March 25, 1941. E. M. HORBLIT 2,236,269

SKIRT

Filed Nov. 10, 1938

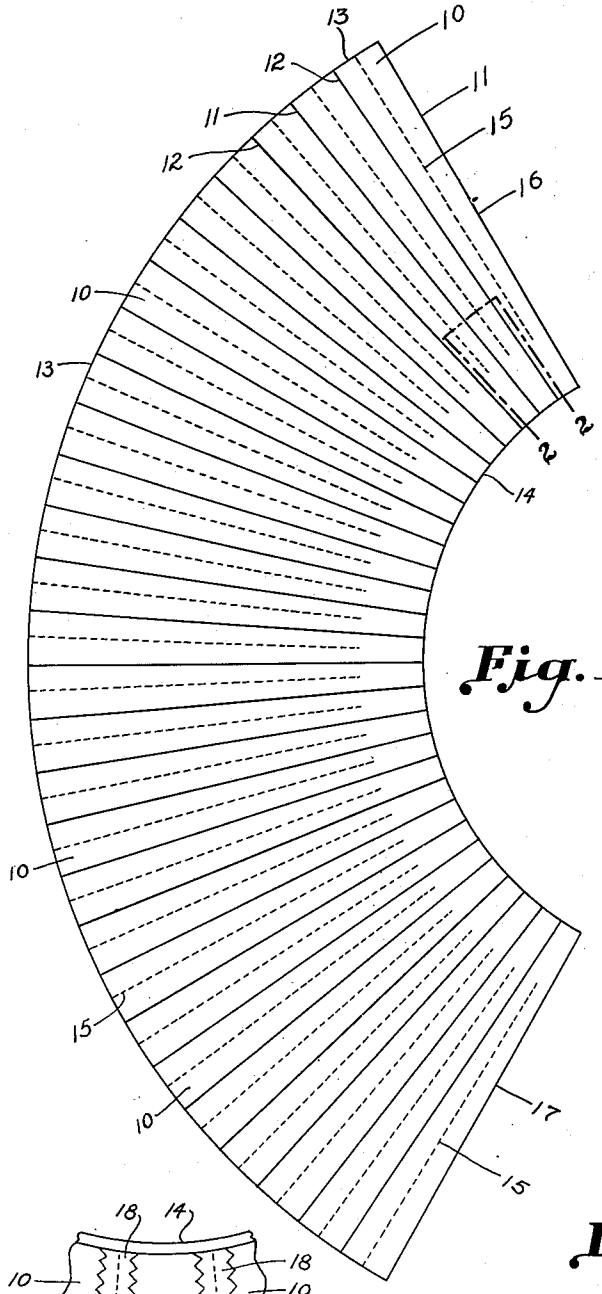


Fig. 1

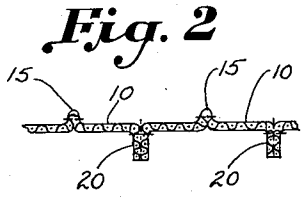


Fig. 2

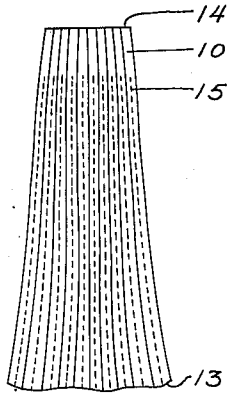


Fig. 4

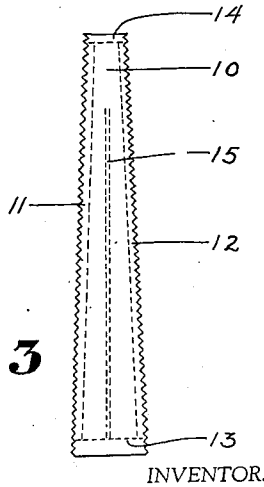


Fig. 3

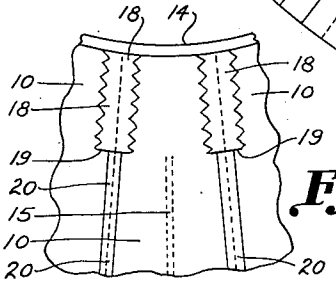


Fig. 5

INVENTOR.
ETTA MARCUS HORBLIT
BY Irving Seidman
ATTORNEY.

Patented Mar. 25, 1941 2,236,269

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,236,269

SKIRT

Etta Marcus Horblit, Roxbury, Mass.

Application November 10, 1938, Serial No. 239,848

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—211)

This invention relates to improvements in skirts.

Broadly, it is an object of my invention to create a skirt formed of sections known as gores so that the skirt will hang properly, have ample flare and maintain its shape without the necessity of constant pleating.

