(No Model.)

E. BROOKE.

METHOD OF FITTING GARMENTS.

No. 355,583. Patented Jan. 4, 1887.

Fig. 4.

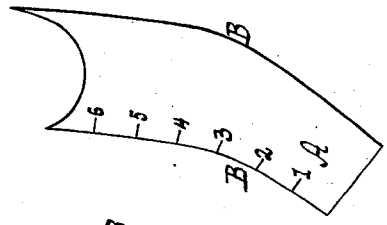


Fig. 3.

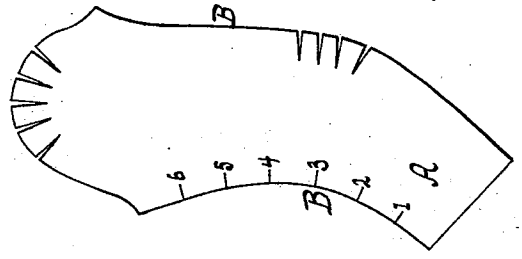


Fig. 2.

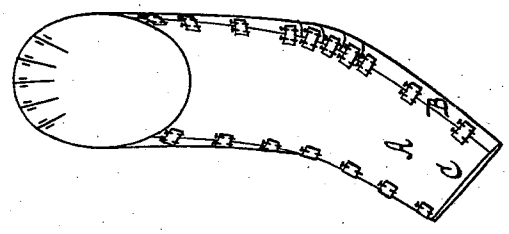
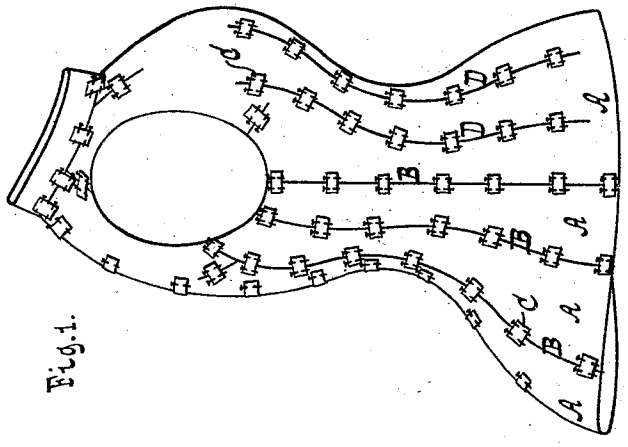


Fig. 1.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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METHOD OF FITTING GARMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 355,583, dated January 4, 1887.

Application filed September 2, 1886. Serial No. 212,493. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMILY BROOKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Methods of Fitting Garments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a novel method of fitting garments; and it consists in shaping pieces of inelastic material to the person, joining the edges of said pieces without lapping by independent joining-strips in such manner as to cause the pieces of inelastic material to form an accurately-fitting garment, then detaching the said pieces from one another and utilizing said pieces as guides or patterns.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation showing pieces of material joined to form a garment. Fig. 2 is a side elevation showing pieces of material joined to form a sleeve. Figs. 3 and 4 show pieces of material detached from one another and spread out to serve as patterns or guides.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

In the manufacture of some garments—as, for example, coats or cloaks from seal-skin, fur, or like material—the edges of the various pieces constituting the garment are joined or sewed together without lapping, the edges being placed contiguous to one another, but not lying above one another. In order to have such edges meet snugly, such meeting edges must be accurately formed to correspond with one another. As such material like fur or seal-skin is also inelastic, the garment made from such material must be accurately adapted to the person of the wearer in order to make a good fit.

In order to secure a good fit for any such garment, I first shape pieces of inelastic material to the person for whom the garment is intended. The inelastic material which I have generally employed is stiff Manila paper, as this is cheap and possesses sufficient rigidity to retain a shape. The pieces A of this inelastic material are shaped to the person, so as to form a garment, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2. The edges B of said pieces are cut and trimmed until they accurately touch or join without lapping. In some cases portions are cut from the interior of a piece, A, and the edges D thus formed are cut and trimmed until they accurately touch or join without lapping. To hold the edges together I employ independent joining-strips C and pins. The pieces A are cut and trimmed until they have assumed such a shape that the garment which they compose sits snugly to the person to be fitted, and until the edges of such garment join without overlapping. As the material employed for this operation is inelastic, it will be noticed that the pieces A, when the garment is accurately fitted, will give the exact size and outline of the various parts needed to compose an accurately-fitting garment. By now detaching said pieces A from one another and spreading them out on a plane, as seen in Figs. 3 and 4, said pieces can be used as guides or patterns for cutting out the pieces of the material from which a garment is to be made. As all the cutting and fitting has been done on the pieces A, no waste will occur in cutting out the pieces of the material from which the garment is to be formed.

My method is of course applicable to fitting garments of any material; but it should be noticed that this method is particularly applicable to fitting garments of inelastic material—such as fur or seal-skin, as the inelastic character of such material demands that the parts of the garment made therefrom be accurately shaped to secure a snugly-fitting garment; also, the expensive and sensitive character of fine fur or seal-skin requires that there be as little handling and cutting of the material as possible. In my method all the preliminary handling and cutting have been done on the inelastic pieces A, so that said pieces form accurate guides for cutting out pieces of any material required for the garment.

In order to secure accurate sewing the patterns are notched or marked, as shown, for example, in Figs. 3 and 4, where two portions or edges of the sleeve which are to be joined are correspondingly notched or marked with notches or marks 1 to 6. These notches or marks are transferred to the fur or material from which the garment is to be formed, and by sewing or attaching the pieces or edges, so that, for example, the notches numbered with corresponding numbers in the drawings will

correspond with one another when the pieces are sewed together, irregularities or misfits, because of inaccurate sewing, are prevented. These notches or marks can be cut or placed on the pattern-garment while the pieces composing the said pattern-garment are still on the person, and before said pieces are detached from one another. The exact place or position is thus secured for said notches or marks, and said notches or marks form guides to indicate the portions of the several pieces which must coincide or join to form an accurately-fitting garment.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The method of fitting garments by shaping pieces of inelastic material to the person, joining the edges of said pieces without lapping by independent joining-strips C in such a manner as to cause the pieces of inelastic material to form an accurately-fitting garment, then detaching said pieces from one another and utilizing said pieces as guides or patterns, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EMILY BROOKE. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
W. HAUFF,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.