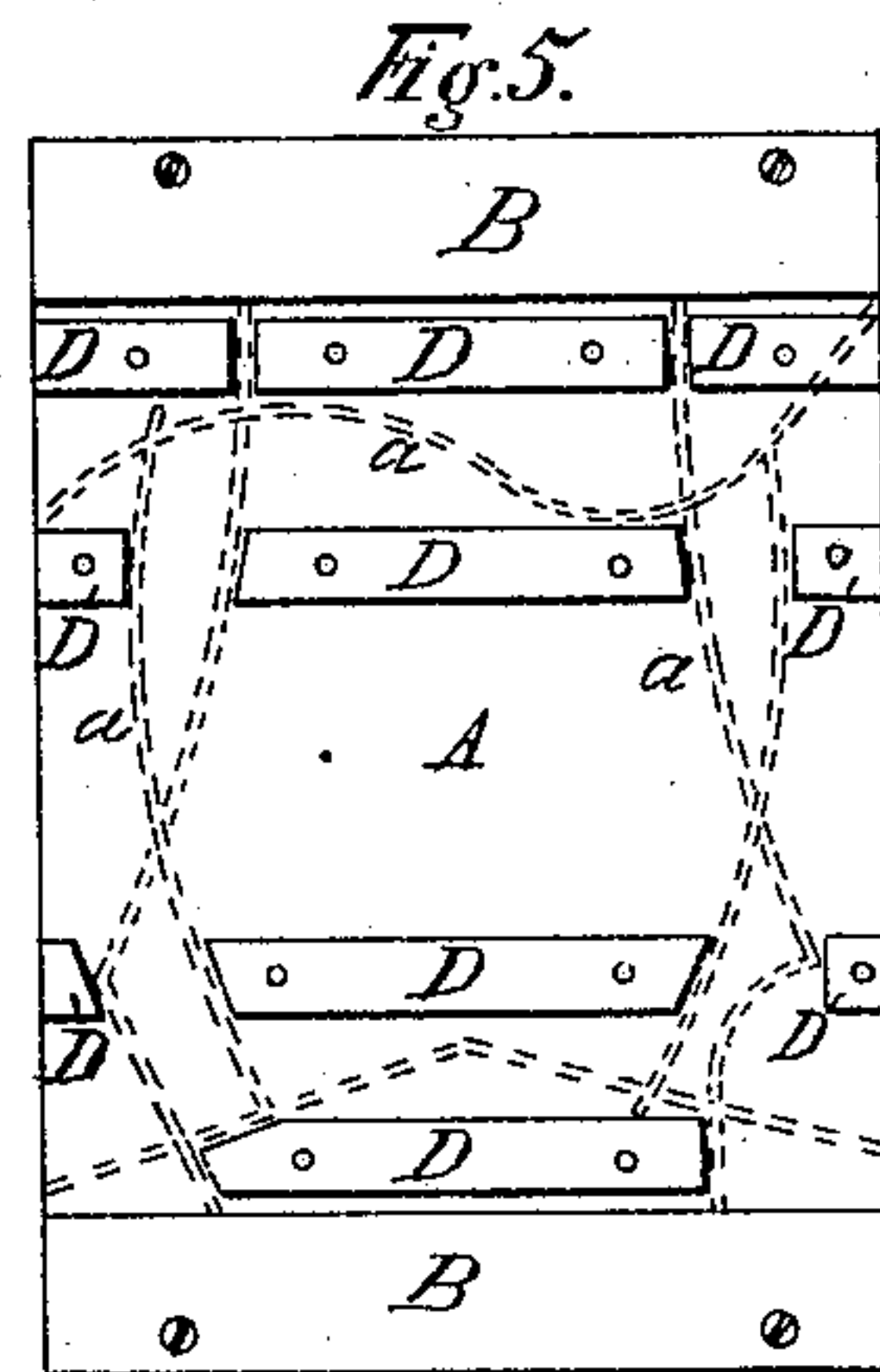
