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2,528,117

WOMAN'S SLIP

Filed Dec. 2, 1946

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

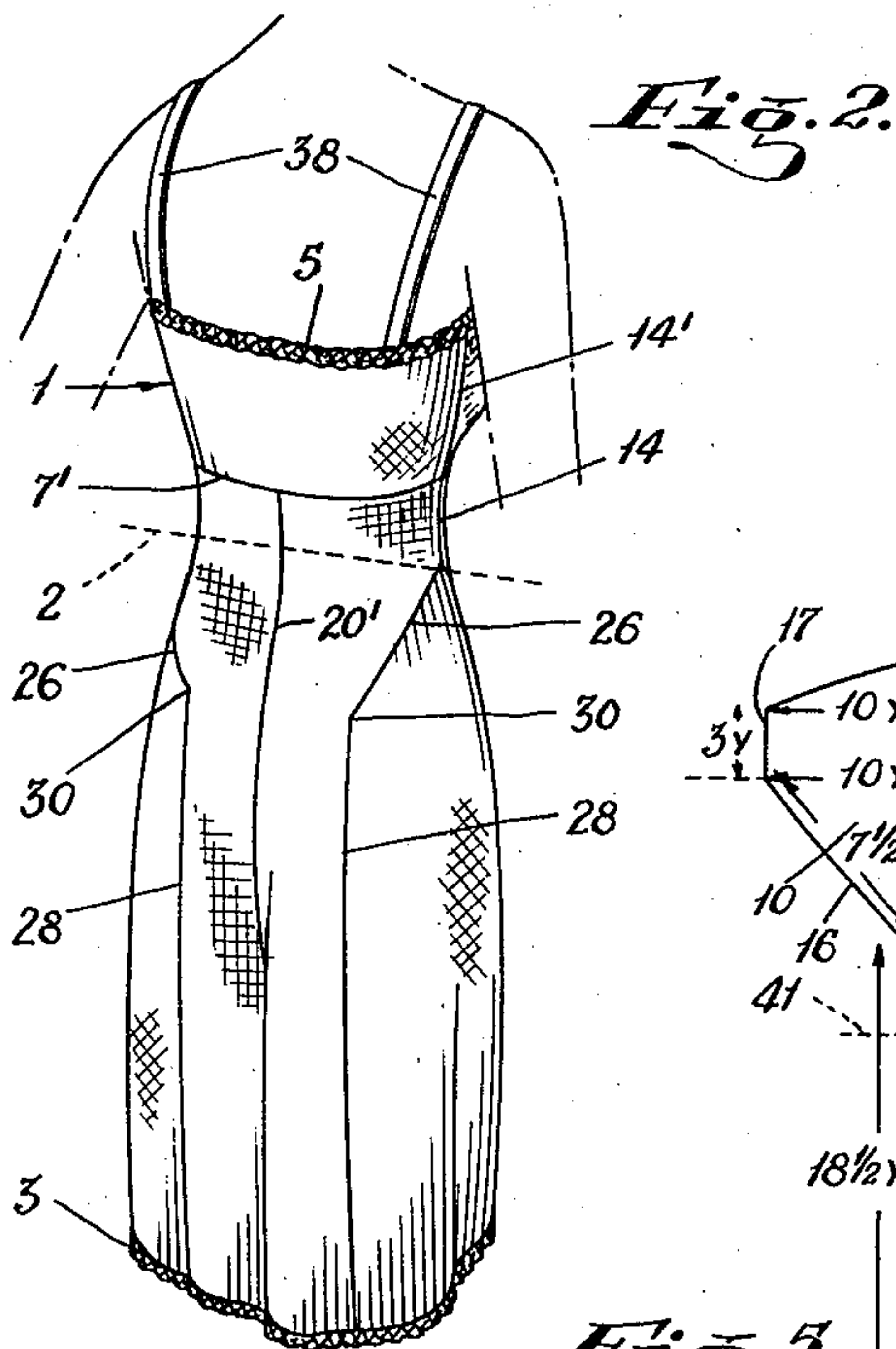
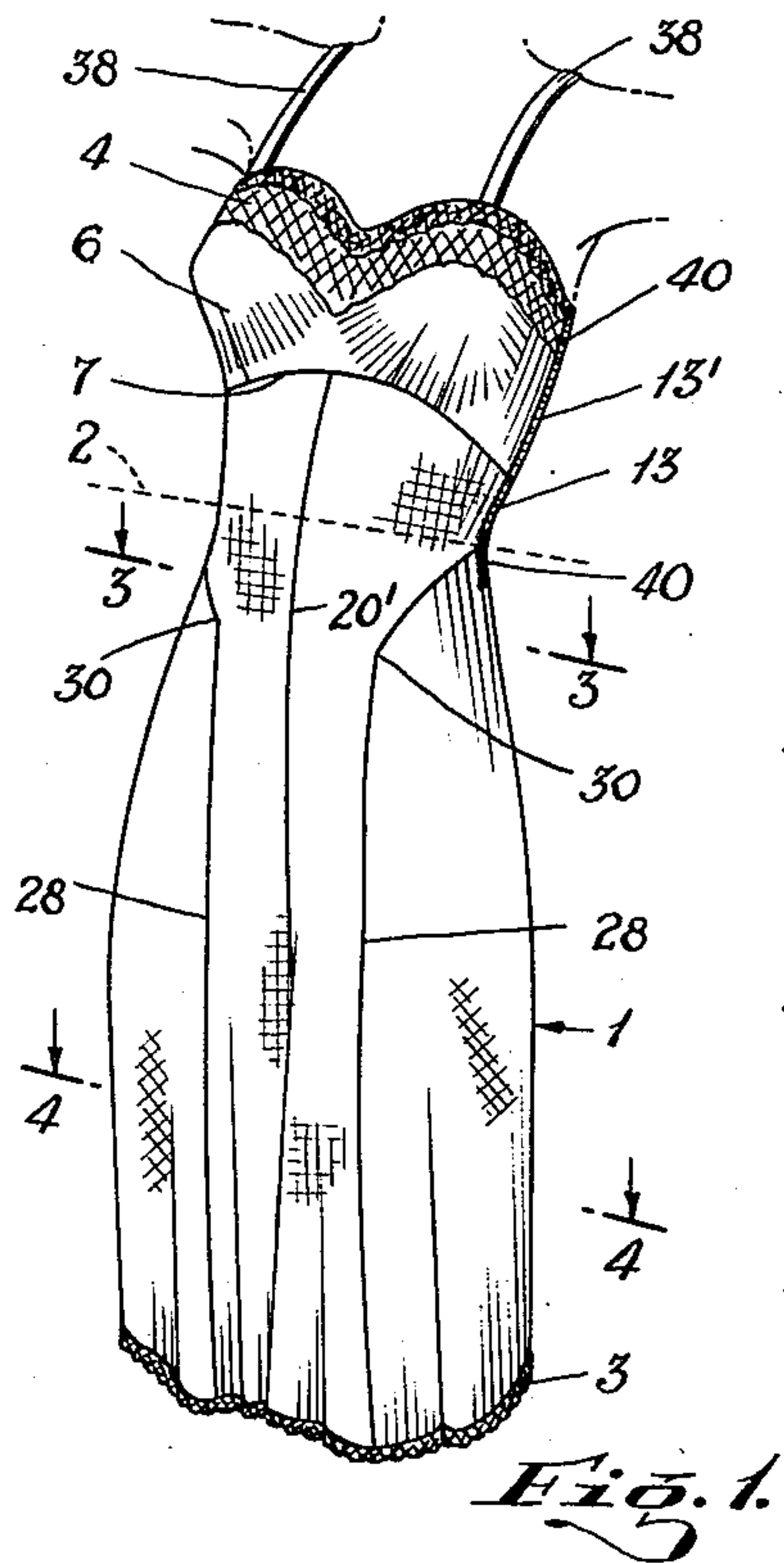


Fig. 5.

