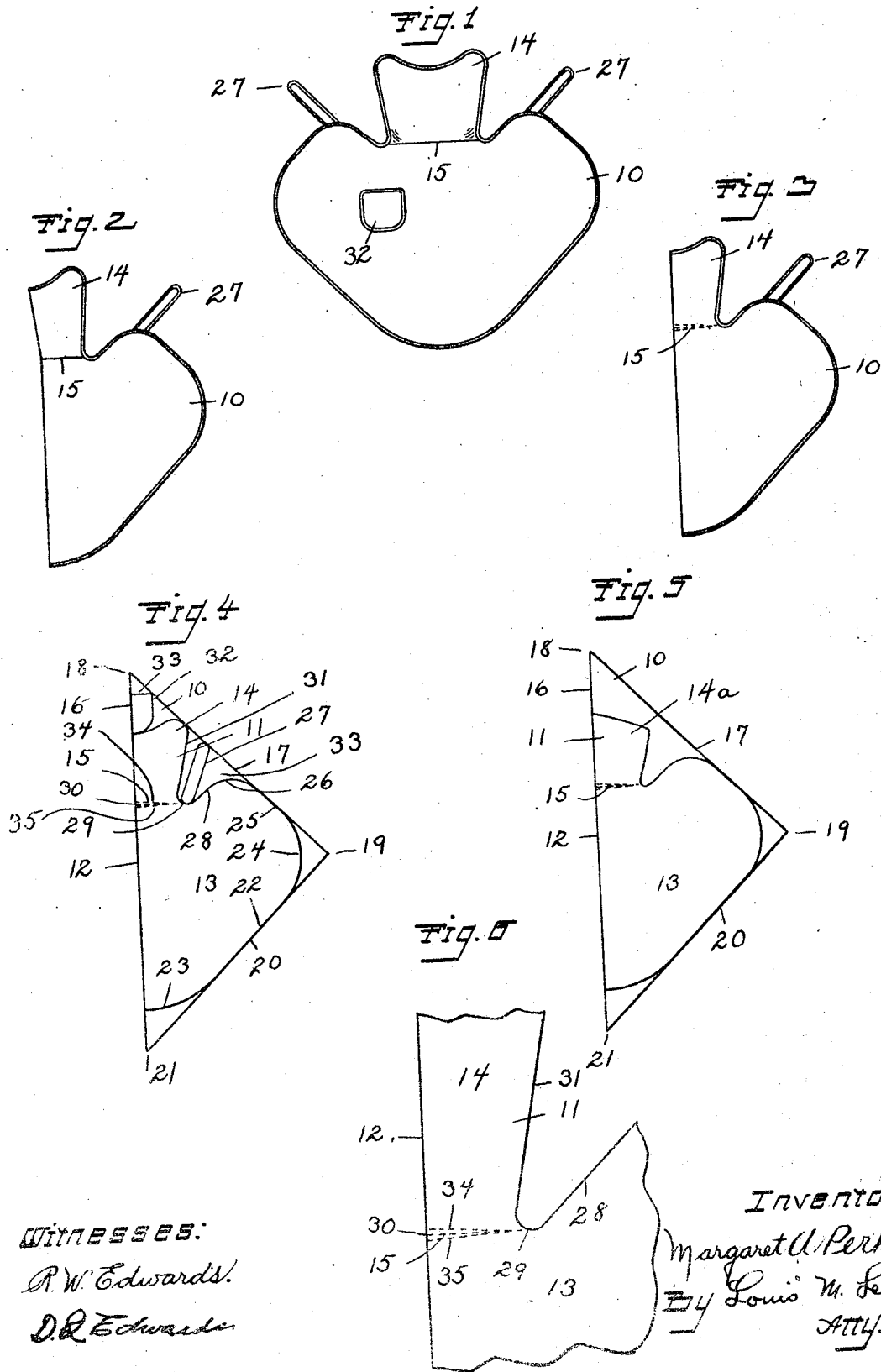


M. A. PERKINS.  
METHOD OF CUTTING AND SHAPING APRONS.  
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1,209,018.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARGARET A. PERKINS, OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT.

METHOD OF CUTTING AND SHAPING APRONS.

1,209,018.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARGARET A. PERKINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bristol, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Cutting and Shaping Aprons, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in methods of cutting aprons, and the object of my improvement is to produce a method of cutting one piece aprons composed of a body portion and bib whereby there will be ample fullness at the hips and so that the same can be formed from a square piece of material and with a minimum of stitching, and which in ordinary sizes can be formed from a yard square of material such as is readily obtained in yard lengths of material a yard wide.

In the accompanying drawing:—Figure 1 is a plan view of an apron made by my improved method. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same, folded on the longitudinal medial line. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the main piece previous to forming the dart at the waist. Fig. 4 is a similar view of a square of goods, folded across the corners, with the pattern laid thereon. Fig. 5 is a similar view, with a different form of bib. Fig. 6 is an enlarged view of the pattern at the waist line, showing the dart.

