April 4, 1950 E. H. FRY 2,503,107

METHOD OF MAKING APRONS

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Fig. 1.

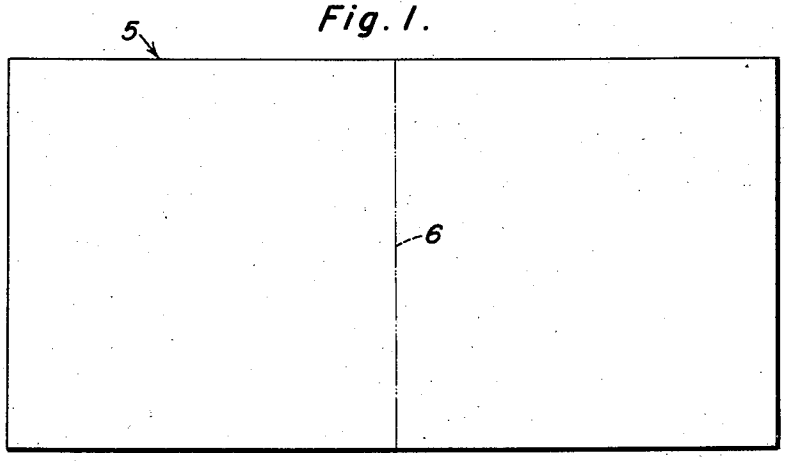
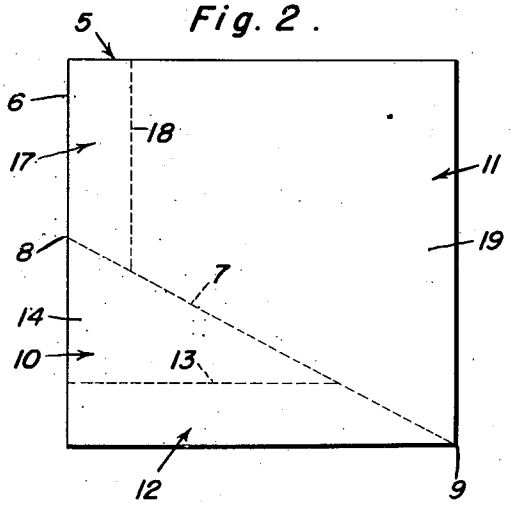


Fig. 2.



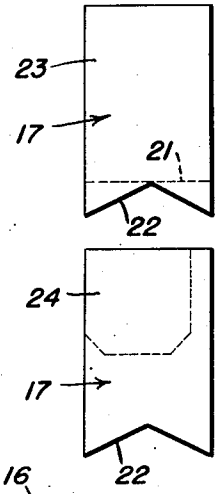


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

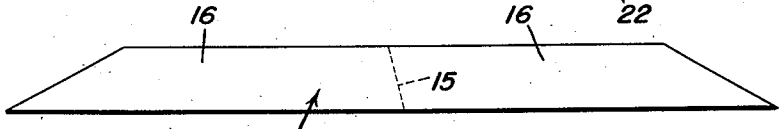


Fig. 3.

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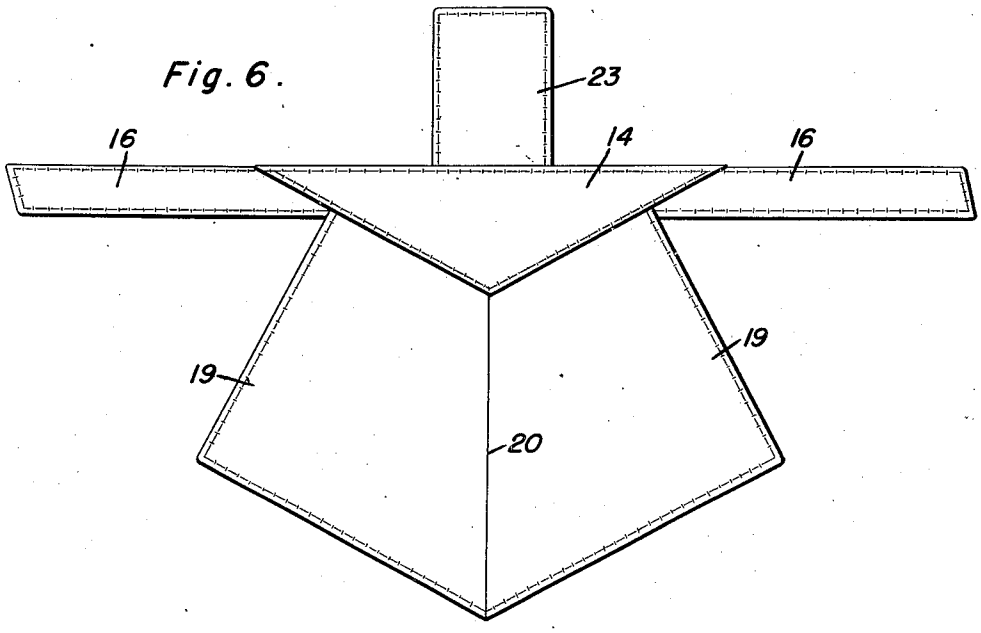
Attorneys

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METHOD OF MAKING APRONS

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Fig. 6.



