Sept. 6, 1932. C. O'N. SCHULER 1,875,355

CLOTH DOLL

Filed Dec. 12, 1929 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

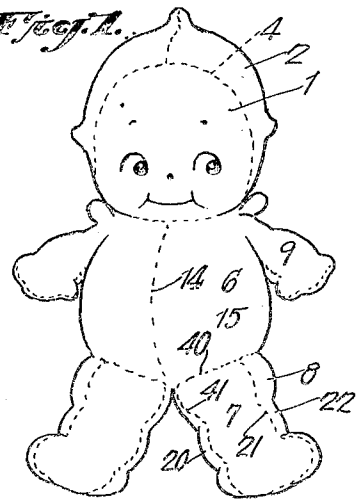


Fig. 2.

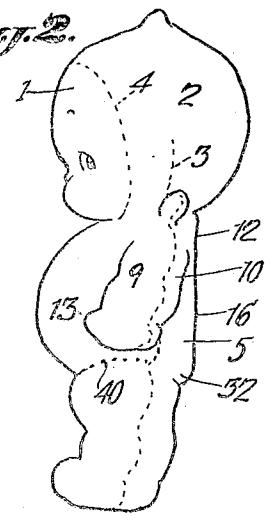


Fig. 3

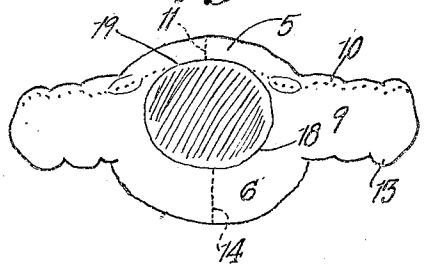
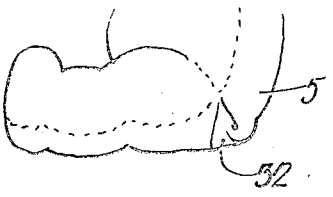


Fig. 4.



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Sept. 6, 1932. C. O'N. SCHULER 1,875,355

CLOTH DOLL

Filed Dec. 12, 1929 3 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 5.

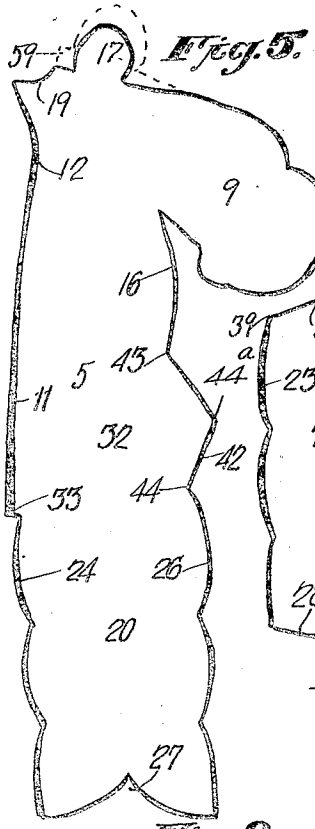


Fig. 8.

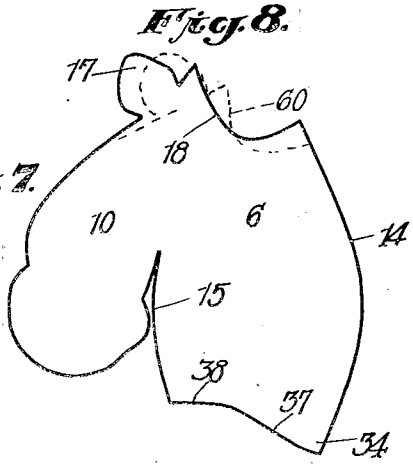


Fig. 6. Fig. 7.

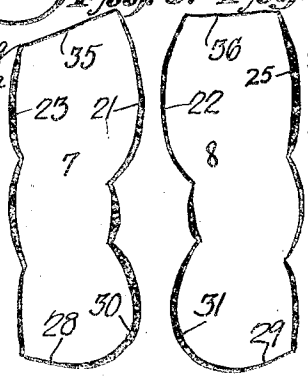


Fig. 9.

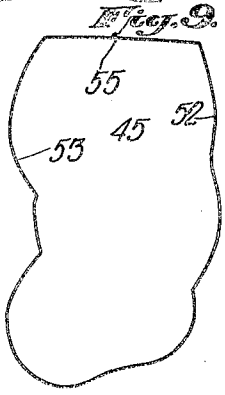


Fig. 10. Fig. 11.