In cutting the material for my improved apron according to my improved method I provide the goods 10 in the form of a square, which in ordinary cases would be a yard square, and fold the same along a diagonal, as shown in Fig. 4 and provide the pattern 11 for one half the full size. The said pattern has a straight edge 12 for the full length of the medial line of the apron structure. The pattern 11 comprises the apron body portion 13 at the lower end, and the bib portion 14, and at the waist line there is a dart 15. The bib may be of any style desired, the bib 14 shown in Fig. 4 being relatively long or high, and the bib 14 shown in Fig. 5 being short.

As folded, the goods 10 comprises the diagonal line 16 along the fold, the upper inclined line 17 extending from the top corner 18 to the outer lateral corner 19 and the lower inclined line 20 extending from the said outer lateral corner 19 to the corner 21 at the lower end of the fold 16. The body 13 extends from the fold 16 across the major

portion of the lower part of the goods 10 and may extend as shown to both the diagonal lines 17 and 20. The lower line 22 of the pattern for the body 13 corresponds to the lower diagonal line 20 of the goods 10 for the greater portion of the length, the shaping or cutting of the said lower line 22 involving essentially simply a suitable rounding of the corners, as shown at 23 and 24 opposed to the corners 21 and 19 of the goods. The lateral edge 25 of the pattern and cut apron may correspond to the upper diagonal edge 17 of the goods or may be generally rounded or fashioned as desired, the lower end merging in the rounded corner 24 and the upper end merging into the rounded upper lateral corner 26 of the body 13, adjacent which the strings 27 are secured. The upper edge 28 corresponds to the waist line, and merges into the outer, upper rounded corner 26 at the outer side and on the inner side meets the small end 29 of the dart 15. The dart 15 follows along the waist line, and extends along divergent lines from the small end 29 to the medial line 12 where the large end or edge 30 extends along the said medial line 12 or 16. The outer edge 31 of the bib 14 extends from the small end 29 of the dart 15 upwardly and around to the medial line 12 or 16, following any desired configuration.

The pockets 32 and strings 27 are cut from the surplus portion 33 of the goods outside that used for the main piece.

The goods 10 may be folded along the upper line 34 of the dart 15 and stitched to the body of the goods along the lower line 35 or folded along the line 35 and stitched along the line 34, without cutting the goods. Of course, these may be stitched along the line of the fold securing the folded edge to the body material.

The effect of the dart 15, manipulated as described, is to bring the upper portion of the medial line 16 out of line with the lower portion, so that these portions of the said medial line meet at an appreciable angle at the dart 15; and as used the same effects a drawing in of the apron structure at the waist line.

As described an integral apron structure is provided giving with a yard square of goods an apron body of 44 inches and the only stitching required for the apron structure, other than for securing the pockets and strings, is limited to that along the dart.

In my improved apron the greatest fullness is provided at the lower portion, and to obtain this effect the lower outer corner 24 of the pattern is placed opposite the outer lateral corner 19 of the goods when folded along the diagonal as described.

My garment as described is a one piece fitted garment.

While I have shown and described above the preferred method of cutting my apron, the basis of the method is the cutting from a goods of square form, and generally a yard wide, an apron of the maximum fullness, and which in the case of the goods a yard wide will have the fullness specified, and the particular dart arrangement permits of obtaining the necessary fitting of the same adjacent the waist line.

As described the goods are cut symmetrically with the diagonal of the goods square as the axis, whereby the axis of the apron is coincident with the said diagonal of the said goods square.

It will be noted that the dart 15 as described is composed of two branches which meet at the medial line and extend laterally the entire distance across the junction of the bib 14 and the body portion 10, the line of stitching and the fold serving in fact to define the said junction, and also serving to give a belt-like effect at the waist line for this portion of the apron structure. That is to say, the apron structure will be shaped at the waist line and also a belt-like effect will be produced, denoting the junction of the said apron body and bib.

As mentioned above, aprons with ample fullness can be made by my process for ordinary sizes from a yard square of material, such as is readily obtainable in yard lengths of material a yard wide, the yard square of material being obtainable by simply cutting the material that is a yard wide in pieces having a yard in length.

I claim as my invention:—

1. The method of making aprons of the

type consisting of an apron body and a bib comprising providing goods in square form, folding the said goods along a diagonal, cutting the double thickness of goods to the shape desired with the axis of the apron positioned along the said diagonal, and taking up the material at the junction of the said body portion and bib along the said axis and on each side thereof by a pair of opposed laterally directed V-shaped darts which meet at the said axis.

2. The method of cutting and shaping an apron consisting of providing a piece of sheet material, cutting the said material to form an apron body and a bib connected to the said apron body along the waist line, and providing a double dart fold at the said waist line, the said double dart fold being of maximum depth at the medial line, tapering on each side, and extending the entire length of the said waist line, whereby the apron structure will be shaped at the said waist line and also a belt effect will be produced, denoting the junction of the said apron body and bib.

3. The method of cutting aprons consisting of an apron body and a bib, comprising providing goods a yard wide, cutting the said goods in yard lengths to provide a yard square of goods, rounding off the corners of the said square at one end of one of the diagonals to form one end of the said apron body, cutting a part only of the said square at the other end of the said diagonal to form the said bib and the other end portion of the said apron body, and cutting the corners only of the said square at the ends of the other diagonal to form the extreme corners of the said apron body, whereby an appreciable part of each of the sides of the said square remain uncut and serve as portions of the edges of the said apron body.

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Witnesses:

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