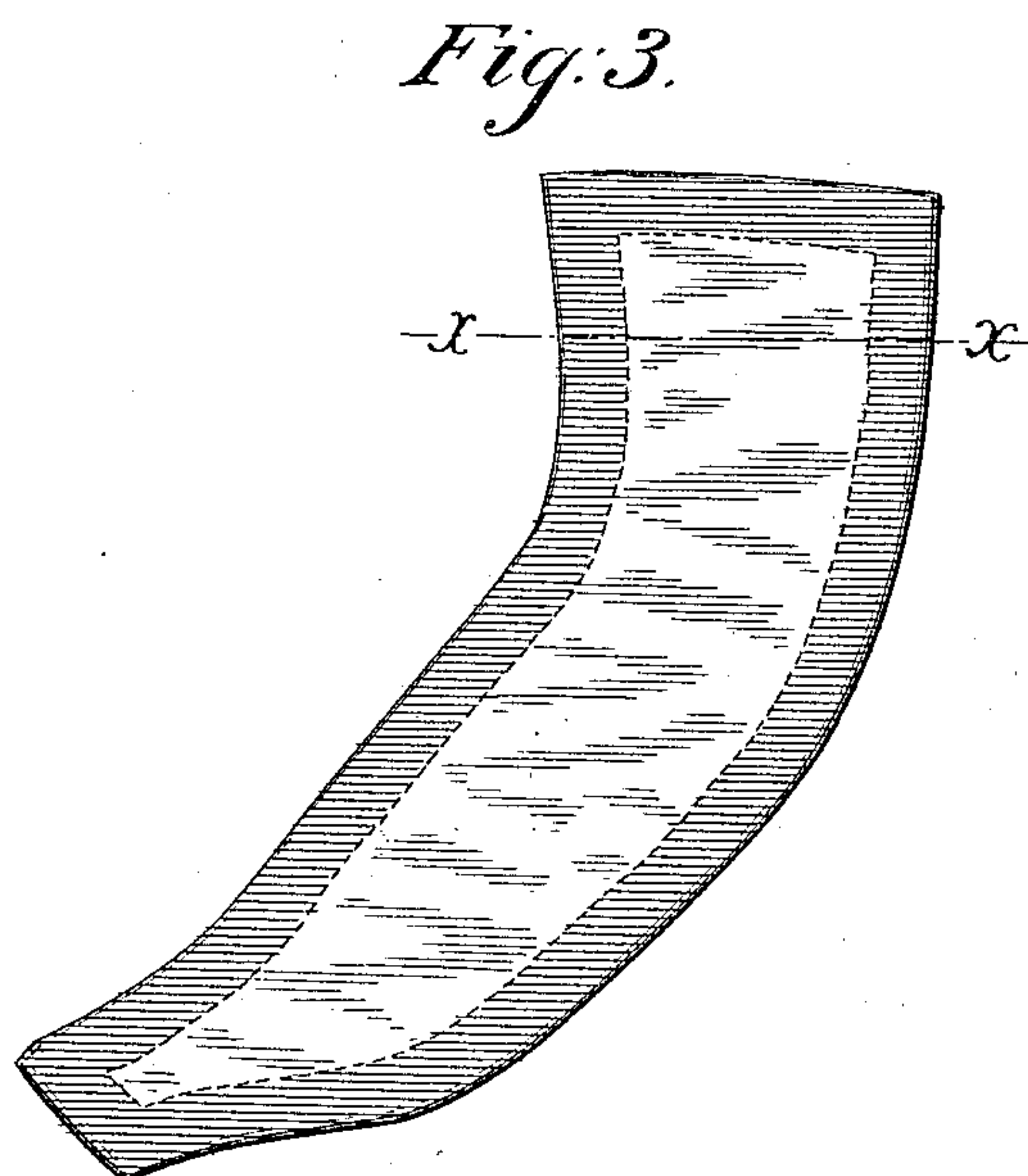
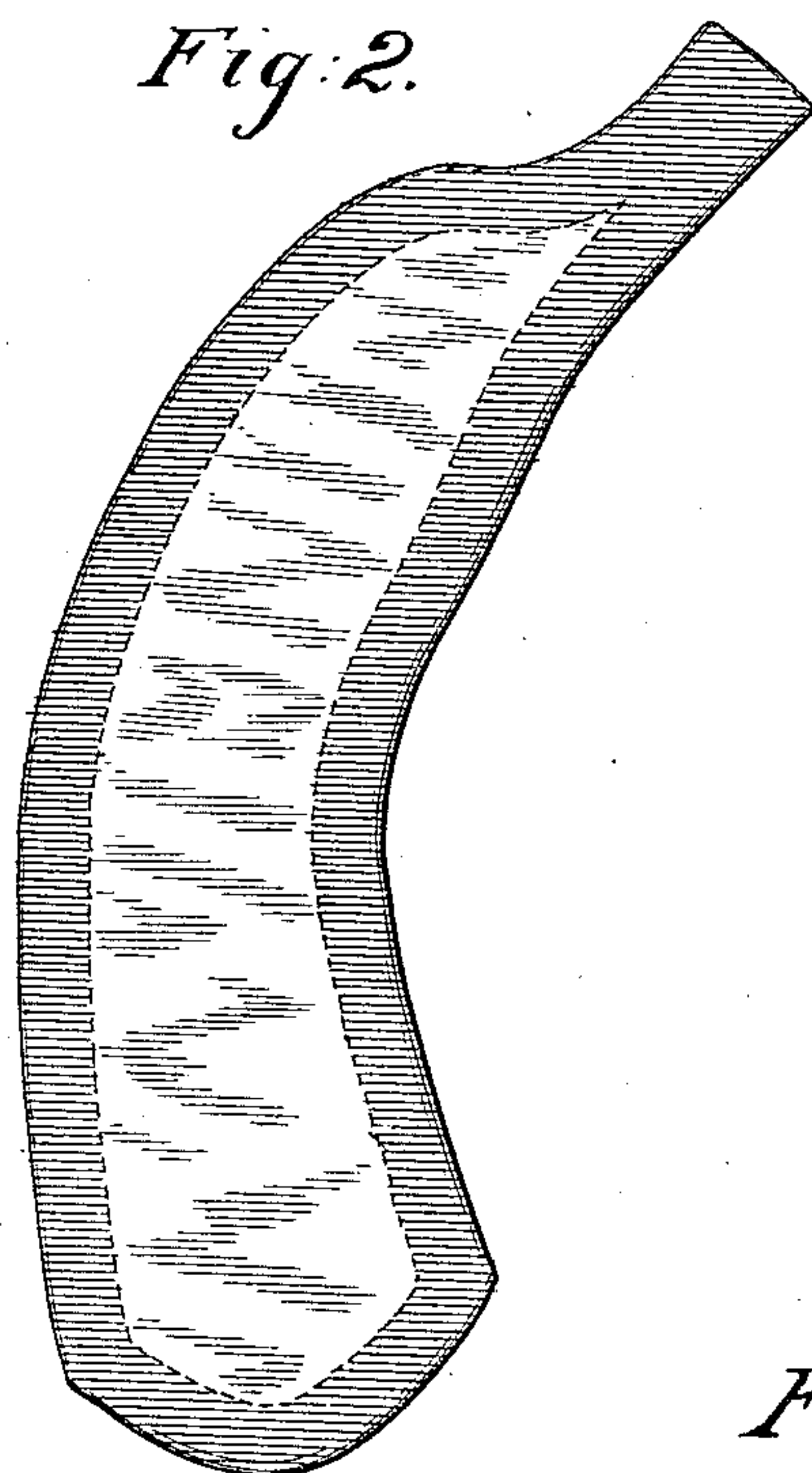