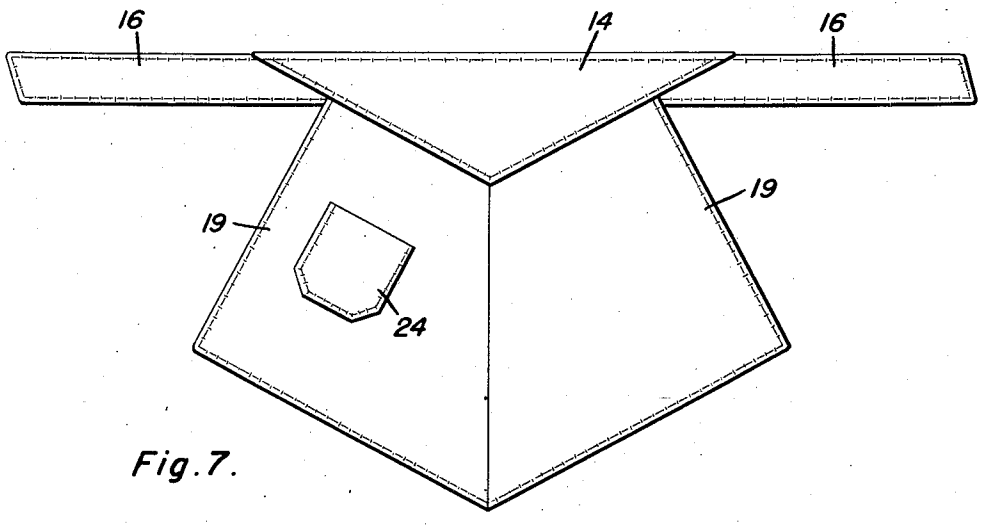


Fig. 7.

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Patented Apr. 4, 1950 2,503,107

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,503,107

METHOD OF MAKING APRONS

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Application June 13, 1949, Serial No. 98,830

4 Claims. (Cl. 2—48)

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This invention relates to a novel method of making aprons which include a one-piece waistband, two tie strings and a two-piece body, and the primary object of the invention is to provide a method of cutting the parts of such aprons from goods so that the parts for two aprons of ordinary sizes can be produced from a yard square of goods such as is readily obtainable in yard lengths of goods a yard wide.

The exact nature of the present method will become apparent from the following description when considered with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the piece of goods which is adapted to be folded and cut to produce the parts of one apron in accordance with the present method;

Figure 2 is a plan view of the piece of goods of Figure 1 folded along its transverse center, and showing by dotted lines the manner in which the double thickness of goods is cut to produce waistband and body pieces and the parts from which the tie strings and a bib or pocket member may be produced;

Figure 3 is a plan view of the part which is cut in half transversely to produce the tie strings;

Figures 4 and 5 are plan views of the same part which is cut as shown by dotted lines in Figure 4 to produce a bib, and which is cut as shown by dotted lines in Figure 5 to produce a pocket member;

Figure 6 is a plan view of an apron made by the present method and including a bib;

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 6 of an apron made by the present method and including a pocket.

In accordance with the present method, a yard square of goods is cut in half lengthwise to produce two similar oblong rectangular pieces 5, each of which is one-half yard wide and one yard long. In order to produce the parts of one apron from each of these pieces, the selected piece is first folded along its transverse center 6 to provide a double thickness of goods as shown in Figure 2. The double thickness of goods is then cut along a diagonal line 7 from a point 8 on the fold about 8½ inches from one side of the goods to the opposite corner 9 to produce a triangular piece 10 which is elongated in the direction of its base edge and a larger piece 11 composed of two sections integrally joined along the fold line 6 and each of trapezoidal shape. A strip 12 about three inches wide is then cut from the base portion of the piece 10 along a line 13 parallel with the base edge of said piece. This leaves

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a triangular part 14 adapted to form a waistband for the apron, and the strip 12 is cut in half along a diagonal transverse line 15 to produce two sections 16 adapted to form tie strings for the apron. A piece 17 is then cut from the larger piece 11 along a line 18 parallel with and about three inches from the fold line 6, thereby leaving two parts 19 adapted to be joined along the longer of their non-parallel edges as at 20 to form the body portion of the apron. As shown in Figure 4, the piece 17 may be cut along a transverse line 21 near the angular end edge 22 so that the major portion 23 of said piece may be used to form a bib for the apron as shown in Figure 6. However, if no bib is desired, a pocket member 24 may be cut from the piece 17 as indicated in Figure 5 and attached to the right hand part 19 of the apron body to form a patch pocket thereon as shown in Figure 7.

