F. A. PLATZ.

METHOD OF CUTTING AND ASSEMBLING GARMENTS BY WHOLESALE.

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1,136,048. Patented Apr. 20, 1915.

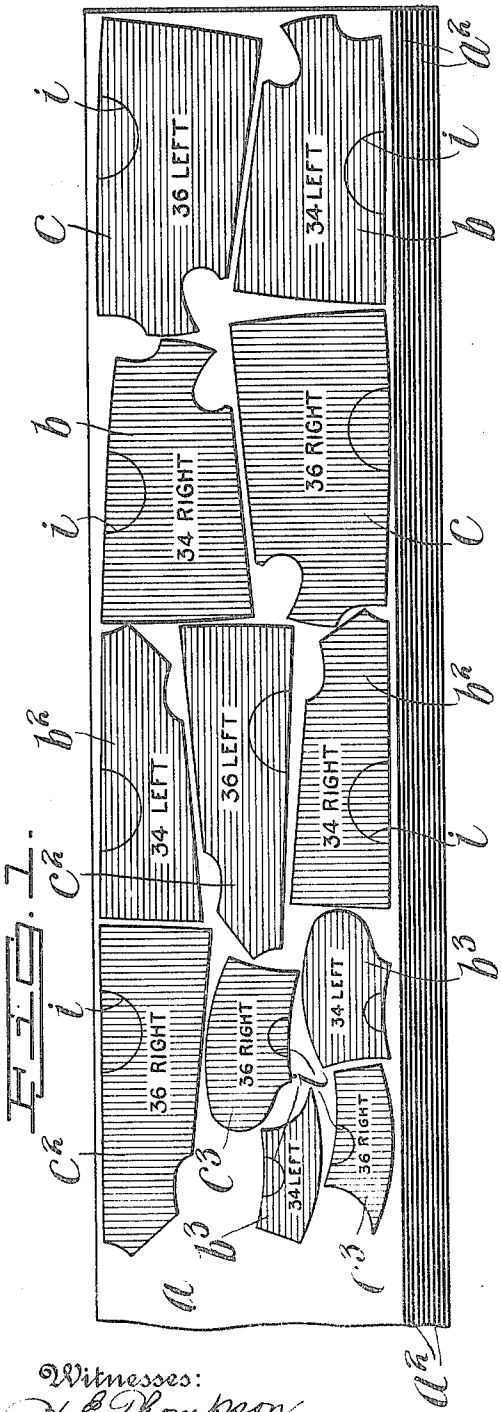


Fig. 1.

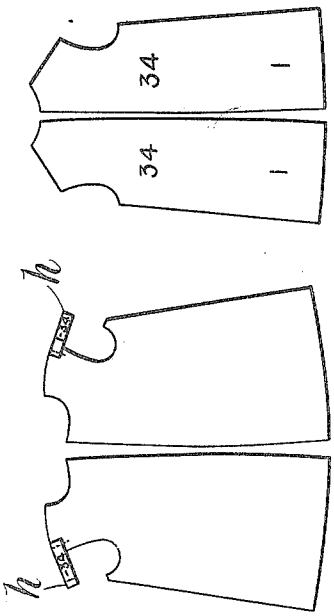


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

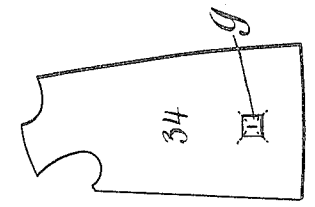


Fig. 3.

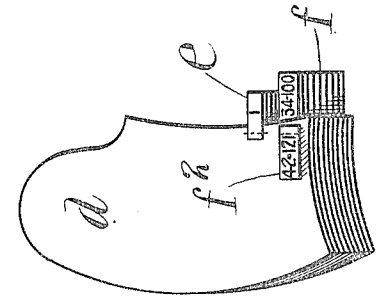


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:
H. E. Thompson.
S. Andrews.

