

(No Model.)

E. P. FOLLETT.

INSTRUMENT FOR DRAFTING GARMENT PATTERNS.

No. 583,858.

Patented June 1, 1897.

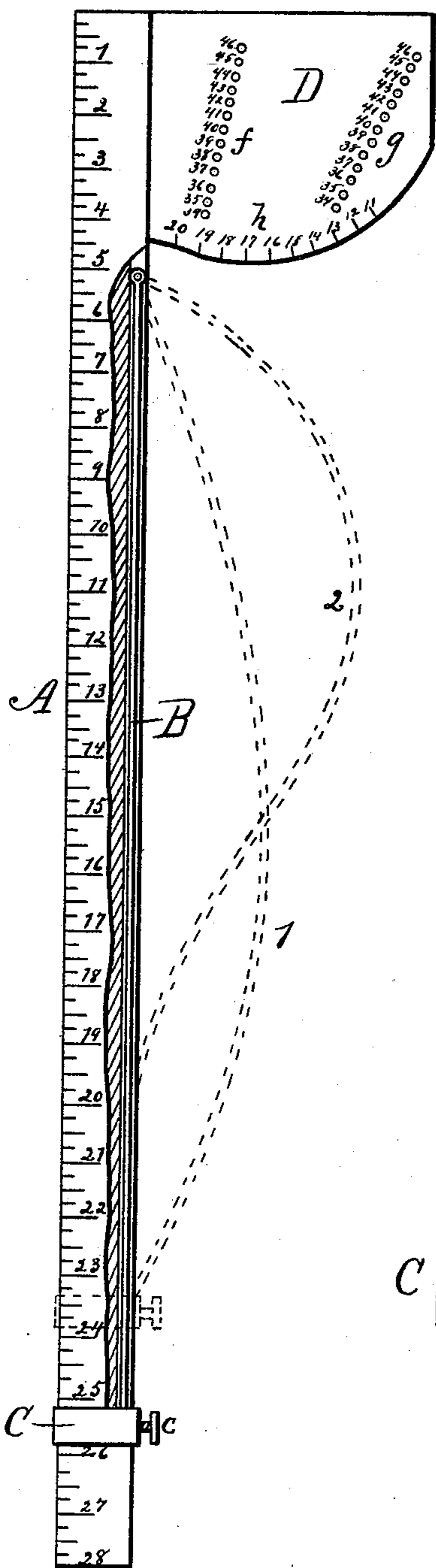


Fig. 1.

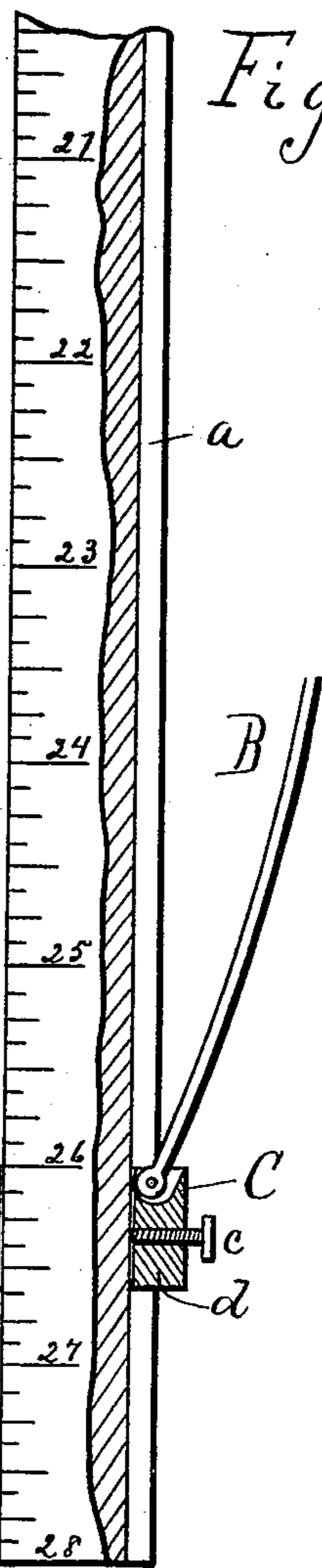


Fig. 2.

