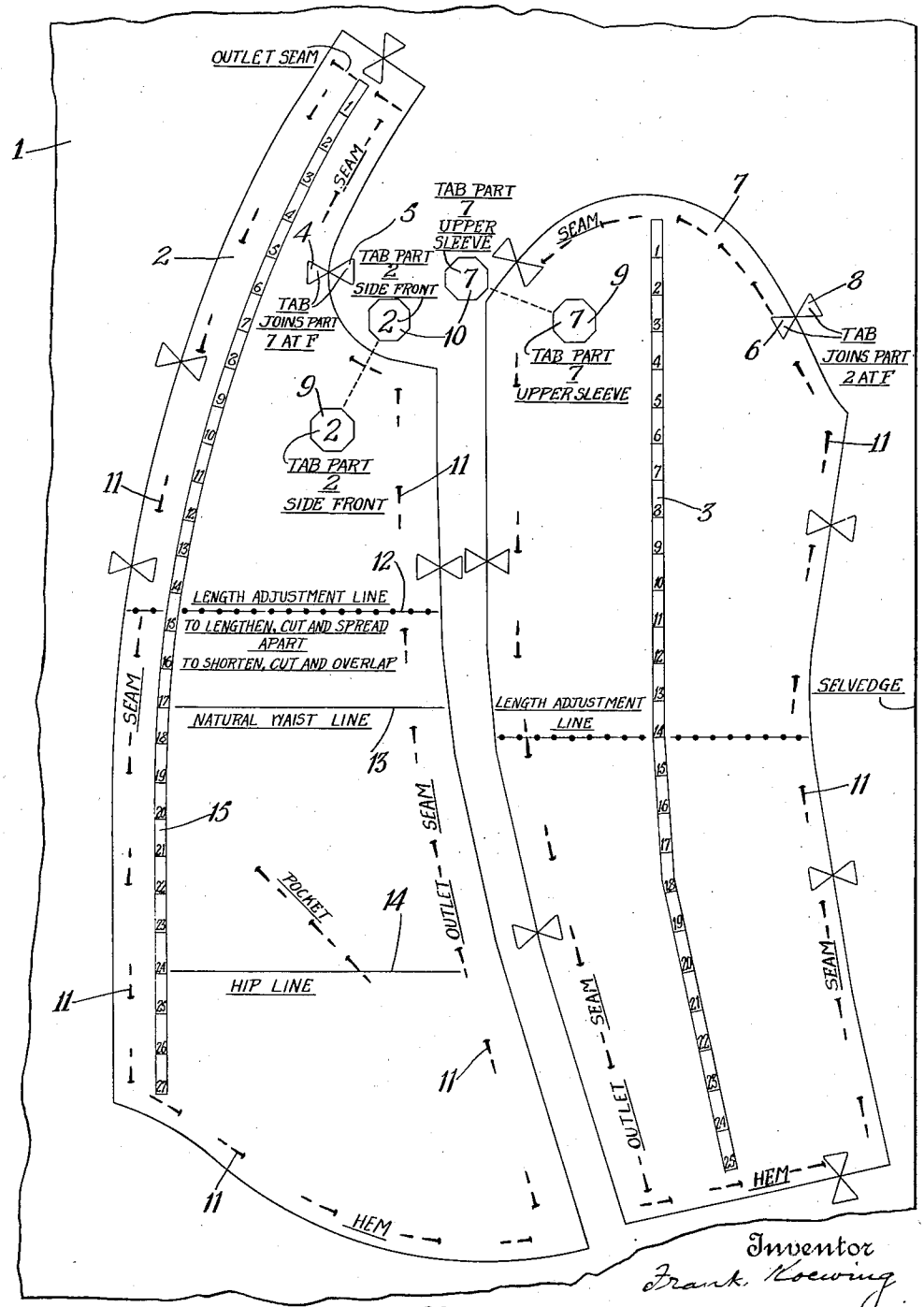
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PATTERN FOR GARMENTS AND METHOD OF USING SAME

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PATTERN FOR GARMENTS AND METHOD OF USING SAME.

Application filed January 19, 1921. Serial No. 438,285.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK KOEWING, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at West Orange, county of Essex, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Patterns for Garments and Methods of Using Same, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in patterns for garments and consists in the novel construction of patterns as hereinafter described.

My invention has for its object the convenient, rapid and accurate adjustment of the lengthwise dimensions of the pattern to the figure of the pattern user, and of facilitating a rapid and accurate transfer of such of the internal features and joining points of the various parts of the pattern to the material of which the garment is to be made, as may be necessary for the construction of the garment.

The accompanying drawing shows, by way of example, several parts of a pattern embodying my invention printed on a single sheet of paper, parts being broken away.

The pattern may be made of paper or other material but is preferably made of paper, which may be printed or partly water-marked and partly printed; it may be in sheet form, assembled with all parts in position ready to be placed on garment material and cut, or in sheet form unassembled or cut into its various outlined parts.

Throughout the drawings like reference characters indicate like parts.

1 represents a portion of the sheet of paper on which the various parts of a pattern for a complete garment has been printed. 2 is the pattern of one of the side parts of the garment and 7 a pattern of the upper part of one sleeve.

