

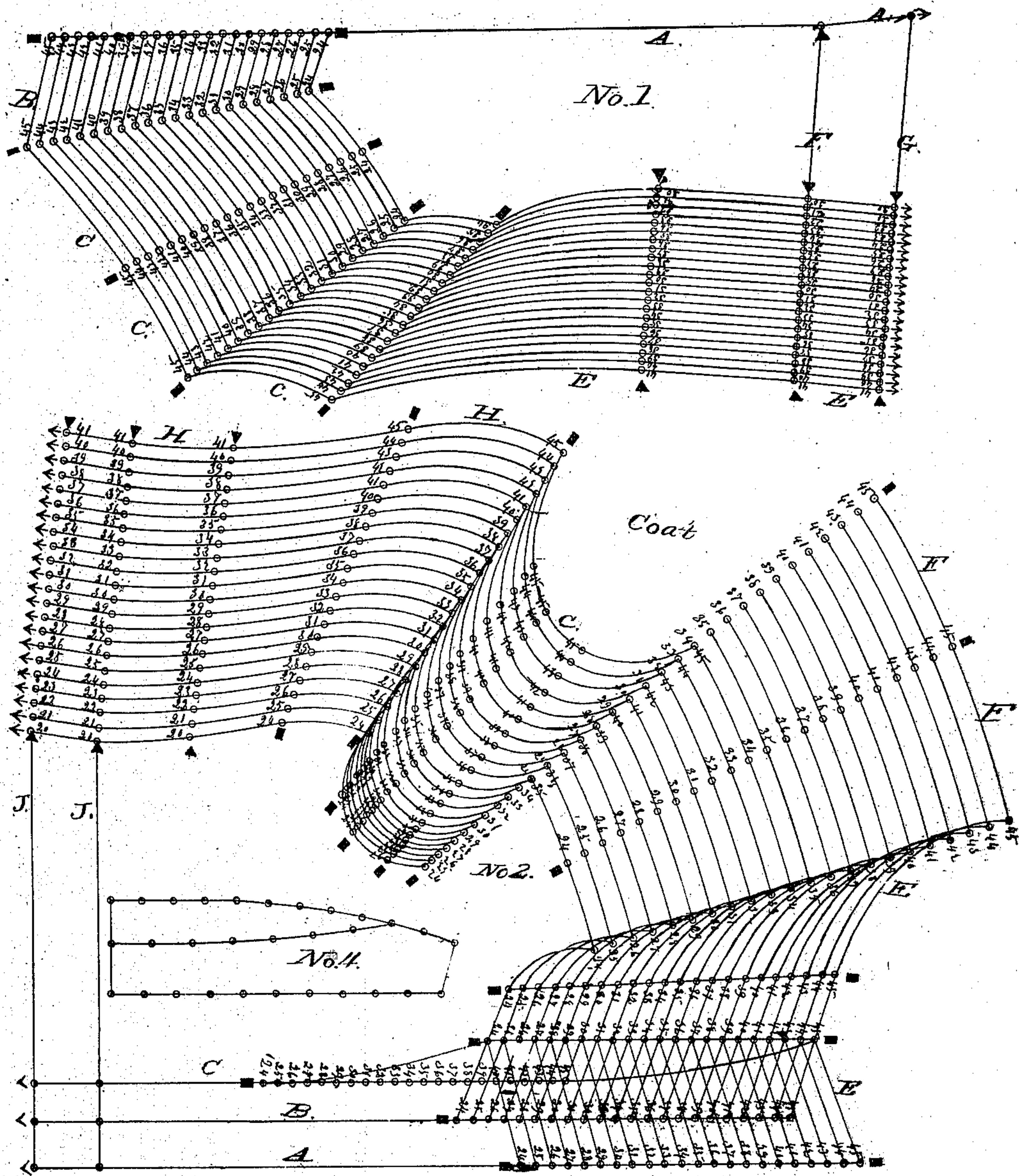
J. J. Miller,

4. Sheets, Sheet 1.

Cutting out Garments.

No. 105,355.

Patented July 12, 1870.



