Sept. 16, 1952 E. NYBERG 2,610,773

PROCESS FOR MAKING DRESS FORMS

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Fig. 1

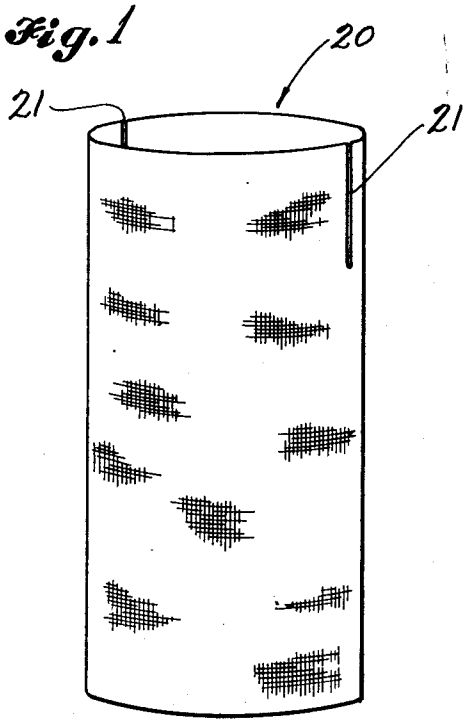


Fig. 2

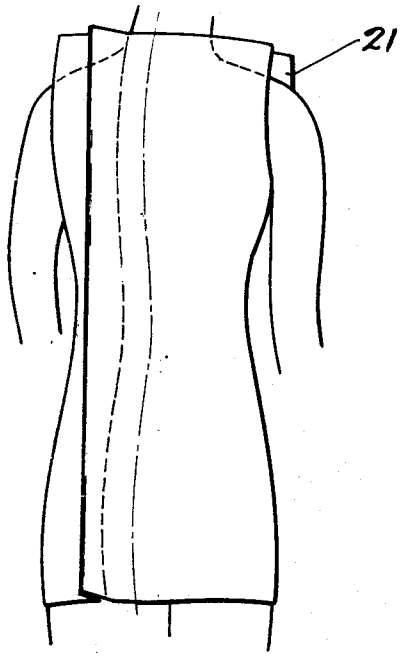
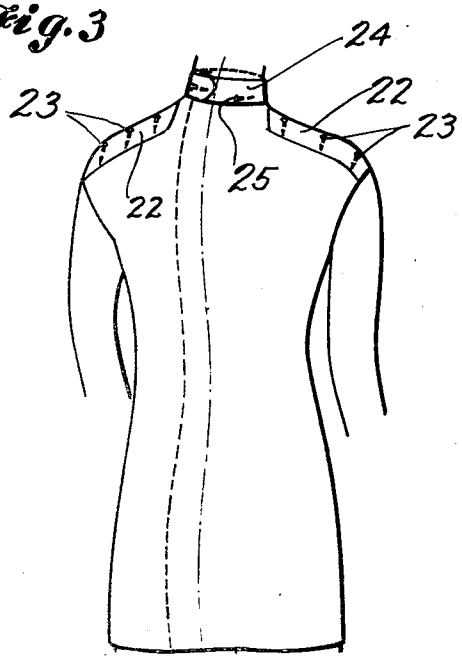