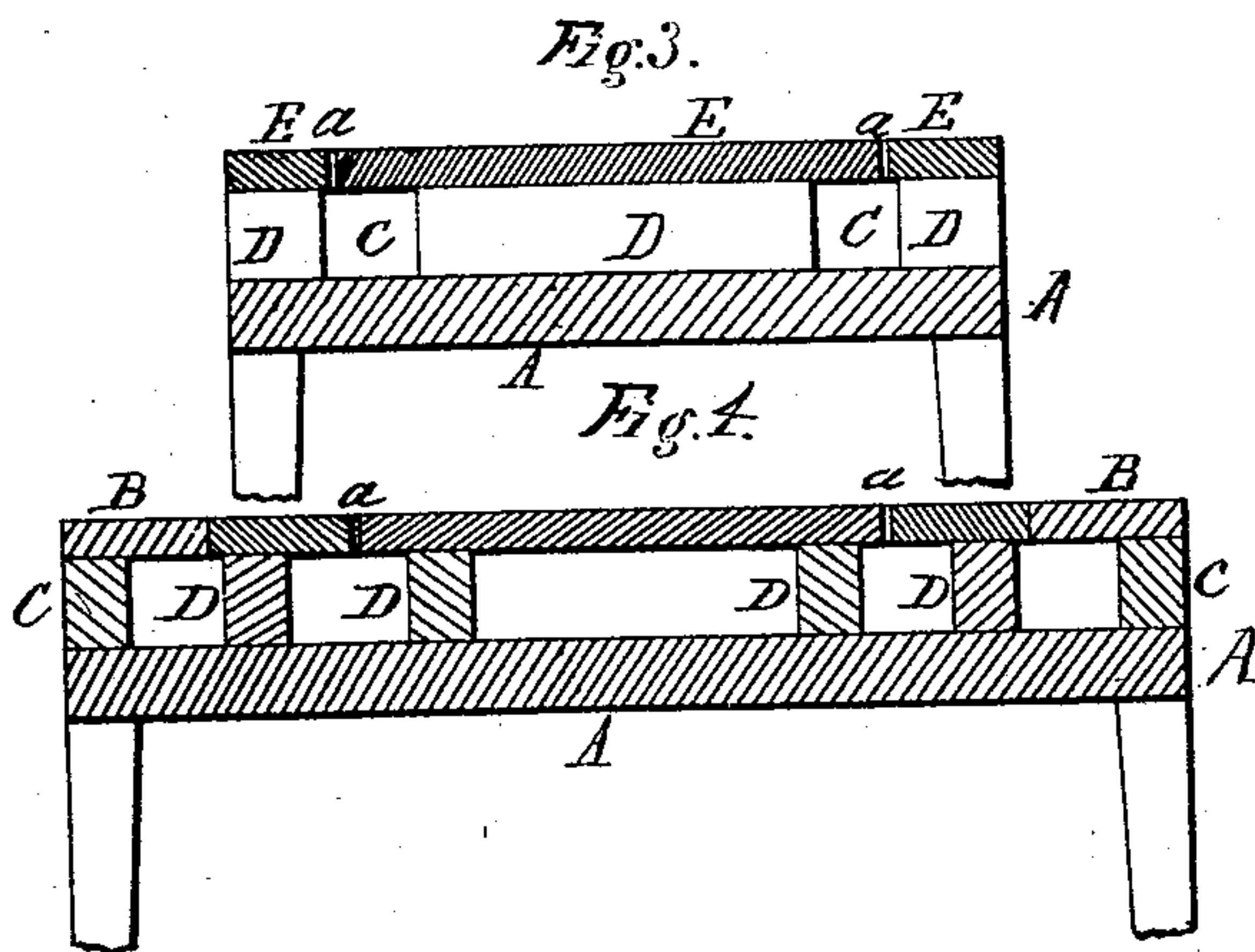
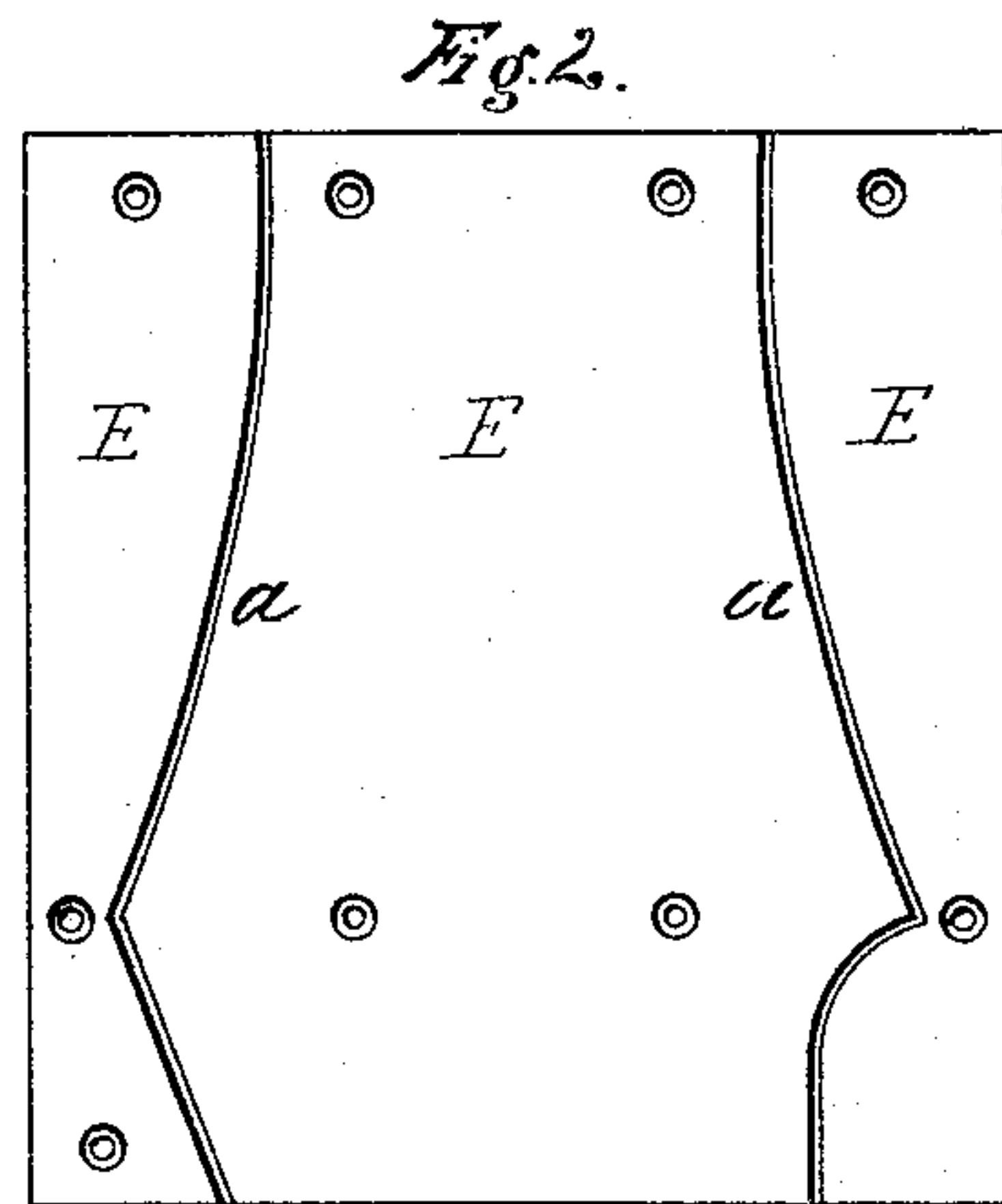
