April 4, 1944. E. SUMMERS 2,345,841

SLIP

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Fig. 1.

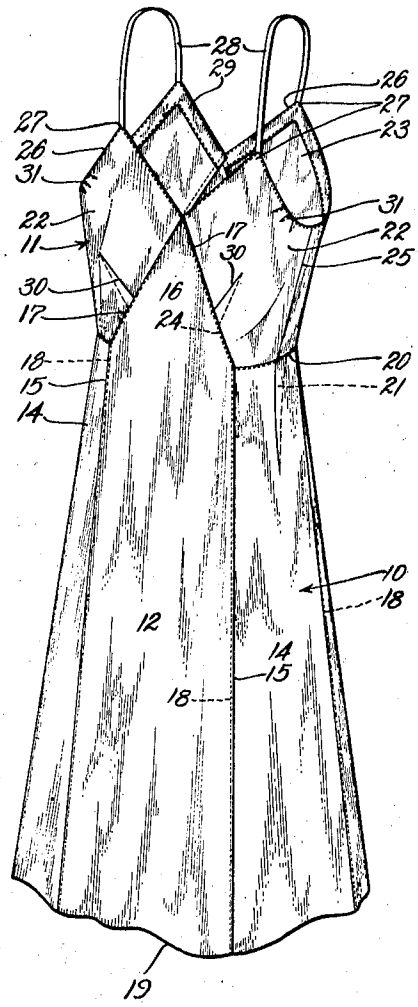
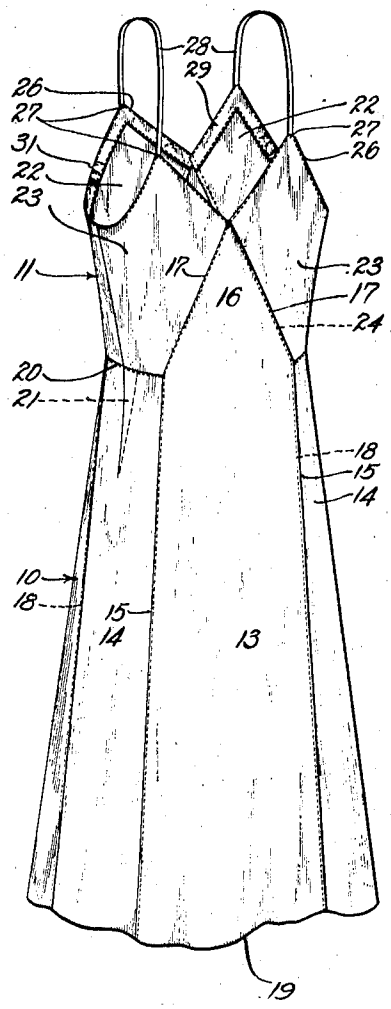


Fig. 2.



Inventor
EDNA SUMMERS
By
Her Attorney

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SLIP

Edna Summers, Los Angeles, Calif.

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2 Claims. (Cl. 2—73)

This invention relates to a garment or article of clothing and relates more particularly to a lady's slip. A general object of the invention is to provide a practical, inexpensive, form fitting slip.

It has been the general practice to make ladies' slips with the material straight cut, that is, with the warp and weft arranged vertically and longitudinally. Such straight cut slips have not been made form fitting. With the slips constructed in the usual manner the straight cut material will not give or stretch laterally and it is therefore impractical to shape the waist portion because the garment cannot be drawn down over the bust when the waist is made form fitting. For this reason straight cut slips have little or no fit, usually having plain, vertical lines. This leaves excess material at the waist and interferes with the fit of the outer garments. Recently bias cut slips have been introduced to overcome the disadvantages of the straight cut slips. Bias cut slips are expensive because of the waste which results from cutting the bias slip sections from the fabric stock. Further, bias cut slips are usually ill fitting tending to sag at one side and to pull up at the other side and often crawl up and twist so that they cling to the wearer.

It is another object of this invention to provide an improved straight cut slip having a form fitting bodice and waist. The slip of the present invention is designed to have the desirable features of the prior straight cut and bias cut slips without the undesirable characteristics of such prior garments.

Another object of this invention is to provide an improved slip whose various panels and sections may all be straight cut from the bulk or stock fabric with a minimum wastage.