Fig. 3



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Fig. 4

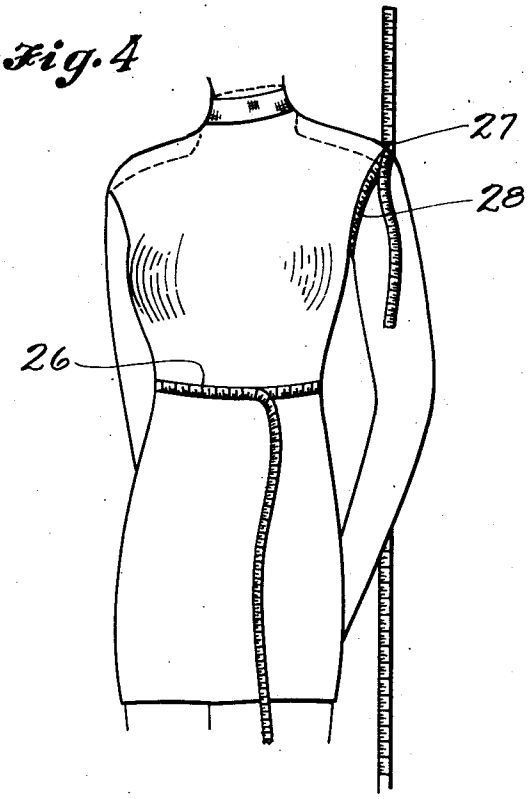


Fig. 5

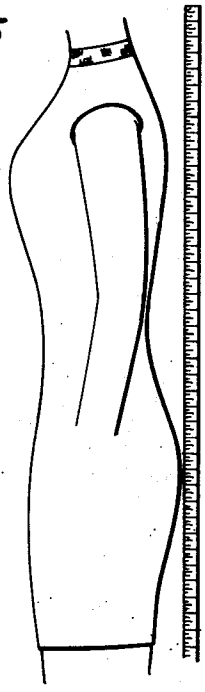
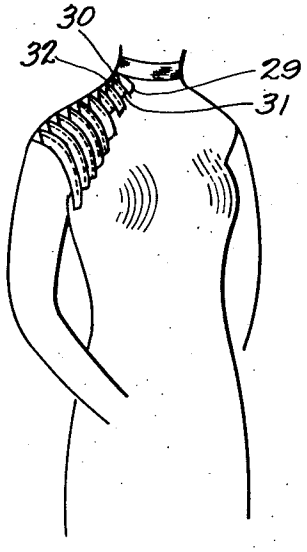


Fig. 6



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PROCESS FOR MAKING DRESS FORMS

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Fig. 7

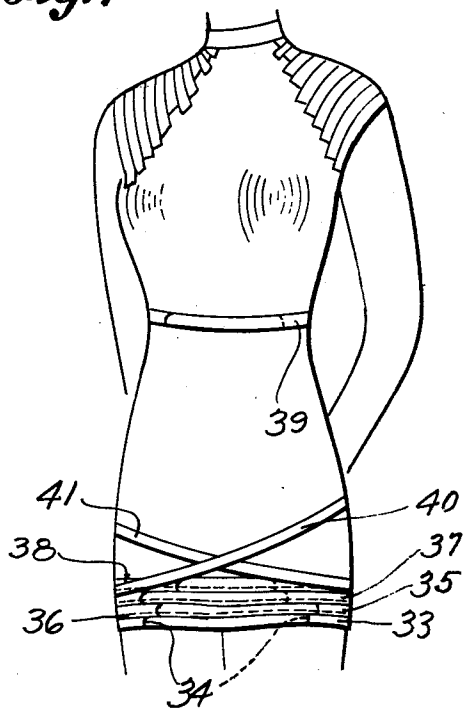


Fig. 8

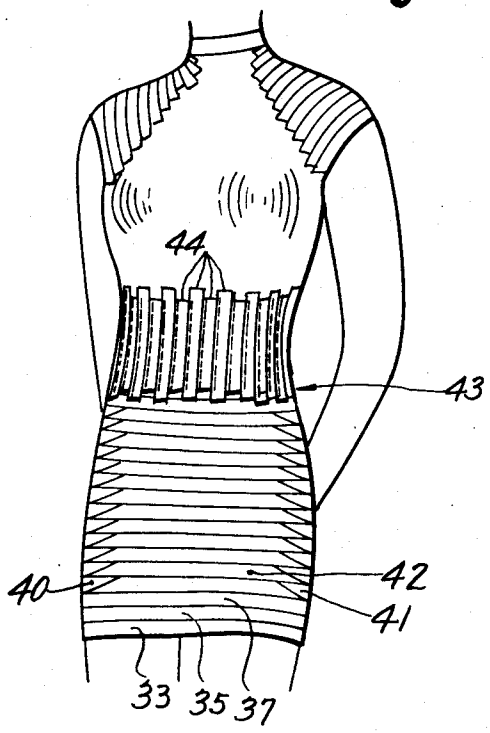
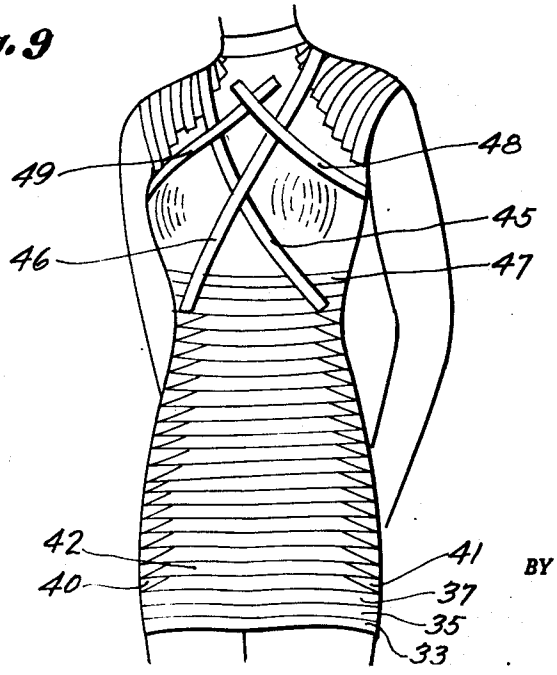