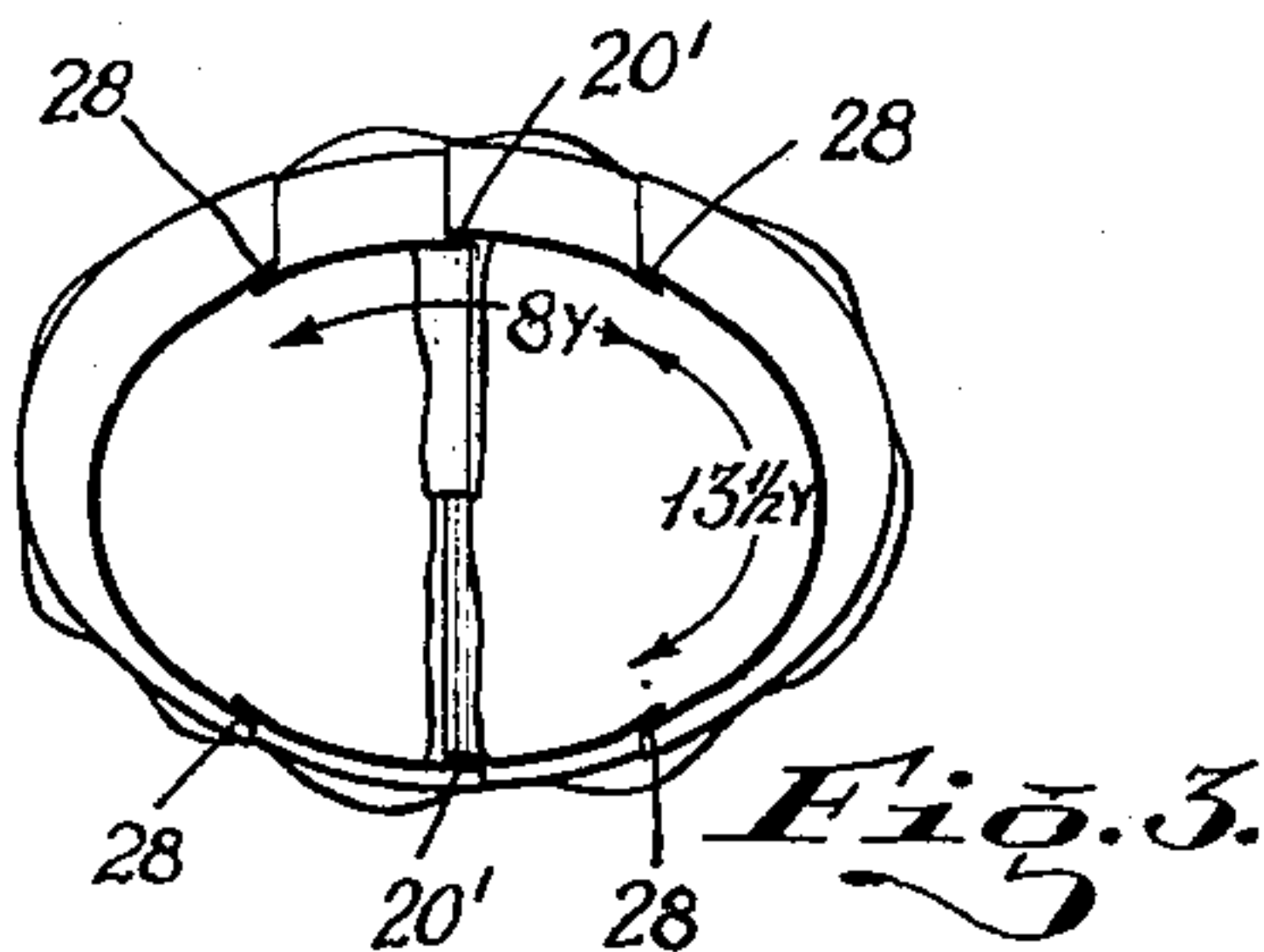
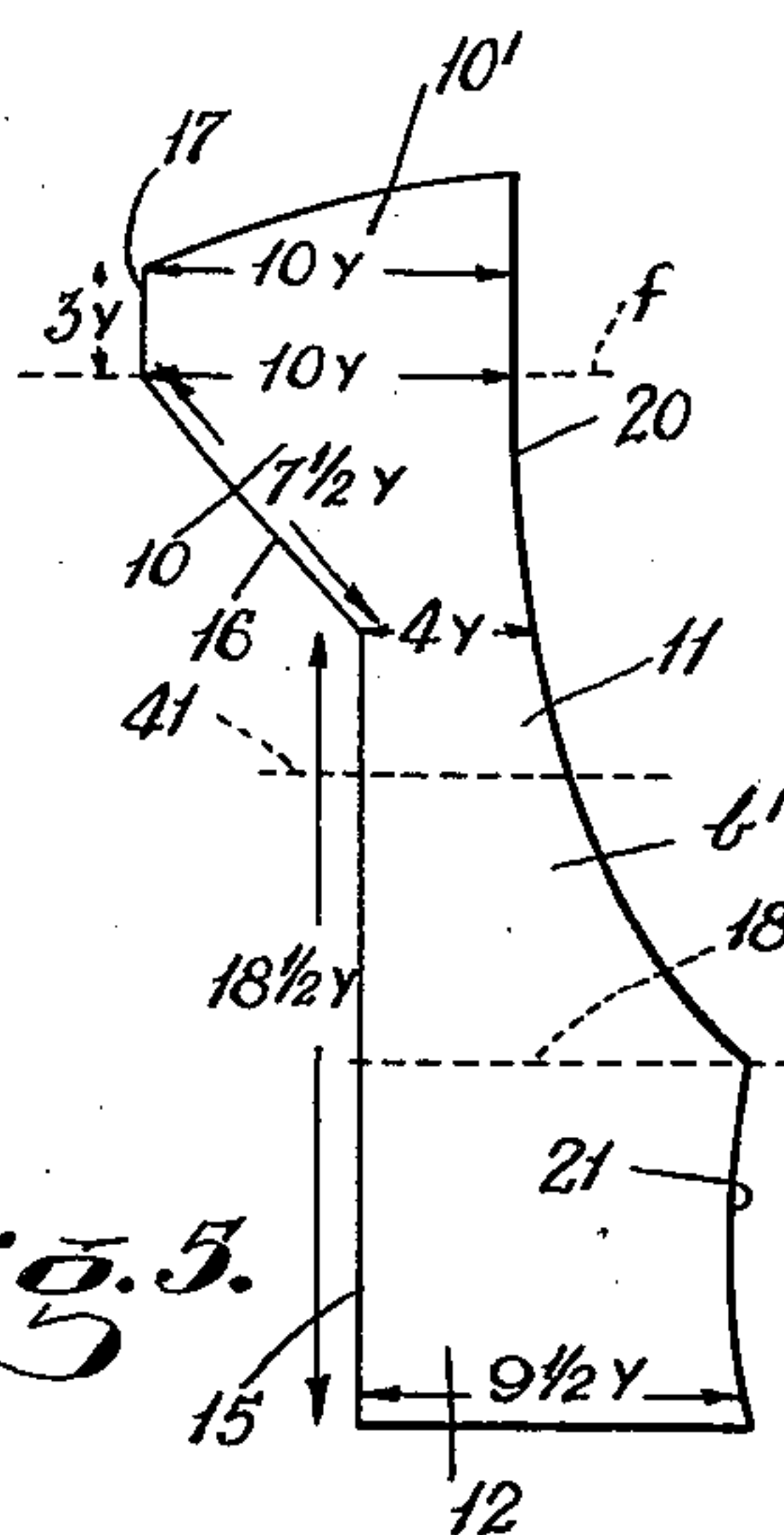


Fig. 3.

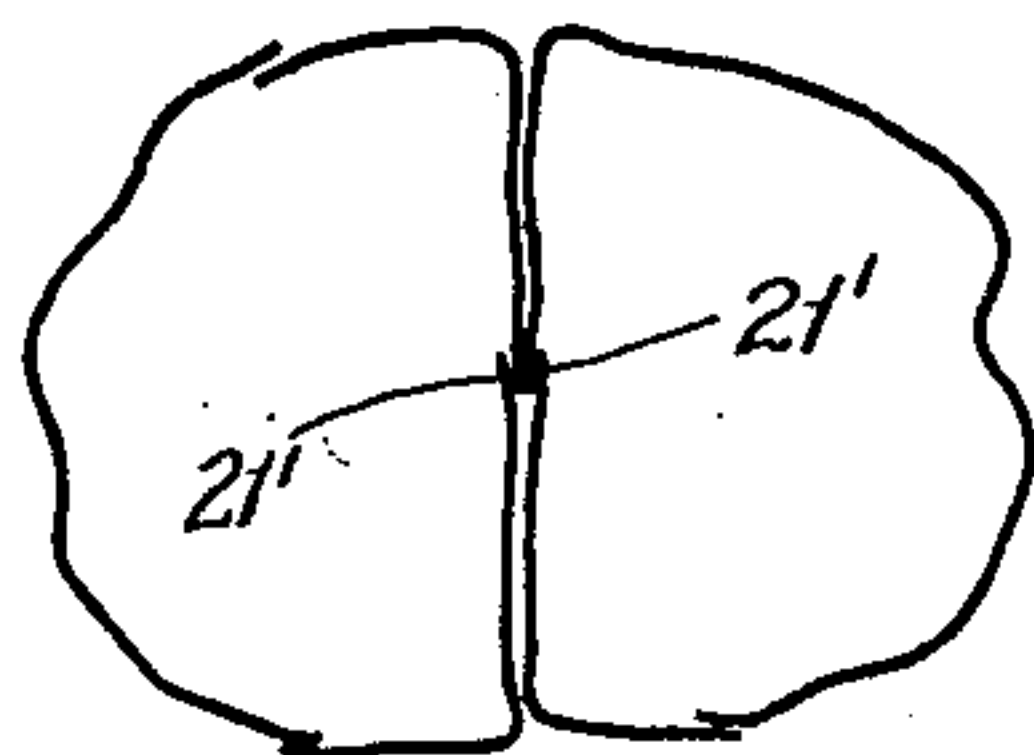


Fig. 4.

