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SLEEVE FORM.

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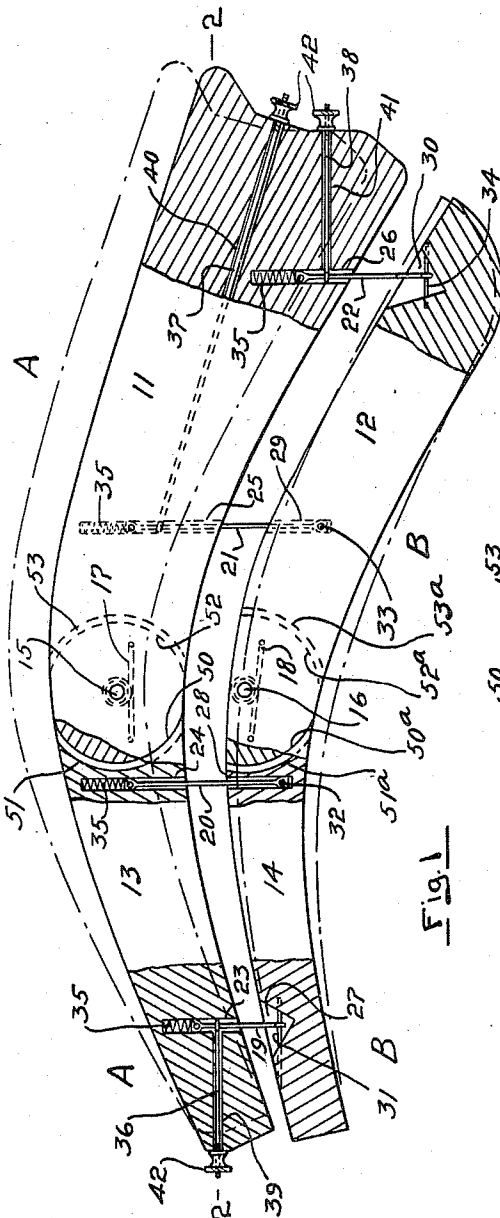


Fig. 1

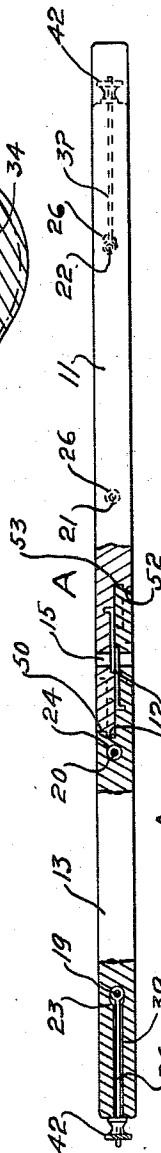


Fig. 2

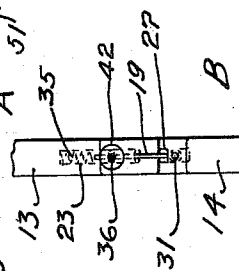


Fig. 3

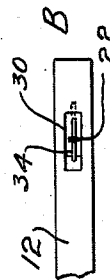


Fig. 4

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SLEEVE-FORM.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LOUIS MOLLBERG, ANDREW G. STOREN, and JOHN O. STORÉN, citizens of Sweden, and residents of the borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sleeve-Forms, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention relates generally to the art of fashioning garments, and specifically to the fitting of sleeves for ladies' waists and coats.

The chief object of the invention, in so far as it concerns its specific character, is to produce a sleeve-form of the flat variety, which shall be readily adjustable to the several parts of the arm and have at the same time an imminent tendency to spread out, thereby operating to maintain the sleeve-lining in the shape imparted to it, while the cloth and ornaments, if any, are being applied to the same.

25 A further object is to provide means for the adjustment, setting or re-setting, of the form, which will be accessible exclusively from the ends thereof, thus doing away with all accessories or appendages that would in anywise mar the smoothness of the form on either face or side and interfere in the least degree with the correct fashioning of the dress goods placed and worked therefrom.

35 In the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this specification, and in which like elements are designated by the same numerals of reference throughout the several views,—Figure 1 is a side view, partially in section, illustrating the preferred embodiment of the invention. The dot-and-dash lines in this view indicate relative changes of position between the component parts of the device. Fig. 2 is a partial section and edge view along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a broken end view, looking from the left-hand side of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view, giving a partial plan of the right-hand end of the lower portion of Fig. 1, looking down.

50 This improved sleeve-form comprises an upper arm composed of two sections 11 and 12; a fore-arm likewise made up of two sections 13 and 14; and hinged elbow-joints

having pivots 15 and 16, uniting respectively the sections of said upper and fore arms. These sections are made flat and smooth-surfaced, as illustrated.

For convenience in description, and particularly with the view of effecting a lucid explanation of the character and import of the present invention, the above enumerated elements will be grouped and further referred to thus: the parts 11, 13, and 15 as the outer member A, and the parts 12, 14, and 16 as the inner member B, of the sleeve-form. It is intended that said members A and B should have an inhering tendency to move apart or away from each other laterally in the same plane, to the end that the sleeve or lining placed thereon may be held in a taut or stretched condition. This can be accomplished in various ways, as the drawing shows. One way is to provide the joints 15 and 16 with springs 17 and 18, which are coiled therearound and so located as to force each pair of the jointed sections 11—13 12—14, outwardly, that is, one pair away from the other, into or toward the positions outlined by the dots and dashes in Fig. 1, respectively above and below the said jointed sections. In the meantime the movements of the members A and B are confined to the one plane by means of inter-connecting guides, which, for example, may consist of rods 19, 20, 21, 22, entering holes or pockets 23, 24, 25, 26, in the inner edge of the member A, and similar holes or pockets 27, 28, 29, 30, in the opposite inner edge of the member B. The rods are suitably anchored at one end, being preferably looped to pivot-pins 31, 32, 33, 34, respectively. Another way of forcing said members A and B apart, while keeping them in the same plane, consists in connecting one end of said rods, each with a spiral spring, as 35, lodged in the hole or pocket thereto appertaining in one of the members, for instance, in each of the holes or pockets 23, 24, 25 and 26, provided in the member A.

