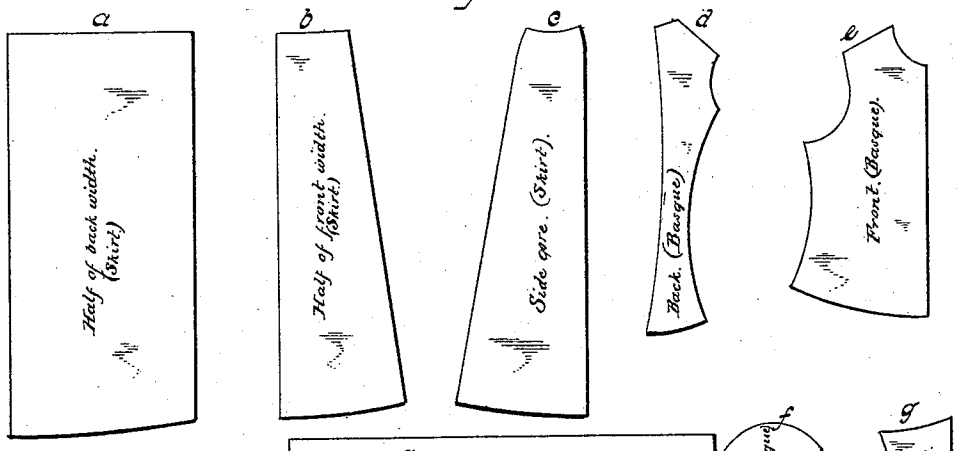
(No Model.)

C. S. PUSEY.

PATTERN FOR GARMENTS.

No. 347,888. Patented Aug. 24, 1886.

Fig. 1.



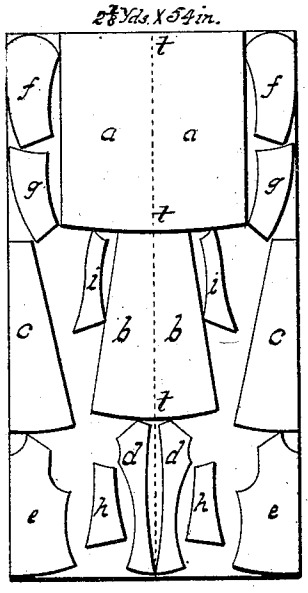


Fig. 3.

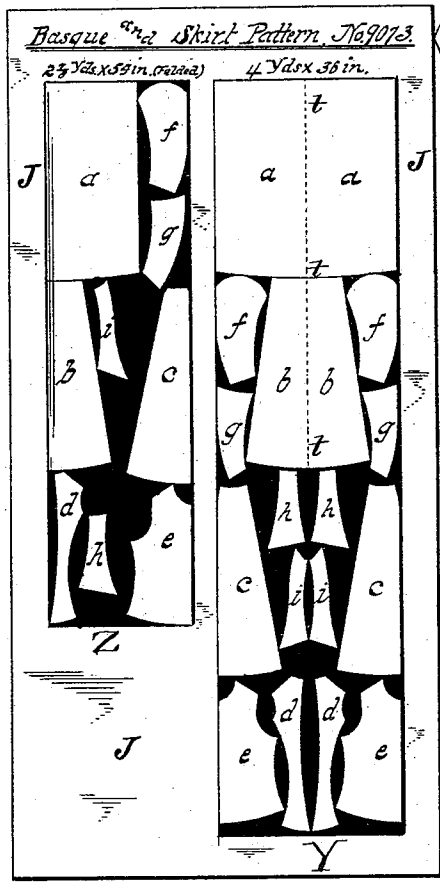


Fig. 2.

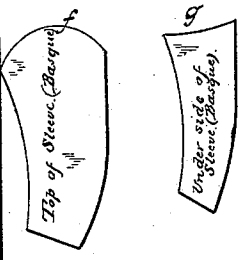
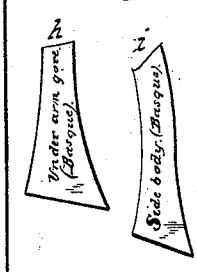


Fig. 1.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CAROLINE S. PUSEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

PATTERN FOR GARMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 347,888, dated August 24, 1886.

Application filed February 4, 1886. Serial No. 190,758. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CAROLINE S. PUSEY, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Patterns for Garments, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of this invention is to facilitate the cutting out of stuffs for garments from paper patterns.

The invention consists in the combination, with the patterns, of diagrams representing, on a reduced scale, the length and breadth of the material of which the garment is to be cut, with the several patterns laid down thereon in suitable predetermined positions, directions, and relations, whereby the material may be cut out from the full-size patterns in accordance with the disposition of the said patterns as laid down on the diagrams.