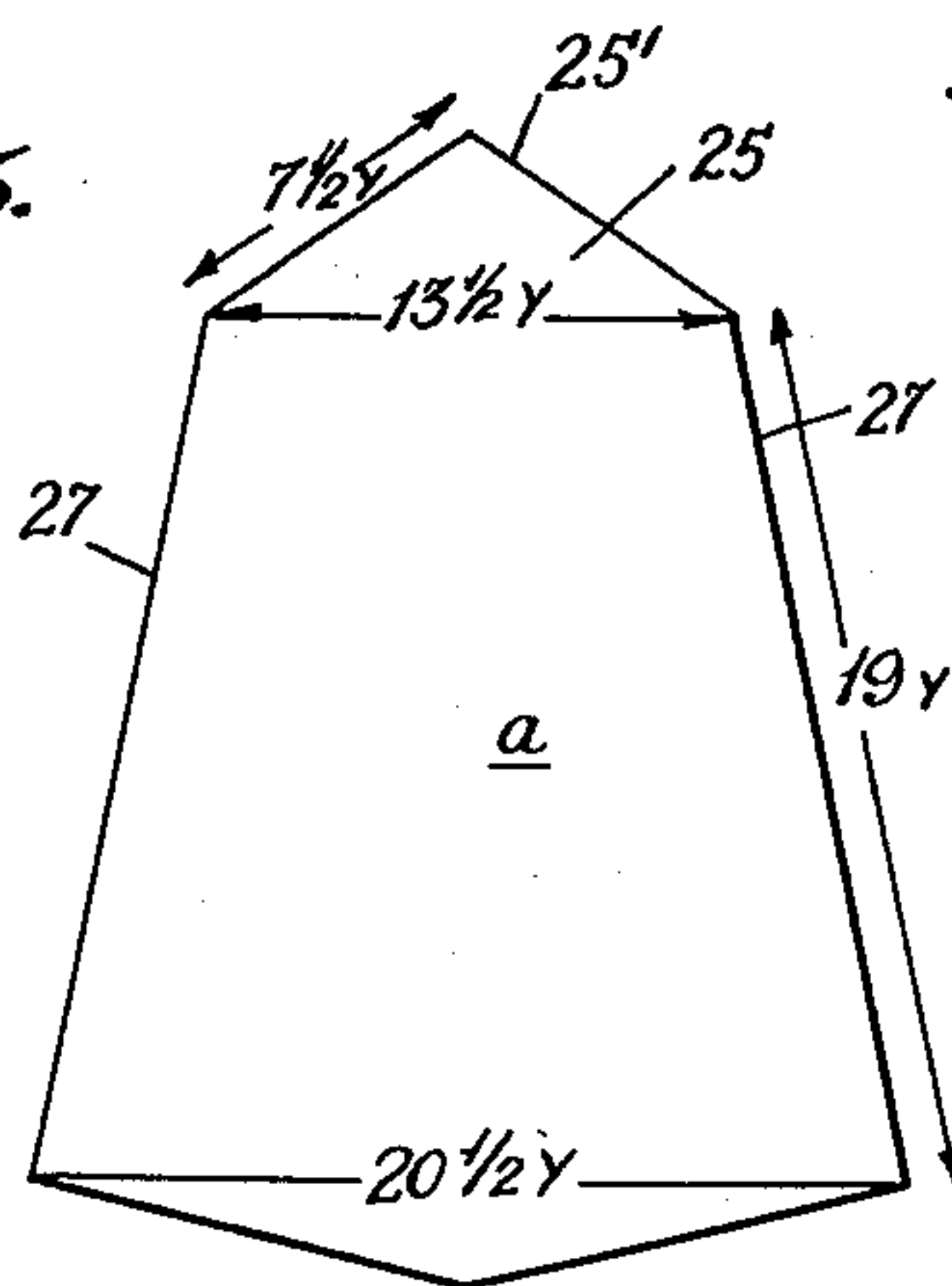
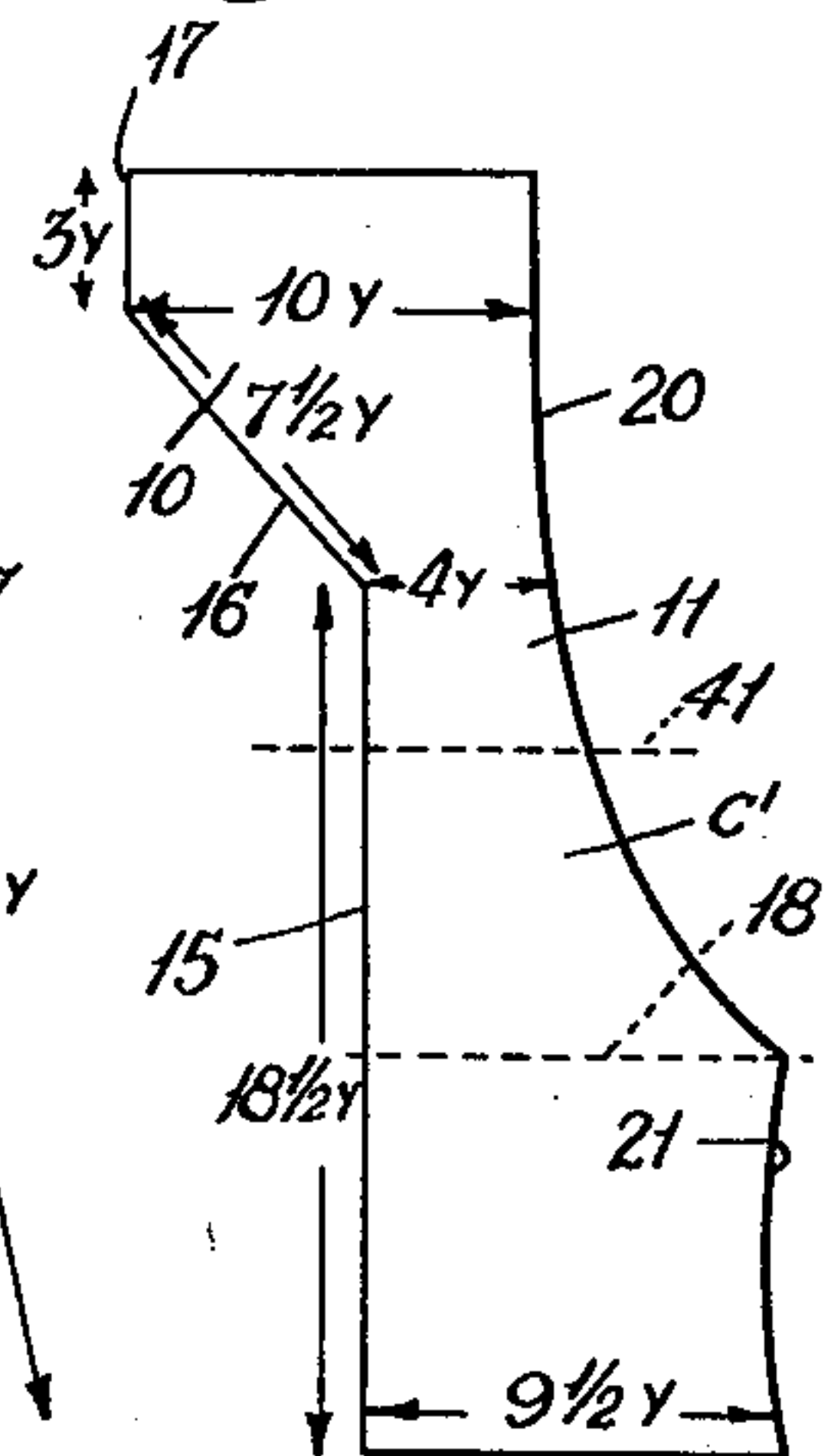


Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.



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3 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 1A.