Attest  
Wm. B. Bunn  
Wesley Thompson

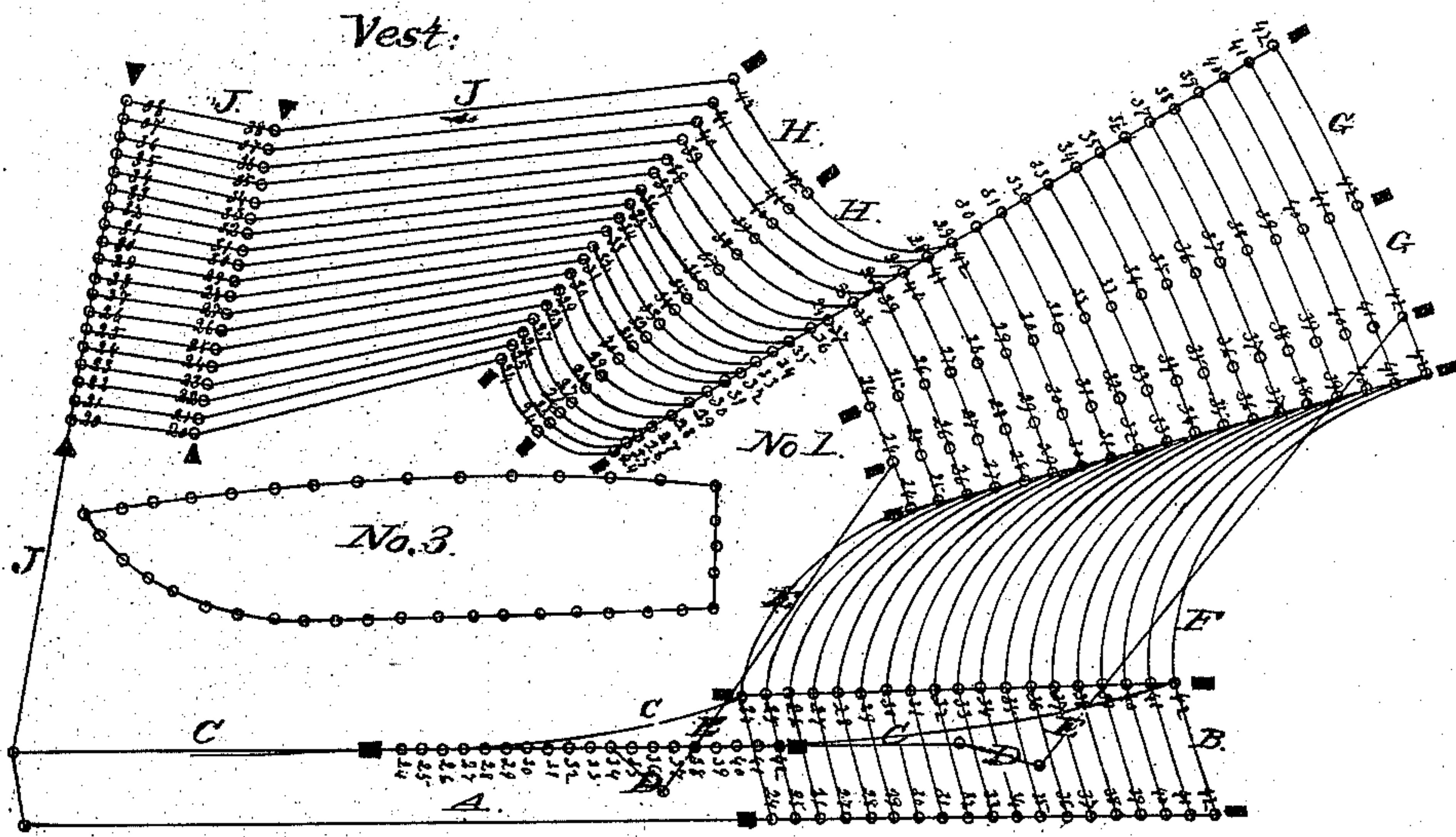
Inventor  
Jonathan J. Miller



4. Sheets, Sheet. 2.

No. 105,355.

