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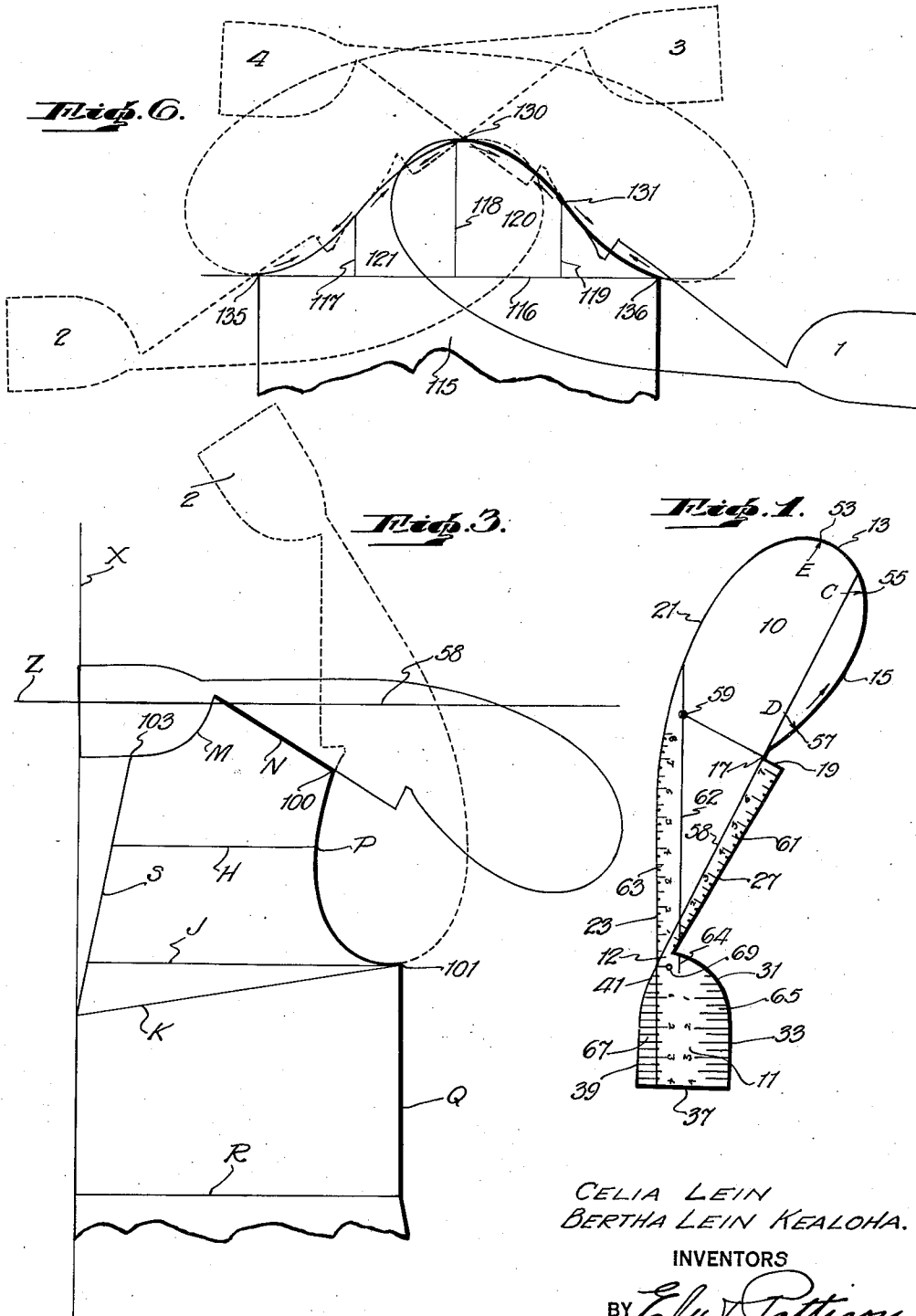
C. LEIN ET AL

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DRESSMAKER'S GARMENT DRAFTING TOOL