Skirts have been and are being made with a variety of pleats and in moist weather or with constant use, it is not long before the skirt requires repleating. This is costly and the use of the skirt is lost to the wearer during the period while at the pleaters.

It is, therefore, an object of my invention to create a skirt which retains its shape and has the appearance of being a pleated skirt and which does not necessitate constant pleating and pressing.

Another object of my invention is to create permanent creases known as tucks to aid in keeping the shape of the skirt and to give the effect of being a pleated skirt.

Since constant pressing and pleating is avoided, a construction as aforesaid will give longer wear to the user.

In the cutting of skirts as heretofore constructed, much material is necessarily wasted because of the large patterns used. It is, therefore, an object of my invention to construct a skirt in sections or gores so that practically all waste material can be utilized for the gores that enter into the manufacture of the skirt. It has been found that a skirt of this type of construction will readily re-adjust and conform itself to the movements of the wearer, thus rendering the garment more pleasing to the eye at all times and giving the wearer a more trim and tailored appearance.

A skirt of my construction when cleaned is easily handled since it keeps its shape at all times. Other skirts having pleats are difficult to handle and to press after cleaning.

For a fuller understanding of the nature and objects of my invention, reference is had to the following detailed description in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of my skirt opened at one seam and showing the gores comprising the skirt.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view taken through 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a single gore showing the stitching lines and the medial tuck of said gore.

Fig. 4 is a front view of a skirt showing the gores and the tucks.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged rear view of a part of the top of the skirt showing part of a gore stitched to two adjacent gores and the manner of pressing the turned in edges of the gore.

Referring to the drawing, numeral 10 represents a gore which has longitudinal sides 11 and 12, such longitudinal sides converge toward the top of the skirt so that the base 13 of the gore 10 is wider than the top 14 of said gore. Running through the medial line of the gore 10 there is a tuck 15 created by stitching said tuck so that it remains as a permanent medial line in said gore. Tucks 15 may run either the full length of the gore or stop at any desired point along the medial line. Similar gores are stitched together at their longitudinal edges as at 11 and 12 so that when a number of gores are stitched together, they will create a segment of a circle.

In order to form the skirt, the two free or unstitched edges 16 and 17 are then stitched together to form the skirt.

The top and bottom edges are turned in and stitched as shown by the horizontal top and bottom dotted lines of Fig. 3.

Although the gores as shown in Fig. 1 are of equal area and size, it is within the realm of my invention to have gores of unequal area, such as alternating gores of narrow width and wider width so that a skirt will have the appearance of narrow pleats and wide pleats. Furthermore, the medial tucks may run higher or lower, depending upon the desired effect of the designer.

The bottom edge 13 may be hemmed and the top edge 18 may be hemmed or belted, depending upon the finish desired by the designer.

Since the gores may be cut in narrow or wider sections, it is evident that practically all the material from the piece can be utilized, thus having little or no waste of material.

It is also within the contemplation of my invention to cut the gores either on the bias or on the straight of the material, depending upon the desired effect. For example, if greater flare or greater stretchability is desired, the gores may be cut on the bias of the material and it is well known that a skirt constructed in this manner will have greater resiliency and hug the person of the wearer so that it will hang smoothly. In the event that it is desired to construct a skirt not having the amount of stretchability of a skirt in which the gores are cut on the bias, such gores may be cut from the straight of the material.

It is also within the contemplation of my in-

vention to place the longitudinal tuck off the medial line of the gore so that the skirt will have the appearance of wide and narrow pleats.

In order to allow the skirt to lie flat and smoothly upon the hips of the wearer the turned in portion 18 of the longitudinal edges 11 and 12 of the gores 10 are slit as shown at 19 of Fig. 5 a distance from the top 14 of the skirt and pressed flat. The remaining portion 20 of the turned in portion 18 remains in upright position so that after cleaning of the skirt such upright edges can be easily gathered and folded together for pressing.

It is obvious that various changes and modifications may be made in the details of construction without departing from the general spirit of the invention as set forth in the appended claim.

I claim:

A skirt comprising a body having concentric upper and lower arcuate edges and consisting of a plurality of radial gores gradually reduced in width towards their upper ends and having their side edge portions stitched together to form inwardly extending seams, the inwardly extending portions of said seams being slit transversely in spaced relation to their upper ends to provide flaps folded flat against the upper portions of the gores, each gore being creased outwardly and stitched to form an outstanding tuck extending longitudinally thereof from the lower end of the gore, all of said tucks terminating substantially even with the lower ends of said flaps to provide the skirt with a smooth upper portion, the side edges of said body being adapted to be secured together to form the skirt.

ETTA MARCUS HORBLIT.