June 16, 1942. C. A. STEGMAN 2,286,938

SLIP

Filed Sept. 27, 1940

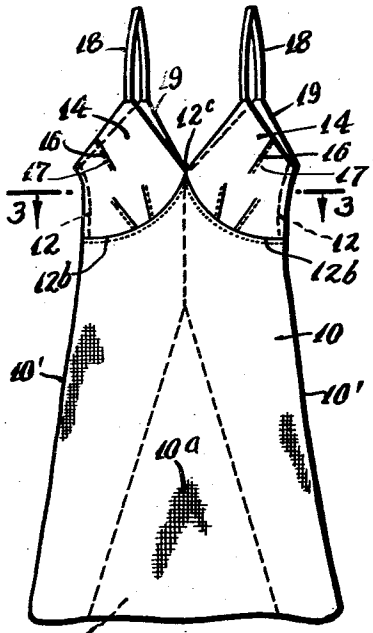



Fig. 1.

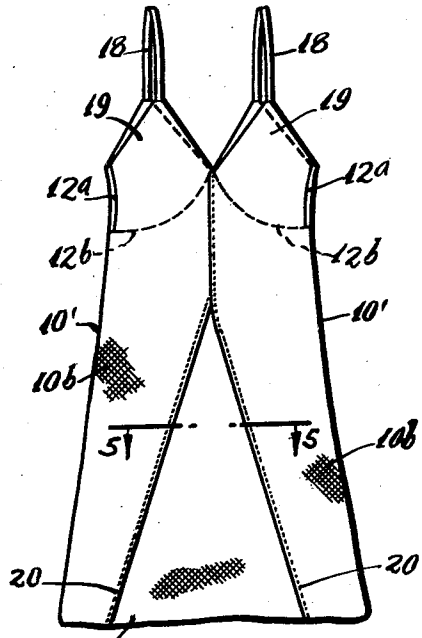



Fig. 2.

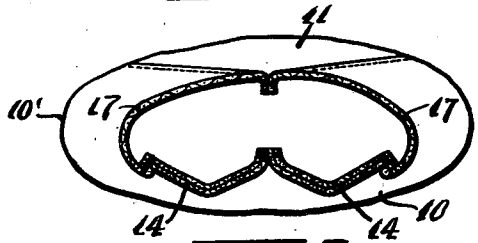



Fig. 3.

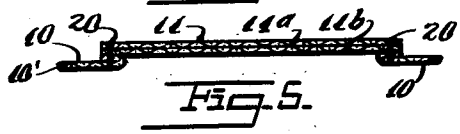



Fig. 5.

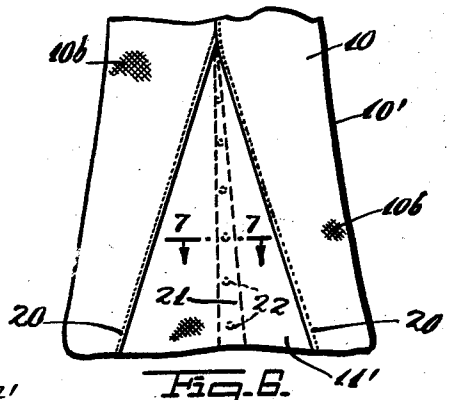



Fig. 6.

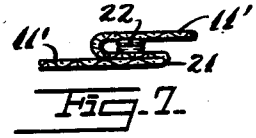



Fig. 7.

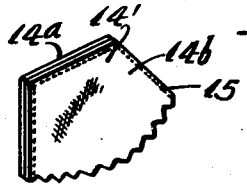



Fig. 4.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,286,938

## SLIP

Charles A. Stegman, Forest Hills, N. Y.

Application September 27, 1940, Serial No. 358,628

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—73)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in a slip.

More specifically, the invention contemplates the construction of a slip which is characterized by a slip body of cloth material having the warp threads vertical at the front of the body, and said body being seamless at the sides and flared from the top down, whereby the said warp threads at the side sections of the back are biased in opposite directions at angles which are complementary to the flare. With this construction the usual tendency of the slip creeping up is avoided. With the warp threads biased in opposite directions at the back there is a tendency to counter-balance and counteract upward creep.

Still further the invention proposes to further characterize the slip by an isosceles triangle back section set in between the back edges of the front portion of the body arranged with the warp also on a bias. This further assists in preventing upward creep of the slip.

Still further the invention also contemplates a novel construction of the bust area of the slip. It is proposed to provide a yoke set into the front portion of the slip to accommodate the bust.

Another feature of the invention resides in arranging the triangular back section of double layers of material to make the slip shadowproof.

