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DRESSMAKER'S RULE.


1,108,040.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD C. WATTERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dressmakers' Rules; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to dressmakers' rules, and more particularly to a square for use in laying off patterns for ladies' waists and coats, the principal object of the invention being to provide a rule having configuration and markings bearing a relationship to parts of a waist or coat pattern.

In accomplishing the above object I have provided certain details of structure, the preferred form of which is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure I is an elevation of a dressmaker's rule constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. II is a similar view of the opposite side of the same. Fig. III is a perspective view of mating ends of the rule, showing the tongue and groove connection therebetween. Fig. IV is an elevation of a rule having a modified form of arm. Fig. V is a similar view of the opposite side of the same. Fig. VI is a diagrammatic view of a sleeve pattern drawn with my improved rule. Fig. VII is a similar view of a pattern for one side of a lady's skirt waist.

Referring more in detail to the parts:—

1 designates a rule having a straight outer edge 2, and a curved inner edge 3 which conforms to the long, easy curves required for cutting a waist pattern, each side of the rule being divided into any number of equal parts, such as inches or fractions thereof.

One end of the rule is beveled to forty-five degrees, and preferably provided with a slot 4 into which is secured a metal tongue 5 that is adapted for cooperation with a slot 6 formed in a metal piece 7 and rigidly secured in the leg 8. The leg 8 is irregular in shape and has a neck portion whose inner edge is concave and whose outer edge is slightly convex, and which terminates in an enlarged head whose edges are convex except for a slight depression near the extremity of the outer edge, the configuration being especially adapted for marking off sleeve patterns and locating the exact position of a sleeve on the body of a waist. In order to facilitate the use of this portion of the rule, certain portions of one side have been divided into sections of various lengths, which will be referred to as A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and J, and each section is divided equally, with respect to its length, into five parts designated by the numerals 14—16—18—20 and 22, which refer to the size or number of inches around the waist at the point of contact with the waist. The opposite side of the arm 8 and the face of the arm 9 shown in Figs. IV and V may be divided into any number of equal parts.

In laying off a sleeve pattern of any size between 14 and 22 inclusive, say, for example, a No. 16, as shown in Fig. VI, the rule in the form shown in Fig. IV is placed upon a double thickness of pattern paper and the line 10—11—12 drawn lightly with a crayon. The arm 9 is then replaced with the arm 8, and the rule again placed on the pattern so that the side 8', which has a very slight curvature, lies upon the line 11—12 and the numeral "16" of the group B faces the line 10—11 at "b." A point "a" is then made opposite the numeral "16" of group A and a line "a b o" drawn from the point "a" to the numeral "16" of group C, and another point "f" placed opposite the numeral "16" of group F. A line "b f x" is then drawn through "b" and "f" and the rule swung around so that the numeral "16" of group D lies on point "a" and the numeral "16" of group E lies on the line "b f x," at which latter place the point "e" is located, and a line drawn between "a" and "e." A line 13—14 is then drawn through "a" at right angles to the line 11—12. It will be seen that a line "c b e" has been drawn, each point of which is definitely located with respect to the construction lines and which represents the upper portion of the outer three-quarters of a sleeve. A line 17—18 is then drawn through "a" parallel to "b f x" and a point "h" located thereon the same distance from one side of line 10—11 as the point "e" is from the other. The square is again placed on the pattern so that the numeral "16" of group H lies on the point "h" and the numeral "16" of group G lies on the line "d f x" at which point the point "g" is
located and the line "h g" drawn which represents the upper portion of the under one quarter of the sleeve. The length of the sleeve is laid off on the line 10—11 from the intersection of the line 17—18 and a point "b," located, midway between which and the intersection just referred to, and at right angles to the line 10—11 is inscribed the line of the elbow 19—20.

The rule is placed on the pattern so that the vertex lies on the line 13—14 and a point "j" located on the line 19—20 opposite the numeral "16" of group J. Another point "k" is also located on the line 19—20 the same distance on one side of the point "j" as the line 13—14 is from the other, and the points "e j" and "g k" connected by heavy lines. The point of intersection of the lines 19—20 and 10 and 11 will be designated as "m" and another point "n" is located on the line 19—20 a distance from the point "m" equal to the distance "c k" and the points "e m" and "h n" respectively connected by heavy lines.

In order to conform to the natural bend of the arm and allow space for the elbow, the wrist portion should be brought back to the line "c c,' or, as in the case of the under sleeve, to the line "e h.' This, however, would necessitate the wearer holding her arm straight down rather than in the natural position—with the wrist in advance of the shoulder. In order to compensate for this characteristic, the sleeve either must be swung forward at the shoulder or it must be cut so as to throw the lower portion ahead, the latter being the preferable method. The points "e" and "p" are laid off the same distance on each side of the line "c c'" as the points "e k" and "h k" are from the line 10—11 and the lines "n p" and "m o" drawn.

The rule is again placed on the pattern so that the long arm passes through the point "j" and the short arm through the point "l," a distance "t v" is measured off on the short arm equal to the distance "n h" and the line "j v l" drawn intersecting the points. The points "k v" and "o" are also connected by a line "k v" to complete the pattern and the short line "o l" drawn at the same angle to the line "c o'" as the line "t v" to complete the outer pattern.

The pattern thus constructed is cut along the outer lines through both thicknesses of paper and then the upper thickness trimmed to the inner lines.

In attaching the sleeve to the body of the waist, a point "s" is located the same distance from the line 21—22 as the point "h" is from the line 10—11 and the numeral "16" of group H placed on the point. The rule then is moved so that the numeral "16" of the group C registers with the sleeve 65 socket and the point "t" located.

It is apparent that the points "s" and "t" determine the location of the under portion of the sleeve, and hence the whole sleeve.

The various curves on the rule may be used in drawing in any curve in the pattern, such as shaping the sleeve socket or waist line.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new therein, and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is:—

In a dressmaker's rule, a member comprising a head having a convex inner edge and a concavo-convex outer edge, the concaved portion of the outer edge being adjacent the outer end of the head, and both the inner and outer edges being provided with groups of characters whereby cardinal points of a sleeve pattern may be determined by like 85 characters in different groups.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD C. WATTERS.

Witnesses:
ARTHUR W. CAPS,
LETA E. COATS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."