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DRESSMAKING APPLIANCE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 33—190)

My invention pertains to a dressmaking appliance and more particularly to a transparent flat element supplied with varying guides in co-operating arrangement, both as to size and relative spacing, whereby a pencil may serve to effect inter-related stencil or ruled markings.

My long experience with the art of dressmaking has caused me to become familiar with numerous instruments for aiding or facilitating various accomplishments, and I have also acquired familiarity with the showings of a group of patents in various sub-classes of class 33, as well as with patented designs in sub-class 52—1.

A general object of my invention is to provide an instrument, the use of which will be self-evident to a person skilled in the dressmaking art, which will be of durable, yet of attractive appearance and which will be economical in manufacture.

A specific object has been the provision of stencil lines for a plurality of equi-sized bound-button-holes and one or more other series of differently sized parallel stencil lines for bound-button-holes; the individual button hole stencils of one series being of the same size and of another series being of a different size.

A further object has been the provision of a row of predeterminedly spaced round apertures to serve as stencil holes for uniformly spacing the marked points where buttons are to be sewn in place.

Another object has been the provision along one longitudinal edge of a plurality of sets of edge-defining scallops, a plurality of sets of scallops each comprising a plurality of scallops of the same size, though the scallops of one set are of different size than the scallops of any other set.

A particular object has been the co-operative space relation of the component features and also the relation of all of the features with reference to a standard linear scale which is merely exemplifiedly disclosed as supplied along the longitudinal edge opposite from the multi-scalloped size.

It is to be realized that the scope of my invention comprehends many equivalent constructions. The showing of the drawings and the particular description are merely specific exemplifications of a plurality of mechanical embodiments and arrangements.

Adverting to the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a structure embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged cross-section viewed on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a cross-section viewed on line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

A flat, somewhat elongated member 1, is preferably, though optionally of transparent material, for instance, of Celluloid.

Along one longitudinal edge of it there is marked in any suitable manner, as by printing or etching, a standard linear scale 2 divided into inches and 16 uniform fractions thereof, by graduations 3.

As viewed in Fig. 1, the scale appears inverted, which arrangement, while not essential, is preferable for a reason hereinafter to be explained.

At the left end and above the scale 2 are shown three sets of triple parallel slots to delineate three bound-button hole stencils of equal size. The two outer slots 4 and 5 are slightly longer than the middle slot 6 and the latter may be observed to be correlatively arranged by being aligned with the longer inch-demarcating graduation lines.

Continuing to the right and likewise above the scale 2 is another set of three somewhat larger bound-button-hole stencils, each composed of parallel slots 7 and 8, which are selectively longer than the slots 4 and 5 and enclose mid-way between correspondingly shorter slots 9. Further to the right may be seen another triple set of closely adjacent bound-button-hole stencil slots, each comprising similarly a pair of enclosing slots 10 and 11, larger than the slots 7 and 8, and a middle slot 12, proportionately shorter.

It will be observed that all of the graphical pattern-defining templates or button-hole triple sets of linear marks or stencil slots are equi-spaced, not only from each other but according to some uniform unit along the scale, in the illustrated instance one inch apart.

The middle stencil slots, 6, 9 and 12 of the bound-button-holes are to mark the center lines of the finished button-hole, whereas the two bordering stencil slots of each set of three slots are intended to serve as a guide to insure alignment of the seam stitches through the medium of which the bound-button-hole is to be finished and incidentally re-inforced.

The inversion of the scale is merely because the majority of the users would find it more natural to effect their pencil linings in a direction away from the scale toward the right.

Next above as Fig. 1 is viewed, is a row of equi-spaced round apertures 13, to permit penciling of small circles along the portion of the garment where buttons are to be sewn so as to

guarantee equal spacing thereof, whether every hole be used or an alternate arrangement thereof.

As may be observed, the holes 13 are spaced apart equal fractional units of the scale, as illustrated, one-half inch apart, but it is to be understood that the spacing may be varied to suit requirements and obviously the distance between any chosen number of buttons may be suitably increased by merely marking every other one or those of any chosen alternate arrangement.

The longitudinal edge opposite to that where the scale appears is defined by a plurality of sets of curved, scalloped lines, those of each set being of the same size and curvature, whereas, those of either adjacent set are both of different curvature and of different linear extent measured along the scale 2. All are correlatively arranged with reference to the scale which exemplifies one form of linear indicia. At the left end are four uniform scallops 14 of smallest size; next to the right four scallops 15 of comparatively larger size and at the right end two still larger scallops 16.

I would also have it clearly understood that while the scallops 14 each measure one-half inch, the scallops 15 each measure one-inch and the scallops 16 each measure three inches, their relative sizes are subject to variation without departing from the scope of my origination.

I am aware that prior to my invention, bound-buttonholes were probably marked with a regular

standard scale or ruler serving as a guide. My experience with this method has been that the finished button-hole is rarely uniform and often out of alignment. The space provided in my dressmaker's gauge for marking bound-button-holes will simplify the making of that type of button-holes, which are attractive and desired by many who make their own clothes.

Hitherto also, the marking of the places for and spacing of buttons on dresses, accomplished with the end merely of a standard scale or ruler, doubtless produced the same undesirable haphazard result with the buttons non-uniform and out of alignment. From my own experience in the art of dressmaking, I feel sure that my gauge will be of great assistance to all who make wearing apparel, and any other article requiring bound-button holes.

I claim:

As a new article of manufacture, a dressmaking appliance provided with a plurality of sets of graphical pattern-defining templates each comprising three closely adjacent, equispaced and parallel bound-button-hole-defining lines, the middle line of each set being shorter than the other two, and said sets of buttonhole defining lines being predeterminedly spaced apart a greater distance than the spacing between the lines of each set.

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