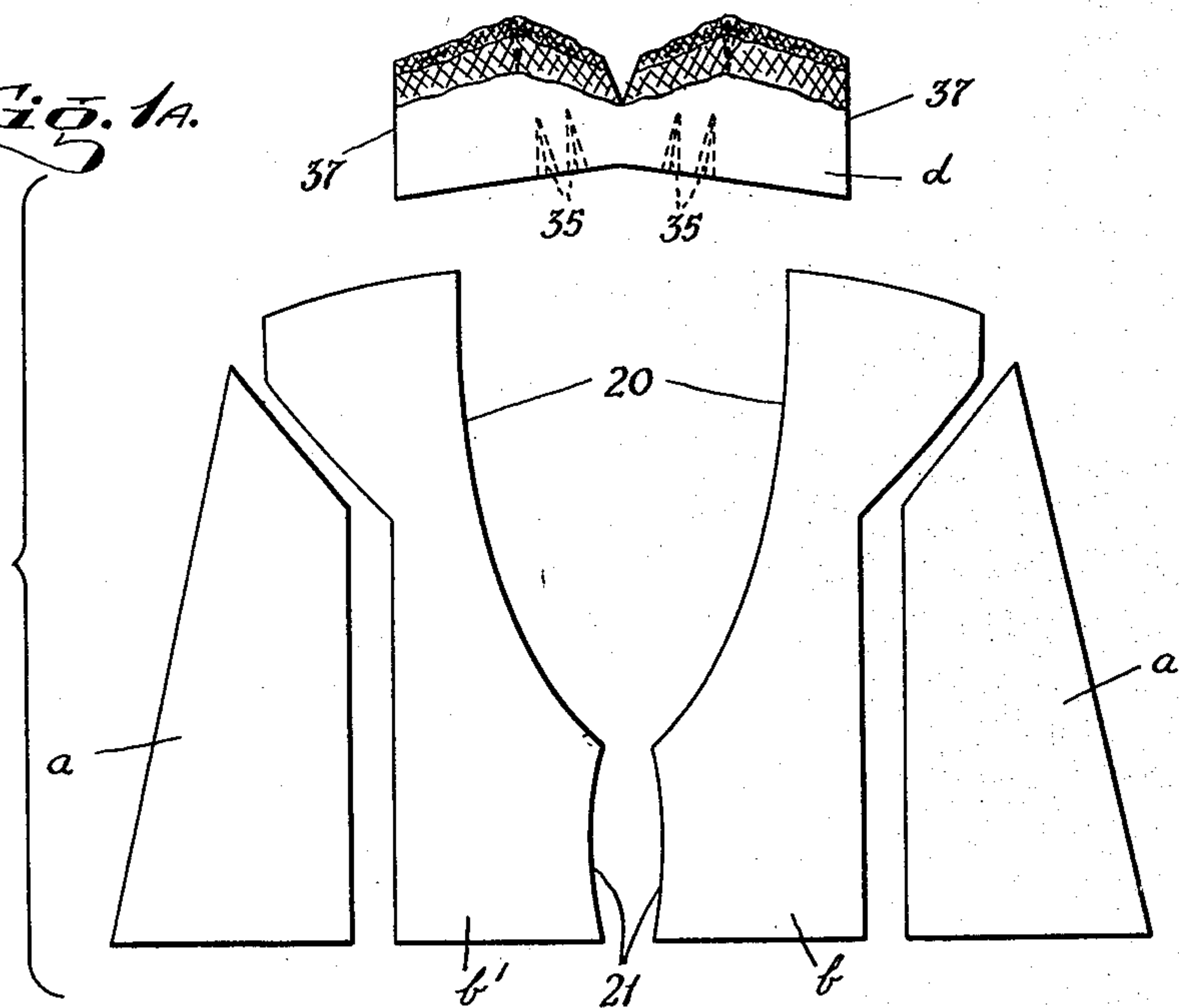
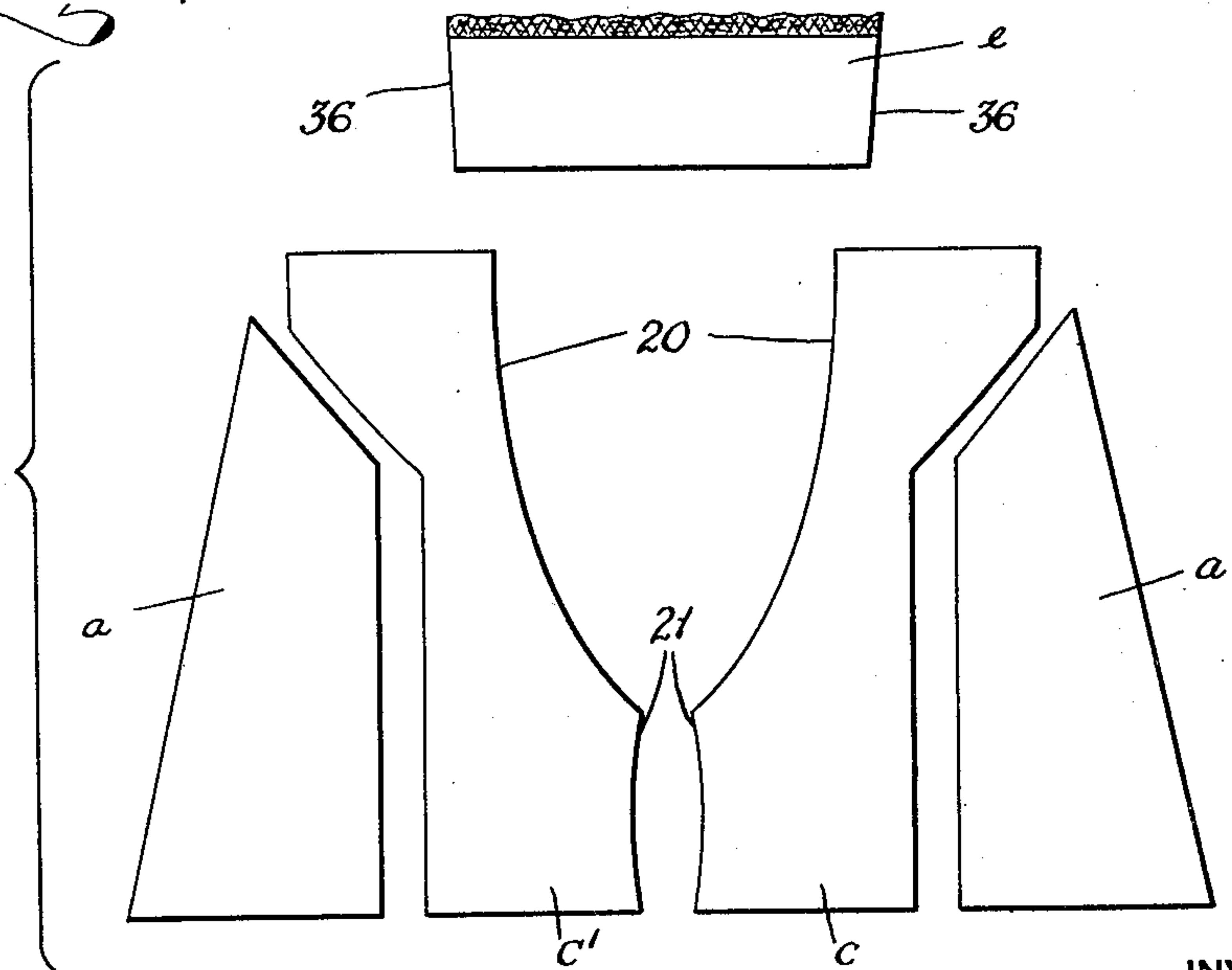


Fig. 2A.