Still another mode of construction, to achieve the result stated, is to employ both sets of springs 17—18 and 35.

It is understood that the adjustment of the form is affected by pushing the members A and B one toward the other against the pressure of said springs, or by allowing

the springs to force the members more or less asunder, or any one of their jointed parts until the latter occupy the positions required. It follows from the very construction of this improved sleeve-form that it can be adjusted at either the upper arm, or the fore arm, or the elbow, separately.

Binders 36, 37, and 38 are provided in order to maintain the several sections of the form in the various positions to which they are respectively assigned. In the present exemplifications of the device, said binders consist of rods that are looped around the before-mentioned rods 19, 21 and 22, respectively, and pass through holes or passages 39, 40 and 41, leading outwardly therefrom to the ends of the member A. The latter named holes or passages, it will be seen, tap the holes or pockets 23, 25 and 26, at substantially right angles. A thumb-nut 42 is threaded on the outer end of each binder-rod to enable it to be drawn out and thereby cause the slide-rod which it controls to be pressed tightly against one side of the corresponding hole or pocket, thus operating to modify the action of the governing spring (17, 18, or 35 as the case may be) and to keep the form in its predetermined adjustment. The pockets may be enlarged, as shown for the ends of the member B in Fig. 1, to afford lateral play to the looped ends of the slide-rods therein.

The above mentioned elbow-joints, are made, preferably, by rabbeting the adjoining ends of the upper and fore arm sections (11, 12, 13, 14) respectively, and by lapping the rabbeted ends thereof one over another, as best seen in the central sectional part of Fig. 2. To insure and maintain lateral rigidity, the said arms further are grooved, circularly or semi-circularly as at 51, 51^a, 53 and 53^a, to receive corresponding tongues 50, 50^a, 52 and 52^a, formed at the extremities of their opposite rabbeted portions, Figs. 1 and 2. The said rabbeted portions are united at or near their longitudinal centers by the hinge-pins respectively marked 15 and 16.

Having described our invention, what we desire to secure by Letters Patent and claim is:

1. A sleeve-form comprising two comparatively wide members movable one toward the other, said members including a two-part section of an upper-arm and a two-part section of a fore-arm, said sections being united by a centrally located pivoted joint disposed relatively to the elbow portion of the sleeve so that the several parts of the arm are separately adjustable, means operating automatically to push the parts of one member away from the corresponding parts of the other member and means for positively holding the members in an adjusted position.

2. A sleeve-form including a two-part up-

per-arm, a two part fore-arm and pivoted elbow-joints respectively uniting the corresponding parts of said arms together, combined with guide rods located between said parts, and outwardly pressing springs coiled around the pivots of said elbow-joints.

3. A sleeve-form including a two part upper-arm, a two-part fore-arm, and elbow joints therefor, combined with spring pressed guide-rods disposed on each side of the elbow joints and adjacent to the outer ends of the arms, said rods automatically operating to push the several sections of the arms apart in one plane, and means for positively holding the upper arm and the fore-arm independently in adjusted positions.

4. A sleeve-form comprising separately joined members adjustably movable toward and from each other, guide-rods entering pockets in the opposite inner edges of said members, springs operating normally to drive the members apart, binder-rods controlling said guide-rods and working through holes or passages leading to the ends of the members from said pockets, and thumb-nuts threaded on the outer ends of said binder-rods whereby the latter can be drawn out to clamp the guide-rods within the adjusted members and check the action of said springs.

5. A sleeve-form comprising flat members suitably outlined to follow the curvature of the sleeve, each of said members consisting of an upper-arm and a fore-arm, a pivoted joint provided between the upper and the fore-arm of each member at a point corresponding to the elbow of the sleeve, guide rods entering pockets in the opposite inner edges of said members and permitting relative movement thereof, springs operating normally to spread said members apart, other springs coiled around the pivots of said joints tending to change the alinement of said members, and means for controlling the action of all of said springs, said means being operable from the ends of said members.

6. A sleeve-form capable of being fully covered by the lining of the sleeve or dress goods, the same comprising flat members including an upper-arm and a fore-arm, a pivoted joint provided between the upper and the fore-arm at a point corresponding to the elbow of the sleeve, all of said parts being smooth surfaced, throughout and movable in one plane, automatic means adapted to hold the sleeve in a taut or stretched condition and other means operable from the ends of the form whereby the members can be set or reset in predetermined adjustment though covered throughout its length by the dress goods.

7. In a sleeve-form the combination of a two part fore-arm, and a two-part upper-arm hinged together at a point correspond-

ing to the elbow of the sleeve and each consisting of two sections, the two pairs of said sections being independently hinged to bend in a plane common to all of said parts, the
5 adjoining ends of said sections being oppositely rabbeted and overlapping each other in the same plane, said ends being further tongued and grooved, the groove of one section being adapted to receive the tongue of
10 the other section, and a hinge pin uniting said overlapping ends.

Signed at the borough of Manhattan, in the county of New York and State of New York this 3rd day of December A. D. 1910.

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