

(No Model.)

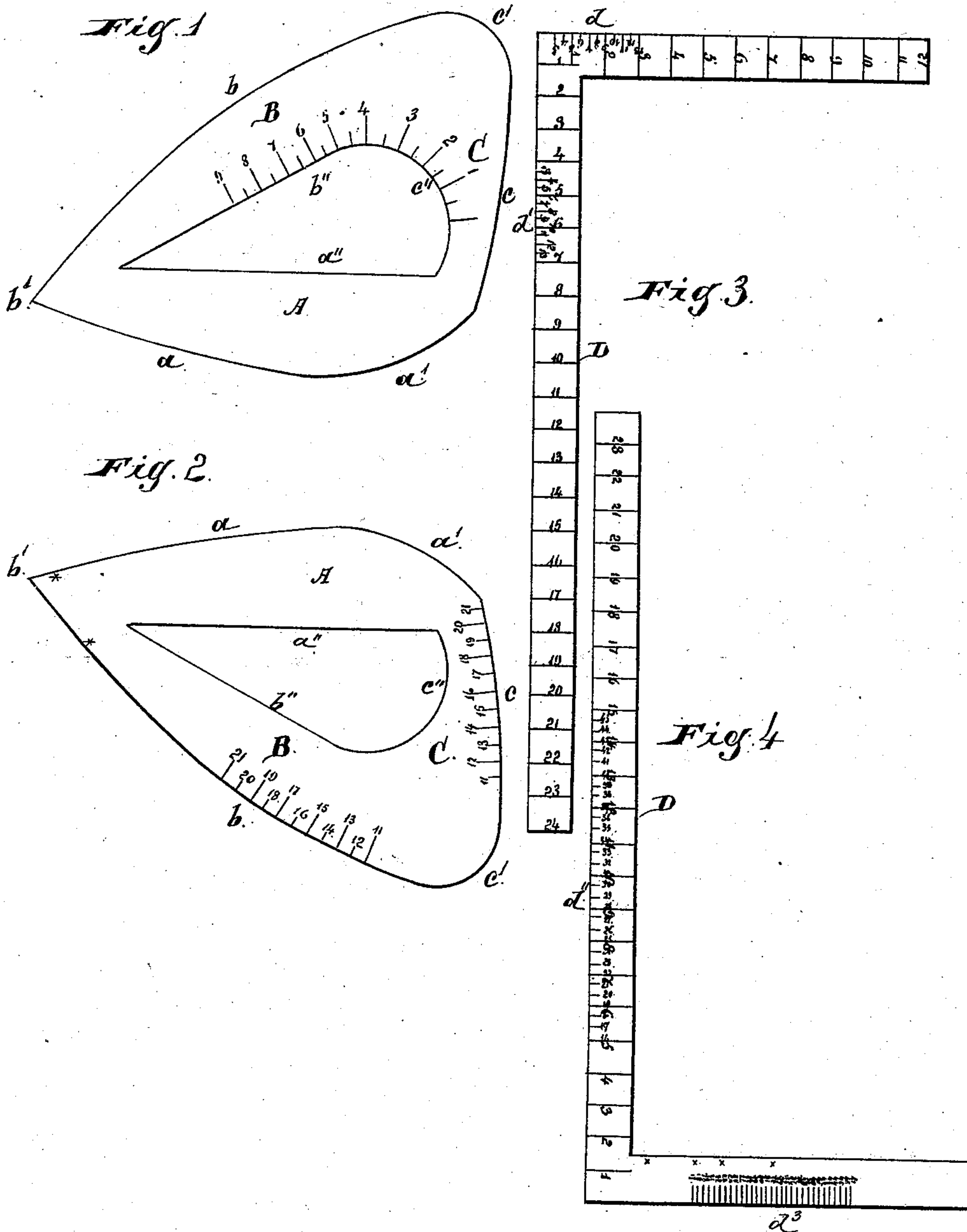
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. S. SCHAFER.

PATTERN FOR CUTTING DRESS PATTERNS.

No. 287,731.

Patented Oct. 30, 1883.