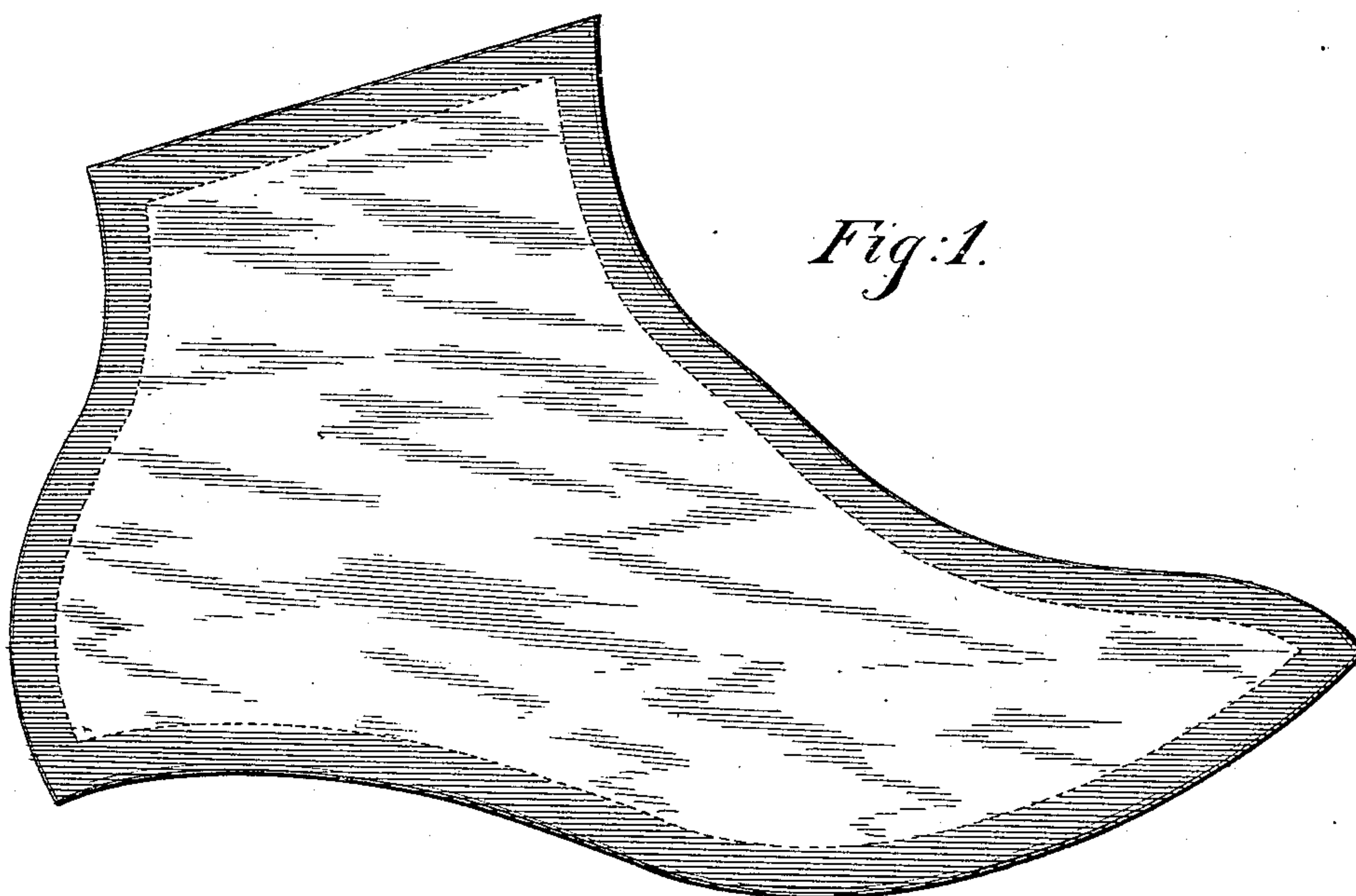