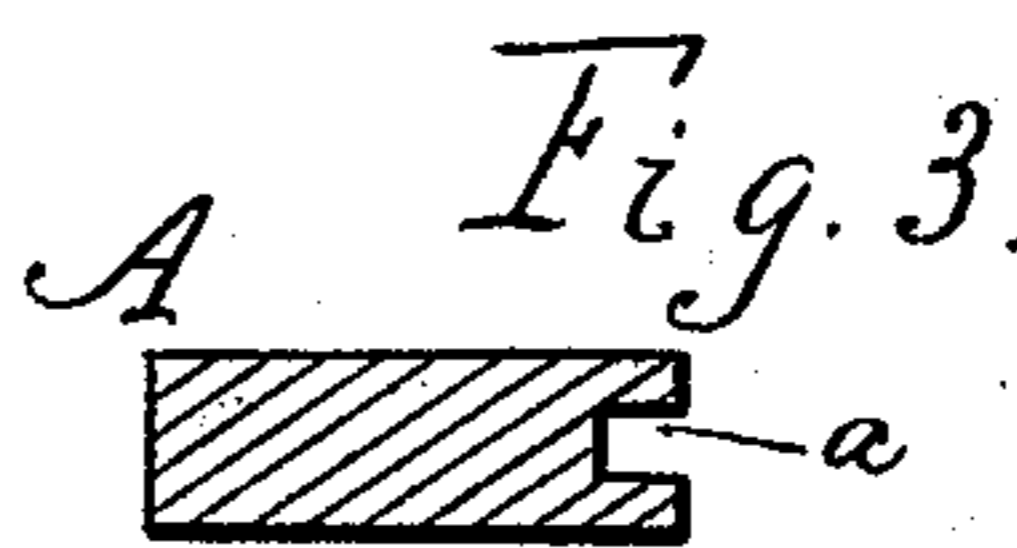


Fig. 3.

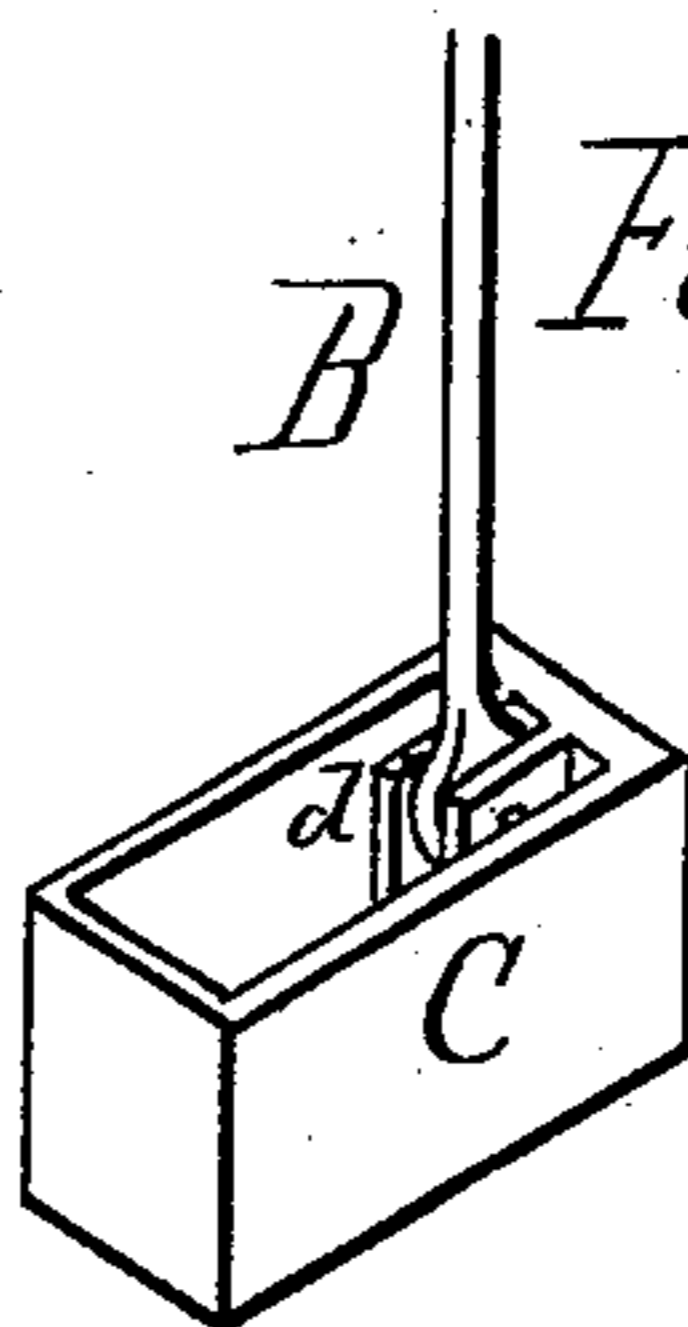


Fig. 4.