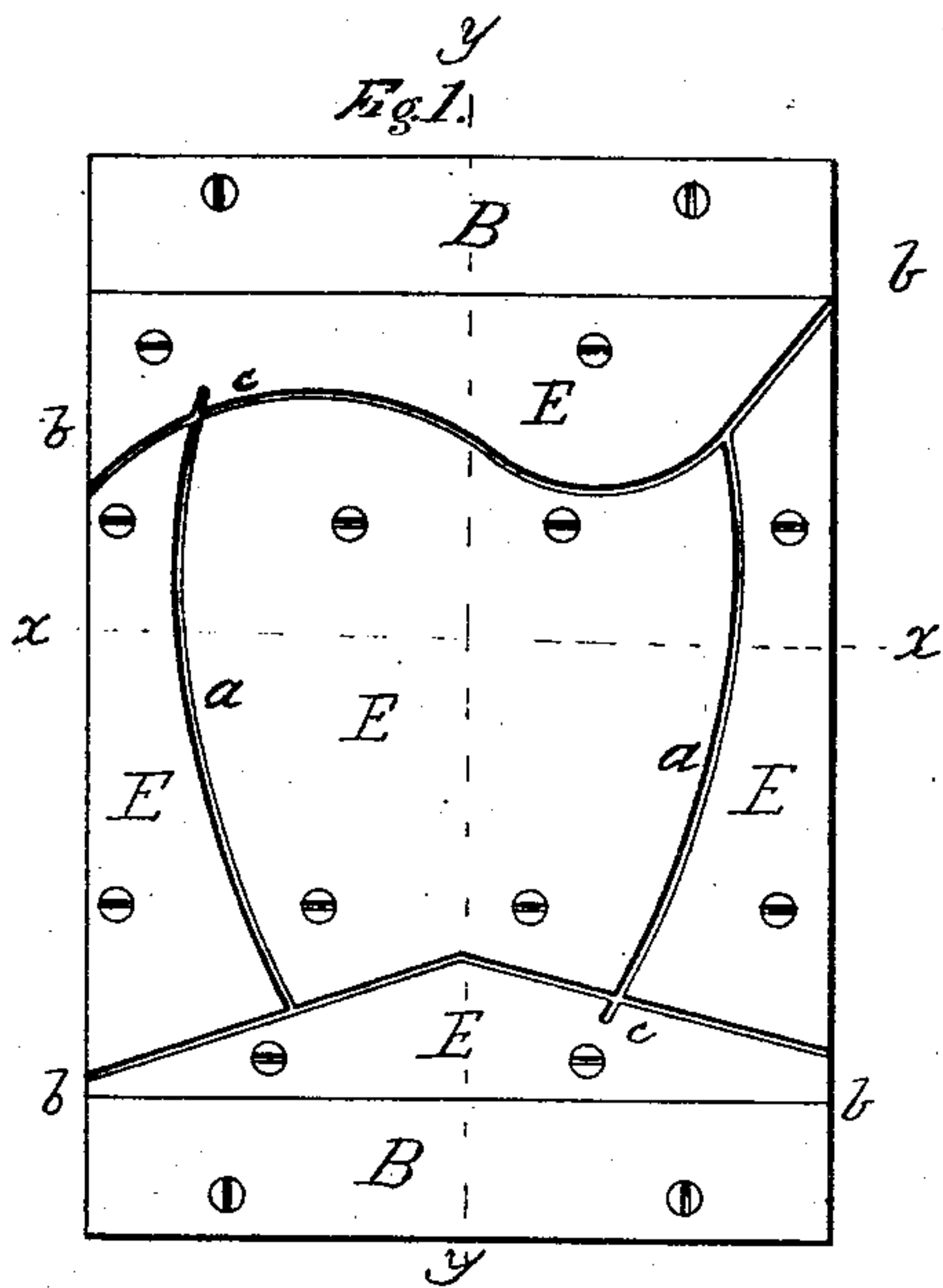


