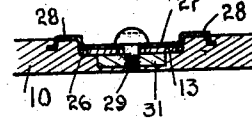
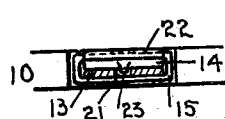
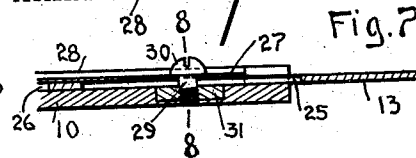
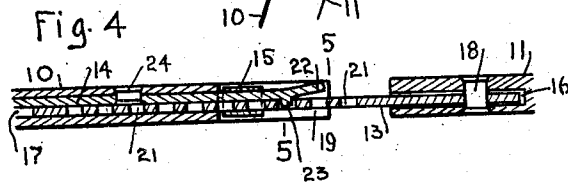
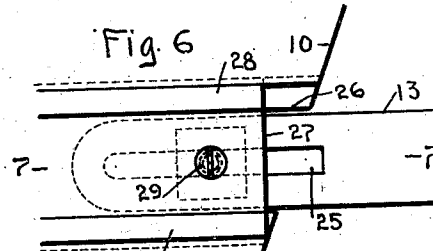
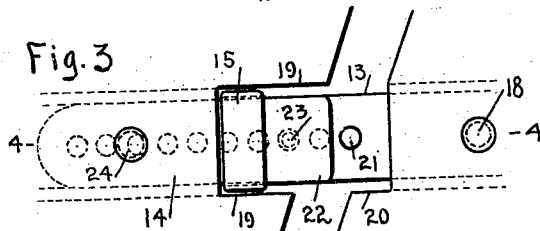
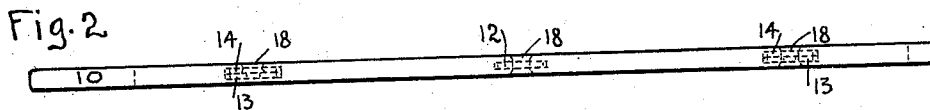
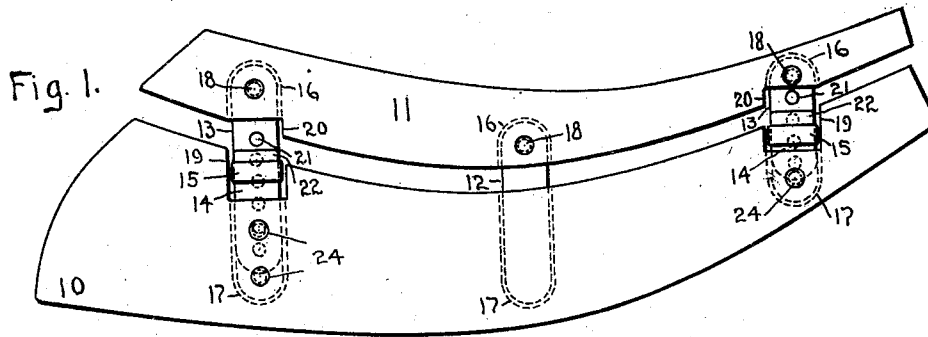


T. MOLLBERG.
ADJUSTABLE SLEEVE FORM.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 14, 1909.

979,023.

Patented Dec. 20, 1910.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODOR MOLLBERG, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

ADJUSTABLE SLEEVE-FORM.

979,023.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 20, 1910.

Application filed June 14, 1909. Serial No. 502,018.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODOR MOLLBERG, a citizen of Sweden, and a resident of the borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Sleeve-Forms, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention has reference to the art of producing garment-sleeves, particularly those appertaining to sleeves of coats and waists, or similar articles of wearing apparel.

The invention has for its object to provide a sleeve-form which can be depended on to produce an accurate fit, and at the same time is capable of being manufactured and sold for a moderate price.

Referring to the drawing hereto annexed, for a detailed description of this improved sleeve-form, Figure 1 is a plan view showing one embodiment of the invention, adapted for shaping sleeves within a certain range of individual measurements, and sufficiently adjustable for general purposes. Fig. 2 is a front view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail plan view of the adjusting means for the same construction. Fig. 4 is a central longitudinal section on the line 4-4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a cross section on the irregular line 5-5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is an enlarged detail plan view illustrating a modification of the adjusting means, adapted for use where very precise measurements must be followed. Fig. 7 is a longitudinal section on the central line 7-7 of Fig. 6 and Fig. 8 is a transverse section on the line 8-8 of Fig. 7.

Each form of the improved device herein shown and described comprises two members, 10 and 11, designed to be placed side by side, and giving, when brought together, the outline of a sleeve-lining, on which the dress goods are to be applied in accordance with the desired shape. Said members are preferably made flat as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2, their edges being curved outwardly on one side and inwardly on the other, so that they may be joined or interrelatively adjusted on a curved line, the convex side of one member fitted within or lying opposite the concave side of the other member. They may be made of wood or any other material suitable for garment-shapers of this character.

