May 4, 1943. V. L. SUSSBERG 2,318,539

SLIP

Filed Sept. 1, 1942

Fig. 1.

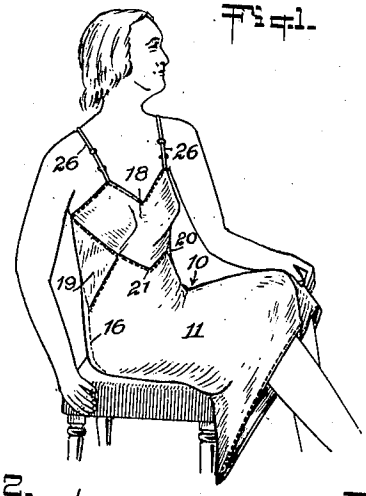


Fig. 5.

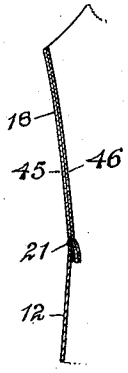


Fig. 6.



Fig. 2.

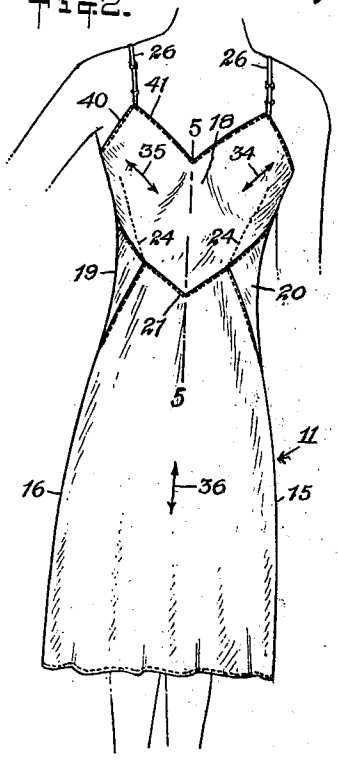


Fig. 3.

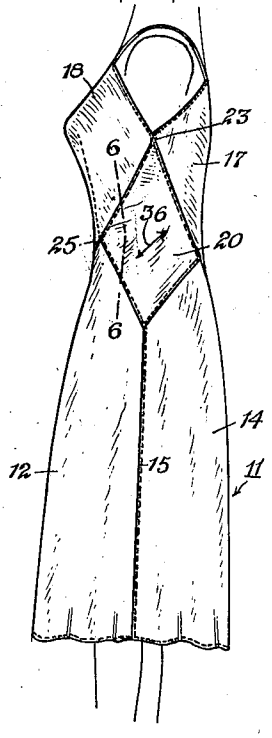
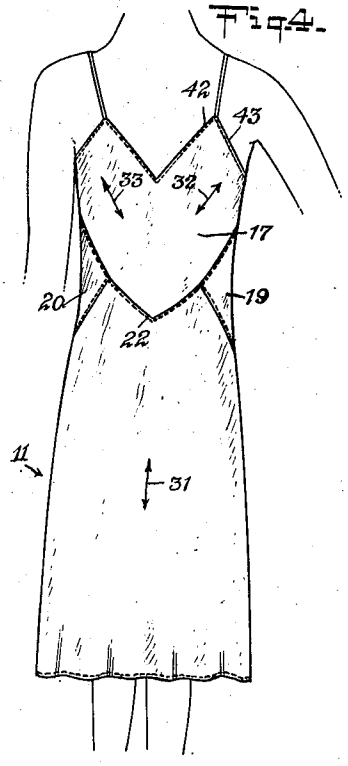


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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Patented May 4, 1943 2,318,539

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,318,539

SLIP

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Application September 1, 1942, Serial No. 456,852

4 Claims. (Cl. 2—73)

This invention relates to slips, and more particular to a slip designed to overcome the disadvantages of the present-day garments. Straight cut slips, that is, slips in which the cloth is cut on the straight, have certain advantages but lack the flexibility and elasticity of slips cut on the bias. Accodingly, in the past ten years, many slips have been cut on the bias to give greater wear and comfort. However, bias-cut slips have a tendency to ride up in back and to sag at one corner.

