place of the pleats 27, 28 or the shirring 35.

It will be seen from the above that I have provided a slip wherein the breast section is shaped to fit a foundation garment and to support and shape the bust in a simple, comparatively inexpensive, but efficient manner, and that I have therefore provided a slip well adapted to meet the requirements of practical use.

Any variation or modification of the invention described above which does not depart from the spirit of the invention is intended to be included within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In a slip, a breast section comprising a dividing piece of two thicknesses of straight-cut silk-like woven fabric having concavely curved side edges and inclined bottom edges converging downwardly and inwardly to a vertex, a front panel of the same material as that of the dividing piece having upwardly concave upper edges con-

verging to a vertex at the vertex of the dividing piece and at the middle line of the panel, a pair of spaced bias-cut fabric pocket members of the same material as that of the dividing piece and panel, each pocket member having its lower and one side edge reduced from its normal overall length when flat to a lesser effective length by stitching joining spaced adjacent parts of said lower and side edge together, said stitching extending from said edge approximately toward the center of the pocket, a curved bias cut transverse transition piece extending from the side to the middle front of the slip interposed between each pocket and the adjacent upper edge of the front panel and of the said same material, stitching securing said transverse piece to the lower edge of the pocket and to an inclined edge of the dividing piece, said dividing piece being arranged on the front surface of the pockets and separating the pockets and forming a line of demarcation therebetween and resisting movement of the pockets apart and out of a predetermined position under the pressure of the breasts of the wearer when the slip is in use, the vertices of the dividing piece and panel and the innermost corners of the transition pieces all meeting at a point in substantially horizontal alignment with the lowermost points of the pockets and thereby resisting displacement of the pockets throughout the entire heights thereof while permitting stretching and contraction of the entire front part of the slip between the pockets and the panel.

2. In a slip, a breast section comprising a central straight-cut dividing piece of woven fabric exposed at the front of the slip and having concavely curved side edges and substantially straight lower edges extending downwardly and inwardly toward each other to form a vertex at the front middle line of the slip in substantially horizontal alignment with the lowermost points of the pockets hereinafter mentioned, and a bias-cut breast pocket of the same woven fabric secured at its side edge to the rear face and inside of an intumed curved edge portion of the dividing piece, said pocket having a portion of its side edge and a portion of its bottom edge reduced in overall length by substantially horizontal stitching joining together spaced parts of the blank from which the pocket is made, said horizontal stitching extending inwardly from said side edge, and substantially vertical stitching similarly joining together spaced parts of the blank from which the pocket is made and extending inwardly from said bottom edge thereby to impart a fullness to the pocket.

3. In a slip provided with front, rear and side panels and with rear shoulder sections and shoulder straps, said panels and sections being all of the same woven material, the upper edges of the front panel converging upwardly to a vertex, a breast section of said same material arranged between the shoulder sections and above the front and side panels, said breast section comprising a

pair of upwardly concave transverse bias cut transition strips each secured to the uppermost edge of a side panel and to part of the uppermost edge of the front panel and terminating in an upwardly and outwardly inclined side edge at the vertex of the front panel, the innermost corner of said strip being arranged at said vertex, said transverse pieces being arranged symmetrically about the vertical middle line of the front panel, a dividing piece of straight-cut fabric of said same material having inclined bottom edges meeting at a vertex arranged at the vertex of the front panel and each secured respectively to one of the side edges of the transverse strip, said dividing piece having concavely curved side edges, and a bias-cut fulled breast pocket of said same material secured at its bottom edge to the upper edge of the transverse strip and secured at its side edge to and rearwardly of a concave intumed side edge portion of the dividing piece.

4. In a slip, a fitted breast section and a skirt section both of woven silk-like fabric, the skirt section including a front panel having a pair of upwardly converging upper edges meeting at a point on the front vertical middle line of the panel, said point being the uppermost point of the panel, said breast section including a pair of fulled bias cut breast pockets in horizontal spaced relation to each other and each extending from a side of the slip toward the front of the slip and having a convexly and continuously curved and uninterrupted edge forming the side and bottom edge thereof, a straight cut dividing piece interposed between the breast pockets at the upper middle front of the slip and having concavely curved side edge portions secured to the outer surfaces of the pockets, the lower part of the dividing piece tapering and terminating in a lowermost point arranged at the uppermost point of the panel and in substantially horizontal alignment with the lowermost points of the pockets, and a pair of bias cut transition pieces interposed between the pockets and the panel and terminating at the sides of the slip, each of said transition pieces being of approximately uniform width and having a concave upper edge fitted to and secured to the lower edge of the adjacent pocket and having a front edge secured to the lower edge of the dividing piece and having a lower edge secured to the upper edge of the panel, said transition piece terminating in a front corner point adjacent the said points of the dividing piece and the panel and of the other transition piece, said transition pieces being stretchable to permit the slip to be put on over the head of the wearer and contracting against the body when released to define a form fitting portion on the slip below the pocket, said panel and the front part of the skirt section being suspended from the lower edges of the transition pieces when the garment is in use.

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