In practice, the shorter of the parallel edges of the parts 19 are joined to adjacent portions of the inclined edges of part 14, and the oblique edges of the tapered ends of strips 16 are joined to the remaining portions of the inclined edges of part 14. If the bib 23 is employed, one end thereof is joined to the base edge of part 14 midway between the ends of the latter. As is common in the art of tailoring, the edges of the parts which are joined may be provided with notches adapted to be matched or registered to facilitate proper positioning of said parts with relation to each other preparatory to joining them.

From the foregoing description, it is believed that the nature and advantages of the present invention will be readily understood and appreciated by those skilled in the art. The present invention provides for quickly and cheaply making a durable and attractive apron from a piece of goods which is of minimum size and readily available shape and dimensions. Minor changes, in details of the invention as shown and described, are contemplated within the spirit of the invention as claimed.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. The method of making aprons which includes providing a rectangular piece of goods about one half yard wide and one yard long, folding said piece of goods along its transverse center, cutting the double thickness of goods along a diagonal line from a point on the fold about eight and one-half inches from one side of the goods to the opposite corner thereof to produce a triangular piece which is elongated in the direction of its base edge, and a larger piece composed

of two sections of trapezoidal shape integrally joined along the fold, cutting a strip about three inches wide from the base portion of said triangular piece to provide a remaining triangular part adapted to form a waistband of the apron, cutting said strip in half transversely to produce two sections adapted to be joined to the ends of the waistband and form tie strings of the apron, and then cutting a folded piece from said larger piece along a line parallel with and about three inches from the fold so as to leave two parts of trapezoidal shape adapted to be joined together along the longer of their non-parallel edges and to be joined along the shorter of their parallel edges to the inclined edges of the waistband to form the body portion of the apron.

2. The method of making aprons which includes providing a rectangular piece of goods of a length twice its width, folding said piece of goods along its transverse center, cutting the double thickness of goods along a diagonal line from a point on the fold about eight and one-half inches from one side of the goods to the opposite corner thereof to produce a triangular piece which is elongated in the direction of its base edge, and a larger piece composed of two sections of trapezoidal shape integrally joined along the fold, cutting a strip about three inches wide from the base portion of said triangular piece to provide a remaining triangular part adapted to form a waistband of the apron, cutting said strip in half transversely to produce two sections adapted to be joined to the ends of the waistband and form tie strings of the apron and then cutting a folded piece from said larger piece along a line parallel with and about three inches from the fold so as to leave two parts of trapezoidal shape adapted to be joined together along the longer of their nonparallel edges and to be joined along the shorter of their parallel edges to the inclined edges of the waistband to form the body portion of the apron.

3. The method of making aprons which includes providing a rectangular piece of goods of a length twice its width, folding said piece of goods along its transverse center, cutting the double thickness of goods along a diagonal line from a point on the fold about eight and one-half inches from one side of the goods to the opposite corner thereof to produce a triangular piece which is elongated in the direction of its base

edge, and a larger piece composed of two sections of trapezoidal shape integrally joined along the fold, cutting a strip about three inches wide from the base portion of said triangular piece to provide a remaining triangular part adapted to form a waistband of the apron, cutting said strip in half transversely to produce two sections adapted to be joined to the ends of the waistband and form tie strings of the apron, then cutting a folded piece from said larger piece along a line parallel with and about three inches from the fold so as to leave two parts of trapezoidal shape adapted to be joined together along the longer of their non-parallel edges and to be joined along the shorter of their parallel edges to the inclined edges of the waistband to form the body portion of the apron, and cutting a part from said folded piece to form a bib adapted to be joined along one edge to the base edge of the waistband midway between the ends of the latter.

4. The method of making aprons which includes providing a rectangular piece of goods of a length twice its width, folding said piece of goods along its transverse center, cutting the double thickness of goods along a diagonal line from a point on the fold about eight and one-half inches from one side of the goods to the opposite corner thereof to produce a triangular piece which is elongated in the direction of its base edge, and a larger piece composed of two sections of trapezoidal shape integrally joined along the fold, cutting a strip about three inches wide from the base portion of said triangular piece to provide a remaining triangular part adapted to form a waistband of the apron, cutting said strip in half transversely to produce two sections adapted to be joined to the ends of the waistband and form tie strings of the apron, then cutting a folded piece from said larger piece along a line parallel with and about three inches from the fold so as to leave two parts of trapezoidal shape adapted to be joined together along the longer of their non-parallel edges and to be joined along the shorter of their parallel edges to the inclined edges of the waistband to form the body portion of the apron, and cutting a pocket member from said folded piece adapted to be attached to the apron body to form a patch pocket thereon.

ETHEL H. FRY.

No references cited.