Fig. 9



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PROCESS FOR MAKING DRESS FORMS

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Fig. 10

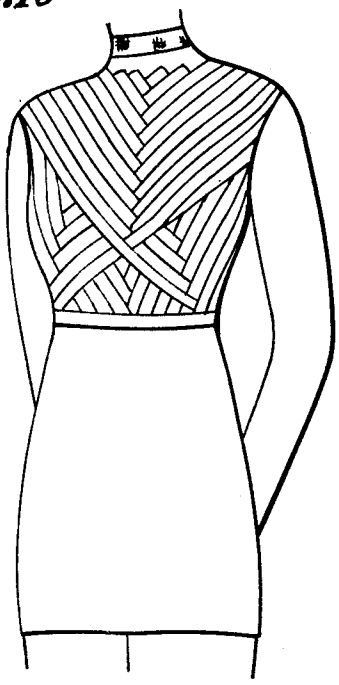


Fig. 11

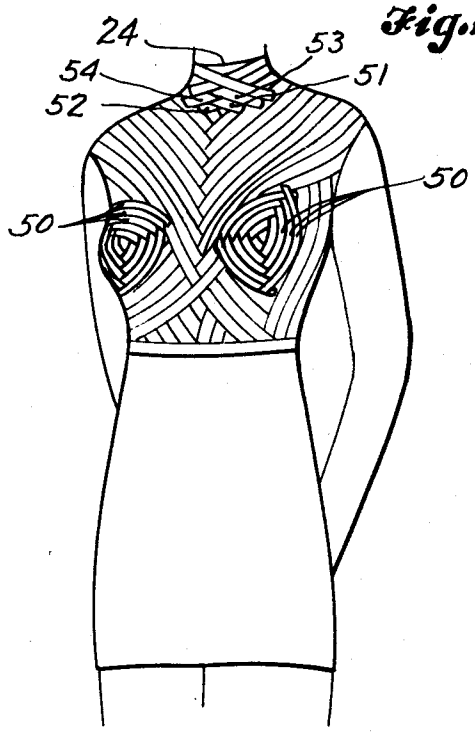
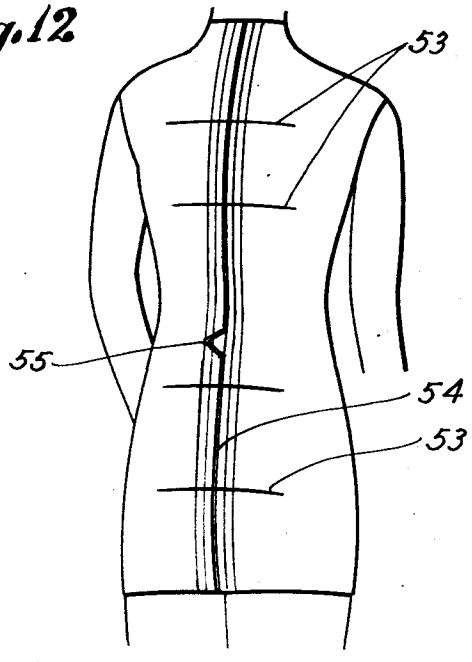


Fig. 12



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PROCESS FOR MAKING DRESS FORMS

Ester Nyberg, Seattle, Wash.

Application November 23, 1946, Serial No. 711,993

1 Claim. (Cl. 223—68)

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This invention relates to dress forms and more particularly to a method of making such forms which correspond to a particular model or mannequin.

A principal object of my invention is to provide a method of making a dress form which is accurately moulded to the torso of its intended user so that garments may be made with the same fit and accuracy as though fitted on the user.

Another object of my invention is to eliminate the inconvenience and loss of time incident to individual fittings from time to time as new garments are desired.

A further object of my invention is to provide a permanent, light, durable, accurate dressmaker's model or form.