Heretofore the custom has been to print on the envelope container of every pattern, in addition to other information (such as catalog number, kind of pattern and views thereof, as well as the amount of material required), the size thereof, whether it be bust, waist or hip measure. Such measures are invariably horizontal, i. e., around the figure, and graduated sizes are made ranging from slender to stout persons, but in no case have the lengthwise dimensions of a pattern been stated, either on the pattern where they would be most handy, or on the envelope. The purchaser, therefore, not knowing either the lengthwise dimensions of her figure or those of the pattern, has been obliged to ascertain both of these dimensions before she could tell whether length adjustments were needed, and, if needed, whether they involved lengthening or shortening the pattern and how much, in order to fit it to the user's figure. Not until this verification, or adjustment, is made can the pattern be safely put upon the cloth and the latter cut; to do otherwise would be to risk the spoiling of valuable material. This verification, or adjustment, requires the ascertainment of the distances, vertically, between neck and waist line, waist and hip line, and hip to bottom of garment, and this cannot be properly done until the waist and hip lines are located on each pattern part concerned. While the pattern user is enabled to buy patterns of the exact size desired in the stated horizontal dimensions, the dimensions lengthwise are, in each case, the normal medium size, and pattern users are required to adjust these lengthwise dimensions of the pattern to their figures as stated, to make them fit perpendicularly as well as horizontally. It is obvious that a large number of persons are taller or shorter than the normal medium height in which the pattern is made; there may be a variation of from one to three inches in either direction.

To simplify the heretofore difficult lengthwise adjustment of the pattern to the prospective wearer's figure, before cutting the cloth, I have devised the following easily intelligible and helpful aids: I print, horizontally, across each pattern part affected, the line of normal waist 13 and the hip line 14; then I print, on each such part, vertically, a simulated tape line 15, running from neck to bottom of pattern, crossing the waist and hip lines, thereby plainly indicating the exact lengthwise dimensions of the normal pattern, instead of ignoring the same, as in commercial patterns heretofore made. The pattern user, in consequence of these aids provided by me, needs to ascertain only her own lengthwise dimensions between these points, when, by comparing them with those clearly in sight on the pattern, she will at once know exactly what differences, if any, there are between the pattern and her figure, and, knowing this, can easily adjust the pattern thereto, by cutting each part to be so adjusted, in two at

a line, 12, marked "Length adjustment line." When this is done, the different parts may be elongated or reduced in length the required distance by, respectively, spreading the parts apart or overlapping them, then pinning them on the cloth in position. A similar method is provided for lengthening or shortening of sleeves, the simulated tape line being shown at 3 on the sleeve pattern 7. In this manner the confusion and delay formerly encountered before the pattern could be safely applied to the cloth, is avoided.

The pattern parts being now ready to put upon the cloth, for cutting the latter, it is necessary to fasten the pattern parts upon the cloth in order to hold each in position during the process of cutting the cloth along the pattern outlines. It has been customary in this temporary fastening of pattern to cloth, to insert pins indiscriminately through both, with no other object in view than that of holding the cloth and pattern together. The cloth parts are then cut in duplicate (accomplished by folding the material before the pattern part is pinned to it). The other features marked on the pattern must then be transferred to the cloth. These features consist of the seam and outlet seam lines, hem lines, pleats, gores, tucks, etc., and have heretofore been denoted by a variety of perforations, the meaning of which has to be explained on an instruction sheet. This transferring has been done by marking through these perforations in pencil or chalk, or by bits of thread drawn through with a needle. Where pencil or chalk is used the pattern, after the top layer of cloth has been marked, must be detached and again fastened to the under layer of cloth, where the same process of marking has to be repeated, involving double work, which can be avoided, however, by the threading method, these threads being loosely drawn through both sections of cloth, which are then separated slightly and the threads between the two cut; but this method is fully as tedious as the other. The pencil or chalk marks through the perforations, being necessarily tiny, are likely to be obliterated before serving their purpose, while the little ends of the threads are about as insecure. If any of these be lost before the features they mark are attended to, the marking must be done over again. From this description it must be clear that such methods are both crude and wasteful of time.

I improve upon these methods by employing the pins, heretofore used solely to hold the pattern parts to the goods, to perform also the technically important service of transferring certain of the inner details of the pattern to the cloth quickly and efficiently, in the following manner: I print simulations of all seams, outlet seams and other features in the shape of lines consisting of simulations of pins, 11, 11. These simulations of pins are printed in such manner that they appear to be stuck through the pattern, only the heads and points and a little of the shank showing. Spaces are left between the pins forming each line. The pattern user will be directed on the pattern to insert actual pins in such manner as to cover these simulated ones, through both layers of the cloth as well as the pattern. This method of pinning is fully as convenient as the other haphazard way and serves the purpose better because the seam and hem lines being parallel with and near the outlines of the pattern, form a border along which the pins are inserted holding the pattern firmly to the cloth. This pinning being done, and the cloth parts cut out along the pattern outlines, the pattern user will be directed to turn all cut sections over, when there will appear on the exposed bottom layer of each section, lines of shanks of the pins stuck through. By means of chalk or pencil run between the spaces dividing these pins, the under cloth portion may be easily, accurately and substantially marked. The sets of cloth being again reversed, with patterns on top, the latter are taken off the cloth without withdrawing the pins, by gently tearing the paper from the pins, an easy matter as the paper is not tough. This being done, the marking by pencil or chalk, the same as on the under layer of cloth, is repeated on the top layer of cloth in the same manner. Then the pins may be withdrawn and the garment parts joined and completed with the marked details on each as guides for the work to be done.

