July 27, 1943. S. LANDA 2,325,329

MULTIPLEX PATTERN

Filed June 9, 1941

Fig. 1.

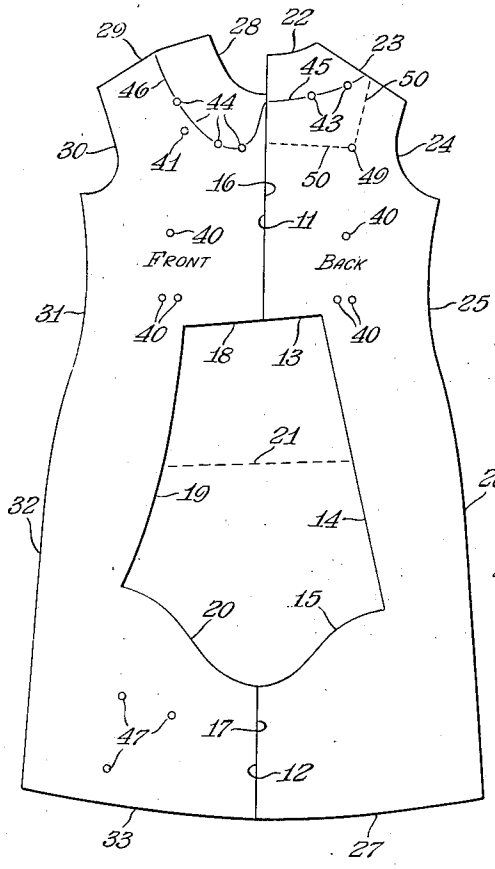



Fig. 2.

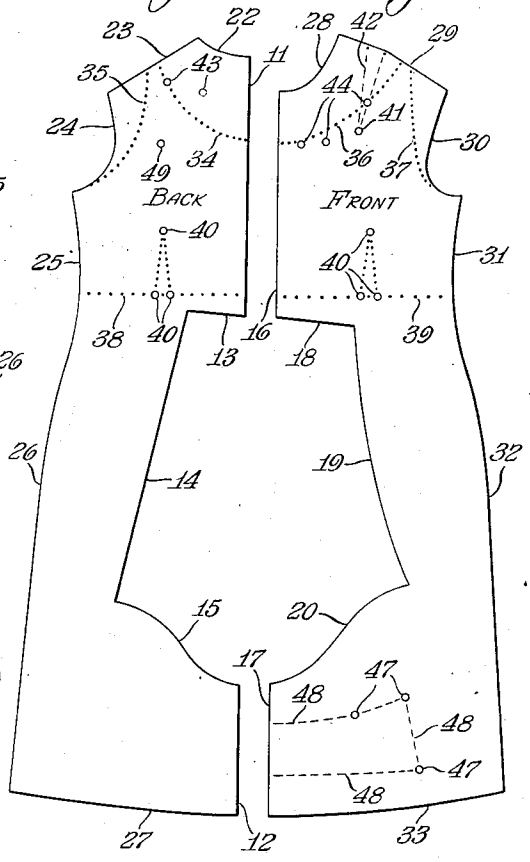
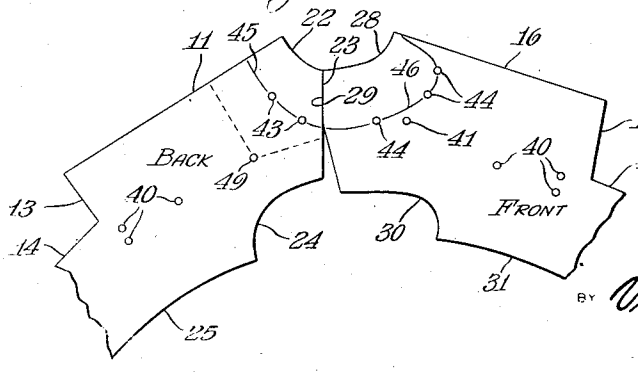



Fig. 3.




Fig. 4.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,325,329

## MULTIPLEX PATTERN

Sarah Landa, New York, N. Y.

Application June 9, 1941, Serial No. 397,327

1 Claim. (Cl. 33—12)

This invention relates to multiplex patterns and has for an object to provide two patterns, one for the back and the other for the front of women's wearing apparel adapted to be placed upon a folded blank of material to cut out the front or back of the garment directly from the pattern, thus simplifying the work and conserving time in the making of dresses, corset covers, waists and details of other articles.

A further object is to provide front and back garment patterns adapted to be juxtaposed in such manner that a shirt collar or Peter Pan collar and sleeve may be cut from the folded piece of material, these collar details and sleeve detail being an integral part of the front and of the back patterns.

A further object is to provide a device of this character which will be formed of a few strong, simple and durable parts, which will be inexpensive to manufacture, and which will not easily get out of order.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, it being understood that various modifications may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claim without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the front pattern and the back pattern juxtaposed along their longitudinal straight edges to provide a detail pattern for cutting out a sleeve.

Figure 2 is a view in elevation of the back pattern, rear side.

Figure 3 is a view in elevation of the front pattern, rear side.

Figure 4 is a front elevation of the front and back patterns juxtaposed in such a manner that a Peter Pan collar may be cut from the material.

Referring now to the drawing in which like characters of reference designate similar parts in the various views, and more particularly to Figure 2, the pattern marked "Back" is of the shape of one longitudinal half of the back of a finished garment, such as a dress, with the exception that at the straight longitudinal contour lines 11 and 12 on one longitudinal side of the pattern, the material is removed between spaced points at the confronting ends of the lines 11 and 12 and at this portion the pattern is shaped to provide contour lines 13, 14 and 15 defining the shape of one longitudinal half of a sleeve.