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3 Sheets-Sheet 3

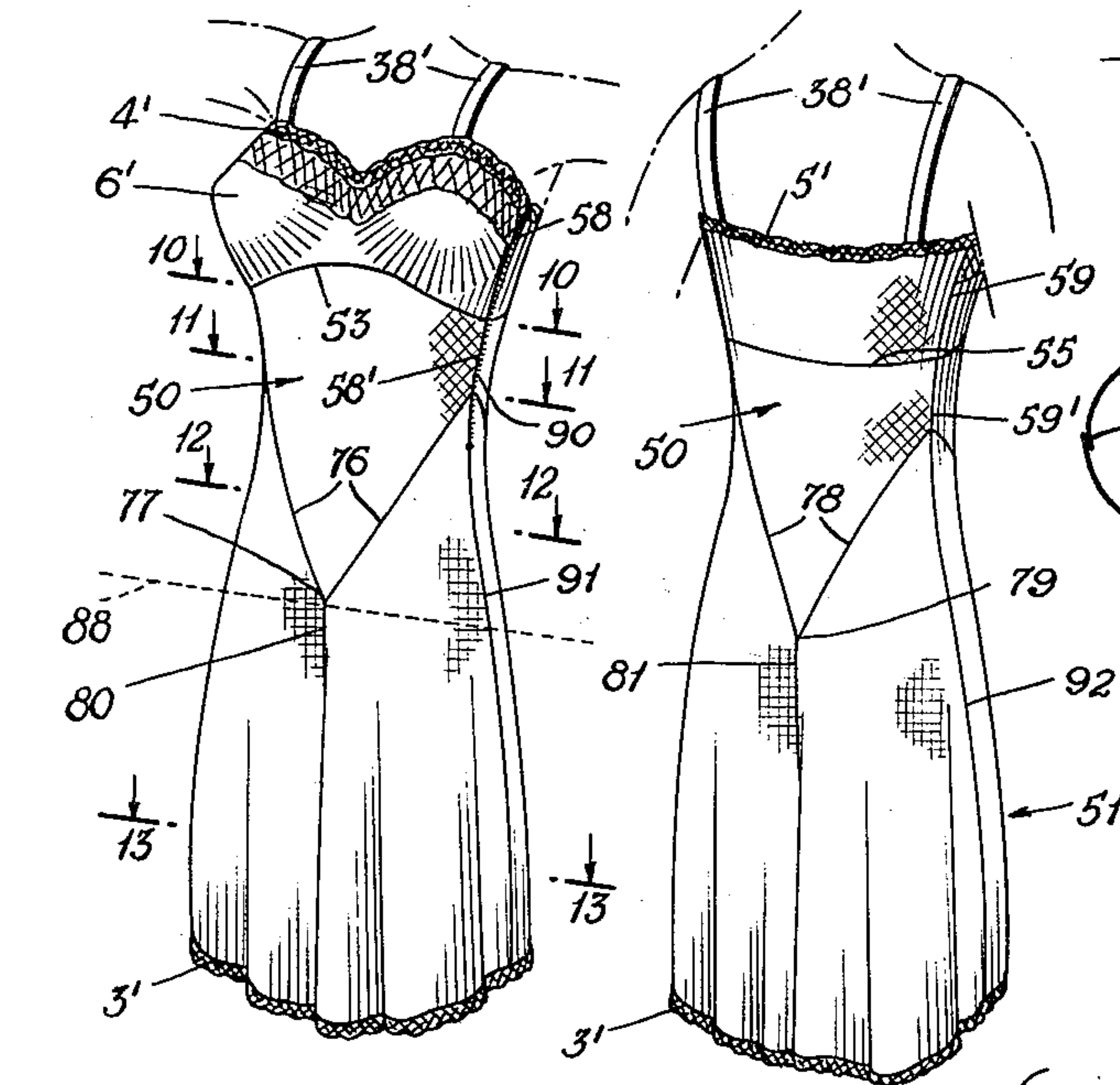


Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

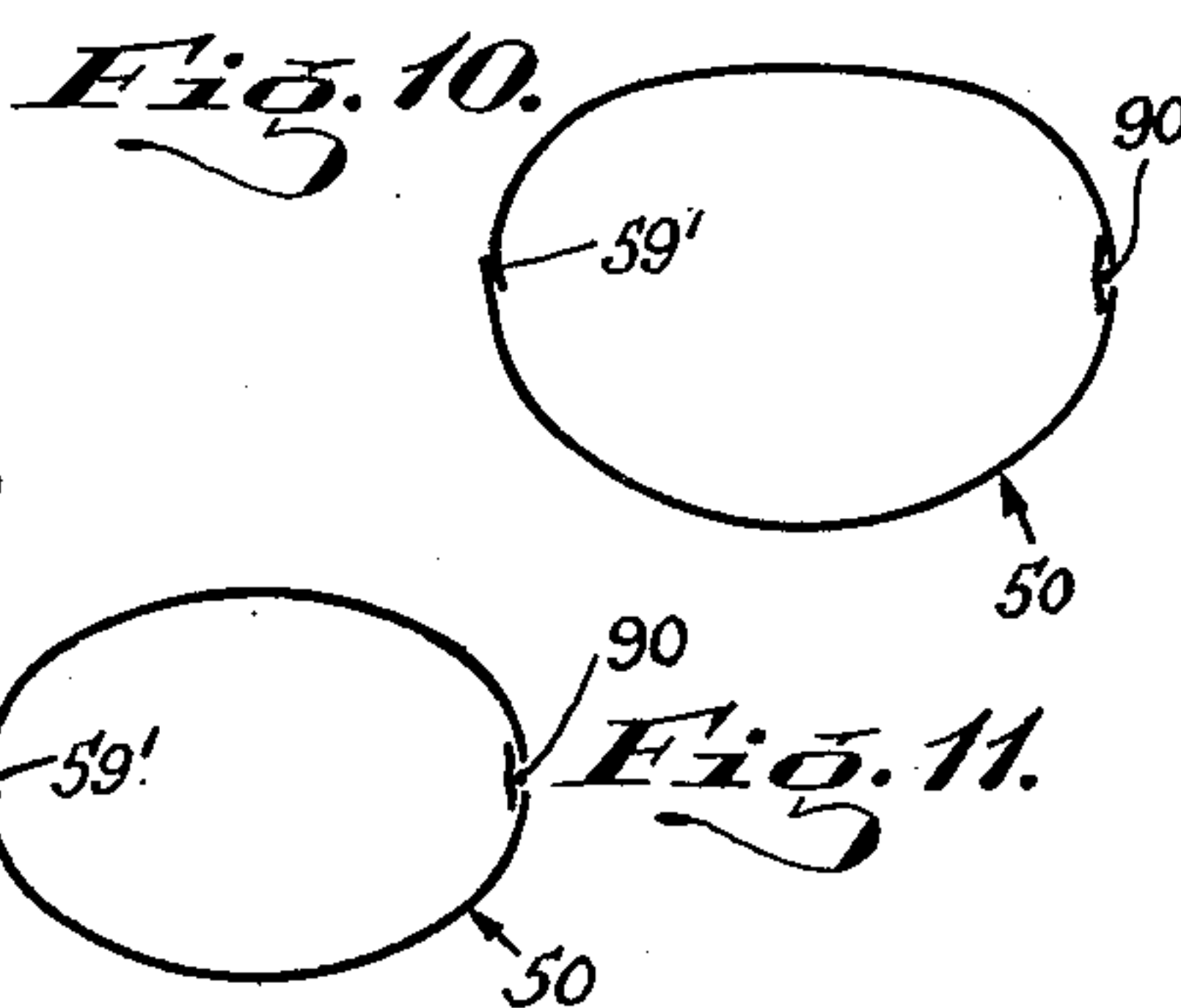


Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

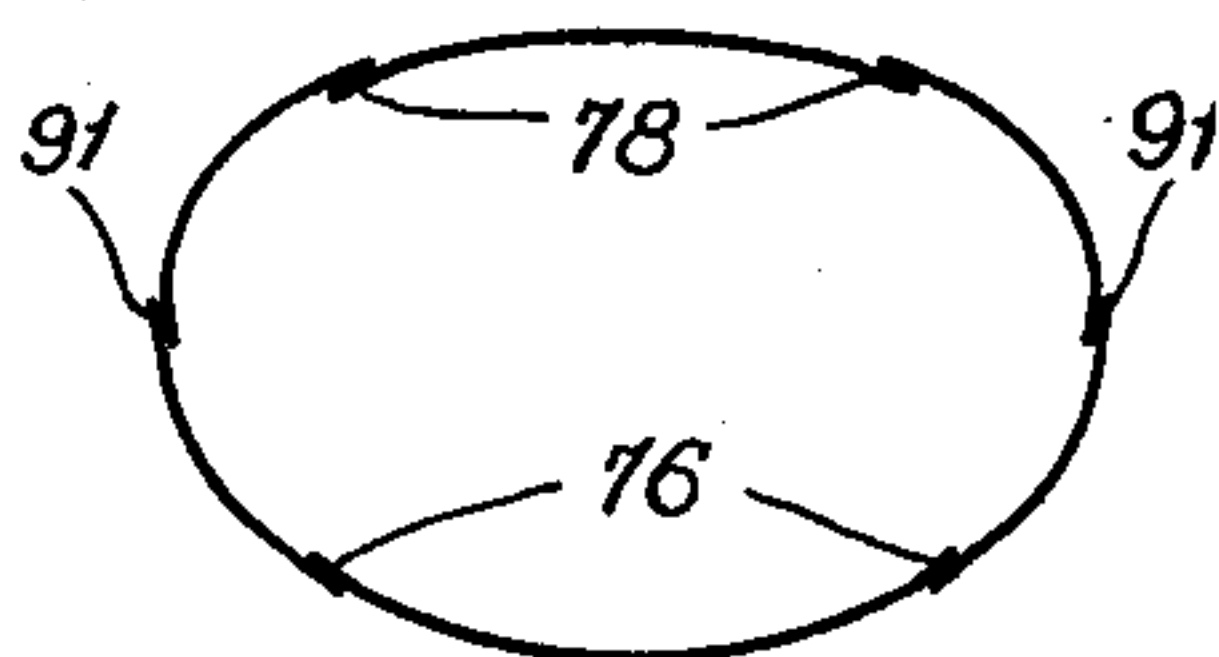


Fig. 12.

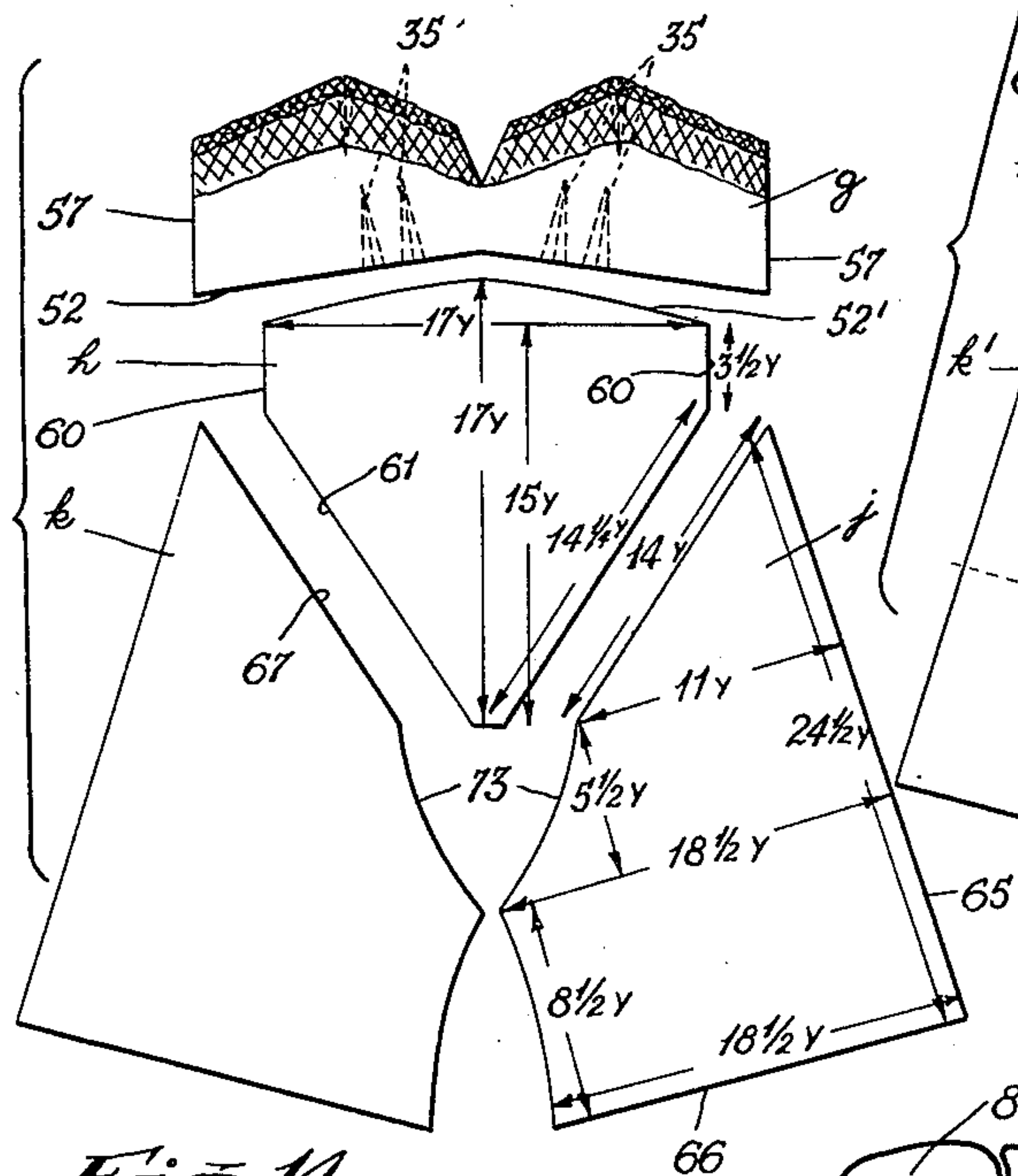


Fig. 14.