Witnesses:
B. A. Price.
M. C. Price

Inventor:
May. S. Schaffer

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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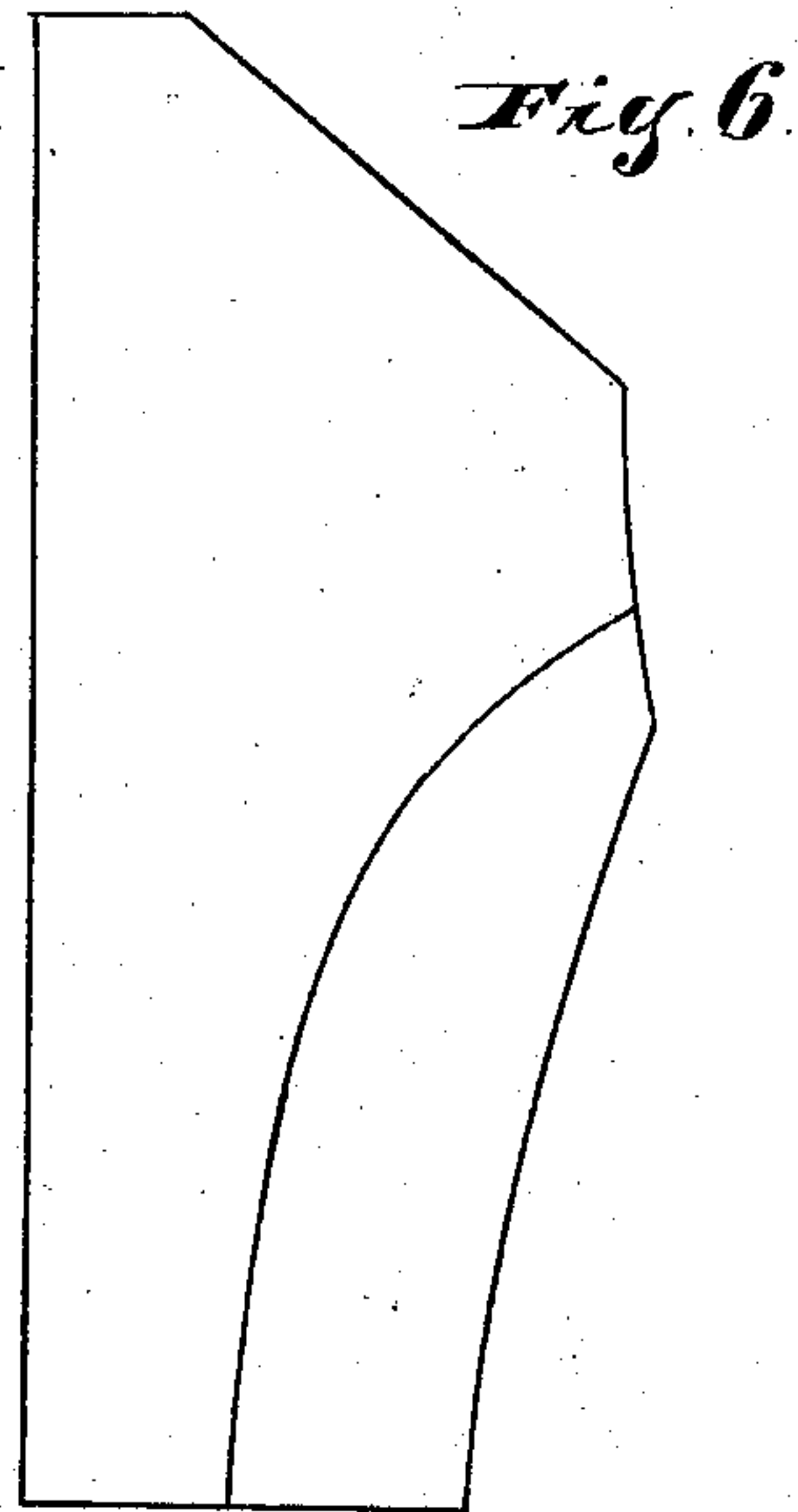
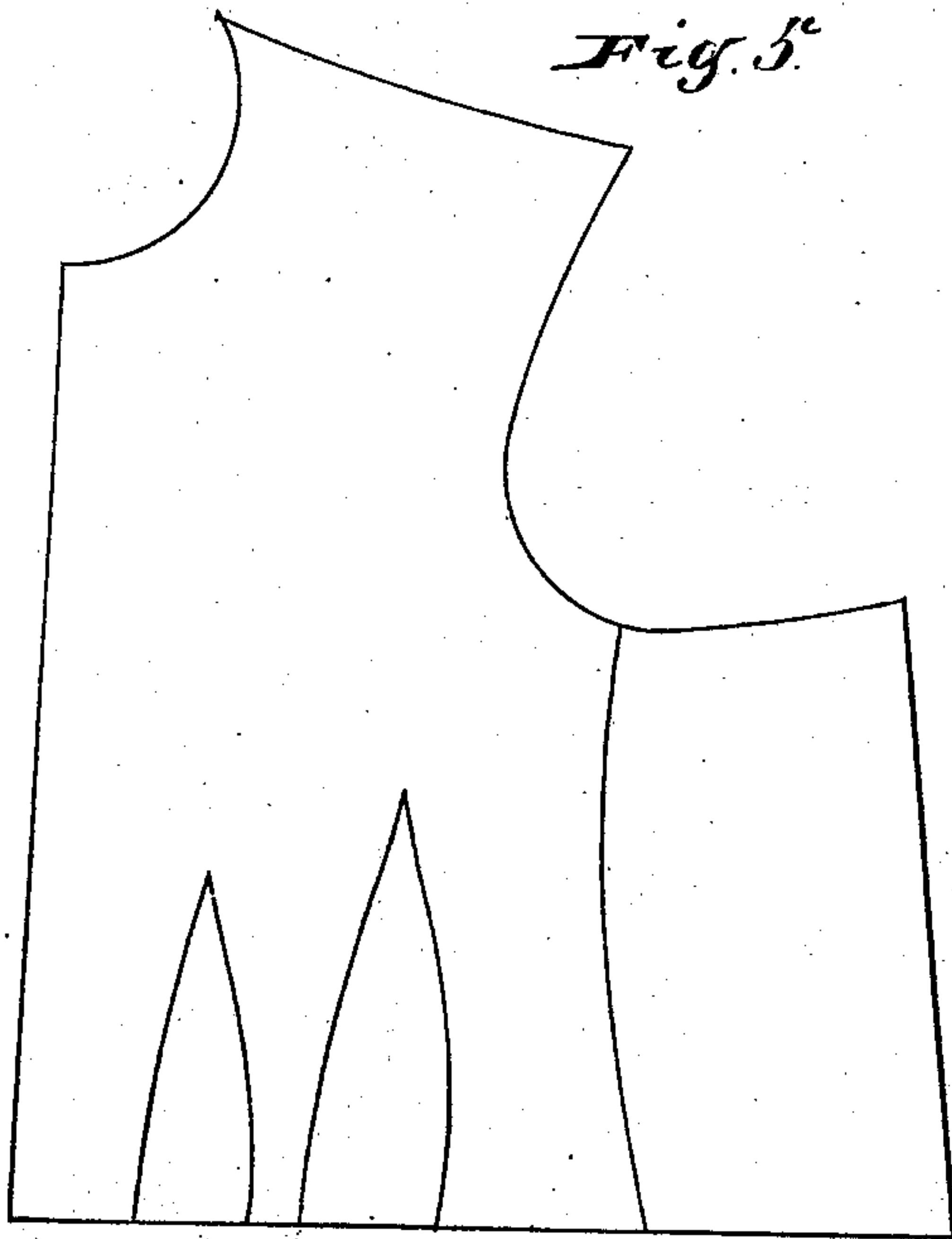