Filed Sept. 12, 1939

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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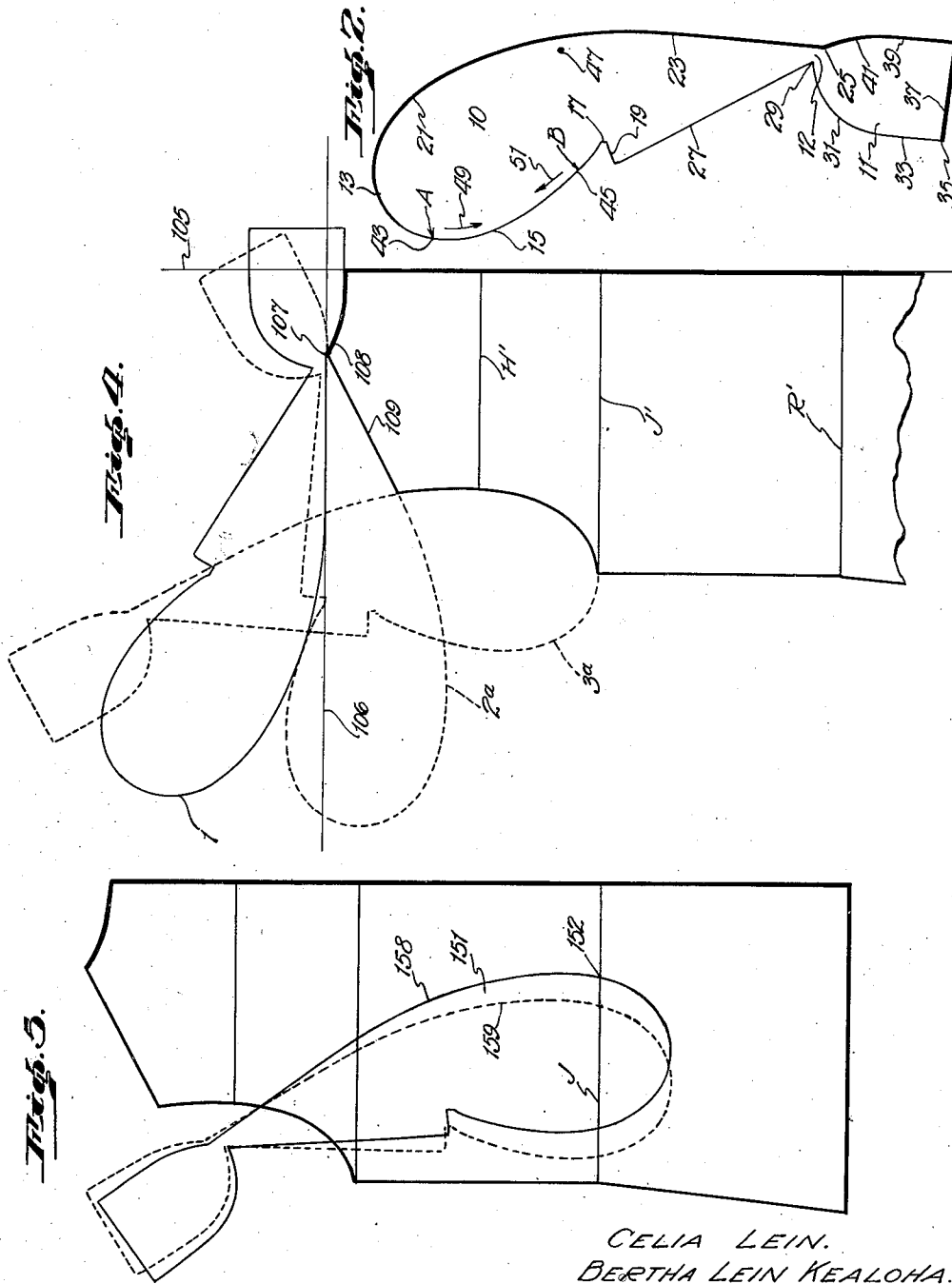
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2,254,041

DRESSMAKER'S GARMENT DRAFTING TOOL

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1 Claim. (Cl. 33—11)

This invention relates to the art of tailoring and more particularly it pertains to the laying out and determination of lines of cut for forming from the raw material, the several sections from which a coat, waist or upper portion of similar garments are to be constructed.

An object of the present invention resides in the provision of a novel tool of the aforementioned type, the use of which greatly simplifies the heretofore tedious and uncertain operations generally attendant cutting out the several sections which go to form upper body garments such as coats, waists and the like.

A further object of the invention resides in the provision of a novel tool which may be employed in laying out the several sections which go to make up the sleeves of coats or similar garments.

Still a further object of the invention resides in the provision of a tool whereby patterns for any figures other than standard sizes may be made without resorting to mathematical calculations based upon so-called standard sizes.

Other objects of the invention will appear as the nature thereof is better understood and for which purpose, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic plan view illustrating one face of a tool constructed in accordance with the present invention,

Figure 2 is a schematic plan view illustrating the opposite face of the tool,

Figure 3 is a schematic plan view illustrating the manner in which the tool is employed for laying out one side of the front of the garment,

Figure 4 is a schematic plan view illustrating the manner in which the tool is employed for laying out one side of the back of a garment,

Figure 5 is a schematic plan view illustrating the manner in which the tool is employed for laying out a garment of the close or so-called form fitting type, and;

Figure 6 is a schematic plan view illustrating the manner in which the tool is employed to lay out a garment sleeve.