Witnesses:

C. R. Osgood
E. T. Lewis.

Inventor.

Edward P. Follett
per R. F. Osgood

Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD P. FOLLETT, OF DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

INSTRUMENT FOR DRAFTING GARMENT-PATTERNS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 583,858, dated June 1, 1897.

Application filed December 23, 1895. Serial No. 573,000. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD P. FOLLETT, of Duluth, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, have invented a certain
5 new and useful Improvement in Instruments for Drafting Garment-Patterns; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the drawings accompanying this
10 application.

My improvement relates to an instrument for drafting garment-patterns; and it consists in the combination of a rule provided with a groove in one edge, a slide at one end provided with a tongue sliding in the groove, a
15 set-screw for holding the slide at any adjustment, and a straight spring pivoted at one end to the rule within the groove and at the other to the tongue of the slide, the whole
20 so arranged that when the spring is closed it rests wholly within the groove and is shielded from sight, and both edges of the rule can be used for marking edges, the whole as hereinafter described and claimed.

25 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a face view, partially in section, of the device. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the lower portion on an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the rule. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the adjustable slide.
30

A indicates the rule, the same being similar to a yardstick, and provided with a scale of inches and subdivisions on both sides, reading downward from the top, as shown in
35 Fig. 1. One edge of the rule is cut with a groove or rabbet *a*, in which rests a long flexible spring-guide B, consisting of a steel strip pivoted at the upper end, as shown at *b*, to the rule within the groove, the lower end being movable up and down in order to throw
40 the guide out in bow form, as indicated by the dotted lines, Fig. 1. As shown, the lower end of the guide is pivoted to a slide C in the form of a ferrule, which slides up and
45 down on the rule and is secured at any adjustment by a set-screw *c*. On the inner side of the slide is a tongue *d*, that slides in the rabbet, and in this tongue is pivoted the lower end of the spring-guide B. If desired, the
50 upper end of the spring-guide may also be

pivoted to a slide similar to that at the bottom, so as to make both ends of the spring-guide adjustable.

In order to lay out any curve on a pattern, the slide is simply moved up on the rule to
55 any desired extent and secured by the set-screw, thereby throwing the spring-guide out in the form of a bow, as indicated by the dotted line 1 in Fig. 1. This bow is made of greater or less curvature, according to the
60 amount of adjustment of the slide. To diversify the curvature of the bow, the upper or lower portion of the spring-guide can be compressed by the hand, thereby changing
65 the form by throwing the opposite portion out to greater extent, as indicated by the dotted line 2. By this means almost any curve may be obtained and marked upon the
70 pattern. When the device is not in use, the slide is moved back and the spring-guide lies straight and is entirely inclosed by the rabbet in the edge of the rule. When the spring-guide is thus inclosed in the groove, it is out
75 of sight and shielded from harm and occupies no unnecessary space. In this condition the rule has no projection on either side except the slide at the extreme end, and both
80 edges can be used for marking edges. The spring-guide is enabled to strike bodily into the groove by reason of both of its pivoted ends being inclosed in the groove. The tongue
85 on the slide not only serves to pivot the end of the spring inside the groove, but it also serves as a guide to cause the end of the spring to move up and down regularly and
90 in a straight line and to prevent the slide from wobbling.

To the upper end of the rule is attached a scale-plate D, which is set into a mortise, so as to lie flush with the surface of the rule.
95 In this plate are made series of dot-holes *f* and *g* and marked with suitable scales, and on the lower edge is also marked a scale *h*, as shown. The dot-holes and scales are used in laying out the various points in making
100 patterns.

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

The combination of the rule provided with 100

a groove in one edge; the slide at one end provided with a tongue sliding in the groove; a set-screw for holding the slide at any adjustment; and a straight spring pivoted at
5 one end to the rule within the groove and at the other end to the tongue of the slide also within the groove; the whole so arranged that when closed the spring rests wholly within the groove and is shielded from sight, and both

edges of the rule can be used as marking edges, 10 as herein shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWARD P. FOLLETT.

Witnesses:

R. F. OSGOOD,
CHAS. A. WIDENER.