G. R. EAGER.

Tables for Clothes Cutting.

No. 155,073.

Patented Sept. 15, 1874.



Witnesses.
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GEORGE R. EAGER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TABLES FOR CLOTHES-CUTTING.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **155,073**, dated September 15, 1874; application filed July 23, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE R. EAGER, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pattern-Tables for Cutting Clothing; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a plan of a table having my improved device applied thereto, it being a pattern for cutting out the sleeves of garments. Fig. 2 is a detached view in plan of the parts which form the patterns of overalls or pants. Fig. 3 represents a cross-section taken through the line *xx* of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 a longitudinal section through the line *yy* of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 represents a plan of the table with the parts which form the pattern removed.

Heretofore, in manufacturing hats, caps, coats, vests, pants, overalls, shirts, drawers, and such like garments, it has been customary to lay them down in several thicknesses of cloth, and chalk out on the surface of the upper layer the pattern required to be cut, and then taking the scissors to it for that purpose. By this method but a few thicknesses can be cut at a time, and much time is wasted in chalking out the pattern. To overcome these difficulties is the object of my present improvement; and the invention consists in making a table to which patterns of different sizes and shapes can be temporarily secured, the patterns being formed by suitably-shaped crevices or channels, into which a sharp knife can be passed, and by them guided, so as to cut out a large number of pieces of cloth of the pattern required at one and the same operation, said pattern-table simply requiring the separate layers of cloth to be evenly laid upon its surface to be ready for the knife, thus saving much time and labor.

To enable others skilled in the art to make, construct, and use my improvement, I will now proceed to describe its parts in detail.

