1,624,894

April 12, 1927. G. A. MONGELLI

SYSTEM OF TAILORING

Filed Sept. 26, 1925

Fig. 1.

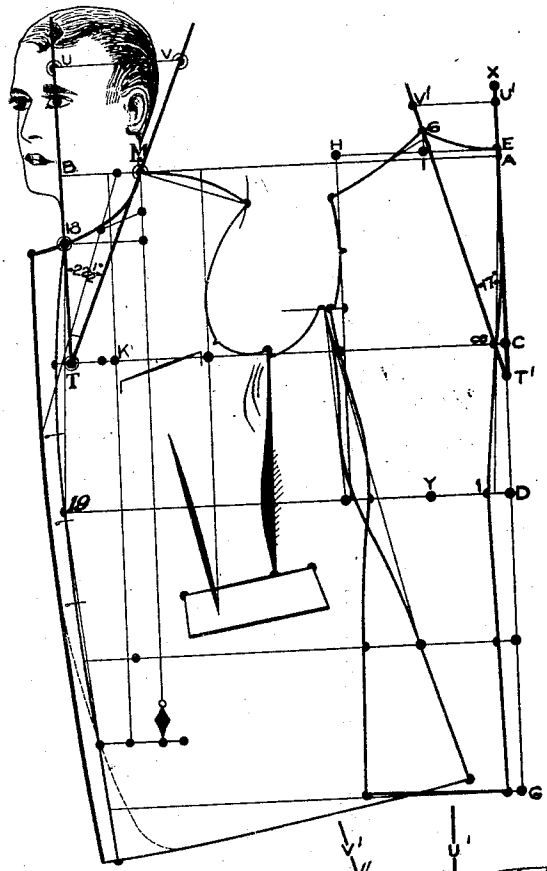


Fig. 2.

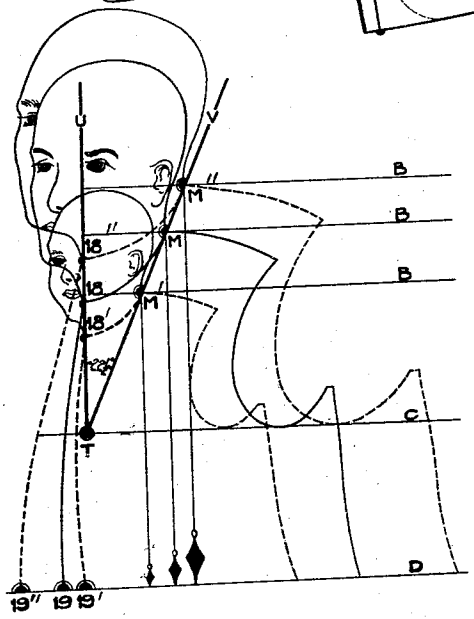
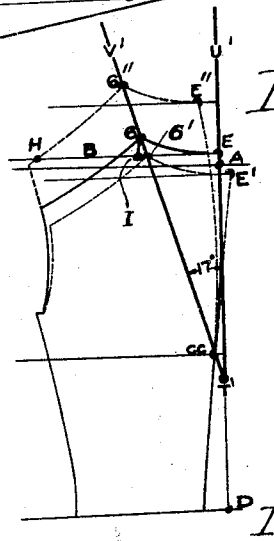


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SYSTEM OF TAILORING.

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The invention relates particularly to improved steps in the designing or drafting of coats and similar garments, and the principal object of the invention is to provide a method of procedure whereby certain basic reference points are quickly and accurately located, the positions of these points being determined partly by following arbitrary rules of procedure and partly by using actual body measurements. Further objects of the invention will be apparent from the following specification and claims.

In the accompanying drawing, I have illustrated diagrammatically certain parts of the pattern for a coat, reference being had to this drawing in the following description of my improved method of procedure. It is to be understood, however, that the drawing is for illustrative purposes only and is not to be construed as defining or limiting the scope of the invention.

Of the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic view of parts of the pattern for a coat.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view illustrating the variations in the upper front part of the pattern on account of different body measurements.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view illustrating the variations in the upper back part of the pattern on account of different body measurements.

In the laying out of a pattern for a coat or similar garment in pursuance of the invention many of the steps involved are or may be in accordance with any usual or preferred practice, and it will be understood that in describing these steps I do so merely in order that my improvement may be more readily understood. This description is not depended upon for limiting or defining the invention, the appended claims being relied upon for that purpose. I desire to particularly point out that the arbitrary amounts and distances herein referred to are the result of actual experience and are believed to be accurate and satisfactory. However, I do not in any case intend to limit the invention to these arbitrary values.

In laying out a pattern for a coat the arbitrary reference lines A—B and A—G are drawn at right angles to each other, as shown in Fig. 1. Thereafter the points X, C and D are located. While my invention does not involve the method of locating these points, I prefer to locate them as follows: The point X is located above the point A at a distance equal to ⅛ of the breast measure plus 1⅛″; the point C is located below the point X by a distance equal to the "strap" measure plus ½″; and the point D is located at a distance below the point X equal to the measured front waist length. Horizontal lines are drawn through the points C and D.