Referring more specifically to the drawings, and particularly to Figures 1 and 2 thereof, the tool comprises a relatively large body portion 10 and a relatively small body portion 11. These two body portions are connected together by a relatively thin or narrow neck portion 12. The larger body portion 10 has a curved end wall 13, one end 15 of which terminates in a notch 17, 55

one side of which is formed by a straight edge 19. The opposite curved edge is designated 21 and it merges into a straight edge 23 which terminates at 25, which point is located closely adjacent the neck portion 12. From the outer end of the straight edge 19, which straight edge is relatively short and disposed substantially transversely of the body portion 10, there is a straight edge 27 which also terminates at the neck portion 12. The neck portion 12 being relatively small as heretofore described, the two straight edges 23 and 27 converge in the direction of the neck 12.

The relatively small body portion 11 has a curved edge 31, which merges into a straight edge 33, which in turn connects as at 35 with a straight end edge 37. The end edge 37 connects with a straight side edge 39 oppositely disposed with respect to the straight edge 33 which merges into a slightly curved edge 41 which in turn terminates at the point 25 heretofore mentioned.

This face of the tool is provided with three cardinal points designated 43, 45 and 47. The two cardinal points 43 and 45 are located upon the curved edge 15 of the main body portion 10, while the cardinal point 47 is located at a point slightly removed from the curved edge 21 substantially transversely opposite the cardinal point 45. Associated with each of the cardinal points 43 and 45, there is an arrow and these arrows are designated 49 and 51 respectively. The cardinal points 43 and 45 differ in character from the cardinal point 47 in that they are formed preferably by markings upon the surface of the body portion which is formed of any suitable rigid material, while the cardinal point 47 is in the form of a perforation which extends entirely through the body portion of the tool. The cardinal points 43 and 45 are designated by arrows A and B respectively, which arrows may also be marked upon the surface of the tool.

Upon its opposite face, the tool is provided with four cardinal points 53, 55, 57 and 59, the latter being formed by the perforation which forms the cardinal point 47 heretofore mentioned. The cardinal point 55 coincides with the cardinal point 43 upon the reverse face of the tool, while the cardinal point 57 coincides with the cardinal point 45. The cardinal point 53, however, is located upon the curved edge 13 of the body portion 10 and has no corresponding cardinal point upon the opposite face of the tool.

The cardinal points 55 and 57 are designated by arrows C and D respectively while the cardinal point 53 is designated by the arrow E, these cardinal points and arrows being preferably formed by markings directly upon the surface of the tool.

That face of the tool which carries the cardinal points 53 to 59 inclusive is also provided with a plurality of linear scales or measurements 61, 63, 65 and 67. The scale 61 extends along the straight edge 17 beginning at the neck portion 12 and terminating at the outer end of the straight edge 19 of the notch 17. The scale 63 extends along the straight edge 23 and a portion of the curved edge 21, the scale reading from the zero (0) point 69 which is located at that point where the straight edge 23 connects with the curved edge 41. The scale 65 extends throughout the length of the straight edge 33 and a portion of the curved edge 31 and reads in the direction of the straight end edge 37 of the relatively smaller body portion 11. The scale 67 extends along the straight edge 39 and reads from the zero (0) point 69 in the direction of the straight edge 37.

The manner in which the tool is employed in laying out a coat pattern, will now be described.

In Figure 3, there is shown a pattern for one side of the garment front and said pattern is obtained in the following manner. On suitable pattern material such as paper, two lines such as X and Z are drawn at right angles to each other and these lines form the guides for proper positioning of the tool. At spaced intervals from the line Z, three lines H, J and K are formed. The line H designates the chest measurement of the garment front, the line J designating the under arm circumference measurement, while the line K designates the bust line of the garment front.

To provide the proper curve and location of the neck line M of this section of the garment, the tool is positioned with its scaled face up and with its guide line 58 coinciding with the line Z as illustrated in Figure 3. The notch formed by the reduced neck portion 12 is then positioned along the length of the line Z, the point at which it is positioned being determined by a measurement taken in this position, the neck line M is scribed upon the pattern material, the curved edge 31 being used. The shoulder seam line N is next scribed by using the straight edge 27 of the tool, the length of this line being determined by a measurement also taken from said figure. This line N terminates, for example, at 100 and to form the arm hole line P, the tool is positioned as illustrated in dotted lines in Figure 3, with its cardinal point E coinciding with the meeting point 101 of the two lines J and K, the tool being moved about this point 101 until it meets the point 100, the arm hole line P being then scribed around the curved edge 15 of the tool. Thus it will be seen that when employed as described, a pattern for one front section of a garment may be formed and the other front section being merely the reverse, the same pattern may be employed to form the same. The line R determines the length of the garment and the line Q the side seam line of the front of the garment both of which are determined by measurements taken from the figure to be fitted. The point 103 is determined by a measurement taken from the figure to be fitted and after determined, this point is connected with the line K by a line S to form the upper front line of the garment.

