Dec. 30, 1947. W. TARBELL 2,433,820

LADY'S GARMENT

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Fig. 1

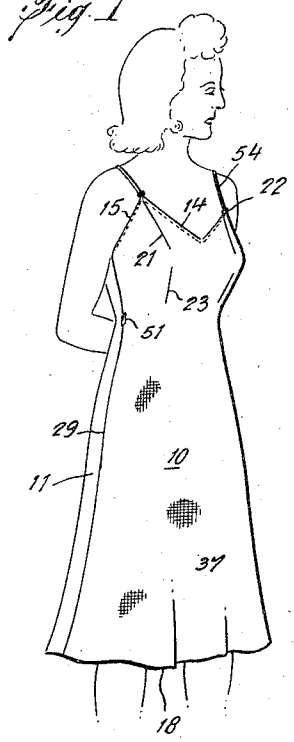
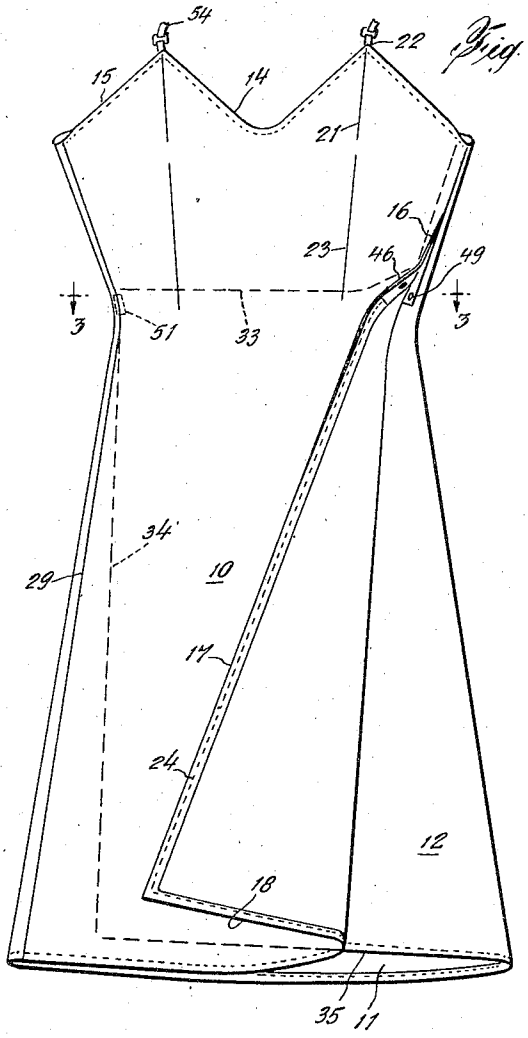