Another object of this invention is to provide a slip of the character referred to embodying an improved form fitting bodice and a form fitting waist which may be readily taken in or let out to suit the individual.

Another object of this invention is to provide a slip which hangs straight to maintain a straight hem line and which will not crawl up or twist.

A further object of this invention is to provide a lady's slip of the class referred to which is simple and inexpensive to manufacture.

The various objects and features of my invention will be fully understood from the following detailed description of a typical preferred form and application of the invention, throughout which description reference is made to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a front perspective view of the improved slip and Fig. 2 is a rear perspective view of the slip.

The improved slip of the present invention may be said to comprise, generally, a skirt 10 and a bodice 11.

The skirt 10 is formed or constructed of a plurality of vertically extending panels. In the preferred form of the invention the skirt 10 comprises a front panel 12, a rear panel 13 and side panels 14. The front and rear panels 12 and 13 may be alike in shape but it is preferred to make the rear panel 13 somewhat shorter than the front panel 12. The skirt 10 is usually made flaring and the vertical or side edges 15 of the front and rear panels 12 and 13 are downwardly divergent. In accordance with the invention the upper parts 16 of the front and rear panels 12 and 13 are tapered or made upwardly diminishing to form parts or inserts of the bodice 11. Thus, as illustrated, the upper parts 16 of the main skirt panels 12 and 13 have their side edges 17 converge upwardly to points.

The side skirt panels 14 may be identical being elongate strips or sections arranged between the front and rear panels 12 and 13 to complete the skirt. Where the skirt 10 is flaring the side edges of the panels 14 are downwardly divergent to conform generally to the side edges 15 of the front and rear panels 12 and 13. Suitable stitched seams 18 connect the panels 12, 13 and 14 to form or provide the skirt assembly. In the case where the skirt 10 is flaring the lower edges 19 of the skirt panels are suitably curved to lie in a horizontal plane when the garment is being worn. The upper ends of the side panels 14 terminate in substantially straight generally horizontal lines 20, which occur at the waist.

It is a feature of the invention that the waist of the garment is form fitting. The upper parts of the side panels 14 have substantially central and generally vertical darts 21. The tapered pleats or darts 21 extend downwardly from the edges 20 and provide for a substantial reduction in the width of the panels 14 at the waist. The pleats or darts 21 are formed by taking in the material of the panels 14 and running a seam or line of stitching down from the edges 20. The material taken in at the darts 21 is preferably left remaining at the inner side of the garment so that the individual may alter the fit at the waist by taking out the dart seams and increasing or decreasing the width of the darts as re-

quired. It is believed that it will be understood how the variable darts 21 make the garment form fitting at the waist.

It is to be understood that the skirt panels 12, 13 and 14, described above, are straight cut, that is, they are cut so that the grain or texture of the fabric extends longitudinally or vertically. This provides for the economical cutting of the panels from the fabric stock and eliminates sagging, twisting and clinging of the skirt.

The bust portion of the bodice 11 is characterized by its form fit, being designed to conform to the wearer's bust. The bodice 11 is a sectional assembly comprising two front sections 22 and two rear sections 23. The sections 22 and 23 may be alike or similar in shape or outline. The sections 22 and 23 are arranged at opposite sides of the pointed top parts 16 of the front and back skirt panels 12 and 13 and have upwardly and inwardly sloping inner edges conforming generally to the above mentioned edges 17. The outer or side edges of the bust sections 22 and 23 are substantially straight or vertical and are joined by sewed or stitched seams 25. The seams 25 may be aligned with the darts 21 as illustrated. The lower edges of the bust sections 22 and 23 are stitched to the side skirt panels 14 at their waist lines 20. The upper parts or edges of the sections 22 and 23 are of inverted V-shape, having edges 26 converging to upward points 27. Suitable shoulder straps 28 are attached to the front and back bust sections 22 and 23 at or adjacent the points 27. The upper outer edges 26 are suitably curved to define or leave arm openings. While it is not essential I prefer to strengthen or reenforce the upper edges of the sections 22 and 23. Reenforcing or binding strips 29 extend along the edges 26 at the inner sides of the bust sections 22 and 23. Suitable sewing or stitching along the edges 26 secures the binding or strips 29 and the upper parts of the several seams 24 and 25 may assist in attaching the strips 29 to the garment. The lower edges of the binding or strips 29 are hemmed.