The pattern for one-half of the back of the garment is formed as follows: Two lines 105 and 106 are scribed at right angles to each other and the tool is placed thereon as shown in full lines in Figure 4, the point 107 at which the tool is positioned being determined by a measurement taken from the figure to be fitted and extended from along the line 106 from the line 105 the measurement being one-quarter of the neck measurement and taken on the scale 67 of the tool. The neck line 106 is now scribed after which the tool is angularly positioned as indicated by the dotted line position 2^a in Figure 4 and the shoulder seam line 109 is scribed, its length being determined by a measurement taken from the neck line to the top of the arm hole of the figure to be fitted. The arm hole line 10 is now scribed by tilting the tool to the dotted line position 3^a in Figure 4.

In Figure 6 I have illustrated the manner in which the instrument is employed in cutting out a garment sleeve. In this figure the material from which the sleeve is to be formed is designated 115. A starting line 116 is scribed transversely of this piece of material and this line is divided into four sections by lines 117, 118 and 119 which extend at right angles to the line 116. The scribed line 118 is centrally disposed with respect to the line 116 and that portion to the right of this center line 118 in Figure 6 forms the rear portion of the sleeve. The four divisions formed by the lines 117, 118 and 119 are of equal transverse dimension along the line 116, but it is to be noted that the line 119 is longer than the line 117 and shorter than the line 118.

After the material has been marked off as above described, the instrument is positioned thereon as illustrated in full lines in Figure 6 with its cardinal point 55 coinciding with a point 130 on the center line 118 which point 130 is determined by a measurement from the starting line 116, which measurement is taken from the figure to be fitted. In this full line position, the cardinal point 57 will coincide with a point 131 on the line 119, this point also being determined by a measurement taken from the figure to be fitted. With the tool in this position, a line following the curved edge 15 of the tool is scribed between the two lines 118 and 119. This position of the tool is designated 1 in Figure 6 of the drawings.

The tool is next placed in the position designated 2 in Figure 6, that is with its cardinal point 43 coinciding with the line 118 and its cardinal point 45 coinciding with the line 117. In this position, a line following the curved edge 15 of the tool is scribed between the two lines 117 and 118.

The tool is next placed in the position designated 3 in Figure 6, in which position, the cardinal point 43 of the tool coincides with the point 135, the tool being moved until its edge coincides with the line 117 in which position a line following the curved edge 15 of the tool is scribed between the line 117 and the point 135.

The tool is next placed in the position designated 4 in Figure 6, in which position, its cardinal point 55 coincides with the point 136, the tool being moved until its side edge 15 coincides with the line 119. In this position a line following the curved edge 15 of the tool is scribed between the line 119 and the point 136.

Upon the completion of the several afore-described operations, the sleeve pattern is completed and it is only necessary to lay the same

upon the material from which the sleeve is to be formed and mark said material according to the pattern.

In Figure 5, I have illustrated a still further manner of using the tool, this figure showing the manner in which the tool is employed to make a pattern for a tight fitting or so-called military fit.

In this Figure 5, the pattern which is designated 150 is formed as heretofore described. That portion designated 151 is the portion to be removed to form the tight fit. To determine the proper dimensions of this area 151, a point 152 is located on the waist line J of the pattern. This point is determined by measuring inwardly of the pattern from the right hand side thereof in Figure 5, the distance from said right hand side of the pattern being determined by a measurement taken from the figure to be fitted.

The tool is then positioned as illustrated in full lines in Figure 5 and a line 158 scribed on the pattern after which the tool is moved to the position in which it is shown in dotted lines in said figure and a line 159 scribed upon the pattern. The distance which the tool is moved from

the full line position to the dotted line position is arbitrary, depending only upon the extent to which the military fit is desired. The material designated 151 between the two lines 158 and 159 is then removed and the two lines brought together and secured by a seam thus providing the necessary military fit to the finished garment.

From the foregoing it will be readily apparent that the several objects of the invention are accomplished and that the invention provides a novel tool or instrument by which the art of cutting garments is greatly simplified.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new and what it is desired to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:

A tool of the type described comprising a relatively large body portion having two straight side edges connected by a curved end edge, and a relatively smaller body portion connected to said large body portion by a narrow neck, said relatively small body portion having a straight end edge, and straight side edges merging into curved portions which terminate at the neck portion.

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