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Wittesses: Allerc A. Kinsuir Inventor: Sol Dyson Me Brownboomby Ce. attes.



Letters Patent No. 83,141, dated October 20, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTH DRAWERS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Job Drson, of New Britain, in the county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Drawers for male and female wear or use, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents one of the halves or patterns of a pair of drawers, as spread out or extended, the same being shown as cut according to my improvement, said figure also exhibiting by blue lines the style or pattern in ordinary or previous use;

Figure 2 represents such improved pattern or half of the drawers as folded longitudinally ready for the other half or pattern to be sewed to it; and

Figure 3 a rear view of the drawers complete, when

made in accordance with my improvement.

My invention consists in a novel mode of cutting drawers, whereby not only is there a considerable saving in material, but a better fit or shape is given to the drawers, and the seams arranged to run up the backs of the legs instead of the sides.

Any suitable material may be used, but it will suffice here to assume the drawers as cut from a flat web

similar on both sides or faces.

Referring to the accompanying drawing, A A represent the two patterns or halves of a pair of drawers, the same being counterparts of each other. Each of said patterns is of greatest width at top, that is, from a to a, where it may measure a less distance across than the widest portion in the old style or pattern, which is considerably lower down, as shown by blue lines in fig. 1. By this disposition of the extreme width, a number of drawer-patterns may be cut from a web with less waste, or the material be used up to greater advantage, the extreme width of the pattern being taken, say, from opposite edges of the web alternately.

A tapering cut or opening, B, is then made in the body or upper portion of each pattern, near its one side or edge b, and the pattern folded longitudinally in the middle, as indicated by red line in fig. 1, forming a fold, s, fig. 2, and bringing the opposite edges b and c of the pattern together, which establishes, when sewed together, the seam d up the back of the leg, and upwards in the same direction or straight line to the top of the drawers. This arrangement of the seams d up the back instead of the sides, gives a proper or rear location and better fulness or shape to the calves; also, better fit generally to the drawers. In uniting the two patterns or halves together, the edges e of the tapering cuts or openings B, in the two patterns, are stitched together, forming a centre back seam, f, while the opposite edges g of said cuts or openings occupy a front position, the same forming the borders or edges of the usual face-opening in the drawers.

The same method of cutting the patterns and uniting them and their respective parts is applicable to drawers both for male and female use, the general configuration of the patterns being changed only as much as

necessary.

Instead of the drawer-patterns being cut from a web, as described, they may be fashioned to the required form by weaving or knitting, so that the term "cutting" may here signify fashioning or shaping.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Pat-

ent, is—

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Cloth drawers made by forming each half or legportion in one piece, with the seam down the back of the leg, and an opening, B, suitably located to form the body-connection of the two legs, substantially as shown and described.

JOB DYSON.

Witnesses:

J. B. Dyson, MICHAEL DUNN.