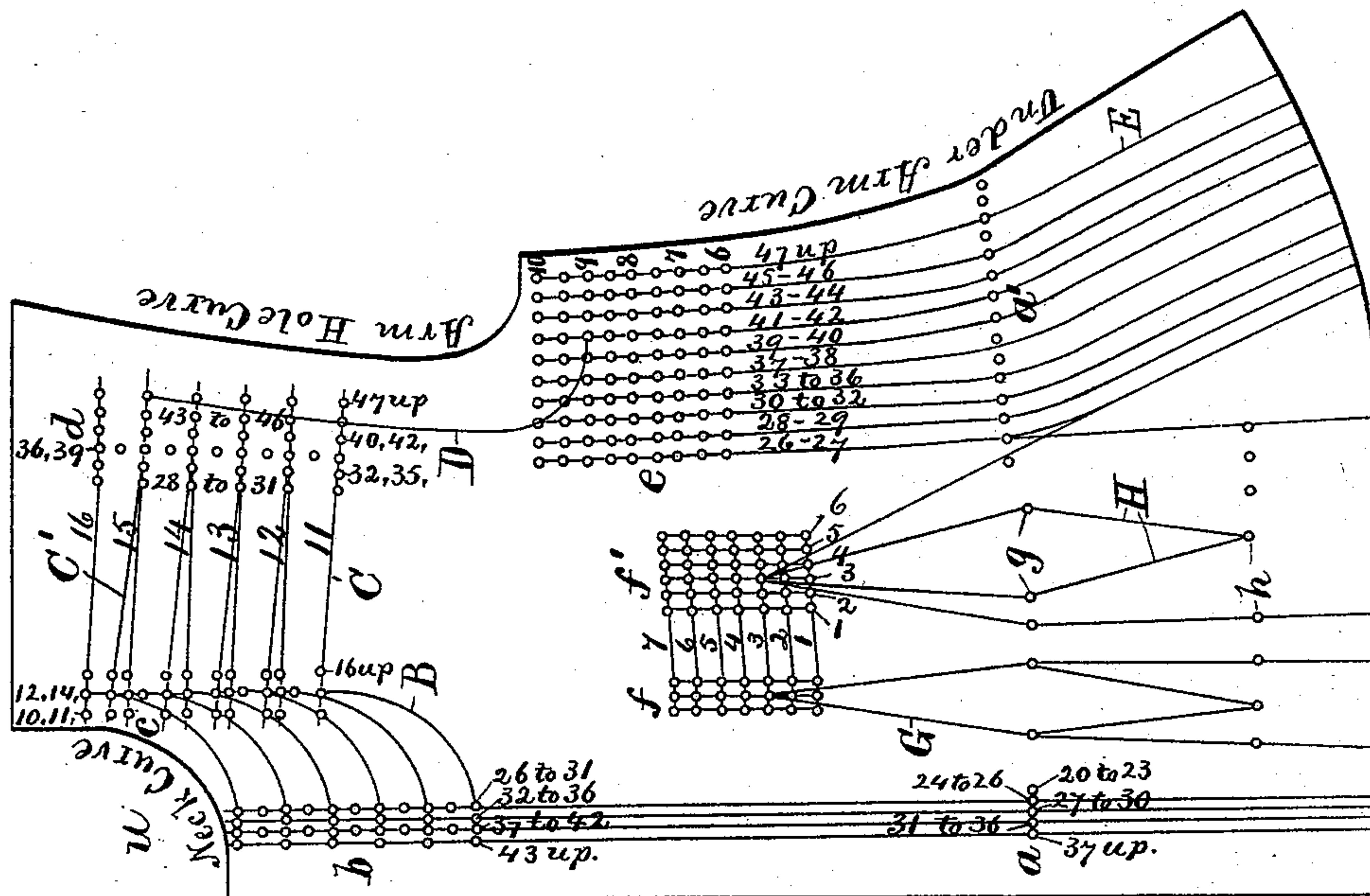


(No Model.)

B. VIAU.
DRESS CHART.

No. 487,801.

Patented Dec. 13, 1892.



Attest:
L. Lee,
Edw. F. Kinsey

Inventor.
B. Viau, per
Crane & Miller, Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN VIAU, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DRESS-CHART.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 487,801, dated December 13, 1892.

Application filed May 13, 1892. Serial No. 432,911. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN VIAU, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, county of New York, State of New York, have

invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dress-Charts, fully described and represented in the following specification and accompanying drawing, forming a part of the the same.

This invention relates to such patterns or charts as are laid upon the dress goods or linings for marking off the shape of the various pieces which form the waist of a dress.

In the present invention, which consists in a pattern for a dress-front, the holes or points which correspond to variations in the longitudinal and circumferential measures are arranged in parallelograms, the holes in the vertical rows corresponding with the length of waist-measures and the holes in the horizontal rows corresponding with the circumferential measures.

The invention will be understood by reference to the annexed drawing, which represents the face of the pattern.