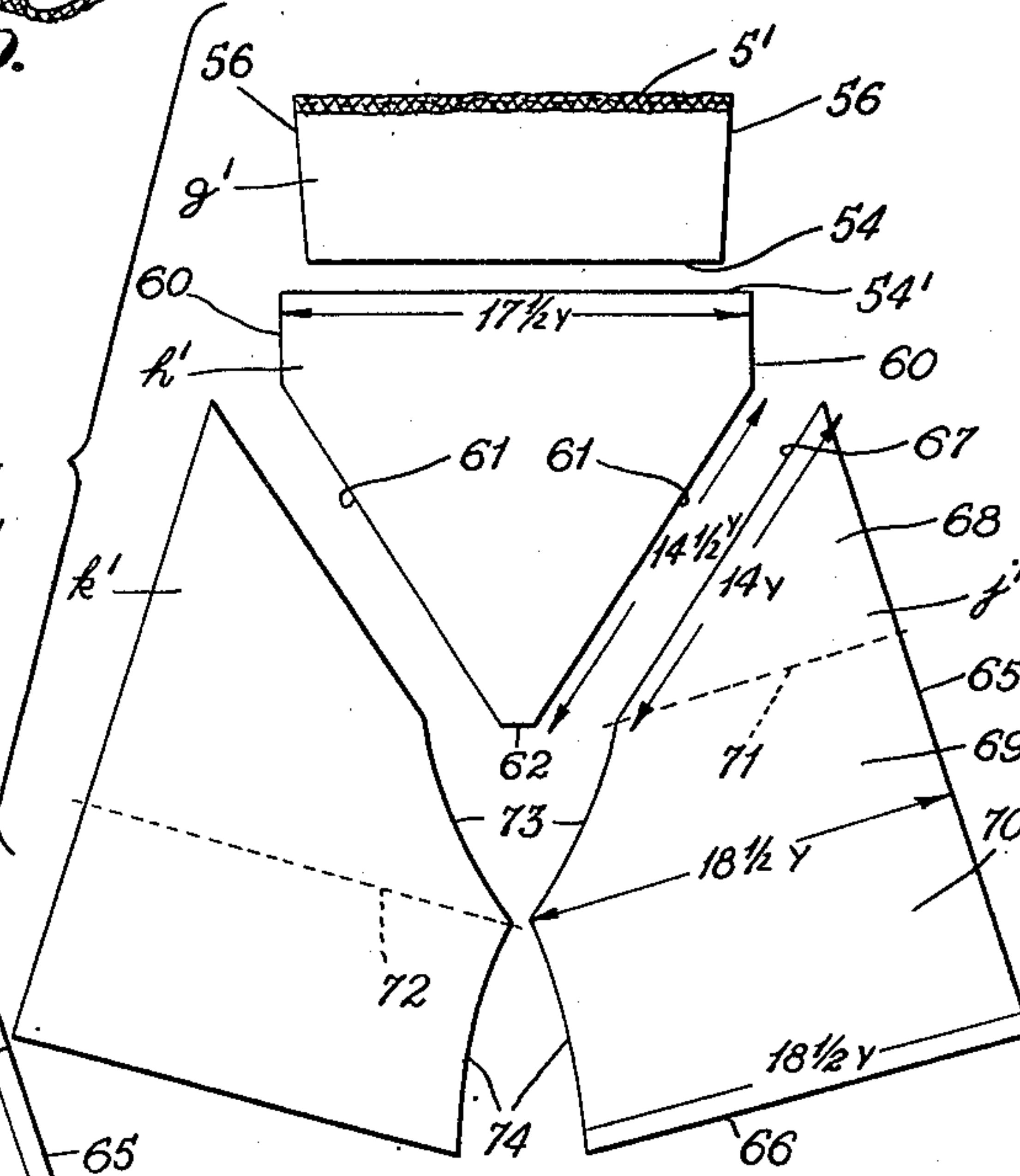


Fig. 15.

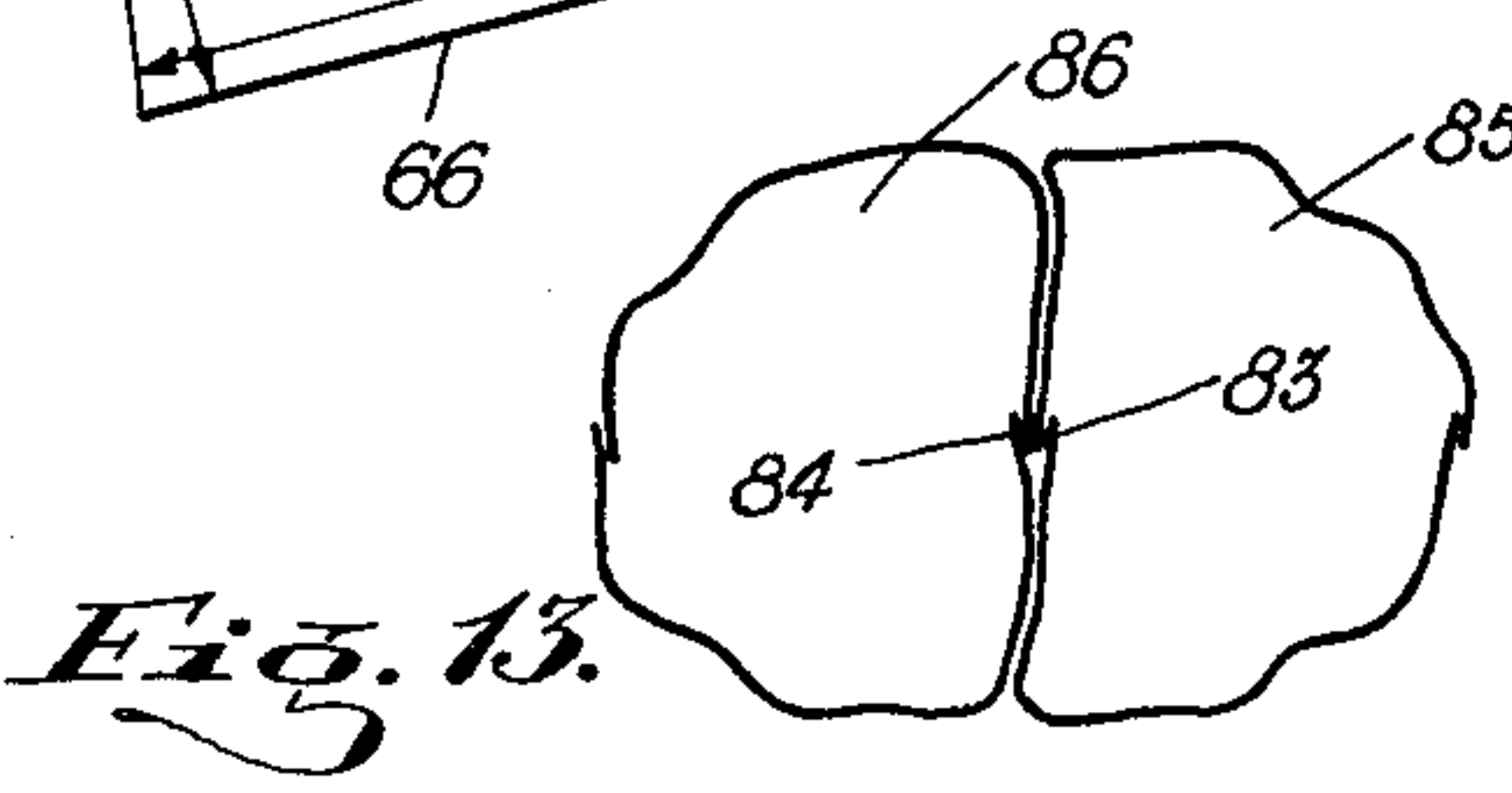


Fig. 13.

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WOMAN'S SLIP

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Application December 2, 1946, Serial No. 713,480

3 Claims. (Cl. 2—78)

1

This invention relates to women's undergarments and particularly to slips.

One object of the invention is a slip which is characterized by its functioning as a panty as well as a slip.

A further object of the invention is a slip of the above indicated character having features simulating a slip effect notwithstanding the functioning as a panty.

A further object of the invention is a slip of the above indicated character giving marked freedom of body and leg movement.

A further object of the invention is a novel and improved slip of the above indicated character which is characterized by its novel and improved structural design features, by its form fit about the waist and the hips and by the economy with which the garment may be manufactured in quantity production.

A further object of the invention is an undergarment of the above indicated character which is further characterized by the lack of the necessity for either the removal or the unbuttoning or unfastening of the same while it is being worn.

Further objects of the invention will hereinafter appear.