Inventor
Frank A. Platz,
By his Attorneys
Edgar Tate & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK A. PLATZ, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

METHOD OF CUTTING AND ASSEMBLING GARMENTS BY WHOLESALE.

1,136,048. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 20, 1915.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK A. PLATZ, a citizen of the United States, and residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improved Method of Cutting and Assembling Garments by Wholesale, of which the following is a specification, such as will enable those skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to the manufacture of garments by wholesale and particularly to garments made of rubberized goods or goods of one color such as tan, brown and the like, and it consists of a method of cutting and making garments, whereby the production of what is called "shaded" garments, or garments of different colors or effects is avoided.

In cutting garments of the class specified by wholesale, it is customary to provide piles of strips of fabric from which a number of garments, or the parts thereof, may be cut at a single operation, and in placing the strips of fabric together to form the piles, said strips are arranged in pairs in which the separate strips of each pair are placed face to face, and in the process of cutting garments of the class specified heretofore followed, two of said strips are employed in making a single garment, and these strips are frequently of different shade or color, and this produces what is called "shady" or "shaded" garments, and this result is very objectionable and sometimes results in the production of shaded effects which are fatal to the garment or garments so produced.

With my improved method, the separate strips of fabric placed in piles, as above stated, are all arranged with their faces in one direction, and in the practical application of my method, I place on the top strip of fabric, the patterns of the garment or garments to be produced and thereby cut from each of said strips a complete garment, or all the parts thereof, and when the said parts are assembled, in the final making of the garment, the shading, or shaded effect, hereinbefore referred to, is avoided, by reason of the fact that each garment is cut from a single piece of fabric, whereas in the old processes it took two strips of the fabric to make a garment, or, in other words, the parts of each garment produced were cut from two separate strips of fabric; and in the preferred application of my method, I place on the top strip of fabric of the pile of strips assembled, two or more complete patterns or parts thereof, and in cutting and forming the garments, I produce from a single strip or fabric two or more complete garments, this second method of procedure being a great saving of material over that in which only one set of patterns are employed or used, as above set out.

My invention also involves an improved method of assembling the separate parts of a garment or garments cut or formed in the manner described and marking said parts for identification, whereby the separate parts of each garment cut may be assembled without difficulty and without previous experience and cannot be mixed or mingled with the parts of another garment, though of the same style, shape and form.

The invention is fully disclosed in the following specification of which the accompanying drawing forms a part, in which the separate parts of my improvement are designated by suitable reference characters in each of the views, and in which;—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pile of strips of fabric assembled or placed one upon another preparatory to cutting garments therefrom, and showing the method of arranging duplicate patterns or parts of patterns thereon for the purpose of cutting coats, all the strips of fabric being arranged with their faces in one direction, either up or down;—Fig. 2 a detail perspective view of a bundle of one of the parts of a garment cut from the pile of goods, shown in Fig. 1, and on an enlarged scale, the part selected being a sleeve, and showing also the method of applying marks to said parts;—Fig. 3 a plan view of one part of a garment cut from the pile shown in Fig. 1, and showing a modified method of marking said part, the part selected being a front;—Fig. 4 a view similar to Fig. 3 but showing both a left and right front and the method of placing them together and showing another modification in the method of tabbing said devices, and;—Fig 5 a view similar to Fig. 4 and showing a left and right back and showing another modified form of marking.

In the practice of my invention, as shown in the drawing, I provide a pile *a* of strips of fabric, and in the accompanying drawing,

this pile consists of ten separate strips a^2, but it will be understood that any desired number of strips of fabric or cloth may thus be placed together, and the face sides of said strips are all placed in the same direction, either up or down, and in the practice of my invention, as shown in the drawing, I place on the pile of strips or fabric, two complete patterns of a coat or, of all the parts of a coat, but in Fig. 1, all the parts or patterns thereof are not shown, the parts shown being the backs and fronts of two garments, and one sleeve for each garment. I also preferably use pattern parts of different colors and mark the corresponding parts of the patterns of each garment on one side distinctly, the colors selected being red and blue, and this aids and simplifies the selection of such patterns as are required to fit in a lay of sizes or lay-out of patterns upon the pile of cloth or fabric to be marked out and cut, as hereinafter described.

