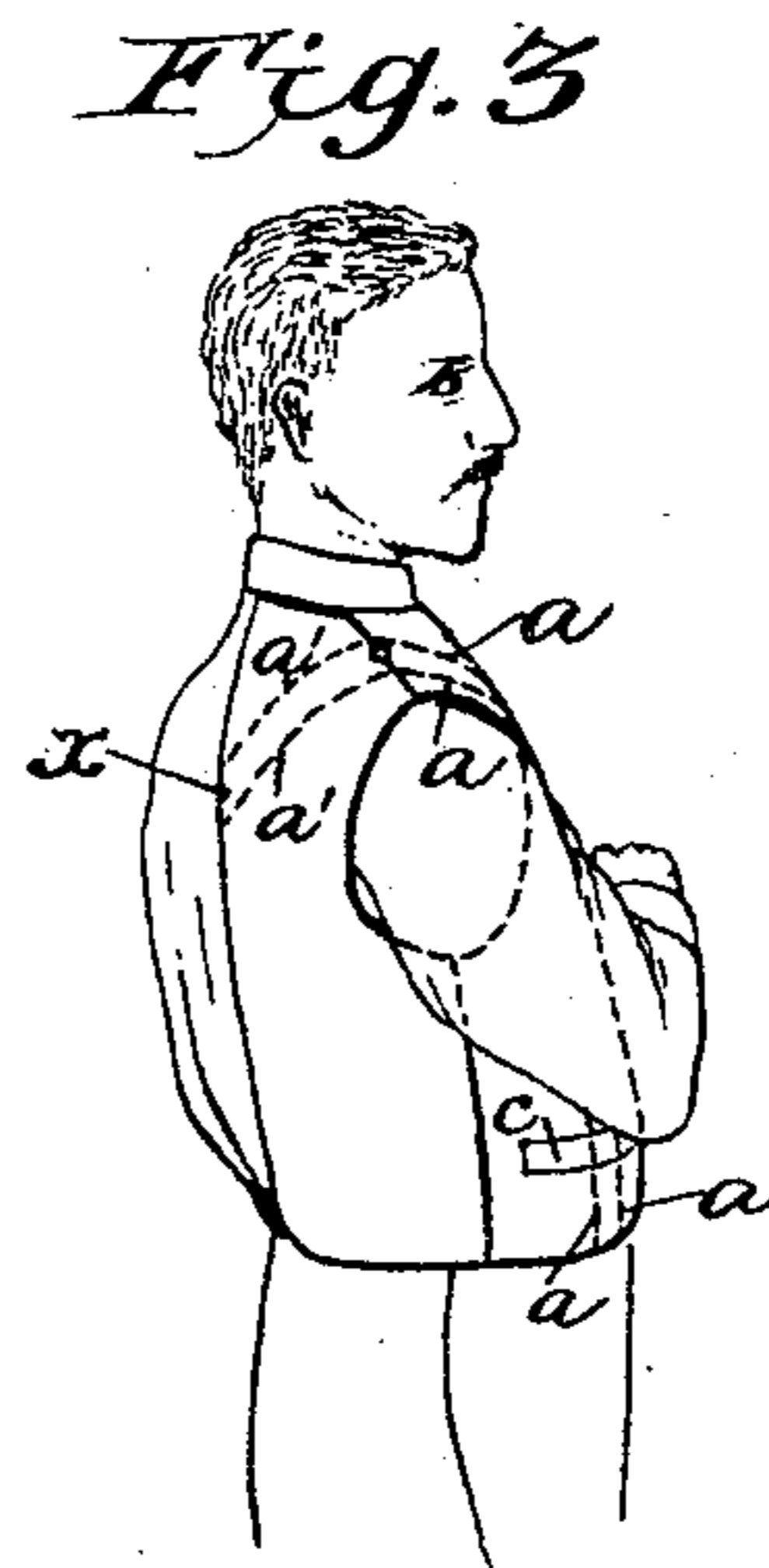