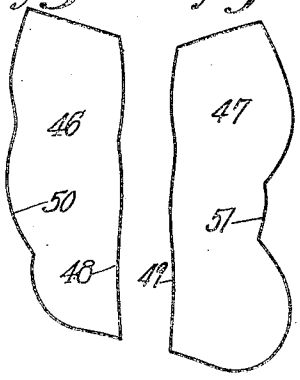
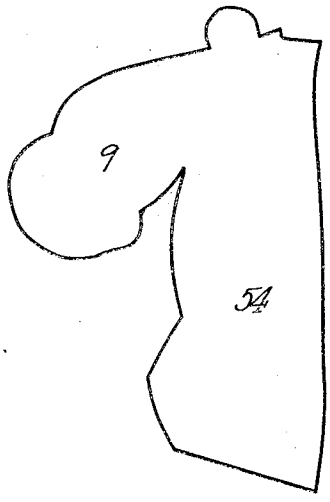


Fig. 12.



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Sept. 6, 1932. C. O'N. SCHULER 1,875,355

CLOTH DOLL

Filed Dec. 12, 1929 3 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 13.

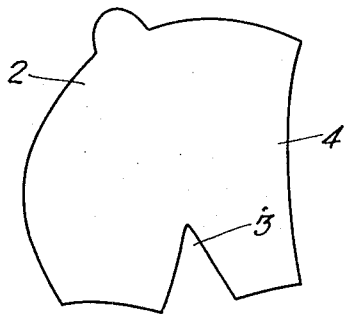


Fig. 14.

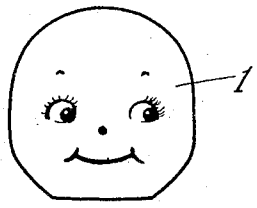


Fig. 15.

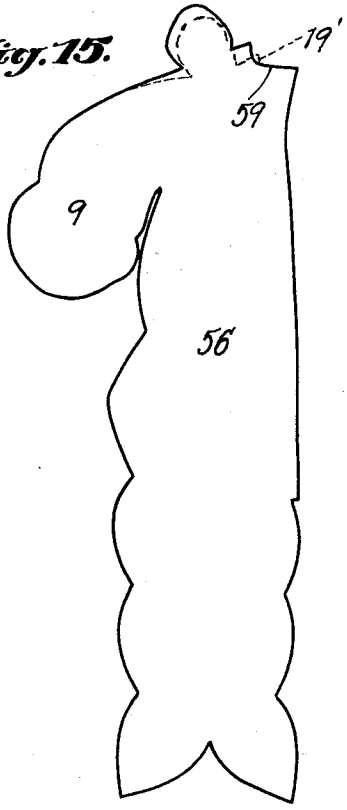
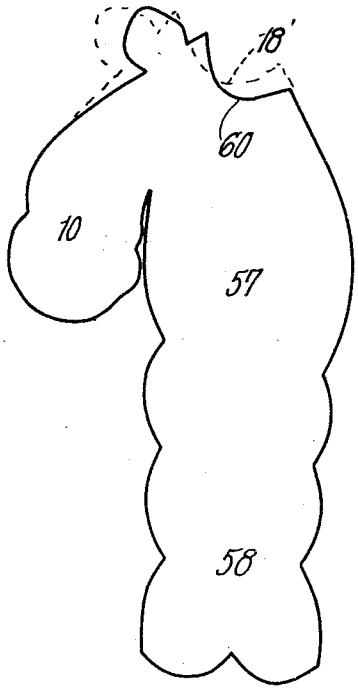


Fig. 16.



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Patented Sept. 6, 1932

1,875,355

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CALLISTA O'NEILL SCHULER, OF SAUGATUCK, CONNECTICUT

CLOTH DOLL

Application filed December 12, 1929. Serial No. 413,436.

In an application No. 220,713, filed September 20, 1927, by Rose O'Neill Wilson and myself, there is described a stuffed rag or cloth doll in which the casing is made of pieces of certain shapes designed to secure economical production and attractive effect.

The present application is based on certain improvements upon the doll of the aforesaid application, which improvements are applicable also to stuffed dolls of various other designs.