Fig. 2



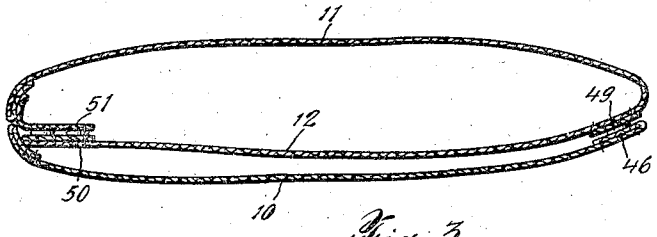


Fig. 3

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Fig. 5

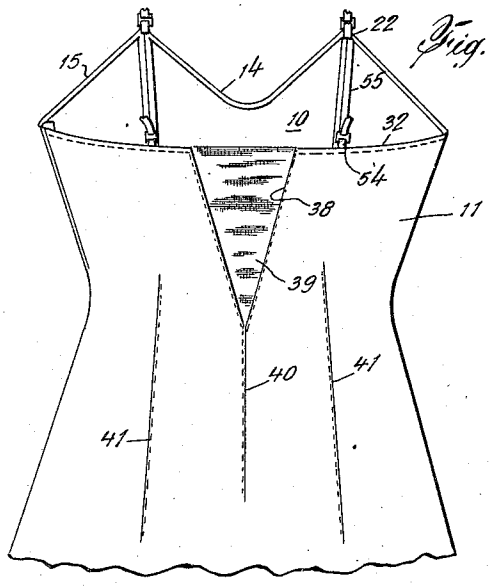


Fig. 4

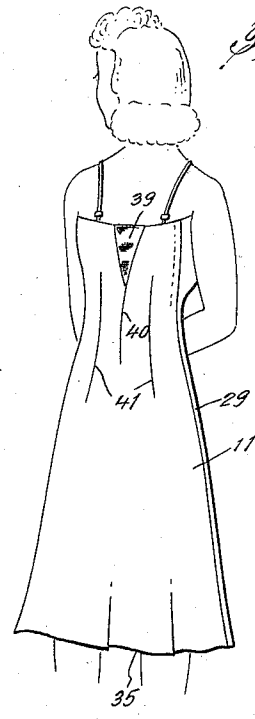
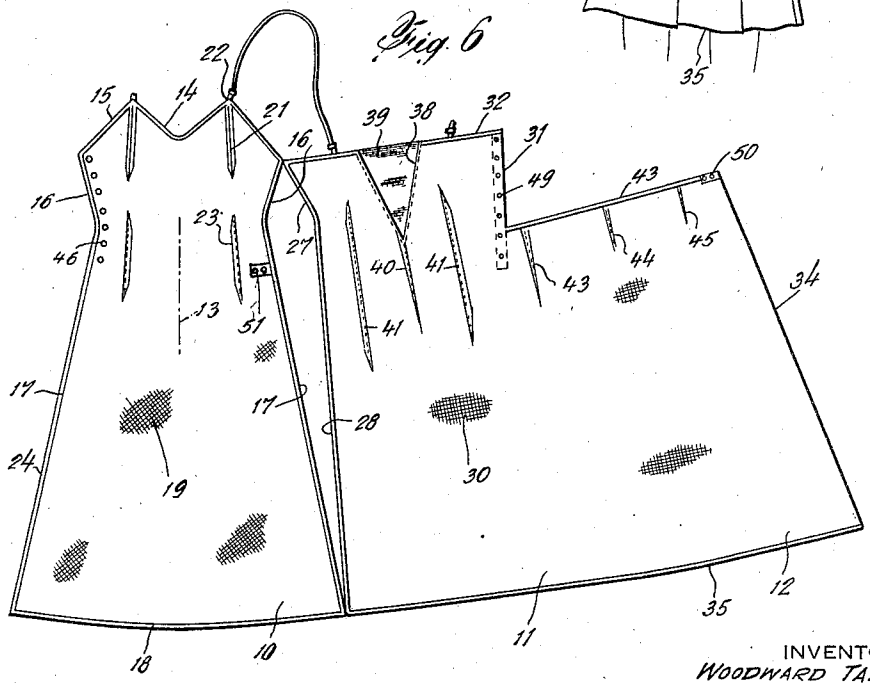


Fig. 6



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Patented Dec. 30, 1947

2,433,820

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,433,820

LADY'S GARMENT

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Application December 22, 1945, Serial No. 636,859

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—73)

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This invention relates to ladies' garments and relates more particularly to an improved lady's undergarment or slip having novel features of construction resulting in improved fitting qualities and a high order of comfort for the wearer.

An important object of the present invention is the provision of a novel undergarment or slip having attached waist and skirt portions, the garment being of the wrap-around type which embodies form fitting qualities not possible with slips of the usual type which must pass over the shoulder of the wearer.

The primary reason for the poor-fitting qualities of slips of the common type resides in the fact that the garment must be of sufficient circumferential proportions as to pass over the shoulders of the wearer which latter are, in a well-proportioned figure, of greater dimensions than the waist portion and particularly that portion thereof just below the bust enclosing portions. As a result, the garment is baggy in such areas and fails to hug the figure unless it is pulled inwardly by the outer garment which is usually provided with front, side or rear vertical openings.

Wrap-around undergarments have in the past not proven too satisfactory for a number of reasons, chiefly on account of the fact that the several portions of the blanks which were joined together to form the slip were not sufficiently integrated into the garment as a whole to cause the overlap to merge into a symmetrical garment when in place on the body of the wearer. Moreover, the edges which were joined together as by buttons, hooks or some multiple fastener element, tended to shift during normal wear, producing bulging and consequent discomfort and an unsightly appearance.

The garment of the present invention has superior, smooth-fitting qualities, tends to hug the figure and does not shift or otherwise become displaced during normal activity of the wearer. Moreover, if the garment slightly separates at its lower end when the wearer sits down, it readily falls back into place when she stands again. This slight tendency to separate at the lower end greatly enhances the comfort of the wearer without it being obvious to another person. Another important characteristic of the garment of the present invention is that neither the front nor the rear of the garment tends to ride upwardly when the wearer sits down. Many garments have been designed which ride up in front only slightly when the wearer sits down, but practically

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every garment of this type rides upwardly in the rear.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a partial front and side view of a lady's garment of the present invention shown on the wearer.

Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the garment, a portion of the outer front panel being raised to show details of the inner front panel.

Fig. 3 is a section taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a rear elevation of the garment in place on the wearer.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged broken rear elevation of the garment.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the garment spread flat, the view showing the relation of the parts before the front and rear panels are stitched together to form a side seam.

Referring now more particularly to Fig. 6, it will be noted that the garment comprises an outer front panel 10, a rear panel 11, and an inner front panel 12. The outer front panel 10 is preferably made from a single blank of material and panels 11 and 12 may be made from a single blank of material, or they may be made from a plurality of blanks suitably joined together.

The front median line 13 of the garment may be on the bias of the material, as indicated at 19, which assures a desired measure of comfort without causing the garment to ride up over the knees of the wearer when she sits down.