The various points upon the patterns, which are to be transferred to the goods, are represented by small circles, which designate holes which in practice are formed through the pattern for marking such point upon the goods with a pencil. The points thus marked are then connected by means of lines traced or penciled in any convenient manner, which lines form the boundary or outline of the piece to be cut.

a is the gage-point, which is first marked upon the goods and is located marked at the left side of the pattern at the waist-line. The hole representing this gage-point and all the other holes upon the pattern are formed inside the edge a sufficient distance to preserve the strength of the pattern, which is commonly made of pasteboard, and the margin of the pattern is formed upon certain sides with suitable curves to connect the points when marked by applying the edge of the pattern to such points and tracing along such edge. Five gage-points are shown at the waist-line near the left side of the pattern and are marked, respectively, "20," "24," "27," "31," and "37" to indicate the waist-measure to which they correspond.

a' is a row of holes upon the waist-line marked upon its upper side with a scale from "20" to "40" for the waist of a polonaise and upon its under side with a scale from "20" to "38" for an ordinary dress-waist.

The holes for length of stay are shown in the parallelogram b at the front of the neck u , the several transverse rows corresponding with the bust-measures from "26" to "43," as marked, and the holes in the vertical rows corresponding with the length of stay, from eleven to sixteen inches, or measure from the waist-line to front of neck.

The holes for shoulder-seam are located in the parallelograms c and d , the transverse rows in the parallelogram c corresponding with the neck-measures from "10" to "16," as marked, and those in the parallelogram d corresponding with the bust-measures from "28" to "47," and the holes in the vertical rows of both parallelograms corresponding with the length of stay, as marked, from "12" to "16" upon the transverse lines between the holes. The holes for length of waist under arm are shown in the parallelogram e , where the transverse rows correspond with the bust-measures from "26" to "47" and the holes in the vertical rows correspond with the measure from the waist to under side of arm, as marked, from six to ten inches. The tops of the darts are indicated in the parallelograms f and f' , the transverse holes in the parallelogram f being marked to correspond with the bust-measures from "30" to "37," and the holes in the vertical rows being selected by taking a measure upon the person from the shoulder-line to the top of dart. The hole for use in the parallelogram f' may be selected in correspondence with the similar hole used in the parallelogram d . The holes g give the width of the darts on the waist-line, the lines G representing the shape of the dart when cut in the goods.

The holes a and a' represent the waist-line of the chart, and it will be seen that the holes in the various parallelograms b , c , d , e , and f are not wholly dependent upon the bust-measures, but allow for variations in the size of neck or waist, length of waist in front and length under arm, and the proper points may therefore be selected in the various parallelograms to mark upon the goods for cutting the

same to compensate for such variations in the figure.

The right-hand edge of pattern is marked "under-arm curve" and is made of suitable shape to connect the holes a' and e when marked upon the goods. The edge of the pattern adjacent to the holes d is marked "arm-hole curve" and is adapted to connect the holes d and e when marked, while the edge of the pattern adjacent to parallelograms b and c is marked "neck-curve" and is adapted to connect the holes b and c when marked.

In using the pattern it is laid in the proper position upon the goods, the point a is first marked, and the points in the different parallelograms are then selected by reference to the measures already taken from the person to be fitted. Such points are marked through the holes upon the goods and are connected by shifting the pattern and applying the proper curve to connect the adjacent holes, using a ruler or straight edge to connect such holes as are connected by straight lines upon the face of the pattern.

Curves B are marked upon the pattern representing the line which would be traced upon the goods connecting certain holes, and curves D and E are similarly marked below the holes d and e . Lines G and H are in like manner marked to indicate the darts. Lines C are shown connecting certain of the holes c and d , which represent the line to be drawn upon the goods for a high-shouldered person, and sloping lines C' , connecting other of such holes, representing the line to be drawn for a person with sloping shoulders.

It is obvious that any hole in any of the parallelograms may be used in conjunction with any hole in any of the other parallelo-

grams, as may be required by the various measures taken from the person to be fitted.

The scales $b c d e f f'$ are all formed with parallelograms of holes, by means of which the goods may be cut most perfectly to compensate for any kind of variation in the figure.

From the above description it will be seen that the pattern is universal in its use for marking the goods to correspond with persons of various forms and sizes, as provision is made in the various parallelograms of holes for all compensations required. Such holes recognize the use of all the circumferential measures, as at the neck, bust, and waist.

The pattern shown in the drawing is for a certain style of dress; but it is obvious that the same means and corresponding arrangements of holes may be adapted to other styles of dress.

I claim—

The front-pattern provided with the series of gage-points a and the series of perforations g and a' upon the waist-line, and provided with the parallelogram of holes b for the front of the neck, the parallelogram of holes e for length of waist under arm, and the parallelograms of holes f and f' for the tops of the darts, the said parallelograms being arranged as described and being provided with the scale-numbers corresponding to the various measures, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

BENJAMIN VIAU.

Witnesses:

F. ROCHON,
THOMAS S. CRANE.