I also designate the parts of each garment or the patterns thereof by numbers giving the size of the garment, and add thereto the name of each part, such as "34 right" and "34 left", "36 right" and "36 left", these designating numbers and words meaning that a "34 right" and "34 left" make up the front of one garment, and a "36 right" and "36 left" the front of another garment, while all the other parts of each garment or the patterns thereof are designated in a similar way, and in the accompanying drawing, the right and left front patterns of one garment, say "34" are marked b, while the right and left backs are marked b^2 and the left sleeve b^3, and the right and left fronts of the other garment are marked c, the left and right backs are marked c^2 and the right sleeve c^3.

It is optional to designate the separate parts of patterns by means of colors, but it is essential to mark them distinctly, descriptive of each on one side, to distinguish, or individualize, or classify each pattern part from the others, as, right pattern parts from left pattern parts contained in a single or a double set of patterns.

The garment or garments, or the separate parts thereof are cut out in the usual way by means of tools or implements that cut at one operation through the entire pile of fabric, and this part of the process does not differ from those heretofore followed.

In Fig. 2 I have shown at d a bundle of sleeve pieces cut from the pile shown in Fig. 1, and said bundle consists of ten plies or pieces, and secured to the edges thereof are cloth or other tabs or tickets e and f, and on the tickets e are marked the numerals from 1 to 10 inclusive, and on the face of the ticket f are marked the numerals "34–100", and on the backs of said tickets are marked the numerals "42–121", and it will be seen that the top ticket of the tickets f is turned back, as shown at f^2, so as to show the under or back side thereof.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a tab or ticket g secured to the face of a part of a garment cut from the pile a. This ticket and the method of applying the same is old, but my use of the numerals applied thereto is new, and this said ticket with my use and method of applying the numerals can be placed on and fastened to all fabrics according to the nature, character, or texture of the cloth either woolen or rubberized goods, where practical, and can be of such size as to admit other numerals and words that may be essential for purposes of recordation or registration to any practical extent, though my use of the numerals "1 to 10" designating ply or shade number in the manner described may be used on what is known as a "Joker", also. In Fig. 4 I have shown tabs or tickets h similar to the tickets e but to which I apply two numerals "1–34", as shown, and in Fig. 5, I have shown the numerals "1–34", marked, stamped or otherwise placed on the back or wrong side of the goods, and the meaning and value of these numerals will be hereinafter described.

In the practice of my invention, should a manufacturer desire to cut ten coats, size 34, and ten coats, size 36, making the quantity of twenty coats to be cut from the same or approximately the same color, design, and grade of cloth, he, the manufacturer takes the required, or approximately the required number of yards of cloth and makes a pile of the required number of plies that the sizes and quantity of coats require and arranges his patterns, sizes 34 and 36, in the most practical and economical way, or, as shown in Fig. 1, on the pile and reproduces on the top ply of said pile the forms or outlines of the said patterns by marking around them, and after each pattern or pattern part has been outlined on said top ply, the same is removed and the size number of said pattern part marked within the space outlined. This marking and outlining of the pattern parts of sizes 34 and 36 having deen done and all the pattern parts having been removed, the forms, shapes or outlines of the pattern parts, sizes 34 and 36, are cut out in the usual way, and all the parts belonging to size 34 are assembled in one group, and all the parts belonging to size 36 are assembled into a group, after which a party or parties apply the tabs or tickets e to all of the parts of each size garment, and the tabs or tickets f to one part of each garment of both sizes. The tabs or tickets e, shown in Fig. 2, are provided with numerals from 1 to 10 inclusive designating the ply, while the tabs or tickets f shown in said figure are provided on one side with the numerals 34–100 and on the other with the numerals

42–121. The numeral "34" designates the "size" of the garment, the numeral "100" the "lot" number, the numeral "42" the "bundle" number, and the numeral "121" the "manufacturing" number.