*Patented July 12, 1870.*



Inventor  
Jonathan J. Keller

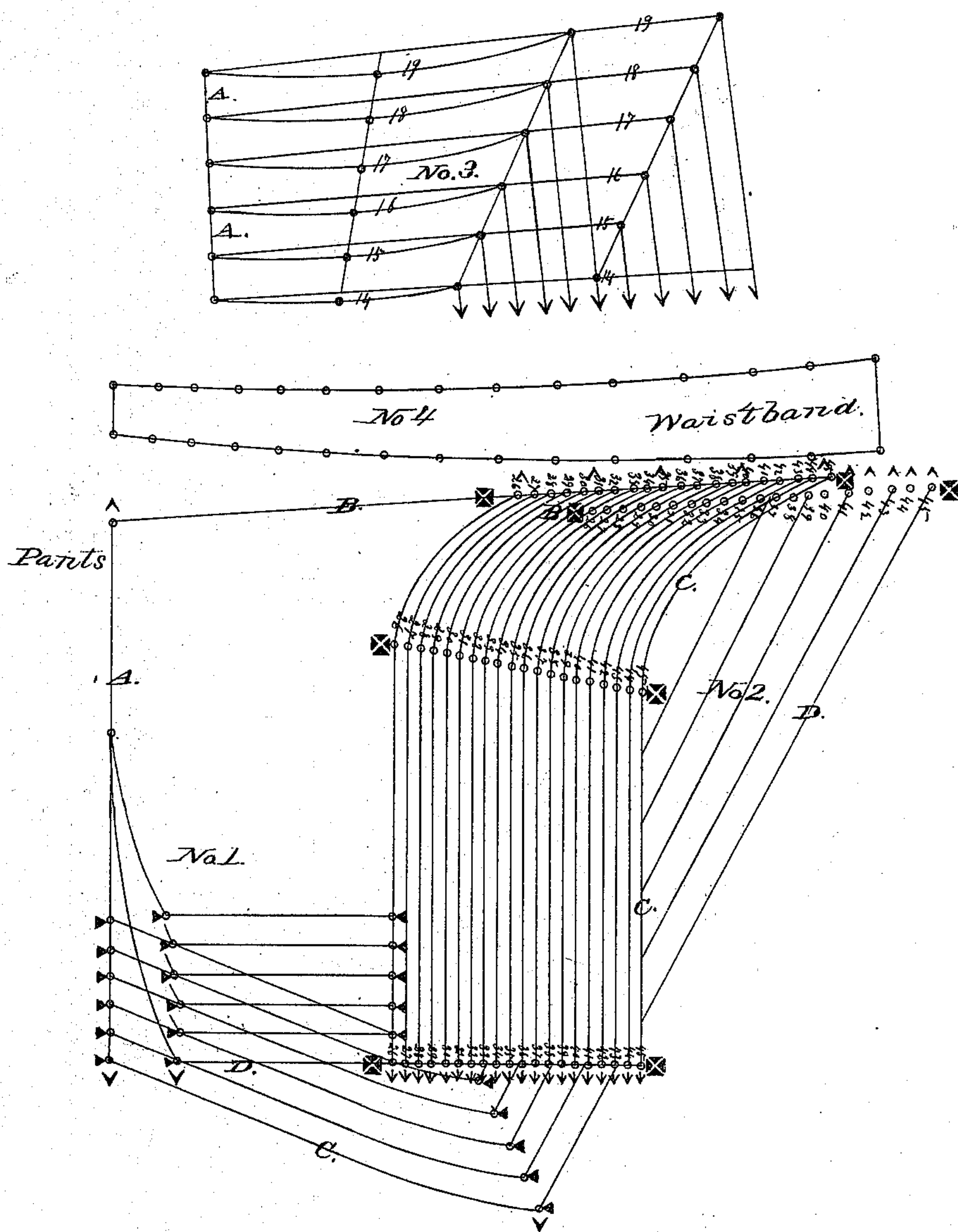
J. J. Miller,

4 Sheets, Sheet 3.

Cutting out Garments.