Still further the invention proposes the construction of a slip in which there is an arrangement whereby the angle of divergence of the triangular back section may be varied for varying the bias of the warp and weft of the slip to recondition the upward creep tendency of the slip, after it has been worn for a while.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, and to the appended claim in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawing forming a material part of this disclosure:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of a slip constructed in accordance with this invention.

Fig. 2 is a rear elevational view of the slip shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the inserts used in constructing the bust yoke of the slip.

Fig. 5 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary rear elevational view of a slip constructed in accordance with a modification of this invention.

Fig. 7 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6.

The slip, in accordance with this invention, includes a slip body 10 of cloth material having the warp threads $10^a$ at the front vertical. The slip body 10 is seamless at the sides 10'. Moreover, these sides are flared from the top downwards. With this arrangement the warp threads $10^b$ at the side sections of the slip at the back thereof are biased in opposite directions at angles which are complementary to the flare of the sides. An isosceles triangular back section 11 is set in between the back edges of the front portion of the body. This back section 11 extends upwards substantially two-thirds of the height of the slip.

The front bust area of the slip is cut away along the vertical side lines $12^a$ and along the curved bottom lines $12^b$. These side lines $12^a$ are slightly rearwards of the sides of the bust yoke of the slip. The bottom lines $12^b$ extend upwards at a curve to the central point $12^c$. Form fitting bust yoke sections 14 are set into this bust area of the slip. Each yoke section 14 is formed from double layer pieces of material 14' (see Fig. 4). These layers are indicated by reference numerals $14^a$ and $14^b$. They are sewed together along their edges by stitches 15. These yoke pieces are then folded to have dart sections 16 which are stitched down with stitches 17 to properly shape the bust yoke.

The triangular back section 11 is also formed from a double layer of material, the layers being indicated by the reference numerals $11^a$ and $11^b$. Lines of stitches 20 along the edges of the back section 11 and the adjacent edges of the material of the body of the slip serve to secure these parts together.

The back of the body portion of the slip is formed with complementary yoke sections 19 which are substantially superimposed behind the yoke portion. Shoulder straps 18 are connected across the back sections 19 and the top tips of the bust yoke sections 14.

In Figs. 6 and 7 a modified form of the invention has been disclosed which distinguishes from the prior form in the fact that a means has been provided for releasably holding an angle fold 21 extending from the apex of the back section 11' and adapted to control the flare of the slip and so indirectly the angles of the bias of the warp threads $10^b$. Snap fasteners 22

are mounted upon adjacent faces of an area of the fold 20. These snap fasteners 22 hold the fold in position. When desired the fasteners may be opened and then the fold may be opened and smoothed out. This will increase the flare of the slip.

When in use the slip will function as follows: horizontal creases formed in the slip due to sitting will tend to extend horizontally across the back of the slip. The bias arrangement of the warp threads will have a tendency to resist the creeping of the slip due to these folds. This reduces the tendency of upward creep of the slip. After repeated use of the slip the back will become creased and then the tendency of overcoming creep will be reduced. This may be corrected by opening the fold 21, if closed, or if open, closing the fold. This change will cause a change in the flare, and indirectly will cause a change in the angle of the bias of the warp threads. A change of this character will change the places at which the creases of the slip have already been set. Consequently the slip now is in condition to resist upward creep. However, if the slip becomes too creased, ironing will be necessary to place it back in its original formation.

Another feature of the slip resides in the construction of the bust yoke. The double material of the bust yoke will reinforce and strengthen this area, and in addition will assist in providing a suitable support for the bust.

Another feature of the slip resides in the fact that it is seamless at the sides and therefore the tendency of ripping at the sides is eliminated. The tendency of breakage along the seams at the back is relatively small since the greater portions of the seams are arranged at an inclination to the sides.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise constructions herein disclosed and the right is reserved to all changes and modifications coming within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent is:

A slip, comprising a main body portion of cloth material having the warp threads vertical at the front of the body, said body being seamless at the sides and flared from the top down, an isosceles triangularly shaped panel of cloth material being inserted in the back of said body portion, said panel having its apex at substantially the natural waist line of said slip and having its base at the hem line of said slip, the warp and weft threads of said panel making angles of 45° with a line from its apex to the center of its base, the edges of the main body section being seamed together on the back center line above the apex of said panel, the warp threads of the cloth material meeting at this center back seam being biased in opposite directions at angles which are complementary to the flare of the main body portion with respect to the center front line, the front bust area of said main body portion being cut out and a form fitting bust yoke being set therein, a fold formed in said triangular panel extending from its apex to said base, and means for releasably holding said fold in position, said fold having diverging side walls extending downwardly from said apex to gradually increasingly decrease the diameter of said body portion.

CHARLES A. STEGMAN.