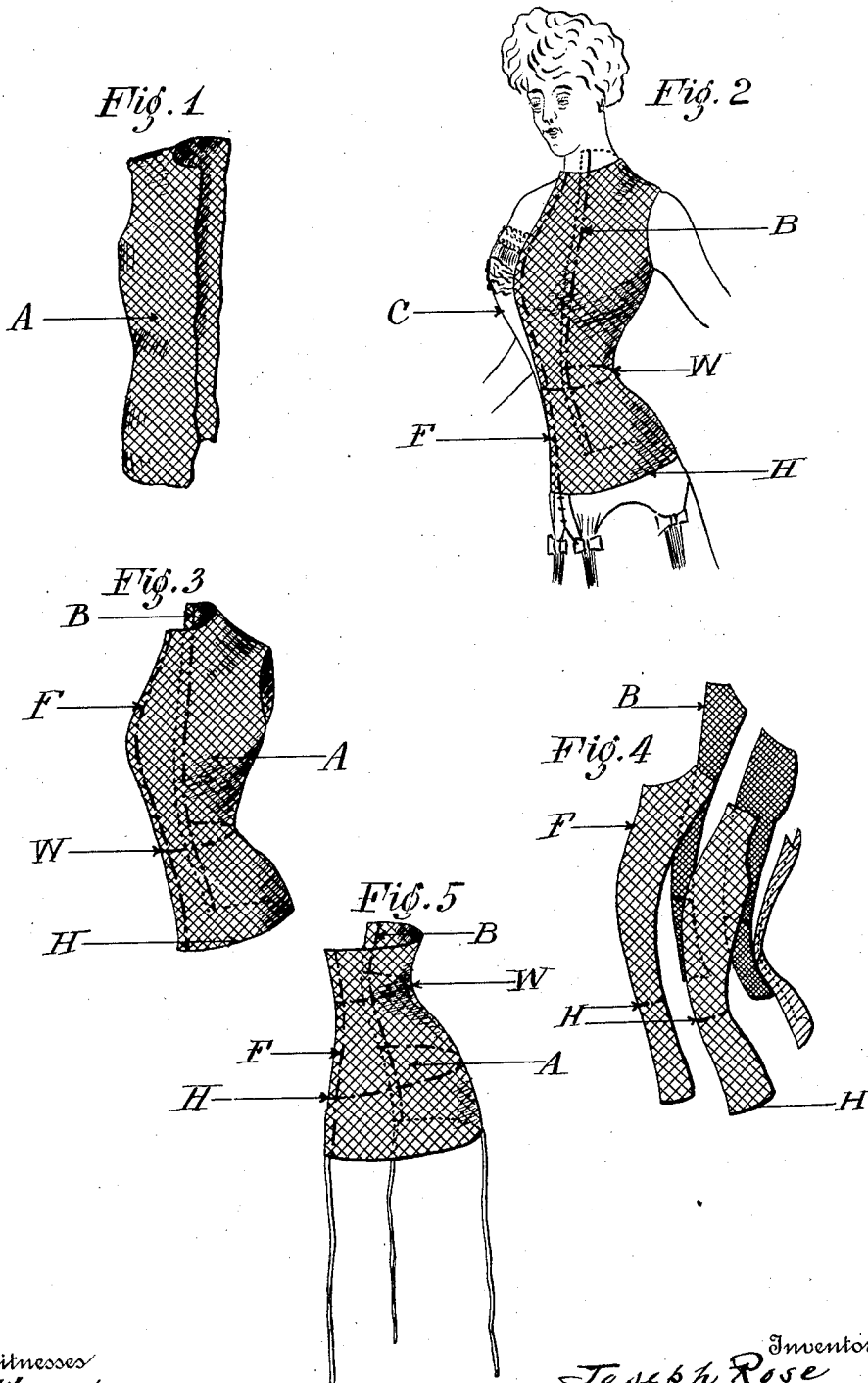


998,039.

Patented July 18, 1911.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH ROSE, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

PATTERN-BLANK.

998,039.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 18, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH ROSE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pattern-Blanks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the making of patterns, particularly patterns for garments, and the structure consists essentially in a pattern blank, composed of a fabric, (preferably conforming somewhat to the form for which the pattern is to be made) the material of which will yield sufficiently to take the form of the person or object to be clothed, but, after having been shaped to that form, will, of itself, retain the shape thus given to it, sufficiently to permit the pattern to be cut therefrom. Efforts in this direction have been made, by stretching a cloth upon the form to be clothed, and then applying plaster of Paris or paraffin or wax or some other foreign substance, to the cloth, to make it retain the desired shape; but such method was objectionable. Ladies, who are usually the persons to be fitted, will not in general consent to the use of the plaster or other equivalent material and the result was that such efforts were of little avail. But I have now devised a pattern blank which renders the use of the objectionable plaster or wax or paraffin unnecessary and gives even better results than could be attained by their use.