In accordance with the invention the bust or bodice sections 22 and 23 are straight cut, that is, they are cut so that the grain or texture of the fabric extends vertically or substantially longitudinally of the garment. This manner of cutting the sections 22 and 23 reduces the wastage and therefore minimizes the cost and provides bodice panels or sections which have little or no tendency to twist or sag.

The front bust or bodice sections 22 are contoured or made substantially form fitting. As illustrated in the drawing the bodice sections 22 and 23 are shaped and connected so that they slope upwardly and outwardly from the waist line 20 at the sides of the garment to better conform to the upper torso or bust and shoulder regions. Each front bodice section 22 has one or more darts 30 extending upwardly and laterally from its inner seam 24. In the particular case illustrated there is a single tapered pleat or dart 30 of substantial width and length in each section 22. The darts 30 extend upwardly and outwardly for a considerable distance to have their upper ends adjacent the centers of the sections 22. The darts 30 and the general outline or shape of the front bodice sections 22 cause the sections to assume a cup shape or semi-cup shape. A series of spaced shorter darts 31 is provided along the outer upper edge 26 of each front section 22. The darts 31 cause the upper portions of the sections 22 to conform to or fit close against the wearer and assist in shaping the sections to the bust. In the preferred construction the darts 30 and 31 are formed so that the fullness or pleated in material is at the inner side of the garment. It is to be understood that the extent and number of darts 30 and 31 may be varied to increase or decrease the cupping or shaping of the sections 22 to suit the garment for various figures. The pointed upper part 16 of the straight cut skirt panel 12 lies between the formed or cupped bust sections 22 and assists in holding the inner edges of these sections in, to assist the darts 30 and 31 in giving the sections the required shape. The straight cut bust sections 22 form fitted as just described are stable and maintain their shape. Further, the straight cut parts 16, panels 14 and back sections 23 secured to the edges of the sections 22 of course assist in maintaining the form fit of the sections 22.

It is believed that the features of the slip of this invention will be readily apparent from the foregoing detailed description. It is to be particularly noted that all parts of the garment may be straight cut, that is, may have the weave or grain of the texture extending longitudinally of the garment. This promotes economy in the manufacture and results in a garment or slip which will not twist, cling or sag. The slip is provided with a form fitting waist and bust. The invention provides a slip having the desirable attributes of both the straight cut and bias cut slips without the undesirable characteristics of such prior garments.

It is to be understood that where the terms "straight cut panels," "straight sections" or "straight parts" are employed in the specification and claim they are to be construed as meaning fabric panels, sections and parts so formed and arranged that the grain of the fabric or the warp of weft threads of the fabric extend vertically or substantially vertical of the garment as distinguished from bias cut parts where the grain of the fabric extends diagonally of the garment or at a substantial angle to the vertical.

Having described only a typical preferred form and application of my invention, I do not wish to be limited or restricted to the specific details herein set forth, but wish to reserve to myself any variations or modifications that may appear to those skilled in the art or fall within the scope of the following claims.

Having described my invention, I claim:

1. A slip comprising a plurality of straight cut front, rear and side panels stitched together to form the skirt of the slip, the side panels terminating at the waist line of the slip, the side panels being pleated from their tops to provide the skirt with a fitted waist, and straight cut front and rear sections stitched to the waist of the skirt and stitched together to form the bodice of the slip, said front sections being shaped and darted to conform generally to the breasts.

2. A slip comprising front, rear and side skirt panels of fabric stitched together along their longitudinal edges to form the slip skirt, said panels being cut so that the grain of the fabric runs longitudinally of the panels, the side panels terminating in straight generally horizontal upper ends at the waist line, integral top parts on front and rear panels having upwardly convergent side edges continuing upwardly from the upper ends of the side panels, pleats in the upper portions of the side panels extending downward-

ly from their upper edges for making the waist form fitting, two front bust fabric sections, stitching securing the lower edges of said sections to the upper edges of the side panels at the waist line, stitching securing the inner edges of said sections to the convergent edges of the top part of the front panel, pleat means for shaping said sections to the breasts, rear top fabric sections, and stitching securing said rear sections to the upper edges of the side panels at the waist line, the side edges of the front sections and the convergent edges of said part of the rear panel.

EDNA SUMMERS.