June 1, 1937. H. W. EDMISTON 2,081,915

MOISTUREPROOF NETHERGARMENTS

Filed July 3, 1933

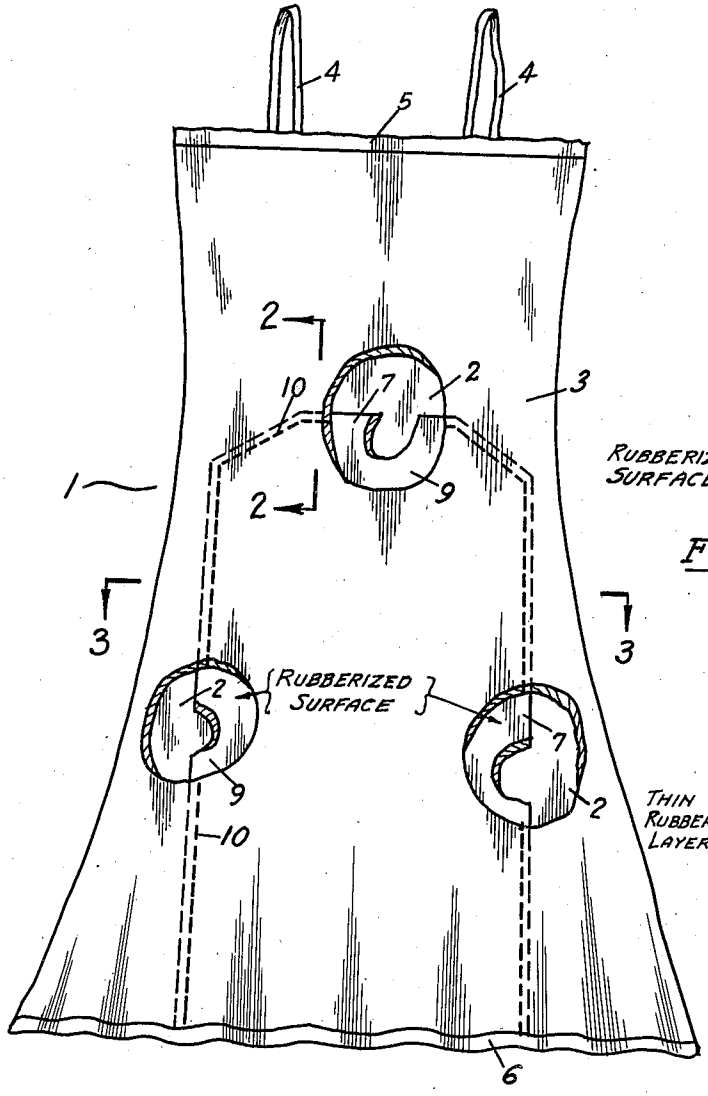


FIG. 1

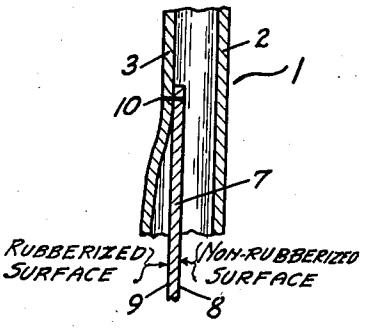


FIG. 2

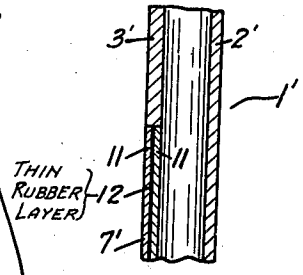


FIG. 4

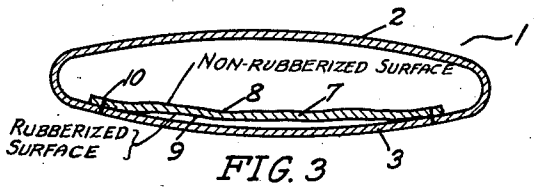


FIG. 3

INVENTOR.
HENRY WALLACE EDMISTON
BY
A. D. Caesar
ATTORNEY.

Patented June 1, 1937 2,081,915

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,081,915

MOISTUREPROOF NETHERGARMENT

Henry Wallace Edmiston, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Majestic Silk Mills, Inc., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York

Application July 3, 1933, Serial No. 678,745

4 Claims. (Cl. 2—73)

The present invention relates to nethergarments for women and particularly of the type of such garments known as slips, underskirts and petticoats.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a nethergarment of the foregoing type which will prevent the passage of moisture due to perspiration, etc.