(No Model.)


G. E. FROST.  
PATTERN.

No. 373,451.

Patented Nov. 22, 1887.



*Fig:4*

Witnesses a  a  
Wm. F. DeLong  
W. D. Neill

Inventor  
George E. Frost  
By Foster & Wilson  
his Attys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. FROST, OF SHEBOYGAN, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR TO THE FROST VENEER SEATING COMPANY, (LIMITED,) OF SAME PLACE.

## PATTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 373,451, dated November 22, 1887.

Application filed March 12, 1887. Serial No. 230,636. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. FROST, of Sheboygan, county of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Patterns, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of patterns which are used by laying them upon the object and cutting around the pattern; and it consists in the particulars hereinafter set forth. Heretofore patterns for this purpose have been made of pasteboard and bound around the edge with brass to prevent their being bent or broken, or cut by the knife when in use. These patterns are expensive, and the brass edge tends to dull the knife when in use, besides which, as the edge is bound with brass, the central part of the patterns will not lie smoothly and evenly upon the material to be cut, but there will always be more or less of a space between the pattern and the material, which will allow the material to pucker and wrinkle, and thus get out of shape. To avoid these objections, I use material formed of two or more veneers or laminae of wood, with the grain crossing and glued together, which I have found by experiment to be particularly suitable for this purpose when the patterns are constructed as I shall hereinafter explain.

In the drawings I have shown patterns for parts of a shoe, Figures 1, 2, and 3 being plan views of various parts, and Fig. 4 being an edge view showing the beveled edge at *a*.

I make my patterns by first cutting them out of flat pieces of three-ply veneer, thus giving them the desired outline. The edges must be smooth, so as not to catch the knife when in use, and I find it preferable to give them the rounded or beveled form shown in Fig. 4, which I find will not catch the knife. Besides, the nature of the material is such that instead of blunting and dulling the knife in use, it acts to whet and keep the knife-blade sharp; and this feature may be still further availed of by oiling the edges of the pattern, as indicated by the shaded lines in the drawings, which will

cause it to not only whet the blade better, but also to polish and present a smoother surface to the blade. Again, the pattern being flat, without any raised edge, its whole surface will lie evenly and smoothly upon the material to be cut, and allow no room for it to wrinkle or pucker or slip out of shape, as is the case in using the brass-bound patterns; and while my improved pattern is light and very durable, it is very much cheaper to make than the old style, is easily packed without fear of injury, and will be found by the trade to be a very desirable article.

Laminae of wood glued together with the grain crossing are peculiarly well adapted as material for cutting out patterns, as they lie perfectly flat and never twist. The edges of the exterior laminae may be beveled, and they will still support and be supported by the central lamina on all sides of the pattern. The edges are uniformly hard and smooth all round, and the pattern is not liable to split away or break off at sharp corners. The patterns cost less than brass-bound patterns, and the beveled edges clear the knife, so that its edge is not blunted and the pattern is not cut. A brass-bound pattern cannot be given beveled edges, except at very great cost.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

As a new article of manufacture, a cutting-out pattern formed of three laminae of wood glued together with the grain crossing, the edges of the said laminae being smoothly polished for the knife to bear against, and the outer laminae beveled to clear the knife-edge and still support the center lamina, thus producing a hard grainless edge all round the pattern, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

GEORGE E. FROST.

Witnesses:

A. WILSON,  
W. D. NEILLEY.