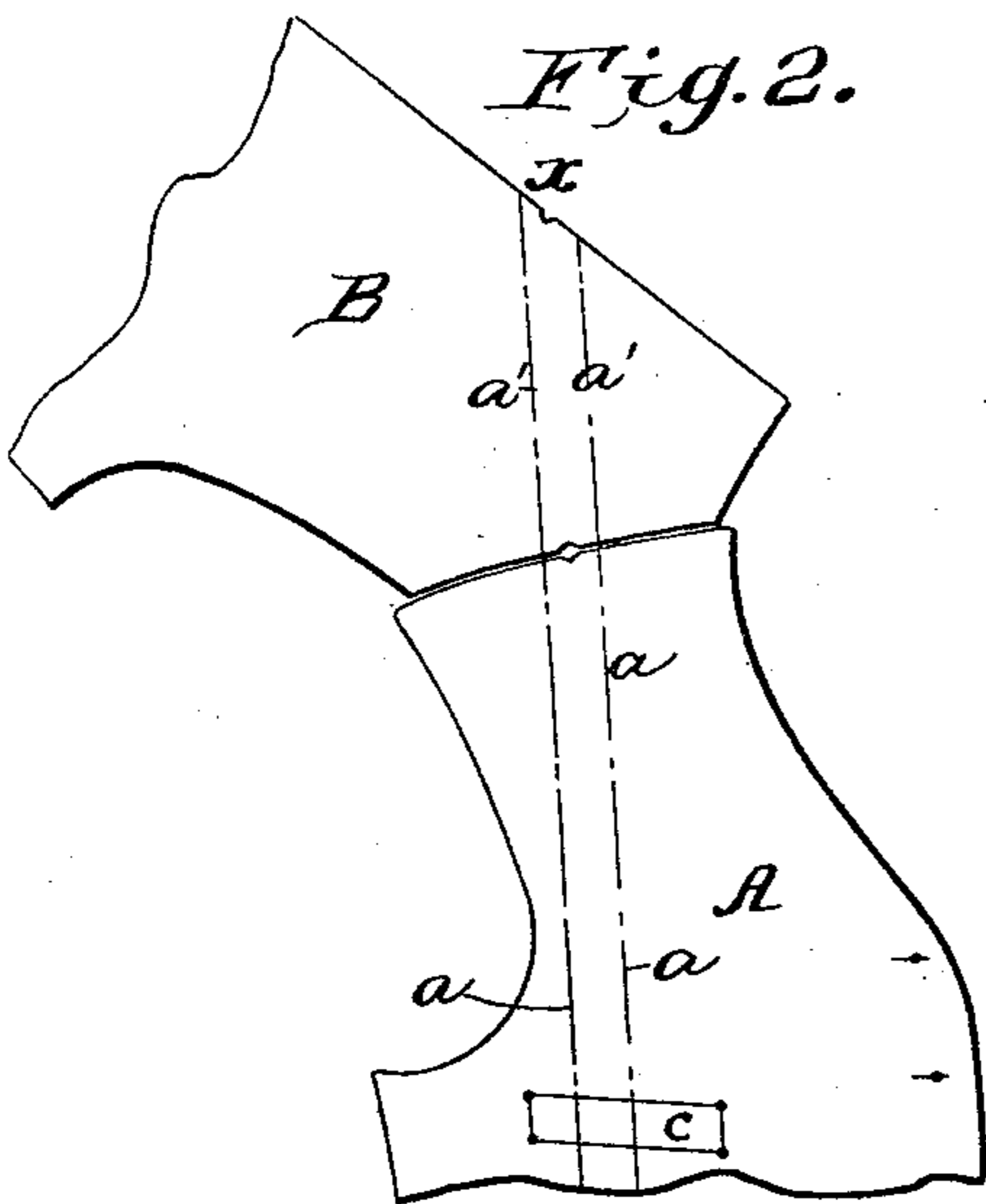
