No. 698,064. Patented Apr. 22, 1902.

G. SCOTT & E. D. WEYBURN.

CUTTING MACHINE AND CUTTING TABLE AND PATTERN THEREFOR.

(Application filed Mar. 13, 1901.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

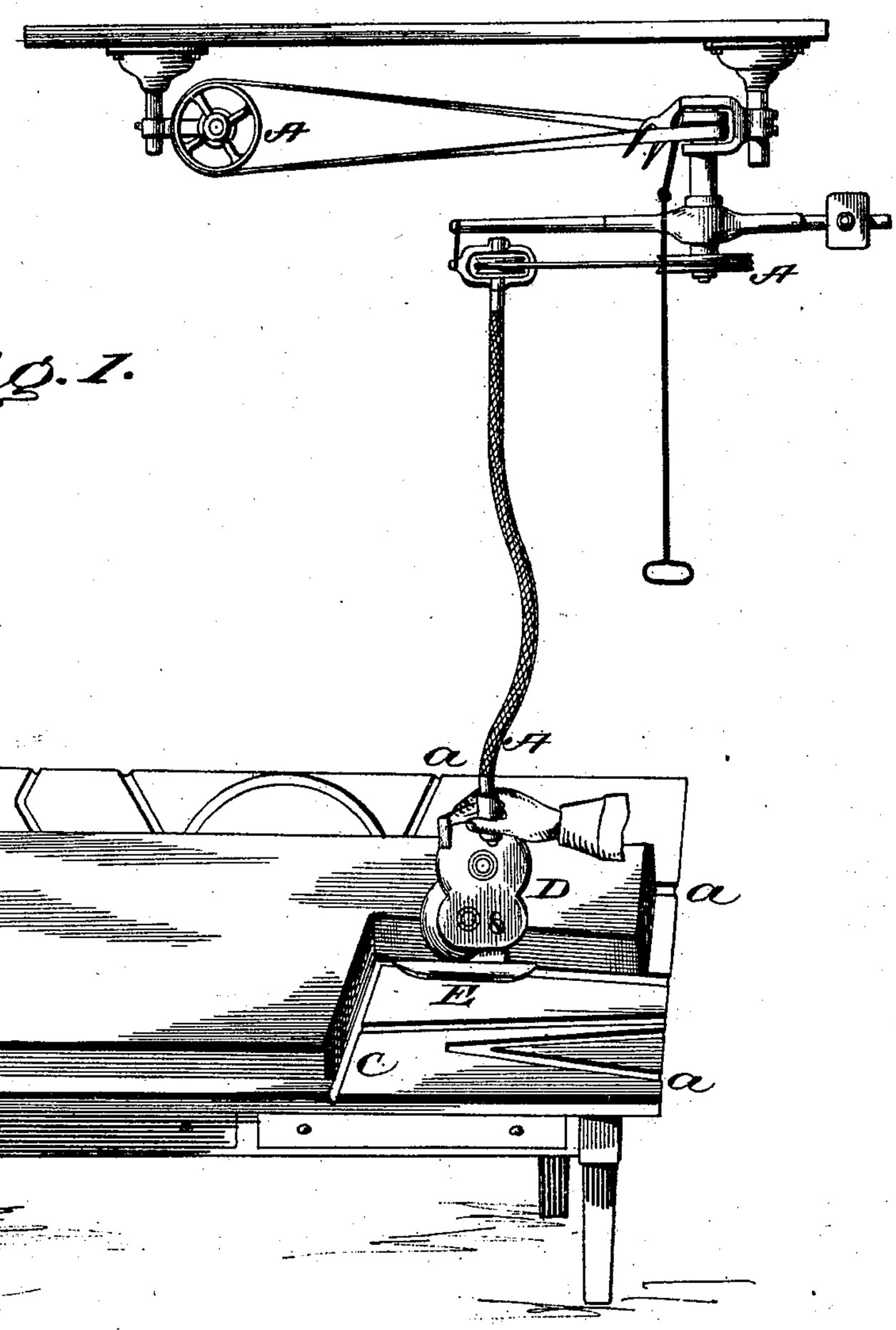

Fig. 1.

