

No. 765,691.

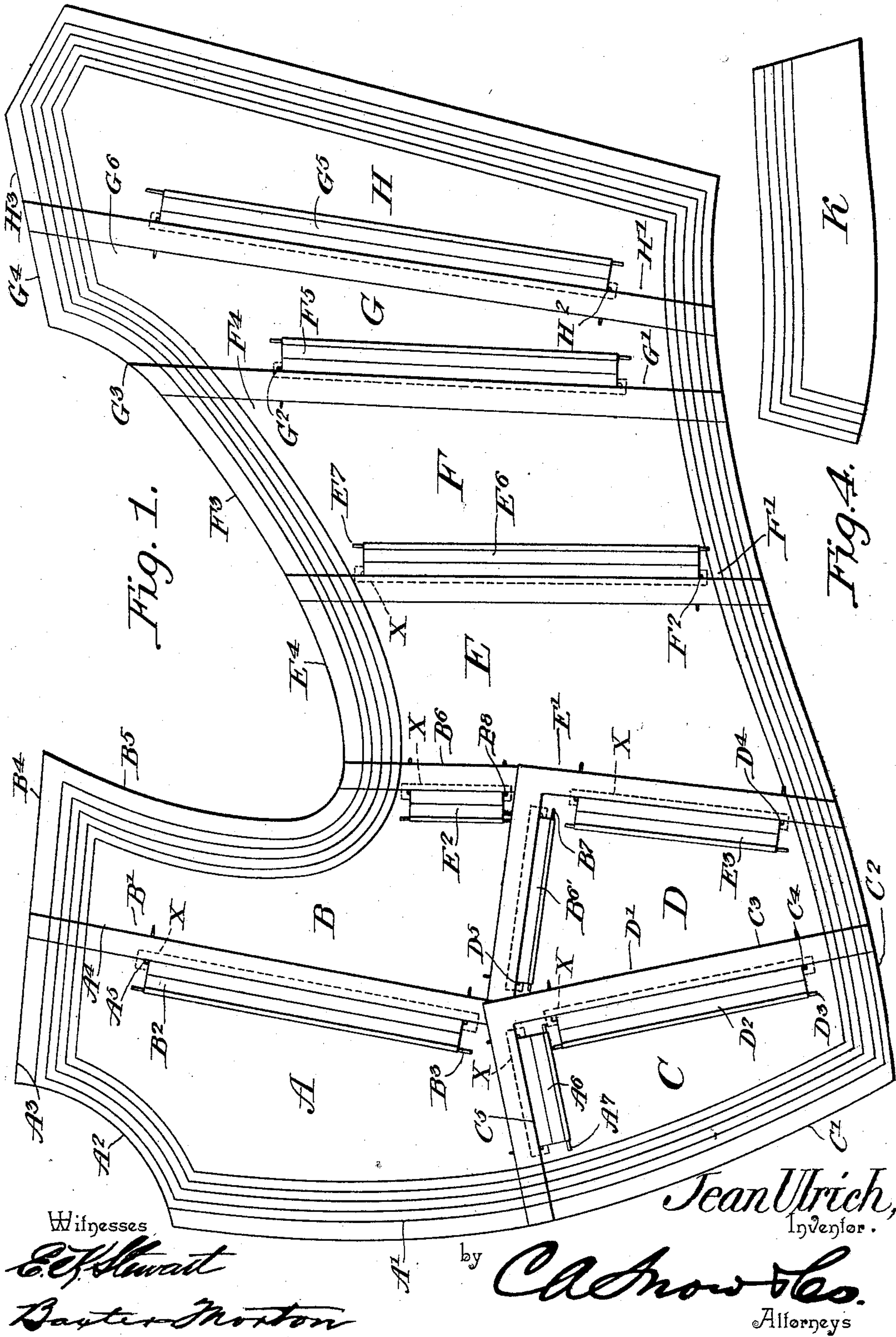
PATENTED JULY 26, 1904.