Figs. 1 and 2 illustrate the completed doll in front and side elevation;

Fig. 3 is a plan with the head portion removed;

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the lower portions;

Figs. 5, 6, 7 and 8 are patterns of different parts of the casing;

Figs. 9, 10, 11 and 12 are patterns of alternative designs for the leg and back of the casing;

Fig. 13 is a pattern of the casing of the head;

Fig. 14 is a front elevation of a face;

Figs. 15 and 16 are alternative patterns of front and back portions of the casing.

The face is printed on a piece of cloth 1 shown separately in Fig. 14, which is pressed into a mold so as to have the features slightly modeled, and is stiffened by a backing of buckram or canvas containing a little starch or adhesive, as described in the previous application referred to.

The pattern for the back of the head is indicated at 2, shown separately in Fig. 13. There are two such pieces united by a vertical seam running from the top of the forehead vertically around the back and down to the base of the neck. A dart 3 at the sides has its edges sewed together to give the desired rounded shape. The edges 4 are then stitched around the top and sides of the face. The seams are indicated in Figs. 1 and 2.

In the preferred form, Figs. 5 to 8, the body is formed of two symmetrical pieces 5 constituting the back, two symmetrical pieces 6 constituting the front and two pairs of pieces 7 and 8 each pair forming the front of one of the legs including the feet.

Each back piece 5 includes a back portion 9 of one of the arms, and each front piece 6 includes a front portion 10 of one arm. The back pieces are symmetrical with each other and sewed along a central edge 11. These edges have a concave portion 12 in line with the shoulders so that when the two central edges are sewed together as shown in Fig. 2, the concave portions 12 of the seam pull the shoulders around and bring the arms to a natural position with the hands inclining slightly forward and the thumb portion 13 at the front.

The concave portion 12 is entirely within that part of the doll from the upper edge of the shoulders to the arm pits, this portion being designated in the claims as the "shoulder zone".

This method of securing a natural position for the arms is an improvement over the previous scheme of securing such a position by taking up the cloth at the front of the shoulder line.

The two symmetrical front portions 6 are sewed together along the central front seam 14 and the front is then sewed to the back along the side edges 15 of the front and 16 of the back and around the edges of the arm portions. The edges of the wing portions 17 are sewed together so as to leave a small comparatively flat projection. The upper edge 18 of the front pieces is designed to give a long seam sloping downward at the front to give a slight forward inclination to the head. The edge 19 of the back portions, forming the back line of the neck, is quite short. The comparative length of the front and back seams forming the neck is shown in Fig. 3.

Each leg is composed of two pieces 7 and 8 forming the front, and an extension 20 of one of the pieces 5 forming the back of the leg. The edges 21 and 22 of the pieces 7 and 8 form the front seam and give the plump rounded contours desired. The edge 23 of the piece 7 is stitched to the edge 24 of the part 20 to form the inner seam; and the edge 25 of the piece 8 to the edge 26 of the part 20 to form the outer seam. The edges of a dart 27 at the bottom of the back portion 20

are sewed together to form a longitudinal seam under the bottom of the foot extending to about the middle. From this point onward the bottom seam of the foot is formed by the edges 28 and 29 of the portions 7 and 8, the seam being continued forward around the toe portions 30 and 31 and thence up the front of the leg,

To provide for the sitting position of the doll shown in Fig. 4, there must be a broad seat and a surplus of cloth at the back. Comparing Figs. 5 and 8 it will be seen that the side seam between the edges 15 and 16 leaves a portion 32 of the back piece of considerable length between the bottom of this seam and the tops of the legs. When the back seam along the edges 11 is formed, its length is much greater than that of the front seam along the edges 14 so that the lower end 33 of the back seam can be brought vertically downward and then horizontally forward to the lower end 34 of the front seam and provide the wide seat desired. The upper edges 35 and 36 of the front leg portions will be stitched to the lower edge 37, 38 of the front of the body, with the point 39 of the leg portion 7 meeting the point 34 of the front body portion. Thus the points 33, 34 and 39 are brought together to form the crotch. This point is formed by the meeting of the seams 40, Figs. 1 and 2, with the seam down the front of the body at 14, Fig. 1 and the seam 41 at the inside of the leg. From this point to the rear there is the central back seam only, but the horizontal seam 40 stops at the outer side of the leg as shown in Fig. 2.