As shown in Figure 3, the pattern marked "Front" is of the shape of one longitudinal half of the front of the dress and at the straight longitudinal contour lines 16 and 17 at one side of the pattern, the material of the pattern is removed between spaced points at the confronting ends of the lines 16 and 17 and at this portion the pattern is shaped to provide contour lines 18, 19 and 20 defining the shape of the other longitudinal half of the sleeve.

By referring to Figure 1, it can be seen that when the longitudinal contour lines 11—15, 12—17 of the back and front patterns are juxtaposed, that is, placed in abutting contact with each other, two blanks of fabric material, or a folded blank, having the same sides facing each other, that is, the right side facing the right side, or the wrong side facing the wrong side, may be placed with the edges at either end of the sleeve defining pattern, such as along the lines 13—18 or along the lower ends of the lines 15—20, and then the fabric material may be cut along the sleeve defining contour lines 13, 14, 15, 20, 19 and 18 to cut two complete sleeves in a single operation.

In some instances where the sleeve is only to be one half normal sleeve length, the contour lines at the wrist portion of the sleeve, indicated by the lines 13—18, may be located at the dotted line position, shown at 21, in Figure 1.

To form the back of the dress from the pattern marked "Back" the dress material is folded upon itself and the folded edge is placed to coincide with the straight contour lines 11 and 12. Then the material may be cut along the neck contour line 22, shoulder seam line 23, arm hole line 24, waist line 25, skirt line 26 and skirt bottom hem line 27. In the same manner, to form the front of the dress from the pattern marked "Front," the material may be folded upon itself and the folded edge placed to coincide with the straight contour lines 16 and 17. Then the material may be cut along the neck contour line 28, shoulder seam line 29, arm hole line 30, waist line 31, skirt line 32, and bottom hem line 33 of the skirt.

The dotted guide lines 34 and 35 on the pattern marked "Back" and dotted guide lines 36 and 37 on the pattern marked "Front" permit chalk lines being drawn on the material along which the material may be cut to form a built-up shoulder slip. To draw a corset cover on the material, dotted guide lines 38 and 39 are formed transversely of the waist portion of the back and

front patterns. These are only a few of the many articles which may be made by the patterns.

To draw conventional darts on the material, punched holes **40** are formed in the back and front patterns at the waist line and are connected by dotted guide lines. A punched hole **41** is formed in the front pattern from which guide lines **42** extend to the shoulder contour line **29**, to draw a dart on the material at the shoulder of the front of the garment.

To draw a Peter Pan collar on the material, the front and back patterns are arranged as shown in Figure 4, that is, are placed to diverge from each other with the shoulder contour lines **23** and **29** disposed in abutting contact with each other and the neck contour lines **22** and **28** disposed to form a continuation of each other. In the back pattern, punched openings **43** are formed and in the front pattern punched openings **44** are formed. An arcuate dotted guide line **45** extends through the openings **43** and an arcuate dotted guide line **46** extends through the openings **44**. These lines indicate the cut to be formed in the material.

To cut out a Peter Pan collar from the material when the front and back patterns are arranged as shown in Figure 4, the material is folded upon itself and the folded edge is disposed to coincide with the contour line **11**, which indicates the middle of the collar. Then the material is cut along chalk lines traced on the material using the lines **22**, **28**, **46** and **45** and punched holes **43** and **44** as a guide.

As best shown in Figure 3, to draw a shirt collar on the material, a plurality of punched holes **47** are formed in the front pattern and are connected by dash guide lines **48**, the starting ends of which are at the straight contour line **17**. To cut out the shirt collar from the material, the material is folded upon itself and the folded edge arranged to coincide with the straight contour line **17** which indicates the middle of the collar. Then the material is cut along chalk lines traced on the material using the lines **48** and the punched holes **47** as a guide.

To form a collar of a different type, as best shown in Figure 1, a punched opening **49** is formed in the back pattern and dash guide lines **50** extend through the opening at an angle to each other. The end of one line is at the straight contour line **11** and the end of the other line is at the shoulder contour line **23**. To cut out the collar from the material, the material is folded upon itself and the folded edge is arranged along the straight contour line **11** which indicates the middle of the collar. Then the material is cut along chalk lines traced on the material using the lines **50**, opening **49**, contour line **23**, openings **43** and line **45** as a guide.

Since the operation of cutting the material according to the patterns has been described as the description of the patterns progressed, it is thought the invention will be fully understood without further explanation.

What is claimed is:

A multiplex garment pattern comprising two patterns, one pattern having a contour corresponding to one longitudinal half of the back of a garment, the other pattern having a contour corresponding to one longitudinal half of the front of the garment, each pattern having one longitudinal edge straight, the material of each pattern being removed at a portion of the straight edge to provide a contour integral with the pattern corresponding to one longitudinal half of a sleeve, both longitudinal straight edges of the front and of the back patterns being adapted to be arranged in abutting contact with each other to assemble the sleeve contours to form a complete sleeve pattern, the first named pattern having a contour at the upper portion corresponding to the neck, shoulder and waist peripheral contours of one longitudinal half of the back of a garment, the second named pattern having a contour at the upper portion connecting to the neck, shoulder and waist peripheral contours of one longitudinal half of the front of the garment, each pattern having a plurality of punched openings and arcuate guide lines formed through the openings terminating at the neck and shoulder contours thereof, each shoulder contour having a straight portion, both straight portions of the shoulder contours being adapted to be arranged in abutting contact with each other to assemble the punched openings and guide lines to co-act with the neck contours and the straight longitudinal edges in forming a complete collar pattern.

SARAH LANDA.