For a better understanding of the invention reference may be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this application, wherein

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a slip embodying the invention;

Fig. 1a is an exploded view of the front and side panels utilized in the manufacture of the garment of Fig. 1;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same at a different angle;

Fig. 2a is an exploded view of the back and side panels utilized in the manufacture of the garment;

Fig. 3 is a view simulating a sectional view along the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is another diagrammatic view simulating a sectional view along the line 4—4 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a view of one of the front panels utilized in the manufacture of the garment of Figs. 1 and 2;

Fig. 6 is a view of a back panel;

Fig. 7 is a view of a side panel;

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a modification of the invention;

Fig. 9 is a perspective view at another angle;

Fig. 10 is a diagrammatic view simulating a sectional view along the line 10—10 of Fig. 8;

Fig. 11 is a similar diagrammatic view along the line 11—11 of Fig. 8;

2

Fig. 12 is a similar diagrammatic view along the line 12—12 of Fig. 8;

Fig. 13 is a diagrammatic view simulating a sectional view along the line 13—13 of Fig. 8;

Fig. 14 is an exploded view of the front panels of which the garment is made; and

Fig. 15 is an exploded view of the back panels of which the garment is made.

Referring to the embodiment of Figs. 1 to 7, the slip is designated by the numeral 1 in Figs. 1 and 2. The waistline of the slip is indicated roughly by the dotted line 2. Any suitable trimming 3 may be provided at the bottom edge of the slip and suitable trimming 4 may be utilized on the front of the garment just above the bust and any suitable trimming 5 may be provided at the top of the garment on the back part thereof.

The garment includes an upper or bust part 6 supporting the lower part which is fastened to the upper part 6 along the line 7, 7'. The lower part of the garment is made of six vertical panels, two side panels *a*, adjoining front panels *b*, *b'* and adjoining back panels *c* and *c'*. The panels *a* are identical, one being shown in Fig. 7. The front panels *B* and *B'* are identical, one being shown in Fig. 5. The back panels *c* and *c'* are identical, one being shown in Fig. 6. The panels *b*, *b'*, *c*, *c'* form the whole of the waist portion from the waistline 2 up to the line 7, 7'. Each of the panels *b*, *b'* is provided with an upper part 10, an intermediate part 11 and a bottom part 12. The upper part 10 begins at the narrowest portion (Fig. 5) indicated by 4y and from there gradually widens in an upward direction to the dotted line marked *f*, which is approximately the waistline 2, of Figs. 1 and 2. From this line the upper part 10 of the panel *b*, *b'* extends upwardly a distance indicated by 3y of the same width through out this distance. The extreme upper portion 10' of the part 10 is substantially triangular shape, but the upper edge is curved slightly as shown. The panels *c* and *c'* differ from the panels *b* and *b'* in the omission of the extreme upper parts 10'. The parts 10 of the panels *b* and *c* are attached together on the side of the garment to form the side seam or fastening line 13 and the parts 10 of the panels *c* and *c'* are similarly fastened together on the side to form the side seam 14. In the particular embodiment shown the panels *b*, *b'*, *c*, *c'* are formed of an outer edge comprising a vertical edge 15 indicated as having a measurement of $18\frac{1}{2}y$, an inclined edge 16 having a measurement indicated by $7\frac{1}{2}y$, and an upper short vertical edge 17 indicated as having a

measurement of $3y$. The parts 10 of the front and back panels thus gradually widen in an upward direction until the waistline f is reached, this line being at the intersection of the vertical edge 17 and the inclined edge 16. All of these edges 15, 16 and 17 are in the particular embodiment shown straight edges. Each of the panels b , b' , c and c' gradually widens beginning at its narrowest portion indicated by the measurement $4y$ to form the intermediate gradually widening part 11. The lower part 12 of the panels is of approximately the same width throughout its depth except as hereinafter described. At its widest part it is approximately the same width as the widest portion of the upper part 10 and as shown in the drawings is slightly less in width. The dividing lines of these panel portions 10, 11, 12 are indicated at the measurement line $4y$ and the line 18. The inner edge of each of these panels b , b' , c , c' is formed of a continuous line 20 extending throughout the portions 10 and 11 and of a lower line 21. The inner edge portion 20 is substantially straight at its uppermost part and then merges into a lower concave portion, the lower concave portion forming roughly two-thirds of the length of this inner edge portion. The lower inner edge portion 21 is also concave in shape. The inner edge portions 20 of the panels b and b' are longer than the similar edges of the panels c and c' by the height of the upper portion 10' of the panels b and b' . The inner edges 20 of the panels b and b' are sewn together to form the front central seam 20' of the garment and similarly the inner edges 20 of the panels c and c' are sewn together to form the central back seam 20' (Fig. 2). In the particular embodiment shown the width of the portion 12 of the panels is somewhat more than twice the width of the panel at its narrowest portion and is slightly less than the width of the upper portion of the part 10 of the panel as indicated by the proportions $9\frac{1}{2}y$, $4y$ and $10y$.

The lower parts 12 of the panels b and c are sewn together along the lines 21 to form the seam 21', being the inner seam indicated in the right-hand portion of the lower part of the garment. Likewise the concave curved edges 21 of the panels b' and c' are sewn together to form a similar seam 21' being the inner seam of the left-hand portion of the bottom part of the garment shown in Fig. 4.

The side panels a are observed to have tapered upper parts 25 shaped to fit into the angles formed between the inclined edges 16 of the upper parts 10 of the front and back panels b and c and the front and back panels b' and c' respectively. For this purpose the upper parts of the panels a are tapered in an upward direction to have straight edges 25' which fit on to and are sewn to the straight edges 16 of the front and back panels to form the inclined straight seams 26. The panels a are gradually increased in width toward the lower edge and in the particular embodiment shown the width of the panel a is substantially one-half greater at the bottom than at the upper portion, as indicated by the measurements $20\frac{1}{2}y$ and $13\frac{1}{2}y$, respectively. The side edges 27 of the panels a are sewn to the outer straight edges 15 of the panels b , b' , c , c' to form the seams 28 both front and rear. The points where the seams 26 and 28 meet are indicated at 30, both front and rear and these four points 30, two on the rear and two on the front are roughly in a plane which passes at or in the vicinity of the hip bone of the wearer and

the panels are formed with this in view. Also the relative proportions of the widths of the panels in this plane containing the points 30 are roughly three for the panels a and one each for the panels b , b' , c and c' as indicated in the diagrammatic sectional view, Fig. 3, where a pair of inner panels b , b' , c and c' is indicated as having a proportion of $8y$ to $13\frac{1}{2}y$, for a panel a at this plane. Also the inner panels b , b' , c and c' are formed of fabrics which are cut with the weave while the side panels a are cut on the bias. The relative proportions of the width of the panels at the bottom may vary within limits with respect to each other but I have found particularly good results with the widths of the panels a at the bottom equal to roughly twice the width of each of the inner panels at the bottom or a little bit wider than twice the width as, for example, as indicated by the measurements $20\frac{1}{2}y$ to $9\frac{1}{2}y$.

The upper part of the garment is formed of a front bust panel d and a back panel e . Both panels d and e are cross panels, the panel d having darts 35 formed in the bottom thereof and on opposite sides. The panel e is a plain panel having sides 36 which converge slightly and these edges 36 are sewn to the edges 37 of the panel d to form side seams or fastening lines 14' and 13' which form continuations of the seams 14 and 13, respectively. When the panels are sewn together the length of the panel d is equal to the sum of the widths of the upper edges of the panels b and b' and the panel e has a length equal to the sum of the widths of the upper edges of the panels c and c' . Suitable shoulder straps 38 are illustrated as having their ends attached respectively to the front and back panels d and e . A suitable fastening means as, for example, a zipper fastener is provided at one of the side fastening lines 13, 13' and 14, 14' and in the particular embodiment shown a zipper fastener is illustrated at 40 constituting the seam or fastening line 13, 13'. It is observed that the garment is provided with only the fastening and unfastening zipper 40 which is used for putting on and taking off the garment when it is desired to change garments.

It is to be observed that in this garment the upper parts of the front and back vertical panels b , b' , c and c' not only form the front and back of the garment below the waistline but also form entirely the waistline and that part of the garment between the waistline and the bust part 6 of the garment. The portions 10 of the central front and back panels make a form fit between the waistline and the bust covering part 6 and together with the upper parts of the side panels a make a form fit about that part of the body between the waistline and the hips. The upper parts of the inner panels constitute a gradually decreasing proportion downwardly of the body of the garment between the waistline 2 and a plane through the points 15. The crotch of the wearer is indicated at 41 (Fig. 6) while the crotch line of the garment is indicated at 18. From the line 18 of the garment to the bottom edge the garment is formed into two separate full and roomy portions whose dimensions are determined by the bottom widths of a panel a and of the two lower parts 12 of the inner panels. In the particular embodiment shown the relative widths of these three panels at the bottom are indicated at $20\frac{1}{2}y$ and $9\frac{1}{2}y$. In the particular embodiment shown the letter y indicates approximately an inch and allowing for seams, each divided part of

the slip at the bottom is from 32 to 35 inches in circumference.

