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TAILOR'S ADJUSTABLE CHART.

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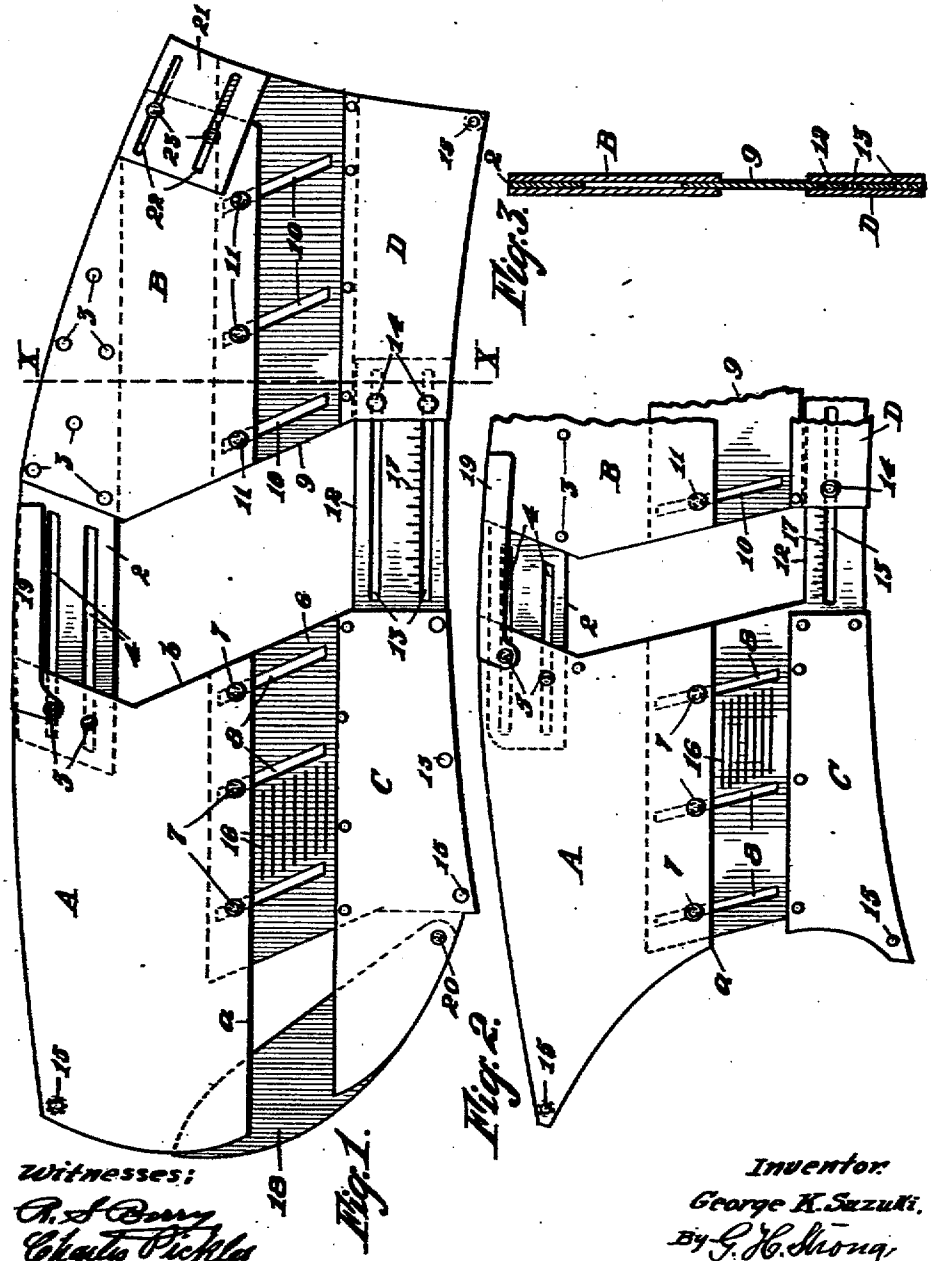
1,046,674. Patented Dec. 10, 1912.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE K. SUZUKI, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

TAILOR'S ADJUSTABLE CHART.

1,046,674. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 10, 1912.

Application filed April 15, 1912. Serial No. 690,945.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE K. SUZUKI, subject of the Emperor of Japan, residing at Oakland, in the county of Alameda and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tailors' Adjustable Charts, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a tailor's chart or templet, and particularly pertains to an adjustable chart for tailors' use as a sleeve pattern.

It is the object of this invention to provide a form or sleeve pattern which is so constructed that it may be adjusted to various sizes, thus obviating the use of a large number of different patterns.

A further object is to provide an adjustable pattern or chart which is simple in construction, economical in manufacture and easily operated, and in which the use of spreading links, set-screws and similar objectionable mechanical elements are dispensed with.

Other objects will appear in the following specifications.