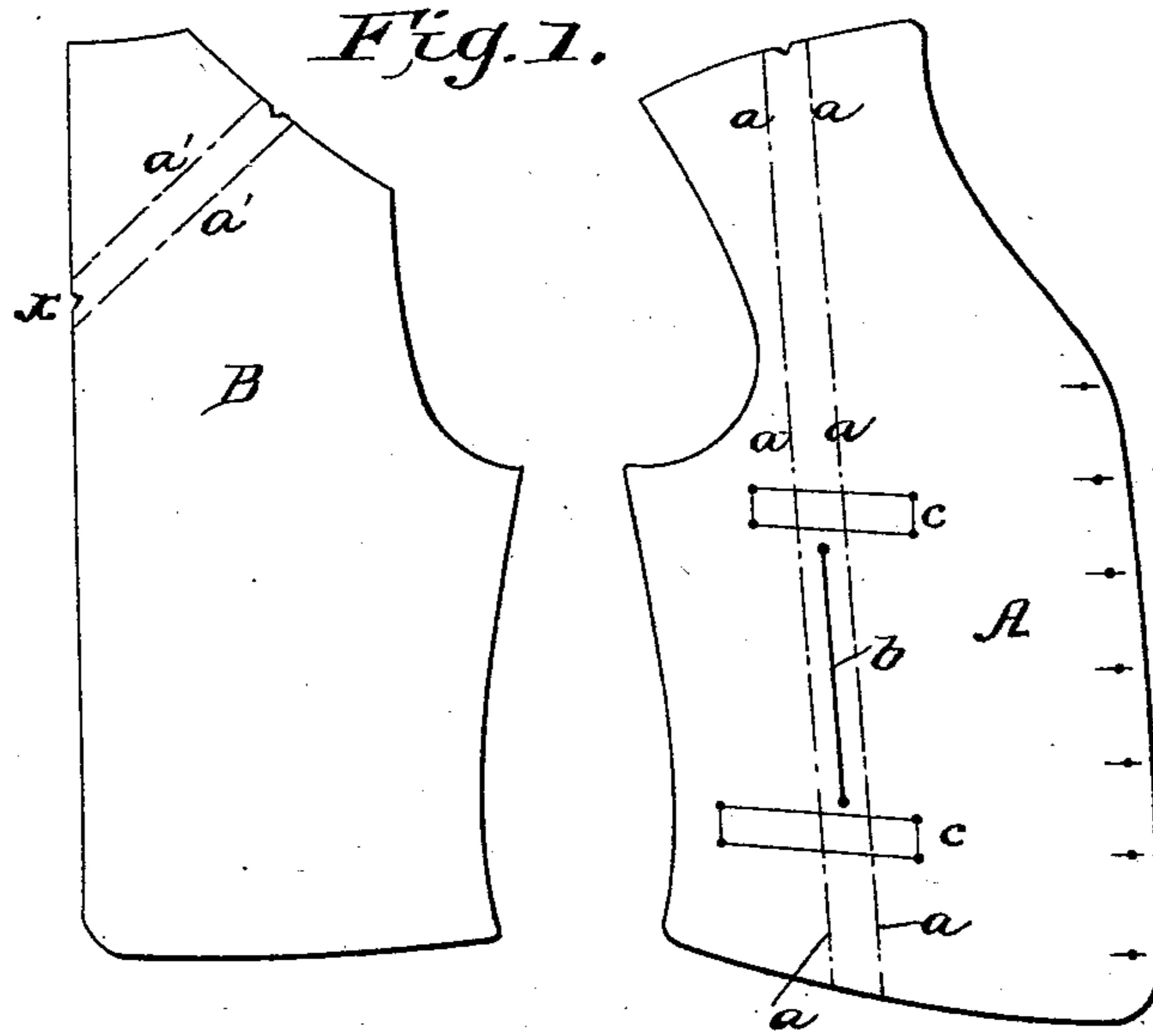