From the above, it will be seen that only one part of each garment manufactured, preferably the sleeve, will have the two tabs or tickets, shown in Fig. 2, and the object of the same will be readily understood from the following. It must first be borne in mind that the numerals applied to each of the tickets *f* have the following meaning. The numeral "34" designates the "size" of the garment, the numeral "100" the "lot" number, which designates the class, grade, or design of goods used. The numeral "42" or the "bundle" number will appear on the tickets on the sleeves of all the "34" size coats, while on the "36" size coats a numeral "43", or other numeral will appear and this numeral is not shown, or in other words, the sleeve bundle of each size garment of one cutting or order will be given a different "bundle" number. The numeral "121", or the manufacturing number will be marked on said tickets on the sleeves of both sized garments of one cutting or order. The other, or smaller tickets *e* secured adjacent to the larger tickets *f* have the numerals 1 to 10 inclusive marked thereon, as hereinbefore stated. All of the other parts of the garment or garments are provided with single tabs or tickets on which are marked two numerals, as shown in Fig. 4, the first of which determines the "ply" or shade number, and the second the "size" number, and it will be seen in Figs. 3 and 5, that this may be accomplished in other ways, the "ply" or shade number being marked on the ticket *g*, and the "size" number marked by chalk, or otherwise, on the garment, Fig. 3, and in Fig. 5 both the "ply" number and "size" number are stamped or marked on the back or wrong side of the goods.

With the above method of marking each part of a garment, except one sleeve or other part, with a ticket having the "ply" number and "size" number, and said sleeve with two tickets one of which has the "ply" number and the other being provided with four numerals indicating the "size" number, "lot" number, "bundle number" and "manufacturing" number, it is possible, when a faulty garment is returned to the manufacturer, to determine who or what was the cause of the fault above mentioned, this being accomplished by the one ticket found on one sleeve, on which is marked four numerals, it being understood that the tickets on all of the other parts of the garment have been obscured or cut off after the parts were assembled. The manufacturer will have a record on his books designating the party who cut "lot" number "100", or who applied the tabs or tickets to the bundles, and just what goods were used, or in other words, by my method, the manufacturer has an available and exact history of each garment made by him, when the garments are returned to him for any reason. In short, my method is to mark each ply of every bundle cut from a pile of goods with one ticket determining the "ply" or shade number, and "size" number, and one bundle, preferably the sleeve of each garment, with two tickets determining the "ply" or shade number, "size" number, "lot" number, "bundle" and "manufacturing" number, and assembling the corresponding ply of each size garment, and obscuring or cutting off all the tickets of each part of the garment except the ticket *f* on one sleeve, which is left on the garment in order that the manufacturer may determine the history of each garment that may be returned to him for any reason.

In the drawing, I have shown semi-circles *i* marked on each of the pattern pieces in Fig. 1, and my idea in showing the same is to point out clearly that if the right and left parts of one size pattern be placed together, the same will match, but it will be understood that these semi-circles are not employed in practice.

It must be understood, that the separate pieces of the pile *a* of goods, as shown in Fig. 1, do not necessarily have to be of the same design or color, and each of the ten plies in said pile might be of different colors or designs, and if such should be the case, the "lot" number on the tabs or tickets *f* of the sleeve bundle *d*, shown in Fig. 2, would be different on each ply in said bundle, or "ply" number 1, or the top ply would be marked number 100, as shown, but ply numbers 2, 3, 4, etc., might be marked "101", "102", "103", etc., or with any other number, or in other words, the number applied to each ply will determine the grade of goods used, and, again, it must be understood that the bundle number 42 in Fig. 2, is applied to the 34 size garments, in one cutting or order, and should other sized garments, say "36", "38", and "40" be cut from said cutting or order, the same will be given each a different bundle number, and if a cutting or order should be so large that it would have to be piled in three different piles, or cut by three or more operators, every bundle in each pile will be given the same manufacturing number, or strictly speaking, the manufacturing number "121" is the order number and changes only when a different cutting or order is manufactured or required.

