

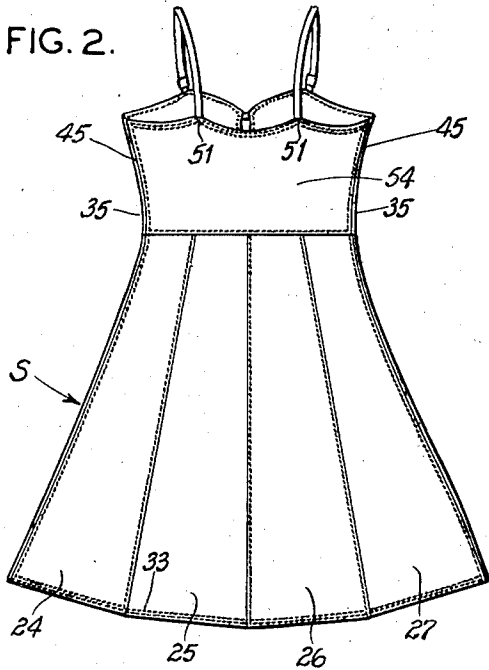
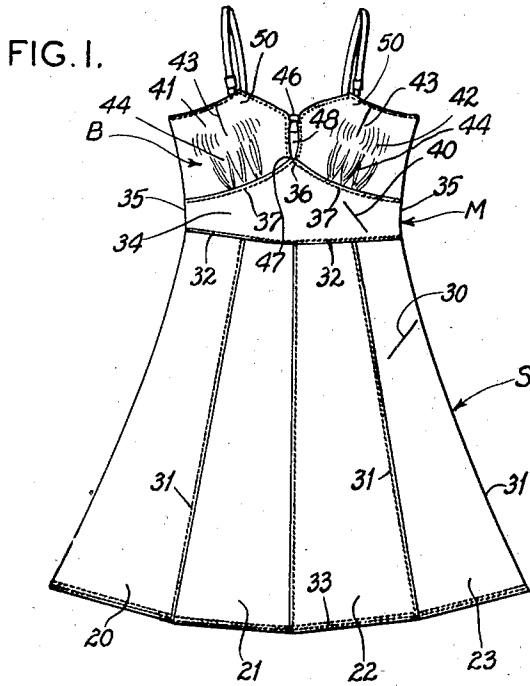
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SLIP

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SLIP

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1 Claim. (Cl. 2—73)

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This invention relates to wearing apparel, particularly to improvements in lingerie, as presently described in reference to a slip.

This invention has as a general purpose, to enhance the comfort and fit of slips for example, in view of the fact that many individuals, to whom should be fitted slips of the same size, nevertheless possess hip or bust measurements somewhat at a variance with actual dimensions of more or less standardized sizes of garments. The present improvements as embodied in a slip for example, as has been found by an exhaustive period of wear-tests on a great number of individuals, result in an improved overall fit of the garment, with better accommodations to moderate variations in bust, waist and hip measurements.

A still further object of the invention is attained in an improved permanence of fit throughout the life of the garment, this feature and facility resulting from an improved resistance to pulling, stretching or setting of different parts of the garment as is usually the case following a period of wear, due to normal personal habits.

A further and important object of the invention is attained in an improved construction of the brassiere portion of the garment, enabling, without impairment of bust support, a greater freedom of movement of the breast regions of the wearer.

Still another important objective is attained in the combination of a multi-gore slip which is characterized by a skirt portion in which the gores are or may be of uniform pattern and other characteristics, and with which skirt portion is ingeniously combined a novel midriff or bandeau portion which serves not only as the structural connection between the skirt and brassiere portions of the garment, but which enhances the uplift facility of the latter.

Yet another object is attained in a novel relation, in the combination above noted, of bias-cut skirt elements, such as the gores, and a differently presented bias-cut midriff portion, all in a manner better to resist any permanent deformation of these parts of the garment in either a horizontal or vertical direction.