Measuring toward the left from the line A—G a distance equal to the measured width of back plus ½″, a vertical line H is established. Midway between the line A—G and the line H a point Y is established on the horizontal line D. Measuring toward the right from the point Y a distance equal to ⅙ of the waist measure, a point 1 is established. A straight line is then drawn through the point A to a point ¼ of an inch to the right of point 1, this line establishing the point CC. Measuring toward the left from the point CC a distance equal to ½ of the breast measure, the point K is established. Measuring 2¼″ toward the left from the point K the vertical line T—U is drawn. The reference point T is established by measuring downward from the line A—B a distance equal to ⅓ of the breast measure plus 2⅞″. (A different amount is used for sizes below size 36.) The point T is shown as located on the horizontal line through the point C, but it will be understood that in practice it may fall above or below this line.

Having determined the point T, I now proceed with a step to which my invention more particularly relates. From the point T a diagonal line T—V is drawn upward toward the right, this line being at a definite predetermined angle from the line T—U. As the result of experience, I have found that the angle between the two lines should be approximately 22½ degrees and this angle is illustrated. As a convenient method of laying out the line T—V at the required angle, the point U may be established at a distance 14″ from the point T and then the point V may be established at a distance of 5⅞″ to the right of the point U. The line T—V is then drawn. The intersection of the line T—V with the line A—B establishes a second reference point M which I have designed the "shoulder balance" point.

The point 18 is located at an arbitrary distance below the line A—B, this distance having been determined by experience to be 3¼″. This point 18 is known as the "lower gorge" point. The points 18 and M are then connected by a suitable curved line as indicated. Inasmuch as the distance from the point T to the line A—B is a function of the breast measure, it will be apparent that the position of the point M is definitely located latterally in accordance with the breast measure without the necessity for any separate measurements or calculations to locate it. This is clearly illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawing wherein the points M′ and M″ and the points 18′ and 18″ are indicated and are connected by dotted lines to represent assumed breast measures respectively greater and less than that for the points M and 18. The length of the line 18—M is in direct proportion to the neck measure and corresponds to the general development of the body.

A vertical center line is drawn through the point M, and the point 19, representing the front of the garment, is located on the line through the point D at a distance to the left of the line M equal to ¼ of the waist measure plus ¼″. A curved line, known as the "front balance line", is drawn connecting the points 19 and 18 and extending downward to the bottom of the garment. From the foregoing it will be observed that the location of the point 19 is determined primarily by the breast measure, and secondarily by the location of the point M which is determined in part by the breast measure in part by the predetermined angle between the line T—U and T—V. Inasmuch as the points M and 19 are both located in part by the angle between the lines T—U and T—V and in part by the several body measurements, I have designated my system as double balance system. In Fig. 2 I have shown points 19′ and 19″ corresponding to different waist measures.

In laying out the upper part of the back of the coat a horizontal line E—H is located at a distance above the point D by a distance equal to the back waist length plus ⅜″. It will be understood that the line E—H sometimes falls above the point A as illustrated but it may in some cases coincide with the point A or fall below it.

The point T′ is located on the line A—G at a distance from line A—B equal to ⅓ of the breast measure plus 4″. This point T′ becomes a reference point for the back of the coat. A diagonal line T′—V′ is drawn through the point T′, this line being drawn upward toward the left at a definite angle from the line A—G. As the result of experience, I have found that the angle between the two lines T′—V′ and A—G should be approximately 17 degrees, and this angle is illustrated. As a convenient method of laying out the line T′—V′ at the required angle the point U′ may be established at a distance of 13″ above the point T′, and then the point V′ may be established at a distance of 4″ to the left of the point U′. The line T′—V′ is then drawn. A point 6 is established on the line T′—V′ at a distance of ¾″ vertically above the line E—H. This point 6 may be called the "back shoulder" point and is joined with the point M when the garment is assembled. A point I is established on the line E—H vertically below the point 6.

A point E is established on the line E—H to the right of the point I by a distance equal to one-eighth of the breast measure plus 1 and ⅛ inches. The distance from I to E determines the width of top portion of the back. The curved line 6—E is then drawn.

Inasmuch as the vertical distance from T′ to 6 is a function of the back waist length, it will be apparent that the positions of the points 6 and I are definitely located laterally in accordance with the back waist length without the necessity for any separate measurements or calculation. In Fig. 3 of the drawing, I have indicated points 6′ and 6″ and E′ and E″, these points being connected respectively by dotted lines to represent assumed back waist length respectively greater and less than that for the points 6 and E. It will be observed that the point E may fall to the left or the right of the line A—G depending on the amount of the back waist length.

From the foregoing description, it will be observed that the same general principles are used for both the back and the front, lines being drawn at predetermined angles through definite reference points. Then these diagonal lines are used for the location of secondary reference points as already fully described. It will further be clear that the front and back are drafted in definite relation to each other as both are located from the same horizontal reference line A—B.