In the construction illustrated in Figs. 1

to 5, the adjustment of the members 10 and 11 is accomplished by the following means, viz: a central guide 12, coupling slides 13 near the end portions of the said members, and retainers 14 that coöperate with the said slides 13. Clasps 15 inclose the coupling slides 13 and the retainers 14. The guide 12 and slides 13 consist of similarly shaped strips of material which are secured by one end to the smaller member 11, and extend on substantially parallel lines toward and into the larger member 10. As shown in Fig. 1, the said parts are rounded at the ends, and enter correspondingly shaped pockets or mortises 16 and 17, provided therefor in the said members 10 and 11. The said pockets are cut somewhat larger than the ends of the strips entering the same, in order that the said guide and slides may have lateral play therein. Rivets 18 attach the said guide and slides to the member 11, to which they are pivotally secured. To facilitate the lateral adjustment, the members 10 and 11 are respectively cut away at opposite points in their corresponding edges, as shown at 19 and 20 in Fig. 1. The guide 12 may be formed in one solid piece, but the slides 13 are each provided with a line of perforations 21, extending centrally along the same.

The aforesaid retainers 14 are made of spring metal in the form of tongues having the tips 22 thereof extended upwardly, as indicated in Fig. 4. The said retaining tongues 14 are disposed on the coupling slides 13, within the mortise 17, and project outwardly from the mouth of the said mortise. Cut-away portions 19 provide recesses of sufficient depth to accommodate the tips 22 of the retainer 14, and one of each of the before-mentioned clasps 15 hereinafter described, and further shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The lower face of the retainer 14 has formed thereon a dowel 23 at the base of the upwardly extending tip 22. The said dowel 23 engages one of the perforations 21 in the slide 13, whenever said line of perforations is either advanced or retracted inside the mortise 17 for such engagement, and the spring retainer is forced over in its normal position of rest. The retainer is held fast at its inner end to the upper wall of the mortise 17, by a rivet 24. Said clasps 15 consist of metallic loops, each designed to embrace one slide 13 and the overlying spring retainer 14. The loop,

in each instance, is located within the cut-away portion 19, where it can be conveniently reached and slipped upon the bent end of the retainer, directly over the dowel 23, thereby pressing the latter into the corresponding perforation in the slide under it and keeping both the slide and the retainer firmly engaged, as well also as the members 10 and 11 to which they respectively belong. The relative adjustment of the slides and their retainers to correspondingly adjust said members at each end of the device is obvious and therefore need not be further explained.

15 Figs. 6, 7 and 8 represent a modification in the structure and operation of the retaining and clamping means for the slides 13. As represented in the views last named, the slide 13 for each end of the sleeve-form is slotted longitudinally at 25, the slot therein taking the place of the previously mentioned line of perforations. The slotted end of the slide enters a mortise 26 in the member 10, which mortise is covered by a shield 27, having lateral flanges 28 adapted to engage suitable grooves, extending along each side of said mortise. The shield is substituted for the retaining tongue before described, and incidentally also replaces the upper wall of the mortise which said tongue enters. The slot 25 is slidably engaged by a short bolt 29, passing through a suitable hole provided therefor in said shield. The bolt 29 has a slotted head 30, adapting it to be turned by a screw-driver, and it is threaded at the point for engagement with a nut 31, the head bearing upon the surface of the shield 27, and the nut opposite thereto upon the lower face of the slide 13 thereunder. Said nut is lodged in a suitable recess therefor in the bottom of said mortise 26. With this modified construction, it will be observed, the adjustment of the slides interconnecting the members 10 and 11 can be minutely effected, and consequently the size and contour of the sleeve-form will be regulated with the utmost precision.

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

1. A sleeve-form comprising two substantially flat members designed for registration together in one plane, a plurality of substantially parallel strips projecting from the edge of one member and entering suitable pockets provided therefor in the edge of the other member, and clamping means lying in the same plane adapted to hold said members in their adjusted positions.

2. A sleeve-form comprising two substan-

tially flat members suitably outlined and adapted to register together in one plane edge opposite edge, a central guide therefor located in the same plane, said guide having one end pivoted within the edge of one member and entering a pocket in the opposite edge of the other member, similarly pivoted slides also positioned in said plane and connecting said members at the ends on opposite sides of said guide, said slides lying within the registering edges of the two members at their respective ends, and means for clamping said slides in said single plane to retain the members in their respective positions after adjustment.

3. A sleeve-form comprising two substantially flat members registering in one plane, and means for interrelatively adjusting said members at either end, including a slide pivotally secured in the edge of one member and entering an open mortise in the opposite edge of the other member, a shield covering said mortise, and means adapted to clamp together said slide and said shield.

4. A sleeve form comprising two members designed to register in one plane, means loosely connecting said members centrally together, and independent adjusting means for the opposite ends of each member, including a slotted slide attached to one member and entering a shield-covered mortise in the other member, a nut under said slide, and a bolt passing through said shield and slidably engaging the slot in said guide and the nut thereunder.

5. A sleeve form comprising members designed to register edge to edge, and means for interrelatively adjusting said members, including a slide secured to one member and entering an open mortise in an opposite member, a flanged shield slidable thereover, the flanges of said shield engaging grooves by the sides of said mortise, and means for clamping said slide and shield and the mortised member together.

6. A sleeve-form comprising a plurality of members to be held more or less closely together, and means for interrelatively adjusting said members, including a slide secured to one member and entering a shield-covered mortise in another member, and means for retaining said slide in said mortise.

Signed at the borough of Manhattan in the county of New York and State of New York this 29th day of May A. D. 1909.

THEODOR MOLLBERG.

Witnesses:

MARTIN LUNDBERG,
FRANCIS VASQUEZ.