The foregoing and numerous other objects will better appear from the following detailed description of an exemplary embodiment of the invention in a woman's slip, particularly when the description is considered in connection with the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of a slip con-

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structed to embody the present improvements, and

Fig. 2 is a rear view of the slip.

Referring now by characters of reference to the drawing, and particularly first to Fig. 1, the garment comprises essentially three major portions—viz: a skirt portion, S; a midriff portion, M; and a brassiere portion, B.

Referring first to the construction of the skirt portion S, it is greatly preferred to construct the skirt of a major, even number of gores, for example and by practical preference, eight such gores being employed, and identified as 20, 21, 22 and 23 being the frontal gores, and 24, 25, 26 and 27 constituting the rear portion of the skirt portion S. Each of the gores numbered 20 through 27 are or may be of uniform pattern and other characteristics. By preference also, each gore is bias-cut so that for example its weft threads lie at an angle indicated by the line 30, Fig. 1, with the warp threads at a right angle thereto. The several gores are stitched along the seam lines indicated at 31, including the side seams of the garment, and each skirt gore is gently and gradually flared from top to bottom as will clearly appear from the drawing, thus resulting in a flared skirt portion. Each gore terminates upwardly in a waistline seam 32, all of the gores being preferably characterized by a substantially rectilinear upper margin as shown. A bottom seam 33 is utilized for finishing and other obvious purposes.

By preference the several top margin lines 32 of the skirt gores are aligned so as to result in a substantially horizontal waistline coincident with the waistline of a normal wearer of the garment of selected size.

The advantages of a skirt construction characterized by an even plurality of gores are recognized in the trade, in that slips and other generally similar garments are, when so formed, free of the tendency of older conventional slips possessing fewer gores, to sag and stretch along the seams. It may be noted that eight-gore slips as such, apart from the present combination, are heretofore known in and recognized as prior art; the eight-gore construction of the skirt, however, admirably lends itself to certain improved aspects and features of the whole garment, as will later be more fully explained.

Proceeding now to describe the midriff portion M, this is or may be constituted of a frontal section or panel 34 which may be constructed of a single thickness of material, and characterized by side seams 35, and a virtually horizontal bot-

tom waist line seam and margin which are coincidental with the several margins and lines of stitching 32. The upper frontal margin of the midriff is characterized by a central peak or point 36, which results from the intersection of a pair of widely arcuate lines, so that the upper margin as a whole, as will appear from the drawing, results in the two arcuate portions being concavely presented upwardly beneath the busts of the wearer, and just below the brassière portion hereinafter described in more detail.

It is a preference, with distinct advantages, for control of unwanted stretching, wrinkling and sagging of the garment, to cut particularly the panel 34 in such manner that it is biased in the garment, and by further preference, in such manner that the weft threads lie along the reference line 40, which, as will be observed, are at a substantial angle to the weft threads 30 of the several gores of the skirt portion of the garment. This arrangement has been developed after extended experiments to produce a relatively permanent, smooth fitting midriff portion, and so as to prevent any pronounced tendency of this section to set or stretch as a result of vertical, horizontal or circumferential pulling effects, and also better to resist setting or sagging as a result of vertical stretching of this section. This arrangement of weft threads in the skirt gores at an angle to those of the midriff portion, assures that whatever the direction of pull, tendency to distort or set any of the parts of the garment, either the midriff or one or more of the skirt gores will be in a relation such that it may more favorably yieldably oppose the stretching and distortion. If, on the other hand, the midriff and the skirt gores were identically or similarly, rather than oppositely biased, there would be, as experiments have shown, much more of a tendency for the whole garment to become "set," say elongated to one side or the other, according to predominance of strains imposed on the garment by the individual wearer.

