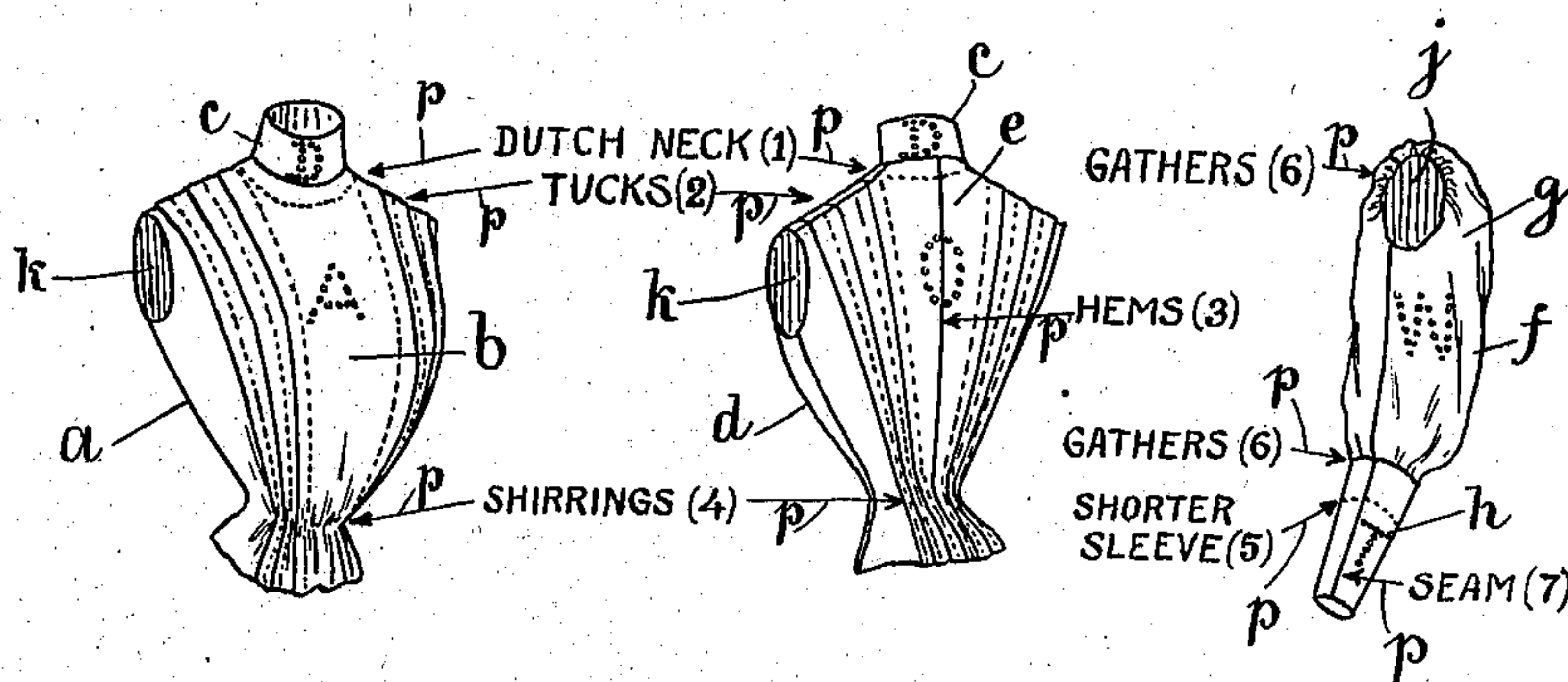


No. 885,167.

PATENTED APR. 21, 1908.

A. A. MAXWELL.  
GUIDE CHART FOR GARMENT PATTERNS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 11, 1908.



Consult these views for the location of tucks, gathers, etc., and the corresponding numbers below for the directions.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (1) Dutch Neck - Cut out at double perforations (■).  | (4) Shirrings - Shirr along crosslines of large perforations (O) and fasten stays under shirrings. |
| (2) Tucks - Fold material at lines of large perforations (O) and stitch at lines of small perforations (o). | (5) Shorter Sleeve - Cut off at small perforations (o).  |
| (3) Hems - Turn under at notches (>) for hems.  | (6) Gathers - Gather between double crosses (++).  |
|   | (7) Seam - Terminate seam at extension.  |

Witnesses  
Francis Konigsberg  
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Inventor  
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By her Attorneys  
Rumsey, Brockmeyer & Ogden



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALICE AUDLEY MAXWELL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## GUIDE-CHART FOR GARMENT-PATTERNS.

No. 885,167.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 21, 1908.

Application filed January 11, 1908. Serial No. 410,342.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALICE AUDLEY MAXWELL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Guide-Charts for Garment-Patterns, of which the following is a specification, accompanied by drawings.

10 This invention relates to an improved chart for garment patterns, to serve as a guide for using the patterns and properly assembling the garment sections.

15 The object of the invention is to render the chart clearer, simpler, and more accurate than heretofore, and so easily followed, that amateurs will have no trouble, whatever, in making a perfectly fitting garment, even of the most complicated design.

20 Long, minute, and complicated directions have been avoided by a system of corresponding titles and reference characters or conventional signs, applied directly to the views on the chart, and also found in the headings of the paragraphs of printed directions, so that there is a complete correspondence and intimate relation between the views of the garment sections, and the printed paragraphs of directions. Furthermore, 25 the garment sections in the views bear the same designations which are to appear on the corresponding paper patterns. There is thus an inter-relation between the views, the sections, and the patterns themselves which 30 produces a more practical guide chart than heretofore.