What I claim is:

1. The herein described improvement in the art of drafting a coat, which consists in establishing horizontal and vertical reference lines, locating a reference point on the vertical reference line below the horizontal reference line at a distance therefrom bearing a predetermined relation to the breast measure, drawing a diagonal line through the reference point at a predetermined angle from the vertical line, and establishing a second reference point at the intersection of said diagonal and horizontal lines.

2. The herein described improvement in the art of drafting a coat, which consists in establishing horizontal and vertical reference lines, locating a reference point on the

vertical reference line below the horizontal reference line at a distance therefrom bearing a predetermined relation to the breast measure, drawing a diagonal line through the reference point at a predetermined angle from the vertical line, establishing a "shoulder balance" point at the intersection of the said diagonal and horizontal lines, and establishing a "lower gorge" point on the vertical line at a predetermined distance below the horizontal line.

3. The herein described improvement in the art of drafting a coat, which consists in establishing horizontal and vertical reference lines including a horizontal waist line, locating a reference point on the vertical reference line below the horizontal reference line at a distance therefrom bearing a predetermined relation to the breast measure, drawing a diagonal line through the reference point at a predetermined angle from the vertical line, establishing a "shoulder balance" point at the intersection of the said diagonal and horizontal lines, drawing a vertical center line through the said "shoulder balance" point, and locating the front of the coat by establishing a point on the horizontal "waist" reference line a distance from the said center line bearing a predetermined relation to the waist measure.

4. The herein described improvement in the art of drafting a coat which consists in establishing horizontal and vertical reference lines including a horizontal waist line, locating a reference point on the vertical reference line below the horizontal reference line at a distance therefrom bearing a predetermined relation to the breast measure, drawing a diagonal line through the reference point at an angle of approximately 22½ degrees from the vertical line, establishing a "shoulder balance" point at the intersection of the said diagonal and horizontal lines, establishing a "lower gorge" point on the vertical line at a predetermined distance below the horizontal line, drawing a vertical center line through the said "shoulder balance" point, and locating the front of the coat by establishing a point on the horizontal "waist" reference line a distance from the said center line bearing a predetermined relation to the waist measure.

5. The herein described improvement in the art of drafting a coat, which consists in establishing a vertical "back" line an "initial" horizontal reference line and a horizontal "waist" line intersecting said back line, establishing a reference point on said back line a distance below said initial horizontal reference line bearing a predetermined relation to the breast measure, drawing a diagonal line through said reference point at a predetermined angle to the vertical back line and establishing a "back shoulder" point on said diagonal line at a distance vertically above said "waist" line bearing a predetermined relation to the back waist length.

6. The herein described improvement in the art of drafting a coat, which consists in establishing a vertical "back" line and "initial" horizontal reference line and a horizontal "waist" line intersecting said back line, establishing a reference point on said back line a distance below said initial horizontal reference line bearing a predetermined relation to the breast measure, drawing a diagonal line through said reference point at a predetermined angle to the vertical back line and establishing a "back shoulder" point on said diagonal line at a distance vertically above said "waist" line bearing a predetermined relation to the back waist length, and locating the rear line of the back of the coat a distance from the "back shoulder" point bearing a predetermined relation to the breast measure.

7. The herein described improvement in the art of drafting a coat, which consists in establishing an initial horizontal reference line front and back vertical reference lines separated by a distance bearing a predetermined relation to the breast measure, and a horizontal waist line below said initial reference line locating two reference points on the respective vertical reference lines below the initial horizontal reference line at distances therefrom bearing predetermined relations to the breast measure, drawing a diagonal line through the front reference point at a predetermined angle from the front vertical line, establishing a "shoulder balance" point at the intersection of the said diagonal line and said initial horizontal line, drawing a vertical center line through the said "shoulder balance" point, locating the front of the coat by establishing a point on the horizontal waist line a distance from the said center line bearing a predetermined relation to the waist measure, drawing a diagonal line through the back reference point at a predetermined angle to the back reference line, and establishing a "back shoulder" point on the said diagonal line at a distance vertically above the said waist line bearing a predetermined relation to the back waist length.

8. The herein described improvement in the art of drafting a coat, which consists in establishing a horizontal reference line, front and back vertical reference lines separated by a distance bearing a predetermined relation to the breast measure and a horizontal waist line below said initial reference line, locating two reference points on the respective vertical reference lines below the horizontal reference line at distances therefrom bearing predetermined relations to the breast measure, drawing a diagonal line through the front reference point at a prede-

termined angle from the front vertical line, establishing a "shoulder balance" point at the intersection of the said diagonal line and said initial horizontal line, drawing a vertical center line through the said "shoulder balance" point, locating the front of the coat by establishing a point on the horizontal waist line a distance from the said center line bearing a predetermined relation to the waist measure, drawing a diagonal line through the back reference point at a predetermined angle to the back reference line, establishing a "back shoulder" point on the said diagonal line at a distance vertically above the waist line bearing a predetermined relation to the back waist length, and locating the rear line of the back of the coat a distance from the "back shoulder" point bearing a predetermined relation to the breast measure.

GIUSEPPE A. MONGELLI.