The brassière portion B of the garment is formed essentially of a pair of bust receiving pockets 41 and 42, each preferably of a doubled material. The desired pocket formation or external convexity is obtained by one or more darts 43 and gathers 44, these features of themselves being well known in the art. Each of pockets 41 and 42 is secured to the rear bodice panel 54 through side seams 45, it being noted that, by preference, seams 45 are linear continuations of the seams 35 heretofore described, which in turn are located as continuations of the side seams of the skirt portion S.

The connection of pockets 41 and 42 to each other constitutes a departure from the prevailing practice in women's undergarments, in that, by great preference, there are provided only two spaced points of connection of the pockets to each other, one of these being indicated at the top of the pockets in a zone 46. This connection may consist of a flexible tape stitched to the upper margins of the respective pockets. A second point of connection 47, spaced below zone 46, results in a gap or slot 48 between the securement zones 46 and 47, which makes for greater freedom of lateral as well as vertical bust movement, and provides for a desirable freedom of displacement of the pockets 41 and 42, within reasonable limits. This feature results in a better adaptability of the brassière portion when employed in combination with the more snug fitting midriff portion, to slightly different bust sizes and location.

It will be observed as a preference that the pockets 41 and 42 are each formed to provide a peaked upper margin or point as indicated at 50, and that similarly, the rear panel 54 is provided with peaks 51. The usual supporting shoulder straps, preferably with adjustments, are stitched to the panel peaks front and rear of the garment.

It may be noted that the front section or panel 34 is so cut and dimensioned as to fit relatively closely to the body when the garment is in use, and that the natural and usual downward pull caused by the weight of the garment and friction of outer garments thereon would tend to cause the several front panels of the garment to conform to the shape of the body at a point below the breast, a similar effect being attained in the rear panels of the garment, in that the moderate yet controlled elasticity of the several panels and sections, particularly the bias and angular relation thereof, will tend to cause the garment to fit rearwardly as well as frontally, the particular body conformity of the wearer.

While the present improvements are herein illustrated and described as embodied in an eight-bore slip, it is of course contemplated that a slightly larger even number of gores than eight may be utilized within the intended scope of the invention, and that while particularly designed for embodiment in women's wear such as slips, the combination of features may be employed to advantage in other garments such as gowns, etc., within the scope of the invention as defined by the claim hereunto appended.

I claim as my invention:

As an article of women's wear, a slip including a skirt portion comprised of eight gores of substantially uniform size and shape, each of which is stitched to the adjacent gores, each gore being of increasing width from its upper margin downwardly and gradually toward its lower margin so that, in assembly, the skirt portion is characterized by a pronounced flare, each of the several gores being cut so that both its warp and weft threads lie at an appreciable bias to the longitudinal center line of the gore, and stitched into the garment with the gores correspondingly biased and each gore characterized by an upper margin which is approximately rectilinear, and the gores being stitched together so as to result in a substantially horizontal waist line approximately coincident with the waist line of the wearer; a midriff or bandeau just above the skirt portion, the lower margin of the midriff being stitched to the upper margins of the several front gores along the substantially straight waistline of the garment, the upper margin of the frontal section of the midriff being cut along arcuate lines intersecting centrally of the front of the garment, and each concavely presented below one of the bust regions of the wearer, the midriff being bias-cut so that its warp and weft threads lie at an acute angle to the horizontal and with the threads thereof at a substantial angle to the corresponding threads of the front gores of the skirt portion, hence being biased oppositely thereto; a brassière portion, the frontal part of which is comprised of a pair of bust-receiving pockets each formed of a doubled fabric, each pocket having a lower margin conforming to and being stitched along one of the said arcuate lines of the midriff portion, a connection between the pockets at their uppermost point of juncture; a single back panel above the rear gores of the skirt portion, joined thereto by a substantially horizontal rear

waistline seam, the back panel being characterized by upwardly extended strap points and the back panel joined to both the midriff and brassière portion by side seams, and supporting shoulder straps connected at the rear to the points of the back panel and at the front of the garment to the bust pockets.

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