No. 105,355.

Patented July 12, 1870.



Attest  
Wm. Burney  
Wesley Thompson

Inventor  
J. J. Miller



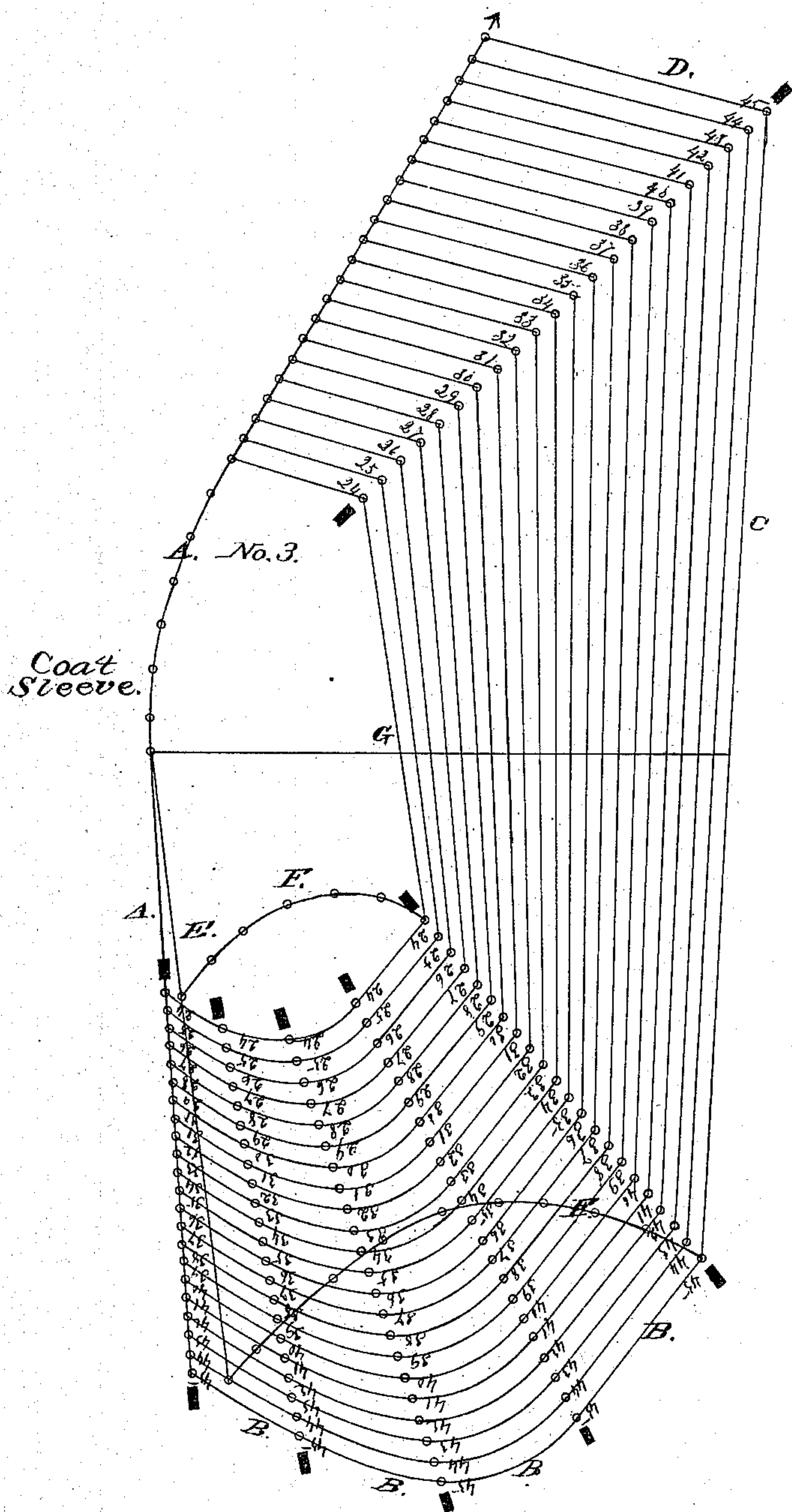
J. J. Miller,

4. Sheets, Sheet 4.

Cutting out Garments.