Fig. 7.



Witnesses:

B. A. Price.
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Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAY S. SCHAFER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PATTERN FOR CUTTING DRESS-PATTERNS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 287,731, dated October 30, 1883.

Application filed May 5, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAY S. SCHAFER, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and a citizen of the United States, have invented new and useful Improvements in Patterns for Cutting Dress-Patterns, Linings, &c., of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are face views of the opposite sides of the pattern; Figs. 3 and 4, face views of the opposite sides of an ordinary square having special measurements thereon for laying out the plan in straight lines of the pattern to be cut; Fig. 5, a view showing the pattern for the front of the waist; Fig. 6, a view showing the pattern for the back of the waist; Fig. 7, a view of the sleeve.

This invention relates to a pattern for forming the curves and other lines for cutting a pattern for a dress-waist or the lining, and which can be also used for cutting other articles.

My invention consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and then pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, A B C represent the three sides of the pattern, which pattern may be made of thin brass or other sheet metal, paste-board, thin wood, or any other suitable material which can be cut or formed to have three sides, A B C. The side A has its inner edge, a'' , formed of a straight line, and its outer edge, $a a'$, formed on curved lines, the curves being on the arcs of different circles, the curve for the portion a being the larger. The side B has its inner edge, b'' , formed on a diagonal line, and its outer edge, b , formed on the arc of the circle, its end joining with the end of a and forming an apex or point, b' . The side C has its inner edge, c'' , on the arc of a circle, and connects the diagonal edge b'' with the straight edge a'' , and its outer edge, $c c'$, is formed on the arc of two circles which join the edge a' with the edge b'' , the circles of $c c'$ being of different diameters, c being the larger. The face of the sides B C on one side, adjacent to the edges $b'' c''$, has a measure marked thereon, as shown in Fig. 1, and the face of B on the opposite side, adjacent to the edge b , and the face of C on the opposite side, adjacent to the

edge c , each has a measure marked thereon, as shown in Fig. 2. These measures, however, might all be marked on the same face of the sides B C, the only object in marking them on opposite faces being to prevent confusion of the measures. The edge $a a'$ produces the line of cut for the adjoining edges for the back and the side body of the back, as shown in Fig. 6. The line formed by the edges b , c , and c' produces the cut for the front of the armhole, as shown in Fig. 5. The line formed by the edge b produces the cut for the edges of the dart, the point b' being placed at the point where the dart starts from, and the edge b being adjusted for the width of the dart. This edge also forms the line for the cut of the adjoining edges of the body-front where the seam under the arm comes, as shown in Fig. 5, and it also forms a line for the cut of the edge of the side back body, which is joined to the edge of the front side body, as shown in Fig. 6; and it also forms the edge for the line of cut for the armhole of the back, as shown in Fig. 6. The edge c forms the line for the cut of the shoulder for the front of the body, as shown in Fig. 5, and for the cut of the upper end of the front of the sleeve, as shown in Fig. 7; and b also forms the line of cut for the edges of the upper and lower portions of the body of the sleeve, as shown in Fig. 7, and the edge c'' forms the line for the cut of the neck on the front body portion, as shown in Fig. 5. The straight edge a'' and the diagonal edge b'' form the line for straight cut wherever required.

The square D is an ordinary square, except that on one face it has measures $d d'$, one of which, d , is for laying off the sizes for the back of the neck, and the other, d' , for laying off the sizes for the front of the neck, and the opposite side or face of the square is provided with a measure, d'' , for laying off the sizes for the front of the waist, and a measure, d^3 , for laying off the size for the back of the waist, and on this face of the square, as shown, are stars for spacing the width of the darts. The measures and the stars might all be on one face of the square, and are placed on the two faces simply to prevent confusion in the use of the measures.

The face of the pattern A B C shown in Fig. 2 has thereon two stars—one adjacent to

the edge *a* and the other to the edge *b*, near the apex or point *b'*. The star on the edge *b* indicates the point to be placed on the line of the front armhole to strike the edge for the under arm-seam of the body-front, and the star on the edge *a* indicates the point from which the curved line of the shoulder is struck from the neck-line.

In use the measure of the person for whom the pattern is to be cut, or the lining or other article to be formed, is taken in the usual manner, and from these measurements a plan is laid out on the paper for the pattern, the lining, or other article in straight lines, to form a foundation for placing the pattern A B C in position for the several uses for which it is adapted.