An object of this invention is to provide a slip having all the benefits of a bias-cut slip and at the same time the advantages of a straight-cut slip.

A further object is to provide a slip which will not ride up when the wearer sits down.

A still further object is to provide a slip which, because of its particular construction, may be more snugly fitted at the waist and yet have sufficient elasticity to be slipped over the shoulders without danger to the seams.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a slip in which all the portions are cut on the straight of the goods but because of the manner of assembly certain portions thereof are stretchable.

In the accompanying drawing—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the slip on the person;

Fig. 2 is a front view of the slip;

Fig. 3 is a side view of the slip;

Fig. 4 is a rear view of the slip;

Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 3.

My slip 10 is constructed of six pieces. The skirt portion 11 is made up of a front skirt portion 12 and a rear skirt portion 14 joined together by the stitching 15 and 16. The upper portion of the slip is made up of two L-shaped pieces, the L-shaped piece 17 forming the back and the L-shaped piece 18 forming the brassière section, and two diamond-shaped pieces 19 and 20 to complete the garment.

The front skirt panel 12 is notched at its top 21 to receive the point of the L-shaped brassière panel, and the rear skirt panel is similarly notched at 22 to receive the point of the L-shaped back panel. The two ends of the L-shaped panels 17 and 18 meet at 23 and are sewn together and to the diamond-shaped pieces 19 and 20 which are in turn stitched to the skirt panels and to the sides of the back and brassière panel.

Darts 24 may be provided from the center of the brassière portion to the corner 25 of the diamond-shaped portion. Conventional straps 26 are also provided.

In order to clearly show how the various panels in my slip are cut, I have provided the arrows 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36.

It will be noted that substantially all of the seams are on the straight of the goods and that the edges 40 and 41 of the brassière section and the edges 42 and 43 of the back section are formed on the straight of the material. Because of the particular arrangement, the slip may be stretched laterally through the waist section and brassière section in order to facilitate its easy donning. While the skirt section, being on the straight, will not stretch, the back panel 17 will stretch longitudinally so that when the wearer sits down the slip will not be pulled up nor have a tendency to ride up. By the same token, because of the structure of the diamond-shaped panels 19 and 20, the slip may be stretched longitudinally along the side edges thereof and further relieve the strain from the sitting position without pulling up the skirt.

For the purpose of additional protection, the brassière section 18 is made of two layers of material 45 and 46 (as shown in Fig. 5) and the back may be similarly constructed.

I claim:

1. A slip comprising a front and rear skirt panel, each cut on the straight of the goods, L-shaped back and brassière sections, each of said L-shaped sections being placed with the point of the L engaging the corresponding skirt section and each of said L-shaped sections being cut on the straight of the goods, diamond-shaped members connecting said skirt sections and said brassière section and said back section on each side.

2. A slip including skirt sections and upper body portions, said skirt sections being cut on the straight of the goods and having their side edges joined together, said upper body portions consisting of two L-shaped members, the edges of said L-shaped members being cut on the straight and each of said L-shaped members being placed with the point of the L engaging the corresponding skirt section, and diamond-shaped members connecting said skirt sections with said upper body portions.

3. A slip comprising six sections including two skirt sections having their side edges cut on the straight of the goods and joined together, an

L-shaped back section having all of its edges cut on the straight of the goods, an L-shaped brassière section having all of its edges cut on the straight of the goods, and two diamond-shaped sections, said slip being formed with the points of the L sections engaging the skirt sections and with said diamond-shaped sections connecting the brassière section, the back section, and the two skirt sections on each side.

4. A slip comprising a skirt portion cut on the straight of the goods, L-shaped brassière and back sections cut on the straight of the goods, said L-shaped brassière and back sections being sewn to the skirt portion with the grain of the goods at approximately a 45-degree angle to the longitudinal, diamond-shaped sections at either side connecting the skirt, brassière and back sections, said diamond-shaped sections being placed in the garment with the grain of the goods at approximately a 45-degree angle to the longitudinal, whereby the upper portion of said slip is stretchable laterally and longitudinally.

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