At the outer edge of the back portions the seat portion 32 is widened to form a roughly triangular portion 42. The bottom of the side edge 16, that is the point 43, is connected with the top of the leg portion at the point 44. The surplus cloth 42 serve to broaden the seat and square it off at the sides. The point of it is folded up under the edge 16 and the stitching along this edge takes in also the edges of the part 42 so that we have exactly the fullness required in the sitting portion without any substantial projection of cloth in the upright position. In the finished doll the edges 42 are stitched together from the point 44*a* of the angular projection to the points 43 and 44 and these edges are laid on the inside of the edge 16 from the point 43 upward and are stitched thereto.

It will be observed that this construction avoids a seam at the joint between the legs and the body running clear through the figure as is common to form this joint in previous dolls. There is a connection between the body and the legs at the front and an integral connection at the back, but the joint is tubular so that the whole figure can be stuffed at one operation. I thus secure a good shape and convenience and economy in the stuffing of the doll. The body and legs may be made continuously tubular, that is, with open joints without necessarily making the back pieces integral from end to end.

Figs 9 to 12 show patterns for such a scheme. Each leg is made separately of three pieces, an outer side portion 45, an inside back portion 46 and an inside front portion 47. These are sewed together along the edges 48 and 49 to form an inside seam. Their outer edges 50 and 51 are sewed to the edges 52 and 53 respectively of the outside piece, the seam being continued around the bottom of the foot. A back piece 54 is similar to the upper part of the piece 32, Fig. 5. The same front (Fig. 8) is used. The upper edge 55 of the outer portion of the leg is sewed half to the bottom of the back, brought around the side and sewed half to the bottom of the front. The back portion 46 of the leg is sewed through the bottom edge of the back 54, and the upper edge of the front portion 47 of the inside of the leg is sewed to the lower edge of the front. A continuous tubular construction is preserved, although there is a seam entirely around the joint.

Figs. 15 and 16 illustrate a construction involving the smallest number of pieces, although it will not give so graceful or flexible a doll. There are two back pieces 56, similar to the piece 5 of Fig. 5, and two front pieces 57 each constituting a combination of a body portion and a leg portion. The leg portion 58 at the front corresponds substantially to the two portions 7 and 8 (Figs. 6 and 7) joined together along their front seam.

The pieces shown in Figs. 15 and 16 will form a more upright doll. For this purpose the position of the head should be brought forward as compared with that of Fig. 2. This is effected by changing the upper contour of the front and back portions. The dotted lines 19′ in Fig. 15 show the top of the pattern in Fig. 5, by comparison with the line 59, which in turn is shown dotted in Fig. 5.

Similarly Fig. 16 shows in dotted lines 18′ the upper edge of the pattern in Fig. 8, by comparison with the line 60 of the edge of Fig. 16, which is shown in dotted lines in Fig. 8. These contours may be changed in any case between the limits indicated and even to a wider extent, to change the posture of the head as desired.

The body should be stuffed lightly at the shoulder so as to leave the joint flexible and to assist in causing the arm to lie flat against the side under the natural pull due to the shape of the parts of the casing.

It will be understood that the casing may be made of various other fabrics.

Various other modifications may be made

by those skilled in the art without departing from the invention as defined in the following claims.

What I claim is:

1. A stuffed cloth doll made of a casing having a front and a back of the body, the back of the body being of substantially greater length than the front, connected at the top with the top of the front and brought down and forward to form a back and a seat, the back having its side edges near its lower end extended outwardly and thence inwardly to provide an extra width of material and being folded to bring the outward and inward extending edges into alignment with each other and with the edge immediately thereabove, and being secured on these edges to each other and to the lower portion of the side edges of the front.

2. A stuffed cloth doll made of a casing having a front and a back of the body, the back of the body being of substantially greater length than the front, connected at the top with the top of the front and brought down and forward to form a back and a seat, the back piece having angular projections, one from each side edge at its bottom and folded to bring the edges of these angular projections on opposite sides of the apex thereof into alignment with each other and with the edge immediately above said angular projections, said edges being secured to each other and to the lower portion of the side edges of said front.

3. A stuffed cloth doll comprising a casing with front and back body portions, each including a front and back of an arm, the back being in two pieces joined by a vertical seam, the vertical edges being concaved in line with the shoulders so as to draw the shoulders back, the back body portions being longer than the front portions and brought forwardly at the lower part of the body to form a seat the back piece having angular projections, one from each side edge at its bottom and folded to bring the edges of this angular projection on opposite sides of the apex thereof into alignment with each other and with the edge immediately above said angular projections, said edges being secured to each other and to the lower portion of the side edges of said front.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name.

CALLISTA O'NEILL SCHULER.