Dec. 4, 1962 B. HERMAN 3,066,675

SLIPS

Filed Sept. 14, 1960

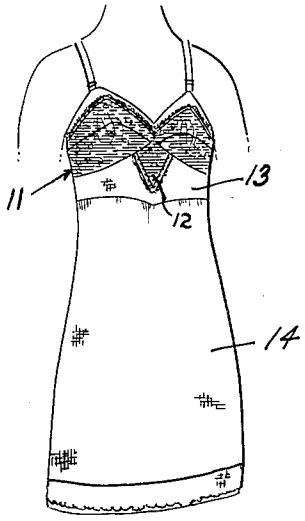


Fig. 1.

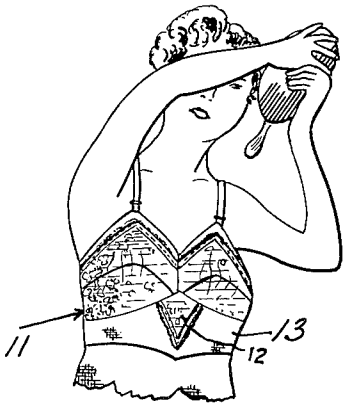


Fig. 3.

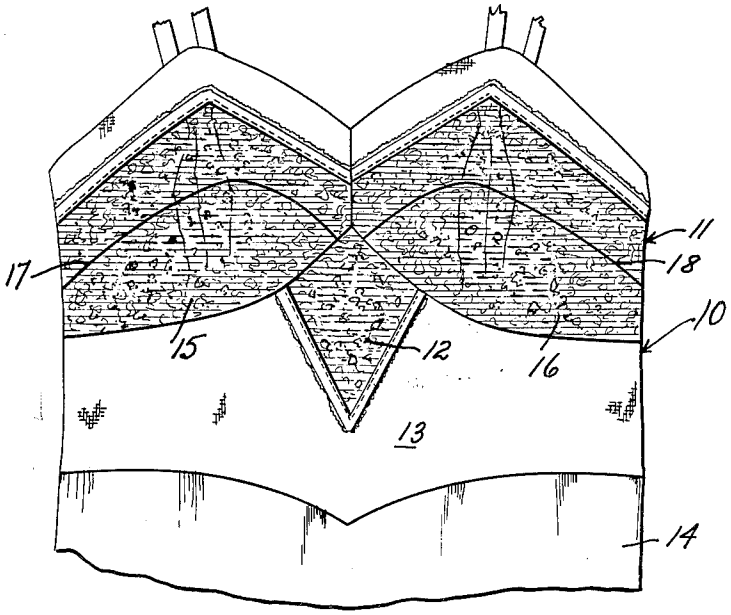


Fig. 2.

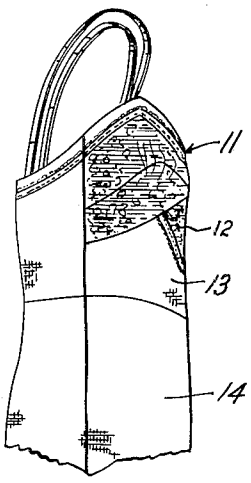


Fig. 4.

INVENTOR.
Bernard Herman
BY
S. Stephen Baker
ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office

3,066,675

Patented Dec. 4, 1962

1

3,066,675
SLIPS

Bernard Herman, East Meadow, N.Y., assignor to Stardust, Inc., New York, N.Y., a corporation of New York

Filed Sept. 14, 1960, Ser. No. 55,897
2 Claims. (Cl. 128—454)

This invention relates to a lady's undergarment and more particularly to a slip.

The garment of this invention is provided with a bust section which is designed to fit over an underlying brassiere although it may be used without a brassiere if desired. However, when used with a brassiere, it is of such a nature as to accommodate itself specifically to the formation or size of the underlying brassiere. Its bust section is formed of 100% stretch lace material which will fit a wide range of breast cup sizes. This has the important advantage of providing the equivalent of a custom made slip.

The slip of this invention is also provided with a substantially diamond-shaped midriff piece connected to the bust section and which effectively permits the wearer to stretch or move about while avoiding undesired displacement of the entire slip. In other words, the user may lift her arms, even in so active a motion as a golf swing, and the slip will not ride up. Likewise, when the wearer sits down, the slip will stay in place and will not ride up. In addition, wrinkling of the slip during wearing is kept to a minimum.