J. ULRICH.
DRESS CHART.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 30, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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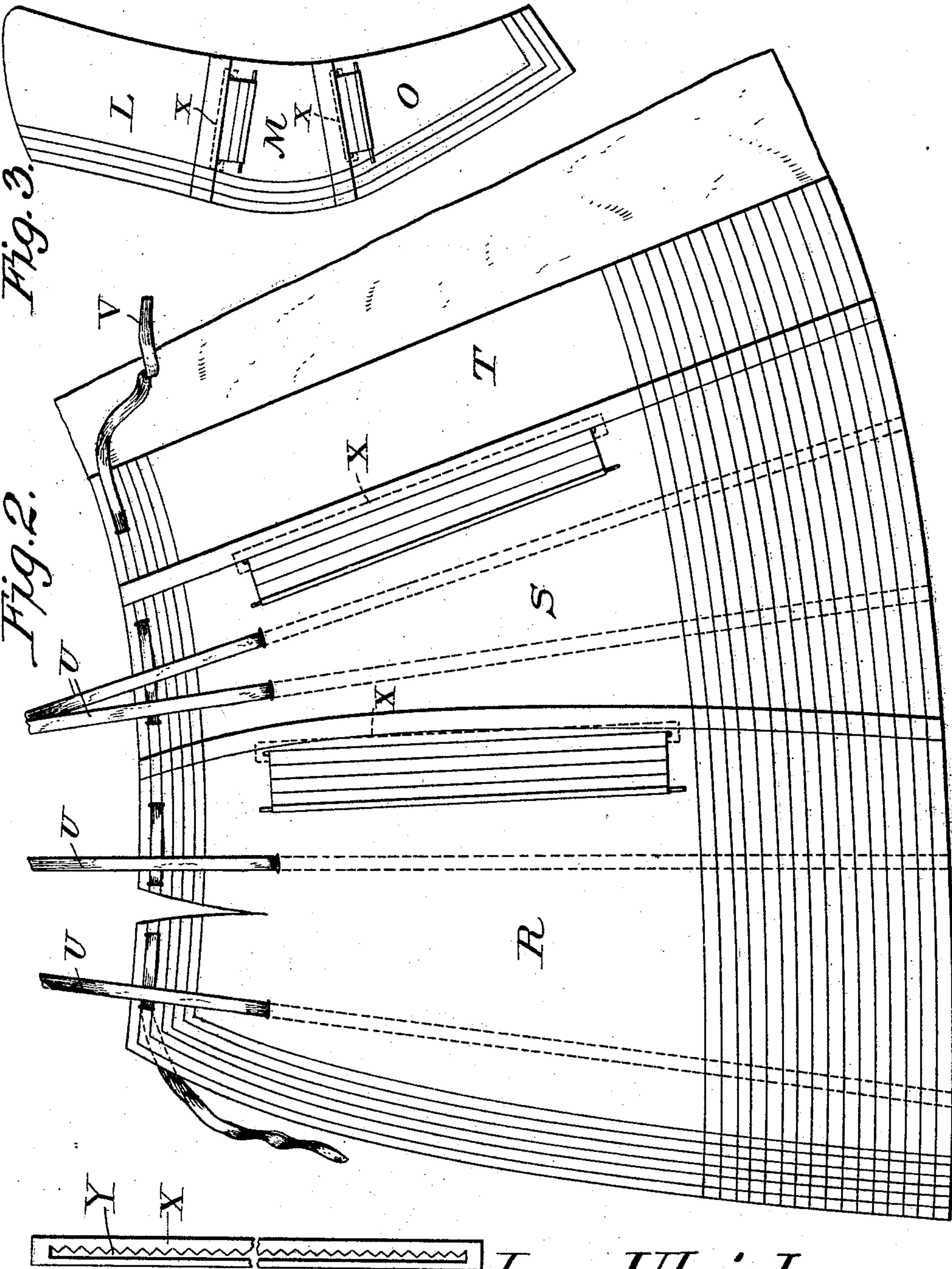
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses
E. H. Stewart
Dexter Monton

Fig. 5.

Jean Ulrich, Inventor.
by *C. A. Snow & Co.* Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEAN ULRICH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DRESS-CHART.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,691, dated July 26, 1904.

Application filed October 30, 1903. Serial No. 179,225. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEAN ULRICH, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Dress Cutting, Fitting, and Measuring Chart, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to garment-cutting charts, and has for its object the production of a set of charts by means of which the proper dimensions of the several sections of fabric for the formation of women's dresses may be determined without measurements.

The invention consists, broadly speaking, in a system of charts of such character that they may be fitted to the figure of a woman and secured in such relative position that the outline of each section of fabric necessary to the making of a dress may be readily determined from the charts and the necessity of making measurements and drawing outlines from the measurements made to be completely avoided.