There remain to be marked on the cloth sections of the garments the serial numbers 9, 9, and the joining points, as 4, 6, etc.; this is accomplished by cutting out from the pattern the tabs 9, 4, 6, etc., and pinning them on top layer of cloth parts (cut in duplicate). For the under cloth parts, I provide duplicate tabs 10, having the pattern part numbers, and duplicate tabs 5, 8, etc., indicating the joining-points, resembling the originals and printed in the waste spaces of the pattern sheet opposite or as nearly adjacent to the originals on the pattern as possible. These duplicate joining-point tabs and number tabs are to be cut out and pinned to under cloth parts in the same positions as their originals occupy on upper parts. Corresponding original and duplicate numbers and joining points are connected by dotted lines, if desired. These tabs 5, 8, 10, etc., are cut out at the same time the cloth is cut and they and the originals are pinned on both upper and under layers of cloth, in the same positions as marked on the pat-

tern, and remain there until the respective cloth parts are joined at the places so marked, to the other parts to which the tabs and originals refer. Thereafter the tabs are unpinned from the cloth and, if the pattern is to be used over again, are repinned on their respective pattern parts. In cases where the garment parts are cut singly, the tabs may be used on the single layer, leaving the original number of tabs and joining-points on the pattern undisturbed, the pattern intact.

In operating my invention the paper pattern is pinned to the cloth which generally has been folded as above described; the pins are inserted at the points marked by the simulations of pins, 11, 11; the cloth is then cut along the margin of the various pattern parts and the tabs 5, 8, 10, are cut out from the waste paper of the pattern and pinned to the under layer of the cloth, as before described; the seam lines are then chalked along the lines of the pins, as above described, and the patterns may then be removed, leaving the cut portions of the cloth all properly marked and ready for convenient assembly and stitching together to form the garment.

It is understood, of course, that while I have described the operation of my improved pattern as applied to a double fold of cloth so that duplicate garment sections for right and left sides of the completed garment may be cut at one operation, said pattern could be used upon a single thickness of cloth, without departing from the principle of the invention or losing the main features of advantage therein.

Having described my invention, I claim,

1. The herein described method of transferring seam lines and other lines from a printed paper pattern to a body of cloth to be cut according to said pattern, which method comprises outlining the desired lines upon the pattern by the representation of a series of pins, sticking pins through the pattern and the cloth at the points so indicated, removing the pattern and connecting the portions of said pins appearing on each of the opposite surfaces of said cloth with properly marked lines.

2. The herein described method of transferring seam lines and other lines from a printed paper pattern to a folded body of cloth to be cut according to said pattern, which method comprises outlining the desired lines upon the pattern by the representation of a series of pins, sticking pins through the pattern and the cloth at the points so indicated, removing the pattern, connecting the portions of said pins appearing on each of the opposite surfaces of said cloth with properly marked lines and removing said pins.

3. As an article of manufacture, a pattern for garments having the waist line and hip line printed on each proper pattern part and also having a printed line parallel thereto along which the said pattern part may be cut for length adjustment and also having a representation of a tape measure running lengthwise of said pattern part whereby the operator, after measuring the waist and hip lengths of the person to be fitted, can readily compare such measurements with those shown on the tape measure printed on the pattern and, by cutting the pattern along the last mentioned line, adjust the sections by the aid of said representation of a tape measure to correspond to the length of garment desired.

4. As an article of manufacture, a pattern for garments having a transverse line printed on each pattern part at the point where the same should be cut for length adjustment and also having the representation of a tape measure running lengthwise of said pattern part.

5. As an article of manufacture, a pattern for garments having the outlines of the various pattern parts printed on paper, certain identifying marks printed on the said pattern parts and corresponding marks printed on waste portions of the paper and adapted to be cut out and fastened to portions of the cloth cut according to the pattern parts.

6. As an article of manufacture, a pattern for garments having the outline of the various pattern parts printed on paper, certain joining points on the various pattern parts designated by corresponding characters printed on the borders of said parts and duplicate characters printed adjacent to the borders of the parts and opposite the first named characters, and adapted to be cut out and fastened to the cloth cut according to the pattern part at points on said cloth corresponding to the points at which the first named characters appear on the patterns.

7. As an article of manufacture, a pattern for garments having the outlines of the various parts composing the garment printed on paper, certain identifying marks printed on said pattern parts in predetermined positions and corresponding marks also printed on the paper and adapted to be cut out and fastened to the portions of the cloth cut according to the said pattern parts.

FRANK KOEWING.