Other objects will appear from the accompanying drawing and specifications in which:

Fig. 1 is a view in perspective of a tubular knit gauze which is first applied in making a dress form;

Fig. 2 is a rear view in perspective illustrating the fitting of the tubular gauze on the torso of the mannequin;

Fig. 3 is a rear view in perspective showing the tubular gauze fitted and a collar attached to the gauze;

Fig. 4 is a front view in perspective showing the method of measuring the mannequin;

Fig. 5 is a side view in elevation illustrating the method of measuring the posture of the mannequin;

Fig. 6 is a front view in perspective showing the application of the first strips to form the shoulders of the dress form;

Fig. 7 is a front view in perspective showing the application of the strips to form the skirt of the dress form;

Fig. 8 is a front view in perspective showing the application of strips to form the waist of the dress form;

Fig. 9 is a front view in perspective showing the initial application of strips to form the bust of the dress form;

Fig. 10 is a front view in perspective showing a completed bust form of one type;

Fig. 11 is a front view in perspective showing a complete bust form of another type, and

Fig. 12 is a rear view in perspective of the completed dress form and illustrating the method of cutting the form for registry.

Before the actual construction of the form the model first removes her outer garments wearing only her foundation garments, as a firm foundation is easier to work on.

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Referring more particularly to the drawing; reference numeral **20** indicates the tubular knit gauze which is the first requisite of the making of the form. The knit gauze should be 42 inches in length. The tubular gauze is slipped over the model and if too wide it is shaped on the model as shown in Fig. 2 and then removed and seamed down the length of the gauze and the excess cut away leaving the gauze shaped closely to the torso of the model. The gauze must not be tight enough, however, to depress the breasts.

The gauze is now cut down about seven inches from the top as shown at **21** to form the armholes.

The top portion of the gauze is now capped smoothly over the shoulders as shown at **22** in Fig. 3 and pinned by common pins **23**. The back seam should be pulled off center to avoid thickness when the form is finished and ready to be cut off the model.

After the shoulders are smoothly pinned down a band of muslin **24**, approximately two inches wide cut straight of the goods is wrapped around the neck to form a collar which is then pinned to the top of the tubular gauze by pins **25**. The ends of the muslin bands are pinned together on one side of the center (Fig. 3) to prevent the cutting of the pins when the form is finally cut up the back when finished.

After the tubular gauze is fitted properly on the model and the collar pinned in place the model is very acurately measured before any paper is applied. The first measurement taken is around the waist. The model is first consulted as to the snugness of the fit and the tape pinned in place and the measurement recorded, as at **26**, see Fig. 4. Agreement about waist measurement is the most important point in this method because it is accurately duplicated in the finished dress form and no alterations nor adjustments of any kind will be necessary. The waist tape is left in correct place until all measurements have been taken. Measurement is then taken from the floor to the shoulder seam as indicated at **27**. The height of both shoulders is measured. The armhole measurement is taken as indicated at **28**, the tape being brought well up into the arm pit. The posture is taken by holding a yard stick or the like by one end and leaving it hang free as close as possible to the body without touching it and the distance the buttock extends beyond the shoulders, or how far in, is determined. See Fig. 5.

The model is next seated and the modeling of the shoulders commenced. Short strips of

gummed paper are crossed over the shoulders, the first strip being placed close to the neck making a joint between collar muslin and gauze. Successive gummed strips are applied to the shoulder areas in criss-cross fashion from the neck seam line or collar to the tip of the shoulder and extending over the shoulder line to form a cap extension. These strips do not extend more than 4 inches down from the shoulderline and no strips are applied below the neck front or back.

The model now stands with the proper posture as before mentioned. Long strips of paper are now wrapped around the thigh portions of the mannequin to form the bottom edge portion of the dress form, these strips being positioned low enough to reproduce all curves. These strips may be almost to the knees on some figures. In applying these strips, the first strip **33** is wrapped around the bottom as low as determined to make good figure reproduction and the ends overlapped several inches as shown at **34**. The gauze **20** must be held down smoothly while this first strip is applied at the bottom. The next strip of paper **35** is now wrapped around in a similar manner, the ends overlapping the same as before and its lower edge overlapping the top edge of strip **33** as shown at **36**. A couple or three more strips as indicated at **37** and **38** are now applied in a similar manner with their ends generously overlapping and the lower edges overlapping each previous strip as before described.

