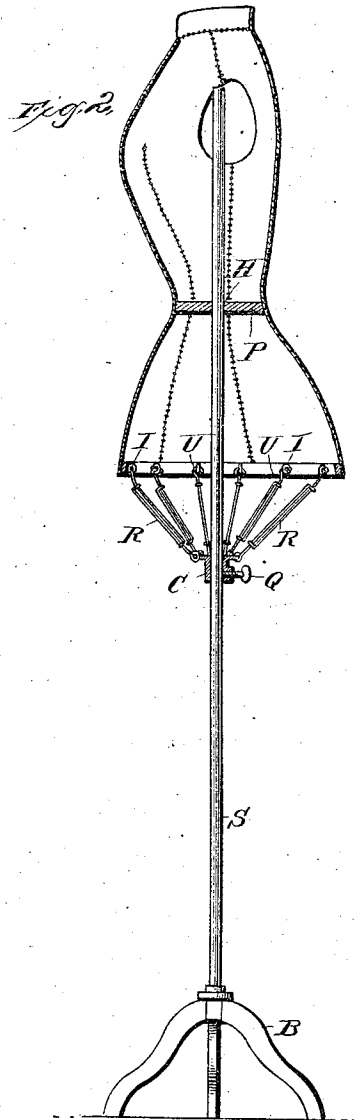
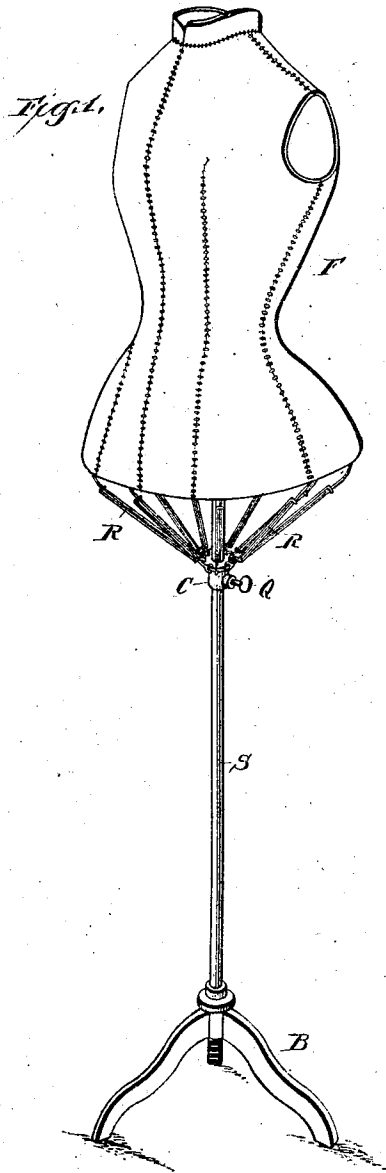


(No Model.)

H. A. BROWN.
DRESS WAIST FORM.

No. 478,308.

Patented July 5, 1892.



Witnesses

E. C. Hurdman,
W. Collamer.

Inventor

Harold A. Brown
By his Attorneys,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HAROLD A. BROWN, OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

DRESS-WAIST FORM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 478,308, dated July 5, 1892.

Application filed September 25, 1891. Serial No. 406,835. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HAROLD A. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lawrence, in the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Model-Form, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to forms such as are used for making and fitting dress-waists and other garments; and the object of the same is to effect certain improvements in devices of this character.

To this end the invention consists in a form of the specific construction hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as illustrated on the accompanying sheet of drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a general perspective view of this improved form supported by a base and standard. Fig. 2 is an enlarged transverse section through the form, showing one manner of connecting it with the standard.

Referring to the said drawings, the letter B designates a base, which may be a small tripod, as shown. S is a standard rising therefrom, and F is the form, which is mounted on the standard. The said form is composed of a plurality of pieces cut to a pattern and in such manner that when they are united at their edges they make a perfect form on which a dress-waist or other garment can be fitted. The pieces are of tin or other sheet metal, solid or perforated, of woven-wire or reticulated fabric, or of papier-maché, pasteboard, oil-cloth, linoleum, leather, india-rubber, felt, or composition, and even sometimes of cloth; or they may be of any suitable combination of any of these materials, the particular material used being not vital, except that it should have some degree of stiffness in order that the form will maintain its proper lines and curves under the strain to which it is subjected. The meeting edges of the pieces are connected by riveting, lacing, stitching, gluing, or otherwise, and the whole when completed forms a rigid form of the shape and size desired and as shown in the drawings. I preferably continue this form for some distance below the waist-line, as seen, in order that the hip measurement may be taken, and by this means

the same form answers for fitting a dress-skirt, since the folds of the skirt below the line indicated merely hang from the hips and are never tightly fitted. I have illustrated in Fig. 2 the improved means which I employ for supporting this form. A collar C is adjustable by means of a set-screw Q there-through at any desired height on the standard S, and from this collar a number of divergent rods R connect with the form F around its open lower end. Hence when the collar is raised and lowered the height of the form from the floor is adjusted. Within the form at some suitable point—as at the waist-line, as shown—is a transverse bar or rod, or it may be a plate, completely filling the form at this point. This plate is lettered P in the drawings and has a hole H through its center, which slides on the standard S whenever the form is adjusted. A form of this character is very easily manufactured at a low cost. In fact it is so cheap that a dressmaker can have a number of such forms varying in size and shape and can mount on the standard the one desired for use. If the person for whom the dress is intended should possess a figure slightly larger in some respects than the form so mounted for fitting, it would be an easy matter for a dressmaker to tack onto the form strips of fabric or even wads or padding to fill out the curves at the points necessary and such padding could be removed after the form had been used.

When the described support is used, the various forms are provided with perforations, hooks, or eyes I near their lower ends, and the upper ends of the rods R are hooked, as at U, as shown. By this means the single collar and its rods may be used with any form, and thus I save the expense incidental to a collar and rods for each form. The rods are of course pivoted at their inner ends to the collar, and other means than that described may be employed for detachably connecting their outer ends with the form.

What is claimed as new is—

The combination, with an upright standard, a collar C thereon, a set-screw Q through said collar, and rods R, pivoted to and rising from the collar and having hooked outer ends, 100

of a hollow rigid form having an open lower
end provided with perforations or eyes and a
plate P within the form at the waist-line, hav-
ing a hole through which the standard moves,
5 the collar and its adjusting-rods being wholly
below the lower end of the form, as and for the
purpose hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
my own I have hereto affixed my signature in
the presence of two witnesses.

HAROLD A. BROWN.

Witnesses:

WILLIS BROWN,
M. W. BROWN.