

(Model.)

W. W. CRISP

TROUSERS AND PATTERN THEREFOR.

No. 366,155.

Patented July 5, 1887.

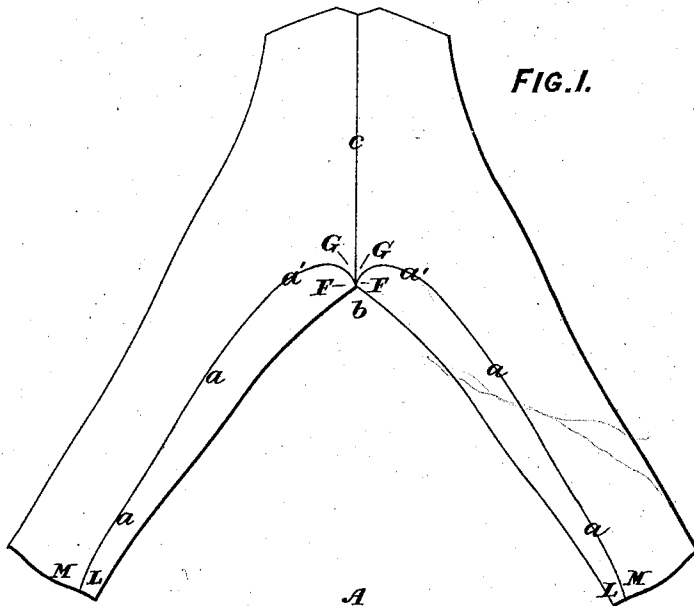


FIG. 1.

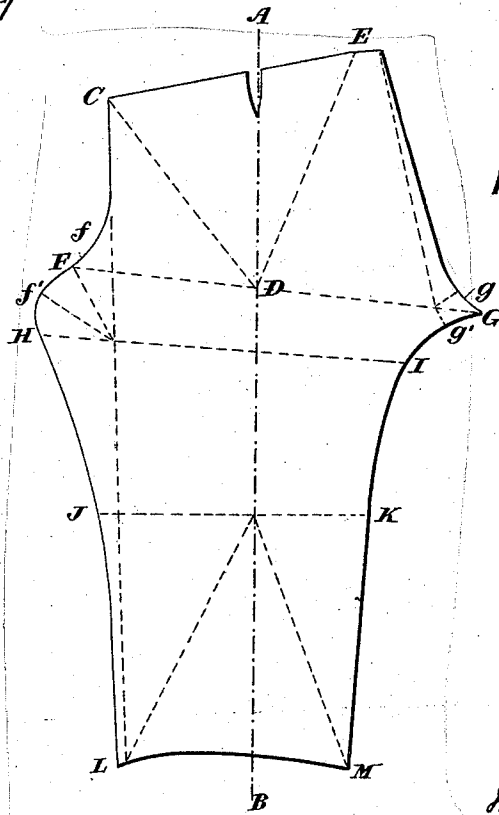


FIG. 2.

Attest
Edward Star
Emma Arthur

Inventor
William Wallace Crisp
By J. Knight
Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. CRISP, OF CHELTENHAM, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, ENGLAND.

TROUSERS AND PATTERN THEREFOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 366,155, dated July 5, 1887.

Application filed February 23, 1887. Serial No. 923,573. (Model.) Patented in England February 25, 1886, No. 2,733.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM WALLACE CRISP, of No. 1 Beverly Villas, Marle Hill Road, Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, England, tailor, have invented an Improvement in Trousers and Patterns Therefor, (for which I have received Letters Patent in Great Britain, No. 2,733, dated February 25, 1886,) of which the following is a specification.

Trousers and such like articles made according to my invention may be formed either with or without the outside seams. The inside curved seams are placed in such positions as to insure the wearer perfect freedom from chafing, thereby securing greater durability and allowing more "spring" in the fork than can be obtained with the old system of cutting. I also obtain a saving both in material and labor when each half of the trousers is made in a single piece.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 represents a back view of a pair of trousers, and Fig. 2 an outline of a piece of cloth cut out according to my invention to form a pattern for one half or leg of a pair of trousers.

My improvement relates to the inside seams, *a*, of trousers and other like articles, which, as shown at Fig. 1, are made to follow a curved line from the knee or a little below the same, which line inclines to the back of the thigh and passes between the seat and the "fork" *b*, forming a somewhat sharp curve, *a'*, from its junction with the fork, whereby a better fit is obtained to the seat than when the ordinary fork-seams are used. The outline of the material to form the back of the trousers, as shown at Fig. 2, is of the ordinary form from the waist downward to near the fork *G*, but at a short distance before it reaches the latter it follows a sharp hollow curve, *g*, to the fork, at which point it meets another sharp hollow curve, *g'*, thereby forming a pointed projection at the fork *G*. From the sharp hollow curve *g'* it joins the seam-line of the leg, which is somewhat curved down to the knee-line *k*, or thereabout, from which the outline may be of any desired shape below to the bottom *M* of the leg. The material to form the front of the

trousers is of the ordinary outline down to near the fork *F*, where it follows a somewhat sharp hollow curve, *f*, to a sharp reverse curve, *f'*, which merges into the curved line *H J*, forming the outline of the leg down to and a little below the knee, below which the outline may be of any desired shape to the bottom *L* of the leg. In full-length trousers the curved line of the inner seam, *a*, passes downward to the foot, but is, as shown at Fig. 1, removed slightly nearer to the heel portion of the trousers-leg than in the old system.

In cutting or making trousers according to my invention, they may, if desired, be made in only two parts—one part shaped, as described, with respect to Fig. 2, and one seam, *a*, only for each leg, in which case the ordinary outside seam is dispensed with.

In Fig. 2, *A B* is the "balance-line," *C D* the "front line," *D E* the "back line," *F G* the "fork-line," *H I* the "spring-line," *J K* the "knee-line," and *L M* the "bottom line."

In making up a pair of trousers cut out in the manner described with respect to Fig. 2, the point *F* is brought to *G*, the point *H* to *I*, the point *J* to *K*, and the point *L* to *M*, and when the two edges are closed together one leg of a pair of trousers will be formed. If side seams are required, four pieces of material are necessary, as under the old system; but the outline of the parts to form the back seam, *c*, and inside seams, *a*, would be as heretofore described; but the outlines of the material to form the outside seams, instead of running in the direction of the straight line indicated by the balance-line *A B*, would be made of any desired or ordinary outline.

The dotted lines in Fig. 2, which are not lettered and not otherwise referred to, are mere working-lines, and will be readily understood by competent tailors. I would here remark that the outline curves in Fig. 2 will be varied to suit different forms and proportions of figure.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. A pattern for trousers, formed with a back line having sharp hollow curves *g* and *g'*, providing a pointed projection at the fork *G*, and

a front line having a sharp hollow curve, f , and a reverse curve, f' , providing a rounded projection at the fork F , substantially as shown and described.

- 5 2. Trousers having inside seams, a , following curved lines from the knees to the back of the thighs between the seat and the fork b , forming sharp concealed curves a' from their

junction with the fork, substantially as described.

W. W. CRISP.

Witnesses:

ALFRED GEORGE LEAR,
54 *St. Paul Street, North Cheltenham.*

JOHN CHARLES RAMSAY,
Sommerville, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.