The invention will be further understood from the following description and drawings in which:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of the improved garment as worn;

FIGURE 2 is an enlarged fragmentary front view showing the bust and diaphragm formation;

FIGURE 3 is a perspective view showing the wearer as lifting her arms; and

FIGURE 4 is a fragmentary side view.

The slip of this invention consists of a bodice portion **10** comprising a bust section **11**, a midriff piece **12** and a diaphragm section **13**. Following the diaphragm section **13** as is conventional, is a skirt portion **14**. It may here be observed that the bust section **11** is made one size smaller than is conventional in the finished garment. In other words, if the skirt portion is equivalent to size 36, the bust section will be equivalent to size 34.

The bust section **11** is of single thickness, not reinforced, and it comprises two cups **15** and **16** which are of 100% stretch limp lace material. By 100% stretch is meant that it stretches substantially equally and considerably in every direction. The well-known Helanca stretch lace or fabric may be used for this purpose.

As will be well understood, cups **15** and **16** are formed from upper and lower sections each having a convex edge which are sewn together to form the seams **17** and **18** substantially centrally across each cup. This conventional practice results in the formation of the cup.

The cups are sewn to the diaphragm section **13** along their bottom, convex edges, such edges being sewn to the complementary concave upper edges of the diaphragm section **13**. The cups are directly connected to each other by a central vertical line of stitching as shown in FIGURE 2.

Secured to both cups **15** and **16** and centrally of the diaphragm section **13**, is a midriff piece **12** which is diamond-shaped and which extends downwardly, coming to a point at substantially the center of the diaphragm section **13**. Diaphragm section **13** is substantially not

2

stretchable and may be formed of cotton or nylon or the like.

The 100% stretch characteristic of the limp lace material forming the cups **15** and **16** enables these cups to adapt themselves to various brassiere sizes. Moreover, the presence of the diamond-shaped, stretchable midriff piece **12**, in combination with the likewise stretchable cups **15** and **16**, permits the garment to absorb considerable distortion forces or tensions without disturbing the main body of the garment. Thus a woman may raise her arm such as illustrated in FIGURE 3 and all distortions resulting therefrom will be absorbed in the bust section and midriff piece while the remainder of the garment remains perfectly in place.

Best results are secured when the midriff piece **12** extends at least two inches below the lowermost point of the breast cups, or about half-way down the diaphragm section **13** but does not extend the full length of the diaphragm section, as this would interfere with the confining function of the diaphragm section. Likewise, the midriff piece terminates in a downward point for the same reason.

There has been shown what is now considered a preferred embodiment of the invention but it is obvious that changes and omissions may be made without departing from its spirit.

What is claimed is:

1. A slip comprising a bodice portion, said bodice portion including a diaphragm section, a midriff piece, and a bust section comprising a pair of cups connected above the front of said diaphragm section and over said midriff piece, said cups being connected to each other along a central vertical line of said bust section, each of said cups being of 100 percent stretch material and said diaphragm section being substantially nonstretchable, said midriff piece being diamond-shaped, disposed between and below said cups and being likewise of 100 percent stretch material, said midriff piece terminating in a downward point which is below said cups.

2. A slip comprising a bodice portion, said bodice portion including a diaphragm section, a midriff piece, and a bust section comprising a pair of cups connected above the front of said diaphragm section and over said midriff piece, said cups being connected to each other along a central vertical line of said bust section, each of said cups being of 100 percent stretch material and said diaphragm section being substantially nonstretchable, said midriff piece being diamond-shaped, disposed between and below said cups and being likewise of 100 percent stretch material, said midriff piece terminating in a downward point which is below said cups, said cups each having a convex lower edge and said midriff piece having its upper edge portions connected to said convex lower edges whereby the greater part of said midriff piece is wholly disposed below said cups.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,095,681	Smith	May 5, 1914
2,064,409	Bloom	Dec. 15, 1936
2,194,181	Jasper	Mar. 19, 1940
2,352,866	Stacy	July 4, 1944
2,460,674	Bihaly	Feb. 1, 1949
2,545,109	Roodner	Mar. 13, 1951
2,706,898	Gross et al.	Apr. 26, 1955
2,751,593	Alberts	June 26, 1956
2,805,422	Rickert	Sept. 10, 1957
2,857,916	Garson	Oct. 28, 1958