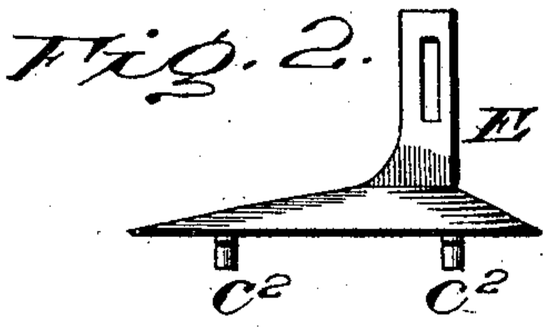

Fig. 2.

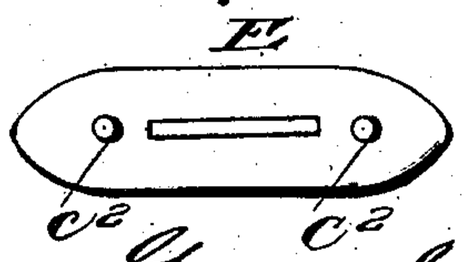

Fig. 3.

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Fig. 4.

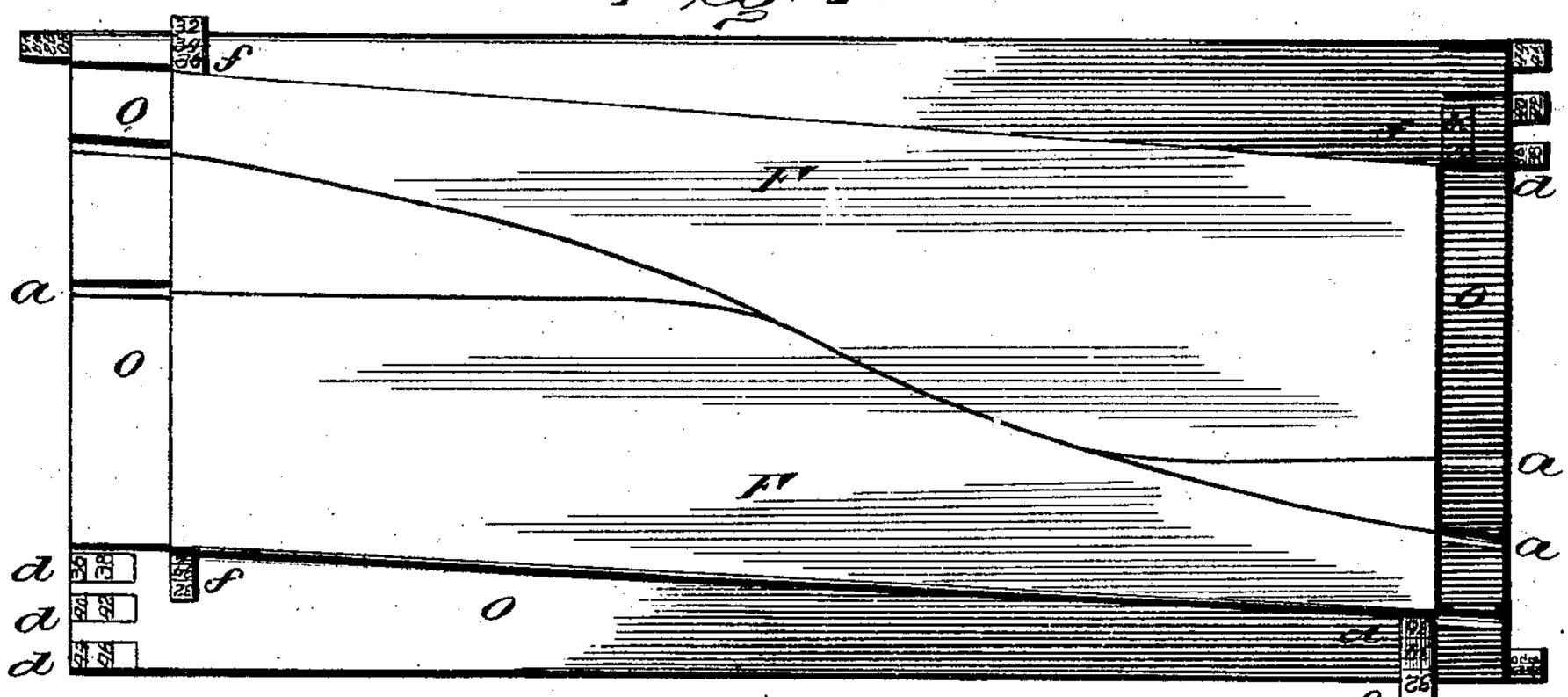


Fig. 5

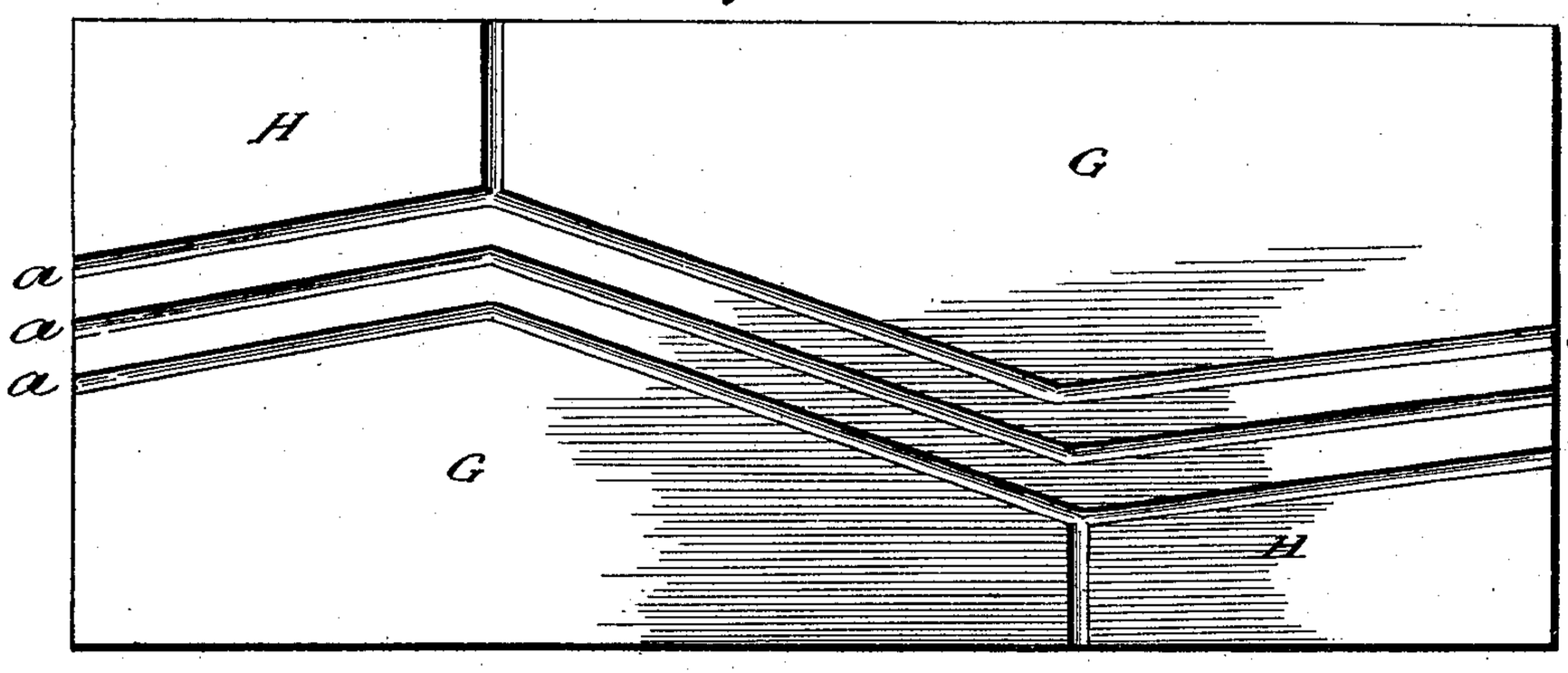
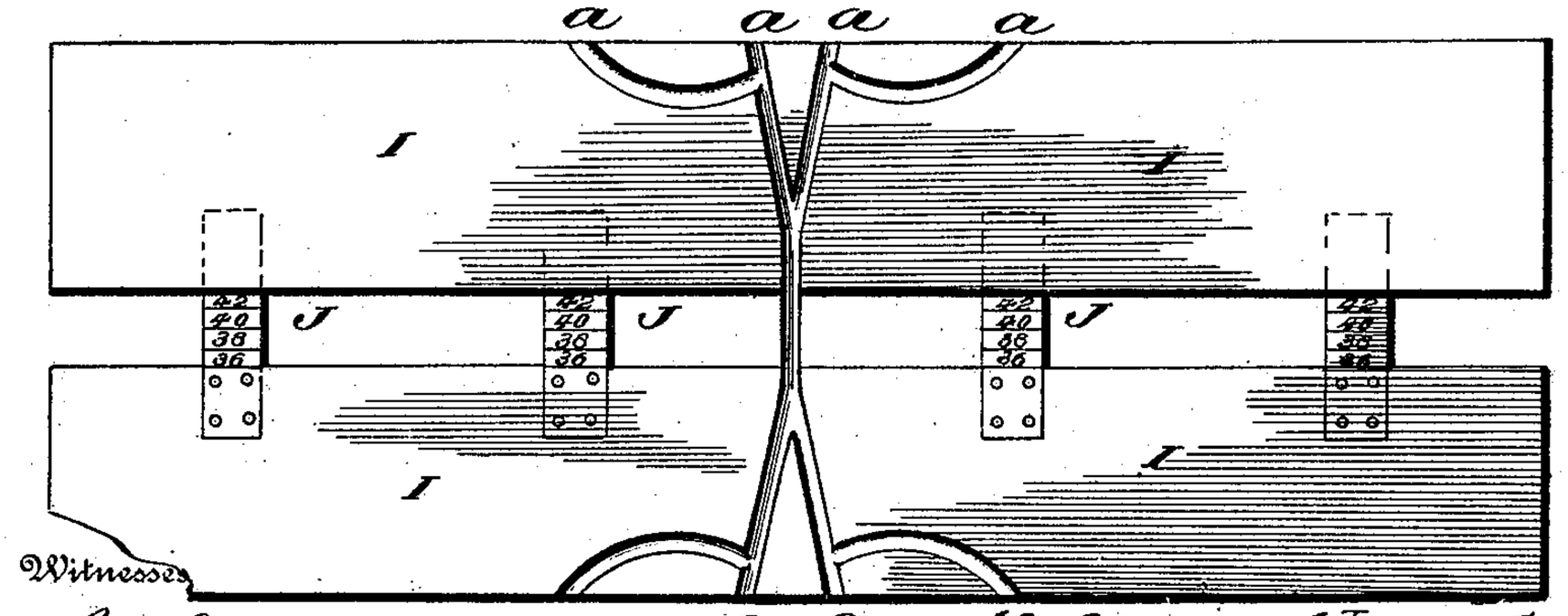