The blank which is used to form the front panel 10 is shown in Fig. 6, the upper edge preferably having a substantially V-shaped cut-out portion 14 and downwardly inclined edges 15 on opposite sides thereof. Each upper side edge 16 is inclined inwardly to a point adjacent the waist portion of the wearer and the lower side edges 17 are then inclined outwardly to the lower edge 18 of the blank. This lower edge may, if desired, be slightly curved.

For the purpose of shaping the bust enclosing portions, the blank may have short darts 21 extending downwardly from points 22 forming the intersection between edges 14 and 15. Also short darts 23 may be provided just below the bust enclosing portions, such darts being generally aligned with darts 21. Around the edges of the blank there may be formed the usual hem 24.

The blank which is used to form the outer rear panel 11 and inner front panel 12 is also shown in Fig. 6. The left hand edge of the blank when viewed as in Fig. 6 is downwardly and inwardly inclined as shown at 27 and thence is outwardly inclined as shown at 28. In other words, this

vertical edge is similar in contour to the adjacent edge formed by portions 16 and 17 of the front blank. These two edges are joined together to form a single vertical side seam 29. For convenience in illustration in Fig. 6, the two edges are not joined together for the reason that if they were so joined they would appear straight while lying flat.

On the opposite side of portion 11 of the second blank there is formed a downwardly and inwardly inclined substantially straight edge 31 which, at its upper end, intersects upper edge 32 which forms the rear upper edge of the garment.

Continuing from the lower terminal of edge 31, the blank extends outwardly along edge 33 and thence downwardly along a substantially straight edge 34 to the lower edge 35 extending across portions 11 and 12.

It will be apparent from the foregoing that the rear panel 11 is of substantially the same shape as outer front panel 10. If the front panel 10 is formed on the bias of the material as shown in Fig. 6, the rear panel 11 is preferably formed with the grain line 30 substantially parallel with the upper edge 32. In the middle of upper edge 32 of rear panel 11, there may be formed a substantially triangular cut-out 38 to the edges of which are stitched an elastic panel 39 to give the rear of the garment an approved measure of elasticity. If, on the other hand, the arrangement of the grain line is reversed by placing the front panel 10 on the straight as shown at 27 in Fig. 1, and the rear panel on the bias, this elastic insert may be omitted, or it may be omitted in either event. Also, for the purpose of shaping the rear panel, there may be provided a short, generally triangular, dart 40 extending downwardly from the intersection of the edges formed by cut-out 38. On opposite sides of dart 40 there may be formed somewhat longer darts 41 which are substantially parallel with each other and which are spaced from the rear median line of the garment.

For the purpose of shaping the inner front panel which forms a shadow panel, there may be formed a plurality of short darts 43, 44 and 45. A plurality of fastening elements 49 are secured in spaced relation along the edge 31 of rear panel 11, such fastening elements desirably extending below edge 33. Cooperating fastening elements 46 also extend along the left hand edge 16 of panel 10 when viewed as in Fig. 6. At the intersection of edges 33 and 34 of inner panel 12 there is desirably provided a fastening element 50 which cooperates with a fastening element 51 located along right-hand edge 17 of the front panel. These fastening elements hold the inner front panel at a suitable elevation.

Shoulder straps 54 extend from points 22 at the front of the garment to points 55 along the upper edge 32 of the rear of the garment. The location and particular structure of the darts in the various portions of the garment is, of course, dependent upon the grain line of the material, and also somewhat upon the particular size of the garment in question. The location of darts shown is suggestive only and is not offered in any limiting sense.

While one form or embodiment of the invention has been shown and described herein for illustrative purposes, and the construction and arrangement incidental to a specific application thereof has been disclosed and discussed in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is limited neither to the mere details or relative arrangement of parts, nor to its specific embodiment shown herein, but that extensive deviations from the illustrated form or embodiment of the invention may be made without departing from the principles thereof.

What I claim is:

A lady's wrap-around garment provided with attached waist and skirt portions and formed from a plurality of blanks of material including a blank forming the front waist and skirt portions, such blank being of generally rectangular shape, and formed with opposed vertical edges which are downwardly and inwardly inclined to the waistline and are outwardly inclined from the waistline to the lower edge of the garment, the grain line of the material in such blank being on a bias relative to the front median line of the garment, a second blank forming the rear waist and skirt portions and being of the same general contour and shape as the front blank, and being joined along one vertical edge to the adjacent vertical edge of such front blank to form a single side seam, the grain line of the material being substantially on the straight relative to the rear median line of the garment, a shadow panel being integrally carried along the opposite edge of the rear skirt portion and corresponding in contour and shape to the front skirt portion below the waistline of the garment, cooperating fastening means extending along the free vertical edges of the front and rear waist portions and means for securing the free upper corner of the shadow panel to the adjacent front waist portion of the garment.

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