(No Model.)

J. T. BRODNAX.  
PATTERN FOR VESTS AND SHIRTS.

No. 455,159.

Patented June 30, 1891.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN T. BRODNAX, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

## PATTERN FOR VESTS AND SHIRTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 455,159, dated June 30, 1891.

Application filed November 26, 1890. Serial No. 372,751. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN T. BRODNAX, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, have invented a new and  
5 useful Improvement in Patterns for Garments, of which the following is a specification.

I have received Letters Patent of the United States—to wit, Nos. 399,238, 428,374, and 428,375—for suspender attachments for  
10 shirts and vests in which the suspenders are permanently secured to the garment (or else arranged in pockets formed in the same) and converge to a point on the back.

My present invention is a pattern for use  
15 in cutting out vests and shirts and locating the suspenders relative to the side and shoulder seams and neckband of the garment, whereby a proper and comfortable fit is insured whatever be the proportions of the person for whom the garment is intended. My  
20 rules of measurement apply to shirts as well as vests; but for convenience I illustrate their application to a vest only in the accompanying drawings.

25 Figure 1 is a plan view of the front and back pieces composing the pattern. Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic view illustrating the arrangement and coincidence of lines on the two pattern-pieces. Fig. 3 is a perspective view  
30 showing the pattern applied to a person.

The pattern-piece A has the form of a vest-front and the piece B the form of a vest-back. On the front A two straight parallel lines  $a a$   
35 are drawn from top to bottom to indicate the proper location of the suspenders on the finished garment, and similar lines  $a' a'$  are drawn obliquely inward across the narrow upper portion of the back piece B. The short  
40 heavy line  $b$ , drawn on the front A midway between and parallel to the lines  $a a$  in the space between the points where the upper and lower pockets  $c c$  are located, indicates the location of the slit in the lining of the vest to receive a buckle or clasp applied to a sus-  
45 pender.

It is essential for the comfort of the wearer, as well as the proper fit and appearance of the garment, that the suspenders shall leave the shoulder-blades free of pressure, and  
50 hence they must in all cases be made to cross or come together at a certain point in the

back of the garment, and I have found by experiment that this point must be located at a distance from the neckband equal to one-third the measurement between the armholes. 55  
In the case of a shirt it would be one-third the width of the yoke. Thus, if a person measure eighteen inches across the back, or if he require a shirt-yoke of that dimension, then the central point of intersection of the  
60 suspenders will be six inches from the neckband of the vest or shirt. As to the shoulders the rule is that the outer edge of the suspender must be about midway between the neckband and shoulder-seam. Thus the outer  
65 edge of the suspender comes in the middle of the shoulder of the wearer when in use.

The rule as to the location of the suspender on the front of the vest or shirt is that it shall be about one-third of the distance between  
70 the side seam and the middle of the lower end of the pattern. Thus in the case of a shirt the measurement is one-third the distance from the middle of the lower end of the bosom to the side seam, so that in practice the bosom  
75 is left entirely free and not drawn laterally by the suspender.

In drawing the required lines  $a$  and  $a'$  on the two pattern-pieces A and B the oblique upper edge of the latter is laid in contact with  
80 the upper edge of A, as shown in Fig. 2. Then the said lines will extend obliquely across piece B to the required point  $x$ —that is to say, to the center of the width of the back of the garment and a distance from the upper  
85 end of said pattern equal to one-third the width of the pattern from armhole to armhole.

I have for convenience described the lines  $a a'$  as straight; but in respect to shirts I find  
90 that a somewhat better fit is obtained if the said lines are curved inward to a very slight degree.

In practice each suspender may be made of two pieces instead of one when deemed de- 95  
sirable, and in such case the said pieces will be united on the shoulder. The slits  $b$  for the buckles that attach suspender-ends or button-straps to a vest must begin one-third of the distance from the side seam and the same dis- 100  
tance from the bottom of the garment or pattern for the same. Thus, if the pattern-piece

measure nine (9) inches across, the lower end of the slit *b* will begin three (3) inches from the side and lower edges of said pattern, and it will also extend the same distance upward.

5 In the case of a shirt to which re-enforces or suspenders are sewed on the lines *a a* the lower point of measurement corresponding to the bottom of the vest or pattern will be in a horizontal line with the lower end of the bosom.

10 What I claim is—

The improved garment-pattern composed of the front and back pieces, one having the

lines *a a* and the parallel slit *b*, extending lengthwise thereof and located as specified, and the other piece having the oblique lines *a' a'*, which coincide in direction with the aforesaid lines on the front when the said pieces are laid flat with their upper edges together, as shown and described. 15

JOHN T. BRODNAX.

Witnesses:

JOHN T. WALKER,

CHARLES H. PAYNE.