Another long strip of paper **39** is wrapped around the waist line and the measurement taken, making sure that the waist measurement is exactly the same as previously recorded. After this strip is properly in place a second strip is placed over it to more firmly hold it in place. The papering of the skirt is continued by applying long strips of paper **40** and **41** with the lower ends overlapping strip **38** and the upper ends running diagonally upward over the hips as shown. Another strip is now placed straight across near the lower ends of strips **40** and **41** as shown at **42**, Fig. 8. The papering is continued in a similar manner alternating diagonal and straight strips to a point **43**, a few inches below the waist line.

When point **43** is reached a girdle is now formed by applying strips of paper **44** about 8 inches long, placing them vertically around the waist with the edges overlapping as shown. The top and bottom ends of the strips **44** are very much staggered to make a firmer bond with the strips of paper to be applied over the girdle later. The girdle is now covered with alternating diagonal and straight strips as described in forming the skirt, as shown is Fig. 9. Care should be taken that the diagonal strips amply cross each other over the hips.

The skirt having been papered, the chest and breasts are next papered. In forming the bust of the dress form, long strips **45** and **46**, Fig. 9, are applied to the torso of the mannequin so that they extend diagonally from points on opposite sides just below the waist line upwardly in crossing relation between the breasts to points at the shoulders. When the first two strips are affixed, additional strips are applied in the same manner in overlapping relation, the strips from opposite sides being interlaced, as shown in Fig. 10. A straight strip of paper **47** is now wrapped around the model near the lower end of strips **45** and **46**. Other long strips of paper **48** and **49** are now applied crossing shortly below the neck and extending diagonally under the arms as shown. These are now separately covered by applying in an overlapping fashion one-half inch strips of gummed paper until they are entirely covered. This process is continued until the breasts and chest are covered. If the breasts are well rounded they will be nicely covered by this operation as shown in Fig. 10.

If the breasts are pointed they are very hard to cover in this manner, e. g. after the chest is well covered by strips **45, 46, 47, 48** the points of the breasts will still be protruding. The points of the breasts are now separately covered by ½-inch strips of paper applied over them in any convenient manner such as indicated by **50** in Fig. 11. These strips must overlap. Other methods of covering pointed breasts may also be used following their contour.

When the body is well covered and no thin spots are left the neck is covered. This is the last operation before cutting the form off the model and is accomplished by applying strips of paper **51** and **52**, Fig. 11, starting at the sides of the neck running forward and downward, crossing in front as shown. Similar strips of paper are now applied but instead of running forward they run backward and cross in back in a similar manner. More strips of paper **53** and **54** are similarly applied overlapping the top edges of **51** and **52** until the top of the muslin collar **24** is reached. Straight strips of paper are wrapped around the top of the collar.

The form may now be reinforced by supplemental strips of paper where deemed necessary. Preferably, after the dress form is completed, several strips are applied vertically from top to bottom on the back of the form to reinforce the area which is to be cut for removing the form from the mannequin.

Upon completing the papering a number of heavy vertically spaced horizontal lines **53** are marked across the back as shown in Fig. 12. The form is now cut up the center of the back as shown at **54**, the line of cut being substantially straight except for a decided notch as shown at **55** a few inches below the waist line. The form is now ready for removal. The lines **53** and the notch **55** are for matching or registering the cut edges after the form has been taken off the model. The form is now gently removed from the model and a tape placed around the waist and pinned at exactly the measurement previously recorded Fig. 4 and left there until the form has been fastened together and dried. Long strips are applied over the seam of the cut, overlapping the edge portions of the form on both sides of the cut seam. Any thin spots in the form are reinforced with additional strips as required and the form is then dried and lacquered. The dress form is then complete and is preferably mounted to coincide with the height and posture of the model or mannequin.

Having described my invention what I claim and desire to protect by Letters Patent is:

The method of making a dress form comprising the steps of applying a thin fabric around a mannequin and fitting said fabric to conform to the mannequin, forming a shell on said fabric and conforming to the mannequin by successively applying and adhering a plurality of strips in overlapping relation on said fabric until the torso of the mannequin is completely covered with said strips, producing a series of vertically spaced horizontal marks on the back of said shell, cutting said shell up the back and across

said marks and in a line to form at least one notch adjacent the waist portion of said shell, removing said shell from the mannequin by spreading the cut edges thereof, positioning said cut edges together with said notch interfitted and with said marks in register, and securing the juxtaposed cut edges together to provide a permanent dress form.

ESTER NYBERG.

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