The garment of this invention by reason of the design and structure above described has a number of advantages. These advantages include among others the particular structure and design of the front and back panels *b*, *b'*, *c* and *c'* which form the intermediate or waist part of the body portion as above described to make a form fit from the bust covering part 6 to the waistline. The portions of these inner panels just below the waistline cooperatively with the upper tapered portions of the side panels *a* also make a comfortable form fit about the body between the waistline and the hips. The lower parts of the inner panels cooperatively with the bias cut side panels *a* prevent undesirable drooping or sagging at the crotch line 18 and below while the bias cut side panels together with the gradually widening inner panels in the downward direction give the desired fullness of the skirt portion of the slip at the bottom without the necessity of extra gathers at the top to thicken the body. Moreover the crotch of the garment at the divided portion of the skirt part is completely concealed by the lower parts of the inner panels tending to fold over each other due to the particular design and structure of the inner panels and due in part also to the side panels *a* which hang in a manner to make the seam 28 substantially vertical, thereby accentuating the folding over of the lower parts of the inner panels to conceal the dividing line between the side halves of the skirt at the bottom. The lower portions 12 of the central panels have a depth sufficient together with the concave edges 20 and 21 and the fullness of the lower part of the garment, to provide complete simulation of slip lines without division, and a depth which at the same time is small enough together with the fullness to provide at the extreme bottom a divided skirt and each division is sufficiently full to permit free and easy use for sanitary purposes without the necessity of the unfastening or removal of the garment and no unbuttoning or unfastening is required for these purposes. For example, the crotch line 18 of the garment or the beginning of the divided part is not greater than approximately halfway from the crotch line 41 of the wearer to the bottom of the slip, where the bottom edge is in the vicinity of the knee as in the embodiment shown and I have found that a medium size garment with a circumference of roughly 30 to 35 inches for each divided part at the bottom is quite satisfactory.

In the embodiment of Figs. 8 to 15 I have illustrated another embodiment of my combined slip and panty invention. This embodiment includes the conventional shoulder straps 38' fastened at their ends to a bust covering part 6'. A suitable trimming 3' is provided at the bottom edge of the slip and a suitable trimming 4' is provided in the front for the bust portion and suitable trimming 5' is provided across the back for the upper or bust portion of the garment. The garment includes an intermediate portion 50 and a lower skirt portion 51. The garment is made of four front panels and four back panels. The bust portion 6' is made of a front panel *g* and a back panel *g'*. The intermediate portion 50 of the garment is made of a front panel *h* and a back panel *h'*. The skirt or lower portion 51 is made of a front panel *j* and a back panel *j'* and a front panel *k* and a back panel *k'*.

The panel *g* is formed of an inverted substantially V-shaped edge 52 on the bottom for sewing to a corresponding edge 52' of the upper edge of the panel *h* to form the front seam 53. The panel *g'* is formed with a substantially straight bottom edge 54 for sewing to a similar and corresponding edge 54' on the back panel *h'* and forming the back seam 55. The panel *g'* has slightly converging edges 56 so as to form a slightly tapering panel in the downward direction and these edges 56 are fastened to the edges 57 to form side seams or fastening lines 58, 59. Except for the V-shaped upper edge 52' of the panel *h* the panels *h* and *h'* are identical. Each has the upper portion defined by side edges 60 extending generally in a vertical direction and a lower tapering section defined by the converging edges 61. Each of the panels terminates at its lower end in a narrow central part 62. The panels *j*, *j'*, *k* and *k'* are identical in shape and dimensions. Each of these panels is provided with an outer straight edge 65 and a bottom straight edge 66. Each of the panels tapers in width downwardly to roughly a depth of two-thirds of the panel, the upper part forming a triangular portion formed between the outer straight edges 65 and an inner straight edge 67, this triangular portion being designated 68. Each comprises an intermediate portion 69 and a lower portion 70, these three portions being separated by the designating dotted lines 71 and 72. Each of these panels *j*, *j'*, *k* and *k'* tapers downwardly in width to the lines 72. The portion 69 is provided with an inner curved edge 73 being concave in the inner direction. The portion 70 of each of these panels is provided with an inner concave edge 74.

In assembly the front panels *h* are sewn to the panels *j* and *k*, the straight edges 61 of the panel *h* being sewn to the corresponding straight edges 67 of the panels *j* and *k* to form the seams 76 which converge to a point 77 disposed approximately at the crotch line of the wearer. Similarly the edges 61 of the panels *h'* are sewn to the corresponding edges 67 of the panels *j'* and *k'* to form seams 78 in the back which meet at a point 79 disposed substantially at the crotch of the wearer. The side edges 60 of the panels *h* and *h'* are sewn together to form continuations of the side seam or fastening lines 58 and 59. The panels *j* and *k* are sewn to each other along the concave lines 73 to form the front seams 80 and the panels *j'* and *k'* are similarly sewn together along their inner concave curved edges 73 to form a seam 81. The front panel *j* and the corresponding back panel *j'* are sewn together along the concave curved edges 74 to form a seam 83, and the panels *k* and *k'* are sewn together along their lower curved edges 74 to form a seam 84 thereby providing lower divided parts 85 and 86. Each of these divided parts has a dimension and fullness depending upon the width of the panels at the bottom. Assuming the y measurements as being in inches the circumference of each of the divided parts would be roughly from 32 to 34 inches after allowance for seams. The depth of this divided part is slightly greater than the distance of the crotch line 72 from the crotch of the wearer which is in the vicinity of the dotted line 88 of Figs. 1 and 2 and 71 of Fig. 15.

The panels *h* and *h'* are cut on the bias while the other panels are cut with the weave and particular advantages are obtained by having the intermediate parts 50 made of material cut on the bias in that a form fit is obtained about the

waist and above and in the front and back down to the points 77 and 79, assisted by the upper parts of the panels *j* and *j'*, *k* and *k'*. Also greater freedom of body movement is obtained with less pull on the shoulder straps 38'.

This embodiment of Figs. 8 to 15 has certain of the advantages of the embodiment of Figs. 1 and 2. The particular construction and design of panels *j*, *j'* and *k*, *k'* prevents drooping or sagging at the crotch of the garment and the lower part of the slip hangs so as to fold over at the central front and back positions so as to conceal the dividing line or seams 83 and 84 of the slip. The lower portions of the slip have a depth sufficient in correlation with the concave edges 73 and 74 to provide complete simulation of slip lines without division and a depth which at the same time is small enough, together with the fullness at the bottom to provide the divided portions 85 and 86, each divided portion being sufficiently full to permit free and easy use for sanitary purposes without the necessity of removal of the garment and with no unbuttoning or unfastening being required for these purposes. The required fullness at the bottom is obtained without extra gathers around the waist and as indicated the crotch of the garment is wholly concealed with the normal hanging of the garment.

A zipper or other suitable fastener is provided along the fastening line or seam 58, 58' as indicated at 90. The edges 61 of the panels *h* and *h'* are shown as slightly longer than the matching edges 67 of the side panels but this difference is compensated for when the blunt edges 62 of the panels *h* and *h'* are turned over to form points 77 and 79. The Y measurements indicated are in inches and the bottom edges of the panels *j*, *j'* and *k*, *k'* are substantially the knee line or slightly above the knee. In the embodiment of Figs. 1 and 2 the side panels *a* are cut on the bias while the central panels are cut with the weave. In the embodiment of Figs. 8 and 9 the lower skirt panels *j*, *j'*, *k* and *k'* are cut with the weave while the intermediate panels *h* and *h'* are cut on the bias. The panels *g* and *g'* are also cut on the bias.

I claim:

1. A slip for women having a cut to provide a fit with a waistline comprising a bust covering part stopping short of the waistline and a main body part fastened thereto, said main body part being formed of six vertical panels and having its front, back and waist portions formed of two pairs of front and back panels and its side portions formed mainly of two side panels, each pair having juxtaposed edges and edges to be joined to the other pair the upper parts of the front and back panels forming the waist portion of the garment, the front and back panels of each pair being formed in duplicate shape which taper from the region of the waistline in a downward direction to a region below the waistline, the juxtaposed edges of each front and back pair being formed of concave curves extending from the region of the waistline to points near the bottom and sewn together along concave curves of mating panels the curves of the seam being of opposite concavity and also having concave curved edges at the bottom which are sewn respectively to similar edges formed on the other pair, the outer edges of the panels of the front

and back portions being formed of straight edges, each having three straight edges, one being the upper straight side edge, the intermediate portion being the tapering edge and the other edge extending throughout the remainder of the skirt and side panels tapering from the bottom upwards and having tapering upper portions to fit the inner side panels, the total width of the front and back panels being approximately two-thirds the width of the side panels in a transverse plane at the narrowest portion of the front and back panels.

2. A one-piece lingerie for women comprising an upper bust covering part having shoulder straps and a lower skirt part, the latter being form fitting about the waist and the hips and increasing in width from the waist line to the bottom edge, with the extreme lower portion thereof formed into a double slip having a central garment crotch disposed at a substantial distance below the crotch line of the wearer, and the side halves of the lower part being accentuated in width from the hips to the bottom edge to provide the fullness at the sides together with the low crotch line required for complete freedom of body movement without pull upon the shoulder straps and to close inwardly from the sides upon and to conceal the division between the double slip portions, said lower skirt part comprising two identical side panels, two identical panels for the back and two identical panels for the front, each of said side panels gradually increasing in width from the top to the bottom with its upper end tapering to a point, each of the front and back panels being one-fourth the circumference at the waist line and tapering in width to a point below the waist line and then increasing in width to a line approximately half the distance from the crotch line of the wearer to the knee line and with the outer edges continuing to increase in width, the inner juxtaposed edges of each of the front and back panels being formed in concave sections, the upper concave section terminating at the crotch line of the garment and the lower section continuing therefrom to the bottom edge.

3. In a garment of the character set forth in claim 2 wherein the bottom portions of the front and back panels are slightly greater than twice the width of the panels at their narrowest portion with the upper parts of the front and back panels being approximately the width of the bottom parts and the side panels are approximately fifty per cent. wider at the bottom than on the line of the narrowest portions of the front and back panels.

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