The ordinary patterns for garments, which, as is well known, are an extensive article of manufacture and sale, are usually made up of a number of separate pieces of paper of suitable form, and sometimes the several parts of a pattern are printed in outline, in broken lines crossing each other, on a single sheet of paper, from which tracings are to be made with what is known as a "tracing" or "copying" wheel. Now, it requires considerable time and the exercise of judgment in order to lay down these patterns on the material so that they will, in the first place, when cut out, use the material economically, and, secondly, so as to avoid mistakes in laying the pieces, or certain of them, in the proper position and direction, such as the nature of the material shall require, whether owing to the latter being figured or presenting different appearances when viewed from different directions. It is necessary, in practice, for the manufacturers of these patterns, in stating (as is usually done) the number of yards required for the several widths of material, to allow a liberal margin for lack of judgment and forethought, and for the possible, if not probable, mistakes of those who may use the patterns in cutting out the material for the garment to be made. It is, indeed, not an unusual occurrence, when mistakes are made in laying down the patterns, for the necessity to arise of procuring a further quantity of stuff than was stated to be, or thought to be, sufficient in the first place. By means of my invention these objections are obviated, and the purchaser of a particular pattern is thereby enabled to know precisely the exact quantity of material required for making up the particular garment.

In Figure 1 of the annexed drawings, *a b c*, &c., represent the several parts or pieces of a basque and skirt pattern, which I have selected at random to illustrate my invention. Figs. 2 and 3 represent these parts as printed or laid down in suitable positions with relation to each other and the length and width of the material, and with the greatest economy of space, in diagrams upon a reduced scale upon a card or sheets of paper.

In carrying out my invention in an expeditious manner I measure off a space upon the floor or a long table, the width of which space is equal to that of one of the usual widths in which dress material is made—say thirty-six inches. I next arrange upon the said space, beginning at one end thereof, the several pattern-pieces *a b c*, &c., in proper position, bearing in mind also the directions in which the pieces should run when the pattern is cut out from the material; and when all said pattern-pieces have been arranged properly and to the best advantage and economy, I then make a small diagram—such as Y, Fig. 2—representing the material and the patterns so arranged. The length of the material required for this width (thirty-six inches) is four yards, or four times the width. I then proceed and measure out another width upon the floor—say fifty-four inches, Fig. 3—or the half of the same, Z, Fig. 2, in like manner, and proceed in a similar way, and so on, as may be desirable, as to other widths.

Fig. 3 is substantially the same as Z, Fig. 2, except that in the latter case only one of each of the duplicate patterns is used, the material being supposed to be doubled over lengthwise.

As is well understood by those familiar with the art to which my invention appertains, the "back width," *a*, of the skirt and the "front width," *b*, thereof are not cut on the line of folding of the material when doubled over, nor are they cut out when not doubled over—that

is to say, these two pieces, in the latter case, are not cut on the dotted line *t t*, Figs. 2, Y, and 3, but are cut double the width of the one pattern-piece. I finally print the diagram or diagrams on a card, J, Fig. 2, as shown, adapted to accompany the particular pattern and to be used as a reference in connection therewith; or I sometimes print said diagrams upon one of the pattern-pieces. The length of the material required for the fifty-four-inch width, Fig. 3, and Z, Fig. 2, is two and seven-eighths yards.

It will be observed that the arrangement of the patterns of Y differs considerably from those of Z. Such difference of arrangement is necessary for the foregoing various stated widths, in order to secure the shortest possible length of the material for those widths, and for other widths, which I have not deemed it necessary to illustrate, in like manner. In this way a person having the diagrams before her or him is enabled to learn at once exactly how much stuff is required for making up the garment, and how the patterns are to be laid thereon without any reasonable danger of any but inexcusable mistakes. Also, by using my invention the pattern and the required amount of stuff may be supplied to the dress-maker or tailor, and thus avoid a not infrequent occurrence—that is, the dress-maker, being unable or unwilling to take the time to properly arrange the patterns to the best advantage, uses considerably more material than the pattern really requires.

By the use of my device one can purchase the separate pieces with accompanying diagrams, and the precise number of yards of the material known to be requisite, and supply the same to the dress-maker, with the knowledge that the latter cannot properly require a greater or further quantity of material in order to make up the particular garment.

It will of course be understood that in the annexed drawings the pattern-pieces *a b c*, &c., Fig. 1, although substantially correct as to shape and relative proportions, are greatly smaller in dimensions proportionally to those laid down in the diagrams, Figs. 2 and 3, than the full-size patterns. The several pieces in said diagrams are drawn substantially to a scale, as also, of course, the rectangles representing the length and width of the material, although, it may be observed, it is not essential that the diagrams should be strictly to a scale, the purpose being to serve as a substantially-correct index, so to say, to direct how the pattern-pieces are to be laid, the number of yards in length of the particular width being of course stated on the patterns or the accompanying diagrams.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and useful and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A compound pattern for cutting out garments, consisting of the full-size pattern-pieces necessary to cut out a garment and a second sheet having a diagram thereupon showing the proper positions to be occupied by the said pieces upon the length of fabric to be cut, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature this 3d day of February, A. D. 1886.

CAROLINE S. PUSEY.

Witnesses:
GRACE E. PUSEY,
W. W. DOUGHERTY.