In describing the invention reference will be had to the accompanying drawings, in which are illustrated a system of charts embodying the invention in the preferred form, it being understood that changes in the form of the various charts forming the system may be made to conform to different styles and fashions without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view showing the chart-sections corresponding to the pieces of fabric required for one-half of the bodice. Fig. 2 is a view of the chart-sections corresponding to one-half of the skirt. Fig. 3 is a view of the chart-sections for a sleeve. Fig. 4 is a view of the chart-section corresponding to one-half of the collar. Fig. 5 is a view of one of the fasteners employed in connecting the chart-sections.

Referring to the drawings, in which corresponding parts are designated by similar characters of reference, A, B, C, and D represent the chart-sections which are employed in determining the proper outline for the pieces of fabric forming one side of the front of a bodice. Each of these chart-sections is provided near its forward margin and near the

top and bottom margins with a plurality of parallel lines for locating the points to serve as guides in cutting. Section A is designed to be secured in position with its front margin A' at the median line and with the concave curve A² at the base of the neck. The upper margin A³ lies on top of the shoulder, and the bottom and rear margins are attached to chart-sections C and B, respectively. Near the rear margin A⁴ there is formed a slit A⁵ in the chart-section A, and this slit corresponds in position to the slot in a fastening device of the form illustrated in Fig. 5.

The fastening device (designated generally as X) consists, preferably, of a strip of highly flexible metal provided with a slot Y throughout almost the entire length. Upon one side of the slot Y its edge is smooth, as shown, and on the other the edge is serrated, so as to present a plurality of sharp teeth adapted to penetrate a piece of fabric and obtain a firm hold thereon. The fastener X is secured on the inside of the chart-section A with its slot Y in registration with the slit A⁵ in the chart-section, and the adjacent chart-section B has its forward margin B' provided with a tongue B², which has a stiffener B³, of wire or other suitable material, in the edge thereof. The tongue B² is adapted for insertion through the slit A⁵, and the stiffener B³ will prevent the crumpling of the tongue when it is passed through the slit. At the bottom of the chart-section is formed a tongue A⁶, with stiffener A⁷, which is adapted to pass through a slit C⁵ in the top of the chart-section C and to be secured therein by means of a fastener of the form already described.

Chart-section B has its upper margin B⁴ disposed above the shoulder, and the curve B⁵ of the rear margin forms the forward portion of the outline of the armhole, while the lower portion B⁶ of the rear margin determines the position of the side seam. The bottom of the chart-section B is provided with a tongue B⁷, having a stiffener B⁷ for engagement with the fastener associated with a slit D⁵ in the chart-section D. In the rear portion of the chart B is a slit B⁸ for the reception of the tongue on the adjacent chart-section to the rear.

Chart-section C is secured in position at the

bottom of chart-section A by means of the tongue A⁶ and the fastener adjacent to the slit C⁵ in chart-section C. The chart-section is provided with parallel lines forming cutting-guides at the forward margin C¹ and bottom margin C², and near the rear margin C³ is formed a slit C⁴ for the reception of a tongue upon chart-section D.

The chart-section D is provided at its front margin D¹ with a tongue D², having a stiffener D³ for engagement with a slit C⁴ in chart-section C, and is provided near the rear margin with a slit D⁴ for the reception of the tongue of the chart-section to the rear, while the slit D⁵ near the upper margin is adapted to receive the tongue B⁶.

The chart-sections E, F, G, and H form collectively the charts representing the pieces of fabric employed in the formation of one-half of the back of the bodice, and these chart-sections resemble in general features those already described. The section E is provided at its forward margin E¹ with tongues E² and E³ for engagement with slots in sections B and D, and its upper margin E⁴ is disposed beneath the arm. The rear margin of section E⁵ is provided with a tongue E⁶, having a stiffener E⁷ of the ordinary form in order to engage with the slit in the chart-section F.

Section F is provided near its forward margin F¹ with a slit F² and has the upper margin F³ cut on a slight curve and inclined to form a portion of the outline of the armhole. At the rear margin F⁴ there is provided a tongue F⁵ for engagement with fastening means on the adjacent section G.

Section G has a slit G² near the forward margin G¹, and the upper portion of said forward margin is formed in a curve G³, which completes the rear portion of the outline of the armhole. The upper margin G⁴ extends above the shoulder and contacts with the upper margin of chart-section B.

Chart-section H is attached to the chart-section G by means of a tongue G⁵ at the rear margin G⁶ of section G and is provided near its forward margin H¹ with a slit H² for the reception of said tongue. At the top section H presents a marginal portion H³, which forms a continuation of the marginal portion G⁴ of section G and the marginal portion H⁴, which lies at the base of the neck.