It is optional to employ the numerals and devices *e* and *f* in Fig. 2, jointly, individually and separately at any location, on any one of the parts of a garment where practical, or to embody or place all the numerals

on one large tab, ticket or device, and the use of more numerals and words may be employed for the purpose of further recordation or registration, and the tickets *e* with the numerals thereon, aid and direct with certainty and accuracy the assembling of all the separate parts of a garment to their proper and corresponding "ply" or shade number, perfectly and completely. It must be understood that these said tickets with their numerals may be placed, or affixed, on all grades of goods or fabrics, and it will be also understood that a bundle contains or comprises a practical and convenient amount of garment parts tied together, either all of one size, or a number of sizes as the case may be, providing the bulk or weight will allow the convenient handling of the same, and all sizes contained in said bundle will be given one "bundle" number. In other words, and as has hereinbefore been stated, in a large cutting or order, the different sizes are each given a different bundle number, but in the case of small cuttings or orders in which different sizes are involved, each of the different sizes will be given one bundle number.

Although I have emphasized the placing of the strips or layers of goods in a pile with their faces all in one direction, either up or down, which operation together with the application and use of the numerals controlling the plies of cloth or fabric, facilitates the correct and proper assembling of the parts of a garment, the cloth may be laid in the old or any other way, and by means of my new application and use of the numeral marks, as distinctly set out, I assemble all the parts of a garment from a single ply or layer of cloth. But this last procedure however, is not entirely safe and practical, nor is it economical enough to practice, though it might be employed by persons thoroughly skilled in the art of manufacturing clothing, but with my new method of procedure, or placing of a pile of goods with their faces all in one direction and by applying numerals in consecutive order, to each individual ply in said pile, the correct assembling of the corresponding parts, or a complete garment or garments, can be effected, without effort or error.

The use of the tickets, as shown in Fig. 3, is for fabric only, and by securing the tickets to the edge of the parts, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, or stamping or marking said parts, as shown in Fig. 5, I can apply the desired numerals to any kind or class of goods including rubberized goods, without destroying the goods in any way, and it will be understood that my invention is not limited to the number of different sized garments to be cut from one pile of goods, or to the exact method of placing the patterns thereon, or to the design of said patterns, and changes in and modifications of the construction herein described may be made, within the scope of the appended claims, without departing from the spirit of my invention or sacrificing its advantages.

Having fully described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is;—

1. The herein described method of cutting and assembling the parts of garments which consists in placing a number of strips of cloth in a pile with all of said strips facing in one direction, marking on said pile the outline of the parts of the patterns of different garments and cutting through the pile to form bundles of parts or pieces corresponding with the parts of the patterns, marking the parts or pieces of all of said bundles for identification and marking one of the parts or pieces of each garment with the garment size number, the lot number, the bundle number and the manufacturing number.

2. The herein described method of cutting and assembling the parts of garments which consists in placing a number of strips of cloth in a pile with all of said strips facing in one direction and marking on said pile the outline of parts of patterns of different garments and cutting through the pile to form bundles of parts or pieces corresponding with the parts of the patterns, and marking the parts or pieces of said bundles for identification.

3. In the manufacture of garments, the method which consists of placing goods in a pile, arranging distinctly designated parts of patterns on said pile and marking the outline of the same on the top ply of said pile, cutting through the pile to form bundles of parts or pieces corresponding to the parts of the patterns, and consecutively numbering all of the parts of said bundles so as to facilitate the correct assembling of the corresponding parts of each garment.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of the subscribing witnesses this 1st day of November, 1913.

FRANK A. PLATZ.

Witnesses:
C. MULREANY,
S. ANDREWS.