The invention consists of the parts and the combination and construction of parts as hereinafter more fully described and claimed, having reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the pattern for the upper portion of the sleeve, showing it in its extended position. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a portion of the pattern for the underside of the sleeve. Fig. 3 is a section on the line X X of Fig. 1.

In the drawings my adjustable chart is shown as consisting of four separable members, indicated at A, B, C, and D, which are slidably connected together as will presently be described. The outer outline of the members A, B, C, and D, as a unit, conforms to the curved outline of the ordinary sleeve pattern, and the members A, B, C, and D are so mounted in relation to each other, that this outline may be extended or contracted to suit the various sizes of patterns desired. The members A and B are connected together by means of a plate 2, which is rigidly secured to the member B by means of rivets 3, or in any other suitable manner. The plate 2 is formed with longitudinally extending slots 4, and its outwardly extending portion is slidably attached to the member A by means of rivets 5, which extend through the member A and through the slots 4 in the plate 2, in such manner that the plate 2 may be reciprocated longitudinally in relation to the member A, so as to position the member B with its inner end in contact with the inner end of the member A, or some distance therefrom. The member C has a plate 6 rigidly mounted thereon, which plate 6, is slidably connected to the member A by means of rivets 7 in the latter, which extend through a series of slots 8 in the plate 6, the slots 8 being disposed parallel with each other and at an angle in relation to the line of separation *a* between the members A—B and C—D. The member D is attached to the member B in a similar manner, by means of a plate 9 which is rigidly secured to the member D, and is formed with a series of slots 10 paralleling the slots 8 through which rivets 11 in the member B extend. The members C and D are connected together by means of a plate 12, which is rigidly attached to the member C and is formed with a pair of parallel slots 13, which slots are parallel with the slots 4 in the plate 2, and through which rivets 14 on the member D extend.

The members A, B, C, and D are preferably formed with front and back portions as shown in Fig. 3, between which the plates 2, 6, 9, and 12 are disposed; the front and rear portions of the members A, B, C, and D being spaced apart by the plates and by spacing rings on rivets 15, or in any other suitable manner. It will now be seen that the members A—B and C—D may be disposed in any desired position in relation to each other, by sliding the plates 6 and 9 on the rivets 7 and 11 carried by the members A—B, and that the members A—C and B—D may be disposed in various positions in relation to each other, by sliding the plates 2 and 12 backward and forward on the rivets 5 and 14.

The dividing line *a*, between the members A—B and C—D, extends in a straight line from the outer ends of the members A—C to the outer ends of the members B—D, while between the members A—C and B—D the dividing line *b* is formed at an angle to the line *a*, and parallel with the slots 8 and 10 in the plates 6 and 9, so that when the members A—C are adjacent the members B—D, the members A—B may be moved to and from

the members C—D, at an angle in relation to the dividing line *a*.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the exterior outline formed by the members A, B, C, and D may be extended to any desired point within the range of the lengths of the slots in the plates 2, 6, 9, and 12, so that a large number of patterns varying in width and length may be cut by means of a single chart, as herein described.

As a means for determining the length and breadth of the chart in its various positions, graduations 16 are formed on the plate 6, and similar graduations 17 are formed on the plate 12. These graduations, 16 and 17, are numbered according to the requirements of the chart. Means are provided for spanning the spaces between the plates A—B and A—C, when in their extended positions, so as to form a continuous outline, which means are here shown as consisting of filler plates 18 and 19. Plate 18 is pivoted at 20 to the member C with its outer end extending between the front and rear portions of the member A, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and the filler plate 19 is pivoted on one of the rivets 5 carried by the member A. The outer edges of the filler plates 18 and 19, are curved to correspond to the general curvature or outline of the members adjacent thereto, so that when the several members are separated some distance apart, and the filler plates 18 and 19 are placed with their outer edges in alinement therewith, a continuous outline will be formed so that the operator can trace a continuous line around the outer edge of the chart or pattern. It is obvious that the outline of the chart may be varied according to the uses to which it is to be put.

A slidable filler plate 21 is mounted on the outer face of the member B, which plate is formed with parallel slots 22 engaged by rivets 23 carried by the member B. This plate 21 is designed to be shifted lengthwise in relation to the member B to fill the space formed when the members B and D are spaced apart as shown in Fig. 1.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

An improved tailor's adjustable chart, comprising a sleeve form which consists of four independent rigid sections arranged in pairs, one section of each pair having a longitudinal slotted plate extension at the inner end, and the other section of the same pair having rivets operating in the slots of said extension; one of said sections of one pair having a transverse plate extension provided with slots, and a corresponding section of the other pair having rivets engaging said second named slots; filler plates at the ends of the chart secured to a section of one pair and adapted to overlap the corresponding section of another pair; and a filler plate pivoted to a section of one pair and closable over the end extension of the other section of that pair.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE K. SUZUKI.

Witnesses:
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