With a preferred embodiment in mind and without intention to limit the invention beyond what is required by the prior art, the invention in one of its broad aspects briefly consists in providing a woman's nethergarment with one or more rubberized panels or sections. The panel or section may be made of the same material, e. g. cotton, rayon, silk, etc., as the main portion of the garment so that the incorporation of the invention does not materially change the appearance of the garment. In this way, the sales resistance to the new article is greatly lessened.

The incorporation of the rubberized panel into the garment has several advantages. In the first place, as has already been pointed out, it prevents the passage of moisture through to the dress. In this way it avoids creasing of the dress or outer garments which otherwise occurs when the wearer is sitting while perspiring. In the second place, the rubberized panel serves to make the nethergarment shadowproof. In the third place, waterproofness of the nethergarment enables it to serve as a substitute for a catamenial bandage in an emergency.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a rear elevation of a woman's nethergarment broken away at several different places to show details of construction;

Figure 2 is a vertical cross-section taken along line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a horizontal cross-section taken along line 3—3 of Figure 1; and

Figure 4 is a vertical section similar to Figure 2 and showing a modification.

Referring in greater detail to the drawing and particularly to Figure 1 thereof, it will be noted that the garment which is shown in the form of the type of slip now generally worn by women is denoted generally by the reference numeral 1. The front and rear of the garment are designated by the numerals 2 and 3 respectively. The reference character 4 indicates the conventional form of shoulder straps attached in any suitable manner to the upper portion 5 of the garment and numeral 6 denotes the lower hem of the slip.

The character 7 denotes a panel having a rubberized or waterproofed surface attached to the inner surface of the rear of the garment 1 in any suitable manner as by means of a line of stitching 10. The stitching is shown as attaching the top and the two edges of the panel of the slip, thus leaving the bottom of the panel unattached. The reason is that in ironing the garment, it is necessary to stretch both the slip and the panel to avoid puckering or bunching of the material.

It is to be noted that only the outer surface 9 of the panel 7; i. e. the surface away from the body, is rubberized or treated with waterproofing material. The surface 8 which contacts with the body is not rubberized. The reason is that some women consider it objectionable to have a rubberized surface close to the body and, furthermore, it is only necessary to rubberize a single surface to produce the desired waterproofing effect. The panel 7' is of very thin material and the rubber layer is of minute thickness so that the weight of the garment is not appreciably increased by the addition of the panel. Moreover, the increased convenience and comfort attributable to the rubberized panel more than compensates for any increase in weight.

Instead of attaching the rubberized panel to the garment, I may incorporate a rubberized panel into the garment so that there is no added weight at all except for that of the minute amount of rubber. In such case, I prefer to make the rubberized panel of laminated fabric inseparably united by means of heat and pressure. Such a construction is shown in Figure 4. The garment is denoted by the numeral 1' and the front and rear portions as 2' and 3' respectively. One panel 7' of the garment 1' consists of two thin layers 11 of material which are inseparably united by means of a thin layer of rubber 12 as shown.

In Figure 4 I have shown the rubberized panel 7' as constituting a section substantially similar to that of Figure 1, but it is clear that the panel 7' may be made coextensive with one or more panels or sections of the garment. Furthermore, since the rubberized layer is not apparent, the entire garment may be formed of the rubberized material.

The material of the nethergarment and the rubberized fabric may be the usual materials such as silk, rayon or cotton. The rubberized material may be purchased on the market and it is therefore not considered necessary to describe its method of manufacture. Suffice it to

say that it is general practice to apply rubber to fabric in the form of latex.

The foregoing includes the essential and distinctive thought of the present invention, but it will, of course, be understood that the same may be combined with various other details and that various changes and modifications may be resorted to without affecting the peculiar results obtained and without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:—

1. As an article of manufacture, a slip or petticoat having an inseparable and permanent panel or section thereof formed of laminated material, the layers of said laminated material being united by a thin film or layer of interposed adhesive waterproofing material such as rubber, said waterproofing material serving to prevent the passage of moisture or perspiration through to the outer dress without adding appreciably to the weight of the slip or petticoat.

2. A one-piece slip or like garment of single ply construction substantially over its entire area including an integral area inseparable from the rest of the garment, said area being located within the skirt portion and possessing shadowproof and moistureproof characteristics.

3. In a one-piece slip or the like, a body of single thickness substantially over its entire area, said body including an integral rear panel inseparable from the garment, said panel including a moistureproof and shadowproof section in the skirt portion thereof to provide a sanitary protector.

4. In a one-piece slip or the like, a body of single ply construction over its entire area, an integral panel area at the rear of the body inseparable from the body and in the plane of the body ply construction, and a rubberized area in the skirt portion of the rear panel to render said area moistureproof and shadowproof.

HENRY WALLACE EDMISTON.