In the drawings; Figure 1, is a perspective view of a pattern blank intended for use in preparing a waist pattern, and composed of a piece of the fabric which I have also devised. Fig. 2, shows the said blank or fabric applied to the person to be fitted. Fig. 3, is a perspective view of the shaped blank or fabric, removed from the person and marked with certain lines. Fig. 4, represents the parts as they appear when cut apart on lines for a given pattern. Fig. 5, is a view of a blank of the fabric, intended to be used in preparing a skirt pattern.

The fabric I have shown, is one which is knitted, somewhat on the lines of a jersey; that is,—small at the neck line, larger at the bust line, smaller at the waist line and then again larger, conforming in general lines to the figure of a person.

The material used is a fine wire. About No. 30 gives good results, especially if it is

silk or cotton wound. It may be used alone or in combination with other material. Woven fabrics may sometimes answer, but a looped fabric, that is,—one that is knit or crocheted together, is much better in that the threads yield, and a pull in one direction will elongate the fabric and narrow the loops, while a pull in another direction will widen the loops and shorten the fabric, somewhat independently of the ductility of the wire of which it is composed. The loops will change their shapes to accomplish the desired result, to some degree at least, even before the material of the thread yields to the strain applied to it to shape the article; so that a fabric in which the threads are looped together by knitting or crocheting, will assume a given form much more readily and give a smooth finish with much less manipulation, than one in which the threads run in straight lines directly across from one side or end to the other.

Having provided the fabric-blank A, say a half section resembling a jersey, of the general outlines of the person to be fitted, and usually a trifle smaller than would exactly fit such person, I place it upon the form C, of such person, and draw the fabric cut till it fits smoothly over said form and reaches as far or a little farther than a line drawn down the center of the back and another central line down the front. Then with tailor's chalk or other suitable marker, I mark the said central lines B, and F, and the waist line W, and, if for a jacket, the hip line H, also. The blank having been drawn to conform to the shape of the person being fitted, will, because of the nature of the material of which it is composed, supposing a sufficiently inelastic substance to have been used, retain that shape when removed from the person, and this too, without adding to the fabric, any foreign substance. Then, having removed it from the form, the person to be fitted may be excused from further attendance.

Lines are marked upon the shaped fabric, before its removal from the person, according to the style of the garment to be made. Seams, darts and similar lines having been thus marked, the fabric may be cut on those lines and the resulting pieces,—for instance such as those of Fig. 4,—constitute a perfect pattern for the article to be made. The general shape of the several pieces will depend upon what style of garment is to be

made. They may be laid upon the goods to be used and, allowing for seams, the goods may be cut with the certainty that when sewn together, the garment will fit, perfectly, the person intended. Indeed, it is not necessary that the person should be where the garment is made, at any time. If the shaped blank can be prepared where the person is, that may be sent to the tailor without the necessity of any personal visit at all.

Similar procedure to that above described, is followed in preparing a pattern for a skirt, it being only necessary to take the form from about or a little above the waist line to a line about the hips of the person, a tape being preferably added to give the measure of the desired length. Front and back lines and the waist line are marked, the proper length noted and the shaped fabric removed to be treated as already explained. Indeed when a waist blank as long as that shown in Figs. 1-4, is used, it will itself constitute a skirt blank also, as it will have lines B, and F, and the waist and hip lines, and the length may as readily be measured from it as from the blank of Fig. 5.

I prefer to use a soft copper wire, but I do not intend to limit my claim to that material. Nor do I intend to limit my claim to drawn wire as such. Any material which will bend easily enough to take the desired

form under hand manipulation and yet is so inelastic as not to spring back into its original form, and at the same time possessed of sufficient rigidity to hold the form given to it by the hand manipulation, while it is undergoing the subsequent use, as set forth, is an equivalent and intended to be included as such in my use of the word wire.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is:—

A pattern blank, comprising a semi-jersey section consisting of a looped fabric made up of strands of ductile material having the property of being manually drawn about and widened and distended and narrowed and extended through its loops whereby its marginal edges are brought along a median line at the front and back when placed on the person being fitted and the section conformed to the contour of the figure, said section when so fitted normally retaining such size and contour when removed for and undergoing subsequent use as a pattern.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 24th day of October, 1907.

JOSEPH ROSE.

Witnesses:

L. M. WIEDER,
CHARLES NOVEMBER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."