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE SCOTT, OF AMSTERDAM, NEW YORK, AND ELBERT DELOS WEYBURN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CUTTING-MACHINE AND CUTTING-TABLE AND PATTERN THEREFOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 698,064, dated April 22, 1902.

Application filed March 13, 1901. Serial No. 51,033. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE SCOTT, a resident of the city of Amsterdam, in the county of Montgomery and State of New York, and ELBERT DELOS WEYBURN, a resident of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, citizens of the United States, have invented an Improvement in Cutting-Machines and Cutting-Tables and Patterns, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in cutting-tables and patterns, and particularly to devices for use in connection with the cutting of articles such as clothing, corsets, and knit underwear; and the object of the invention is to provide a suitable table for holding the fabric that is to be cut and also to furnish a means or pattern with the design or shape of the article that is to be cut from the fabric.

The invention therefore consists of a table that is made with grooves or channels which are formed to the shape of the garment or a pattern put together, so as to form a table top or support for the fabric to lie upon.

The invention consists, primarily, of a design or pattern made either in the top of a table or made separate, so it may be used and detached, if desirable.

The object is to improve the methods in common use and to facilitate the work and save in labor and expense. The ordinary method is to lay the fabric upon the table, generally laying out many layers one upon the top of the other and forming dozens in thickness, the top layer being known as the "marker," because the pattern has been marked upon its surface. The cutter then cuts upon the marks thus designed and produces the shapes he desires. Therefore it will be readily understood that when we lay the fabric upon the pattern and the pattern is produced in the table or its equivalent, which is beneath the fabric, and we provide a cutting machine or device with means for traveling in the grooves or channels that are in the table or pattern and we make the cutting device pass through the fabric and in the channels that are in the table or patterns we cut the shapes of the grooves and produce the forms or shapes of the patterns in the fabric that lie on the patterns. Where it is possible, we make duplicate patterns that can be laid side by side, so that one cutting will produce duplicate garments and the saving of waste in the fabric and labor in producing the garments.