No. 105,355.

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attest  
Wm. B. Burrey  
Wesley Thompson

Inventor  
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# United States Patent Office.

JONATHAN J. MILLER, OF McALEVY'S FORT, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 105,355, dated July 12, 1870.

## IMPROVEMENT IN APPLYING MEASUREMENTS TO AND LAYING OUT GARMENTS.

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, JONATHAN J. MILLER, of McAlevy's Fort, in the county of Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Patterns for Applying Measurements to and Laying-off Garments; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing (in four sheets) making a part of of this specification, in which—

Figures No. 1, sheet 1, shows my pattern for the back part of a sack coat;

No. 2, sheet 1, the front pattern of said coat;

No. 3, sheet 2, the top and under-sleeve patterns;

No. 4, sheet 1, the collar pattern;

No. 1, sheet 3, the vest-front pattern;

No. 2, sheet 3, the vest-back pattern;

No. 3, sheet 3, the pattern for rolling vest collar;

No. 4, sheet 3, the collar pattern of a double-breasted vest;

No. 1, sheet 4, the pattern of pants front;

No. 2, sheet 4, the pattern of back part of pants;

No. 3, sheet 4, the pattern for bottom for pants and back part; and

No. 4, sheet 4, the pattern for waist-band for pants.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my improvement, I will proceed to describe its construction and manner of use.

I take a sheet of thick paper, or other suitable material, and lay off upon it the usual general lines of the parts of the garment to be cut; say lines for two sizes, the largest and smallest desired.

In fig. No. 1, sheet 1, for example—

The line A A represents the join-up seam of the back;

The line B, the top seam of the back;

The line C, the shoulder-seam;

The curved line D, the arm-hole; and

The line E, the side seam.

The line F represents the waist measurement, and

The line G, the width of the back of the lower part of the coat.

Commencing with the lines which represent the smallest pattern, I extend out on the sides of the pattern to be enlarged a series of lines, causing them to diverge, or converge, or continue parallel, according as may be necessary to preserve in the larger sizes of pattern, the proper relative proportions.

In each of these outwardly extending lines I make a series of small perforations, *a a*, making their distance apart in a ratio proportionate to the entire length of such lines.

These outwardly projecting lines, and the perfora-

tions therein, extend from the boundary lines of the smallest sized pattern to the corresponding lines of the largest sized pattern.

Each series of perforations, then, following the direction of the radial lines, are numbered, or otherwise designated with the number or mark indicative of the size of garment which a cut through that perforation will give.

This system of numbering will be readily understood by reference to the drawing.

In laying off garments on the cloth from which any particular garment is to be cut, I fasten the pattern on the cloth and with my chalk mark through that perforation *a* in each radial line, whose number is the same as the number in the measure-book, and which is indicative of the dimensions of the garment in that direction.

I thus pass along from line to line and seam to seam, and lay off the whole garment in this manner, after which I remove the pattern and cut the garment, following, of course, in doing so, the chalk-marks so made.

It will thus be seen that I can cut garments of many different sizes from a single pattern for the same numbers in the various different seams correspond in their relative positions with each other, so that if lines are drawn between the same numbers in the different seams, and in cutting these lines are followed, a certain size of garment will be cut out.

The number of each perforation indicates the size of garment that will be cut, if that number be followed through all the lines, so that any sized part of a garment may be cut from a single pattern.

The directions of the increase in size of pattern are shown in the drawing by bold-faced characters, the rectangular figures, sheets 1 and 2, denoting lines of breast measurement; the triangular figures, the lines of waist measurement; and the arrow-head lines, the measurements of length.

The mode of making and using the patterns shown in the other sheets of the drawing will be readily understood by those skilled in the art by reference to the foregoing description and to the figures of said drawing.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The lined, perforated, and numbered patterns, made substantially as hereinbefore set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JONATHAN J. MILLER.

Witnesses:

J. McBurney,

Wesley Thompson.