March 26, 1935. C. GEISENHEIMER 1,995,609

SLIP

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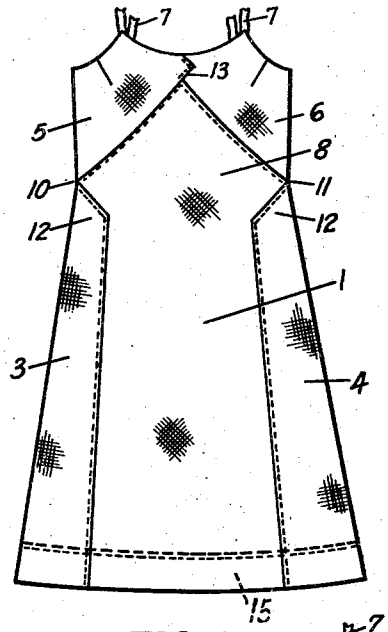

FIG. 1

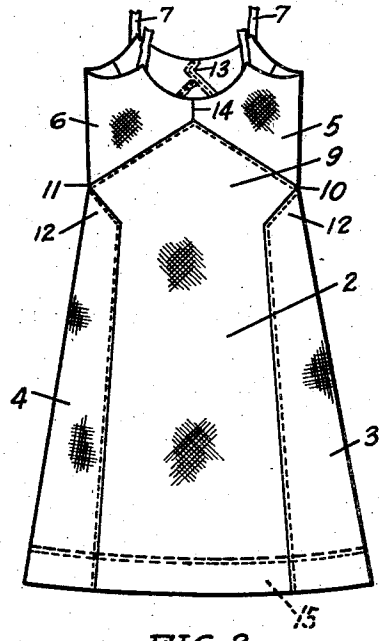

FIG. 2

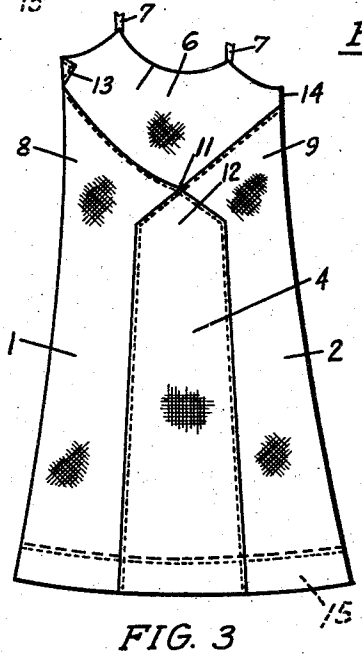

FIG. 3

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4 Claims. (Cl. 2—73)

This invention relates to women's garments, and has particular reference to undergarments, such as slips, petticoats, step-ins, chemises, and drawers (panties), though it is to be understood that the invention is also applicable to other garments, such as night-gowns, pajamas, etc., which are not undergarments in the strict sense of the term.

Prior to the present invention, the foregoing garments were generally fabricated of either straight-cut fabric or bias-cut fabric (fabric cut at an angle of 45° or thereabouts), the entire garment being made entirely out of one or the other type of fabric. Each type of fabric has its advantages and disadvantages when used as a garment material. For instance, a garment made out of bias-cut material conforms better to the body without sacrificing comfort, but has a decided disadvantage in that the garment shifts and rides ("hikes up") on the body. Then again, it is a much simpler matter to adjust the length of a straight-cut garment than it is to adjust the length of a bias-cut garment. To provide for such adjustment, a straight-cut garment may be provided with what is commonly known as an adjustable hem. Such a hem is made by turning the lower margin of the skirt portion back on the garment and stitching the two layers together. To shorten the garment it is only necessary to widen the margin that is turned over, and to lengthen the garment the margin is made narrower. Prior to the present invention, bias-cut garments were not provided with such adjustable hems, due to the difficulty of providing the garment with a neat appearing hem of uniform width.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a garment of the foregoing type which will embody all the advantages of both straight-cut and bias-cut garments without their disadvantages and shortcomings.

In its broadest aspect, the invention consists in making the entire garment, with the exception of the side portions of bias-cut fabric; the side portions being made of straight-cut fabric. The invention is based upon my discovery that the incorporation of straight-cut side panels, or gores, or sections in a bias-cut garment entirely eliminates the shifting and riding ("hiking up") tendency of the garment and renders possible an adjustable bottom hem that will remain straight after laundering. Furthermore, that the garment is as comfortable and conforms as well to the body as a garment fabricated entirely out of bias-cut fabric.

Referring briefly to the drawing, wherein the invention is shown applied to an undergarment such as a slip or petticoat:—

Figure 1 is a front view of a flattened-out slip;

Figure 2 is a rear view of the flattened-out slip of Figure 1; and

Figure 3 is a view of the slip of Figures 1 and 2 flattened out on its side.