Our purpose is to use our invention in connection with cloth-cutting machines, because the labor and expense are much less than the old methods and also better, because we are able to obtain greater productions, and at the same time we are able to get uniformity and more perfect work.

In connection with the cloth-cutting machines which are usually hung over the cutting-tables and driven by power of some kind or made with electrical devices which can be made to work from electrical currents on the cutting-tables we make a supplemental base or foot or we attach to the regular base or foot of the cutting devices trundles or lugs that project beneath the base or foot of the cutting-machine. These trundles or lugs fit into the grooves or channels that are in the table-top or between the patterns that lie beneath the fabrics, and the machine is pushed into the fabric with the trundles or lugs in the grooves or channels, and as the machine is made to travel through the fabric the trundles or lugs guide the machine and follow the forms of the grooves and patterns and produce the desired shapes.

Further, our invention consists of means of producing regular garments without the usual marking or drafting of the patterns upon the fabric and also of doing the cutting by having the design or pattern beneath the fabric when it is cut; finally, in the various matters hereinafter described and referred to in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of our cutting machine and table, fabric being supported on the latter, partly broken away to show the operation of the cutter. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the base or foot of a cutting-machine. Fig. 3 is a bottom view of the base or foot of a cutting-machine. Fig. 4 is a top view of a pattern design with fabric cut on its surface. Fig. 5 is a pattern design made to cut the usual size of drawers and sleeves

on the one pattern or table. Fig. 6 is a top view of a graduated pattern used to cut shirts of the sloping-shoulder character.

In the drawings, A represents the cloth-cutting mechanism, suspended above the table.

B represents layers of fabric lying on the table.

C is the channeled or grooved table.

D is a cutter, its blade passing through the layer of fabric B broken away to show the cutter D and the blade *b* and base or foot E passing through the fabric B. The grooves *a a* shown in the table C are made in any shape.

The trundles or lugs c^2 c^3 are on the under side of the base or foot E and are in the groove or channel *a a* when the cutter D passes through the fabric B.

F exhibits layer of fabric lying on the top of the pattern *o o*. Said layers show the fabric F cut, the cutter D having passed through the pattern *o o* in the grooves *a a*.

The fabric F lies on the pattern *o o* at an angle from right to left, the right end lying close to the right edge of the pattern *o o* and also the left end lying close to the left or back side of the pattern *o o*.

The right and left ends of the fabric F rest against an index-plate *d d*, which establishes the length and width of the garment by laying the fabric F against the index-plates *d d* at *f f*.

G represents a drawer-leg, and H represents a sleeve. They being designed so that their seamed edges are of the same angle, they can be laid on the table or pattern, so as to cut without waste pieces between the edges. The three channels or grooves in the pattern locate the place for the edges and sizes. By putting the fabric on the top of the pattern until its outer edges extend toward the outer edges of the pattern it will cut wider or larger garments, and vice versa for smaller garments.

I I represent a form for cutting shirt-bodies. This pattern is made so that the channels or grooves form the armholes for the sleeves and also cut the slanting or sloping shoulders. The extending slides J J have graduating numbers on them. Pushing the two sections I I in makes a smaller shirt and pushing them apart forms a larger shirt. The size of the shirt is established by the numbers on the slides J J.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A cutting device having a base suitably supporting a cutter, and separate guiding lugs or trundles projecting downwardly from said base, and constructed to slide freely in curved grooves or channels, substantially as described.

2. A cutting-table or pattern having grooves or channels, in combination with a cutting device having separate guiding lugs or trundles constructed to slide freely in said curved grooves or channels, whereby the cutter can be guided in said grooves and follow a curved pattern, substantially as described.

3. A cutting-table or pattern having grooves or channels therein and indexes for locating the position of the fabric over said grooves, in combination with a cutter having separate guiding lugs or trundles constructed to slide freely in said curved grooves or channels, substantially as described.

4. A cutting-table or pattern having guiding grooves or channels representing different-sized garments, in combination with a cutter having separate guiding lugs or trundles constructed to slide freely in said curved grooves or channels, substantially as described.

5. A cutting-table or pattern having grooves or channels for guiding a cutter, and sliding indexes establishing the edge of the garments, substantially as described.

6. A cutting-table or pattern having grooves or channels therein for guiding a cutter, and indexes for locating the position of the fabric adapted to rest above said grooves or channels, in combination with a cutter arranged to coact with said grooves or channels, substantially as described.

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