In the drawings, A represents the main

platform or table, and is intended to be supported and held in place on a frame and legs in any suitable manner; and, if desired, so made and attached thereto as to be easily removable therefrom whenever desired. As a rule the platform A will have a permanent platform, B, secured thereto at each end, and at a suitable distance above therefrom to allow free passage to the knife, to its hilt, from the surface of the platform B to the inner face of the main platform A. To this end cross-pieces C, of sufficient thickness to give the depth required for the play of the knife, are interposed between platforms A and B, and the whole firmly secured to each other. On platform A are then secured, in any suitable manner, supporting-pieces D of a thickness equal to that of cross-pieces C. These pieces D are of such length and shape as, when suitably arranged, to give proper support to the pattern-pieces E, and to enable the same to be held firmly in place thereon by such means as will enable them to be easily removed therefrom whenever desired—as, for instance, by screws, pins, clamps, or other known devices through which this object may be effected.

The arrangement of the supporting-pieces D with relation to each other must be such as to give free passage, between their ends or sides, to the knife as it passes along the grooves or channels *a*, formed by the adjustment of the pieces E, which form the pattern, with relation to each other, that the knife may have unobstructed play from the one end of the groove or grooves to the other. In this respect, the pieces E must be so arranged and secured to the supporting-pieces D, with respect to each other, as to leave a channel or groove, *a*, of a width just sufficient for the free passage of the knife without unnecessary play from side to side, and should be of such thickness (or otherwise provided with flanges on their under side) as to give a vertical stroke to the knife in cutting.

It is true that great skill and experience may enable the cutter to do without such flanges (or such a thickness in the patterns E) as to make them guides for insuring a vertical cut; but it is deemed better to so make them, as it will enable an inexperienced cutter to cut as well as one having a larger experience.

In Fig. 5, supports D are shown suitably arranged as well for the support of the sleeve-patterns E, Fig. 1, as of the overall or pants pattern E of Fig. 2.

These tables may be made entirely of wood or entirely of metal in all their parts, or partially of wood and partially of metal. If, however, the patterns E are made of wood, then, in such event, it might be well to face their edges, which form the channels *a*, with soft metal, such as brass; but for most purposes it would be better to make the patterns entirely of metal.

In practice, it is proposed to have separate tables with a full set of different-sized patterns for each kind of garment—that is to say, one table with a full set of patterns of different sizes and styles of coats, another for pants, a third for vests, a fourth for shirts, &c.; and in large establishments, where vast quantities of garments are made up, it may even be advantageous to subdivide these classes, so as to have separate tables, each with its complement of patterns for cutting out the different parts of a garment, as, for instance, like the table shown in Fig. 1, the pattern of which is simply for cutting out the sleeve of a garment; but while that system may be advisable it is not absolutely necessary, as the patterns for the different parts may be made interchangeable on the same table, the one with the other, by the suitable arrangement and shape of the supports D, and which, for this purpose, may be simple columnar supports, so as to occupy but small space, and thus give greater scope to the passage of the knife, and a more varied course for the grooves or channels *a* of the different patterns. These may be provided with a simple stud-pin on their upper end, which, taking into a corresponding hole in the pattern-plates, will hold them in place, and render them easy to remove and replace with others.

The operation is simple: Layers of cloth, of the number of thicknesses required, being evenly spread upon the pattern E, the end of the knife is then inserted into the groove or channel *a*, and made to pass up and down, following the channel until the knife has traversed its whole course. For this purpose an

entrance channel or channels may be made in the patterns similar to those shown at *b*, Fig. 1; and in order to insure the absolute cutting out of the garment-pieces short ending-slots may be formed, such as those shown at *c* in the same figure.

If deemed advisable, platform A may be entirely dispensed with, in which case the frame of the table may be provided with the necessary supporting-standards D for the support of the pattern-plates E, and for this purpose all may be cast in one piece. The pattern-plates E may also all be connected together in one piece in any suitable manner—as, for instance, by arms connecting the center-piece with the outside pieces—and thus formed may also, if desired, be cast in one piece; or the outside line-pieces may be cast or otherwise secured together in one piece, and the center-piece then form the second piece of the pattern.

It is evident that any kind of garment or covering for the body, head, or feet may be cut out on this plan by suitable patterns made for the purpose.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A pattern-table on which to cut out clothes, provided with a channel, *a*, arranged to form the outline of a pattern of any shape required, substantially as described.

2. A pattern for cutting out clothes or other material, the shape of which is formed by a channel or channels, *a*, in the manner substantially as set forth.

3. A pattern for cutting out garments, &c., formed by the combination of two or more pieces, E E, so arranged as to form a channel or channels, *a*, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination of a removable pattern, E, with a supporting frame or table, A, constructed substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE R. EAGER.

Witnesses:

FRANK E. FITTS,
HATTIE A. EAGER.