The foundation is laid out as follows: A straight line is drawn for the front-line of the body front, and on this line from the starting-point at the neck end is marked the length of the waist and the length of the center of the bust, and from these points straight lines are drawn at right angles with the front line, the waist-line being continued until a point on the square is reached on the measure which indicates the dimensions of the waist. At the starting-point a straight line is drawn to a distance of five inches, and a straight line drawn up therefrom three inches, and from the end of this straight line to the starting-point a diagonal line is drawn. From the terminal point of the waist-line a diagonal straight line is struck, to meet the point where the under edge of the front armhole terminates on the front of the side body, as shown in Fig. 5. The outlines thus formed are used with the patterns A B C, as follows: From the starting-point of the neck a point is made on the front-line corresponding to half the measurement of the neck, using the measure on the square which is marked "front of neck," and on this point the first line of the neck-measure on the edges *b'' c''* is placed, and the pattern is turned to bring the figure of such measure which corresponds to half of the neck-measure on the diagonal line from the starting-point, and a line drawn to conform therewith, producing the edge for the neck-opening. The armhole is formed for the front of the waist by placing the figure on the edge *c* at the point where the armhole starts on the front side body, and turning the pattern to bring the corresponding figure of the measurement on the edge *b* to the point on the shoulder-line where the armhole terminates, and drawing a line around the edges *c c' b*, forming the edge of the front armhole - opening. The shoulder line or edge is formed by striking a diagonal line from the starting-point at the neck end to the point where the shoulder terminates, and then placing the edge *c* and drawing a curved line from the point where the shoulder terminates to the neck-line, at such point below the diagonal line as may be required for the fit of the shoulder. The edge

for the pieces forming the front and the front side body, which are joined, are formed by placing the star on the edge *b* at the proper point on the armhole-opening and drawing a curved line with the edge *b* to the point on the waist-line, and then moving the pattern and drawing a straight line at the proper distance from the curved line, as shown in Fig. 5, using the straight edge *a''* for this purpose. The darts are formed by marking on the waist-line at the points indicated by the stars on the square for the width of the darts, and bringing the point *b'* at the proper point for the length of dart, and making the curved lines therefrom with the edge *b* to the width of the marks on the waist-line, as shown in Fig. 5.

A foundation is laid for the back of the waist by drawing a straight line, and from the neck starting-point measuring off the length of waist. From the neck starting-point a straight line is drawn at right angles, corresponding in length to half the measure of the neck, using the scale on the square marked "back of neck," and from the terminal point of the waist a line is drawn at right angles for the measure of the waist, using the measure on the square marked "back of waist." A diagonal line is drawn from the terminal of the neck-line to a point where the shoulder terminates, as shown in Fig. 6, and from the outline thus formed the pattern is completed by the use of the pattern A B C by using the edge *b* to form the back of the armhole on the curved line, as shown in Fig. 6, and using this same edge to form the edge of the side body which joins the edge of the front side body, and by using the edge *a* to form the edges between the back and the side body back, as shown in Fig. 6.

The sleeve is formed by taking the proper measurements and using the edge *b* to form the curved lines for the upper and lower body portions and the end which is joined to the armhole of the lower portion of the sleeve, and using the end *a'* to form the end of the upper portion of the sleeve which is joined to the armhole.

It will be seen from the foregoing that with a single pattern having three sides, A B C, with edges *a a' a'' b b' b'' c c' c''* and point *b'*, the lines for cutting a pattern for a waist, or for cutting a lining or other article, can all be made, so far as relates to the neck, armhole, lines of the front and back, and the side bodies, and the darts, and for the other lines the ordinary square is used in laying out the foundation.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. A pattern consisting of three sides, A B C, having edges *a a' b* and *c c' c''*, substantially as and for the purposes specified.
2. A pattern consisting of three sides, A B C, having edges *a a' b b' c c' c''*, the edges *b c* and *b' c'* having measures thereon, substantially as and for the purpose specified.
3. A square having measures thereon, sub-

stantially as described, in combination with a
follower having three sides, A B C, with
edges $a a'$, $b b''$, and $c c' c''$, the edges $b c$ and b''
5 cutting patterns and linings, substantially as
described.

and C, having edges $a a' a''$, $b b''$, and $c c' c''$,
substantially as described.

MAY S. SCHAFER.

Witnesses:

BERTHA A. PRICE,
MARIE L. PRICE.

4. A pattern consisting of three sides, A, B,