Referring to the drawing with greater particularity, it will be seen that the garment selected to illustrate the invention consists of a front portion 1, a rear portion 2, two side portions 3 and 4, a yoke or brassière section consisting of the two parts 5 and 6, and the shoulder straps 7.

Both the front and rear portions 1 and 2 are made out of bias-cut fabric; i. e. fabric cut at an angle of 45° or thereabouts, while both side portions or panels 3 and 4 are made out of straight-cut fabric. Both portions or sections 5 and 6 of the yoke or brassière section are preferably also made out of bias-cut fabric. The use of bias-cut fabric for the major portion of the garment imparts to the garment all the advantages which making the entire garment out of bias-cut fabric would give, while the use of straight-cut fabric for the side portions eliminates the disadvantages usually attributed to the use of bias-cut fabric. In other words, the resultant garment has the combined advantages of straight-cut and bias-cut garments without their disadvantages and drawbacks.

The use of both bias-cut and straight-cut fabric in the same garment introduced certain problems both in construction and in the method of making the garment. These problems have been successfully solved in the present invention. It will be noted that the front portion 1 is in the form of a spear with slanting side edges, the numeral 8 designating the spearhead, and that the rear portion 2 is also in the form of a spear with slanting side edges, the spearhead being denoted by 9. The side points of the spears 8 and 9 are substantially at the level of the waist of the garment and contact at the points 10 and 11 where they are joined together. The two sides, or gores, 3 and 4 complete the garment below the points 10 and 11 while the yoke or brassière section 5, 6 completes the garment above the points 10 and 11. To this end, each of the side panels 3 and 4 has a length equal to the height of the waistline and has an upper triangular-shaped portion 12 which fits in between the lower sloping sides of the spearheads; and the two sections 5 and 6 of the yoke, which are joined together at the lines 13 and 14, having converging

lower sides which fit in between the upper sloping sides of the spearhead. It is to be noted that the gores 3 and 4 are cut with sloping side edges.

Bias-cut fabric has a greater stretch than does straight-cut fabric, and it is necessary to make an allowance during the cutting step for this difference in stretch, so that it is properly compensated for during the sewing operation. The preferable way to accomplish this purpose is to cut the side gores 3 and 4, which are of straight-cut fabric, somewhat longer than the front and rear panels. The difference in length depends upon the size of the particular garment being made. For the range of sizes 32 to 44 a two-inch difference in length is considered preferable. Obviously, the stretching of the panels and gores during the sewing operation serves to equalize their length.

The reference numeral 15 denotes the bottom hem of the garment. The hem may be of the various forms and types known to the art, including the lace bottom hem, and may be made in any of the ways known to the art. The hem is illustrated as being of the adjustable type previously referred to.

The various portions of the garment may be joined in any manner such as by sewing with either a plain or a zig-zag stitch machine. The dotted lines in the drawing indicate the stitching.

In the foregoing specification, the terms "bias-cut garment" and "garment made of bias-cut material" are used interchangeably to designate a garment in which the material has been set in on the bias. Likewise, the terms "straight-cut garment" and "garment made of straight-cut material" are used interchangeably to designate a garment in which the material has been set in on the straight. Similar terminology is used in the claims.

The foregoing disclosure embodies the essential and distinctive thought and concept which characterizes my invention, but it is to be understood that the same may be combined with various other concepts and details without affecting the peculiar results obtained, and that changes and modifications may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or the scope of the appended claims, in which I intend to claim all patentable novelty inherent in the invention.

I claim:

1. As an article of manufacture, a garment for women consisting of an upper or brassiére portion and a lower or skirt portion, said lower or skirt portion consisting of a front panel, a rear panel and two side panels, said upper or brassiére portion and said front and rear panels consisting of material which has been set in on the bias and said side panels consisting of material which has been set in on the straight.

2. As an article of manufacture, a garment for women consisting of an upper or brassiére portion and a lower or skirt portion, said lower or skirt portion being continuous with said upper or brassiére portion, said lower or skirt portion consisting of a front panel, a rear panel and two side panels, said upper or brassiére portion and said front and rear panels consisting of material which has been set in on the bias and said side panels consisting of material which has been set in on the straight.

3. The garment as defined in claim 1, said brassiére portion consisting of two pieces of material connected centrally.

4. As an article of manufacture, a garment for women consisting of an upper or brassiére portion and a lower or skirt portion, said lower or skirt portion consisting of a front panel, a rear panel and two side panels, said front and rear panels consisting of material which has been set in on the bias and said side panels consisting of material which has been set in on the straight.

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