The dimensions of the collar will be determined from a chart-section K, which may be attached to the upper margins of sections A, B, G, and H by pins or otherwise, as may be desired.

In this system of charts the sleeve is cut from chart-sections L, M, and O, the former constituting the upper portion of the sleeve and being adapted to be secured in relation to the outline of the armhole. Section M is at the middle of the sleeve and forms the con-

necting-link between sections L and O, being attached to both of these sections by means of fastening devices similar to those described as connecting the other chart-sections. Section O is that which represents the bottom portion of the sleeve and is adjustable relative to section M in order to get the proper sleeve length. The three chart-sections of the sleeve are all provided at their free margins with parallel lines to form cutting-guides and are adjustable relative to each other in order to determine the proper outline, as well as the size of the sleeve.

Sections R, S, and T are those employed in determining the proportions of the pieces of fabric used in constructing the skirt, section R being that which represents one-half of the front width of goods, section S that representing the side width, and section T that representing one of the back widths. These three sections are provided, as usual, along the top and free margin with parallel lines forming cutting-guides, those lines near the bottom being especially numerous in order to adapt the chart for cutting skirts of widely-varying length. The three sections R, S, and T are adjustably connected by means of a fastener passing through slits in the manner already described, and in order to facilitate the adjustment of the sections R, S, and T as to length each is provided on the inside with one or more tapes or ribbons U, attached to the bottom of the section and extending upwardly through an opening near the top. To adjust the sections R, S, and T to the waist of the person for whom the dress is to be made, a tape or ribbon V is extended through the tops of all these sections and forms means whereby they may be drawn into the proper position and secured there.

The mode of using the chart as above described has already been suggested in the preceding paragraph and may be briefly described, as follows: The sections of the chart representing the pieces of goods for forming the bodice will be connected by means of the tongues and slots formed on the sections and will then be fitted upon the figure of the person for whom the dress is to be made, the necessary adjustment of the several parts being provided for by the tongue-and-slit fasteners. As soon as two sections of the chart system have been brought into proper relative position they will be secured automatically by the engagement of the teeth of the fasteners X with the material, preferably light canvas or duck, of which the chart-sections are made. The chart-sections for the bodice having been adjusted to proper position, the lines to serve as guides in cutting may be marked by a suitable marking means, and the sections L, M, and O for the sleeve may be next fitted into proper relative position. The procedure in adjusting the sections

R, S, and T for the skirt is in the main similar to the adjustment of the sections for the bodice, but the shortening of the skirt-sections by means of tapes is different from any adjustment of the bodice-section, as there is no necessity for such shortening to correspond to the variations of length necessary in the cutting of goods for bodices.

As the material of which the charts are formed is light canvas or duck, both of which are highly flexible and inelastic materials, the outlines for the pieces of goods obtained by adjusting the sections into proper relative position upon the figure of the person for whom the dress is to be made can be relied upon to give a good fit.

The special form of fastening means employed to secure the other sections in adjusted position is of great advantage, because it is practically automatic in action and is effective to fasten the parts at exactly the right position. When the tongue on one chart-section is drawn through the slit of another section to the proper distance, the teeth formed at the rear edge of the slot Y in the fastener X adjacent to the slit will grip the material and the tongue at once and prevent the slightest rearward movement.

Having thus described the nature and use of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a system of dress-cutting charts, a chart-section having near one margin a slit, a fastener permanently attached to said section adjacent to the slit and having a slot registering with the slit and an adjoining chart-section having a tongue adapted for passage

through the slot in the fastener and the slit in the first-mentioned chart-section.

2. In a system of dress-cutting charts, a chart-section having a slit near one margin, a fastening device fixed on said chart-section and comprising a plate of flexible metal having a slot registering with the slit in the chart-section, said slot having its rear margin serrated, and an adjoining chart-section having a tongue adapted for insertion through the slot in the fastener on the first-mentioned chart-section.

3. In a dress-cutting chart, a plurality of chart-sections representing the pieces of goods employed in making the skirt, said chart-sections being adjustably connected so that they may be fitted to the figure of a person, and being provided with shortening-tapes attached at one end to the material of the chart-sections and having the other ends extended through openings in the chart-sections in convenient position to be grasped to effect the shortening of said chart-sections.

4. In a dress-cutting chart, a chart-section corresponding to a skirt width, said chart-section having shortening-tapes attached at their lower ends to the bottom of the chart-section and having their upper ends passing through openings in the chart-section near the top.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JEAN ULRICH.

Witnesses:

EDSON L. TIEL,
WILLIAM J. ROGERS.