Further objects of the invention will hereinafter appear, and to these ends the invention consists of a guide chart for carrying out 40 all of said objects, comprising the combinations of elements and features of arrangement, having the general mode of use substantially as hereinafter fully described and claimed in this specification, and illustrated 45 in the accompanying drawing, which is a representation of so much of a guide chart as embodies the invention.

50 This guide chart is usually printed on one side, preferably the back of the envelop containing the tissue paper patterns.

55 The drawing illustrates that portion of a chart embodying the new features, and serves as a guide for making a garment, in this instance shown as a lady's shirt waist in five pieces,—front, back, collar, sleeve and deep cuff,—although the principles of the in-

vention may, of course, be applied to any suitable garment having any number of pieces. The example given in the drawing is, however, sufficient to illustrate the mode 60 of application of the invention to pattern guides.

The views illustrating the garment sections, to which the patterns correspond, are shown in this instance, in perspective and 65 preferably dislocated or in parts, to render them more easily understood.

In the drawing, *a* is a perspective view of a dislocated, or headless and armless bust, showing the front *b* and collar *c* of the shirt 70 waist, and *d* is a rear view of the same figure showing the back *e* and back of the collar *c*. The arm view *f* is also shown in perspective and detached, illustrating the sleeve *g* and cuff *h*. These views clearly indicate that the 75 arm *f* is to be assembled with the bust views *a* or *d* at the severed portions *j* and *k* of the arm, and bust respectively.

Each garment section on the views is preferably provided with a designation or 80 symbol which may be formed by perforations, and the corresponding paper patterns are to be provided with the same perforated designation. For instance, in the example shown in the drawings, the front *b* is marked 85 *A*, the back *O*, the sleeve *W*, the collar *D*, and the cuff *T*, although this lettering is purely arbitrary, and any desired designations, symbols or letters may be used. If 90 desired, this feature may be omitted altogether, without departing from the spirit of the invention, but its use greatly facilitates the assembling of the garment sections.

According to this invention, there is a close 95 inter-relation between the various details of the garment sections shown in the views and the paragraphs of directions for making the garment. This is accomplished by applying 100 conventional signs, symbols, characters, numbers, letters, or any other desired designations to the views to indicate the details of the shirt waist, with the appropriate title of each detail, each paragraph of the directions being headed with the corresponding conventional sign or designation and title. Any 105 appropriate symbols may be used, but in this instance, the locations of the details are numbered, which provides a simple and convenient system for the guide chart.

110 In the example given in the drawing, an appropriate system of applying the titles and numbers to the views is shown, in which the



reference numeral in brackets immediately follows the title of the detail, as "Dutch neck (1)", and leader lines in the form of arrows *p* are preferably used to indicate the location of the detail or any other suitable mode of applying the titles and reference indications to the views, may be employed.

To avoid duplication, some of the same titles are applied to both the bust views *a* and *d* by means of leader arrows *p*. The designation "Dutch neck (1)", and "Tucks (2)", are shown applied to the neck and shoulder portions of the views *a* and *d*, "Hems (3)", is applied to the back *e*, and "Shirrings (4)", is applied to the waist portions of both views. On the sleeve *g* the designation "Shorter sleeve (5)", is applied to the upper portion of the cuff *h*, "Gathers (6)", is applied to two places, once at the arm hole and again at the cuff, and "Seam (7)", is also applied to the cuff. These designations, will, of course, vary with each garment, but in every case they serve to clearly indicate to the eye on inspection, the location of the different parts referred to.

Preferably, beneath the views, or in any other suitable place on the chart, directions are given to consult the views and refer to the numbered paragraphs for further directions. Any appropriate language may be employed, but the following has been found satisfactory: "Consult these views for the location of tucks, gathers, etc., and the corresponding numbers below for the directions". Beneath this line are preferably arranged the paragraphs numbered and entitled in correspondence with the numbers and titles applied to the views, said paragraphs containing the directions which will vary with each garment.

The paragraphs in the sample chart given are as follows:—"(1) Dutch neck"—containing directions for cutting. "(2) Tucks"—containing directions for folding and stitching. "(3) Hems"—containing directions for turning. "(4) Shirrings"—containing directions for shirring. "(5) Shorter sleeve"—containing directions for cutting. "(6) Gathers"—containing directions for gathering. "(7) Seam"—containing directions

for seam. Each paragraph also preferably contains appropriate signs, symbols, or characters, as for instance, large perforations, small perforations, notches, etc., which are also to be found in the paper patterns as usual to aid in making the garment. The guide chart may also have printed thereon any additional directions which it is customary to represent on such charts, but as this customary and usual portion forms no part of the invention, it has not been shown.

It will thus be seen that according to my invention, a great deal of labor is saved by obviating the necessity of studying and following a multiplicity of minute directions, without adequate views with which to compare the directions. According to this improved chart, it is only necessary to make a simple comparison between the views and the corresponding paragraphs of directions, to quickly comprehend the guide, accurately fit the garment sections, and finish the garment.

Obviously, my guide chart may be embodied in widely varying forms and some of its features may be used without others, without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Without enumerating equivalents, I claim and desire to obtain by Letters Patent the following.

A guide chart for garment patterns, provided with perspective views of garment sections as they would appear when completed and having conventional signs and titles applied to said views indicating the location of the details on said garment sections, said chart also being provided with paragraphs of directions bearing conventional signs and titles corresponding to those on the views, whereby a direct comparison may be made between the views and directions in making the garment.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALICE AUDLEY MAXWELL.

Witnesses:

H. G. OGDEN,

GEO. A. HOFFMAN.