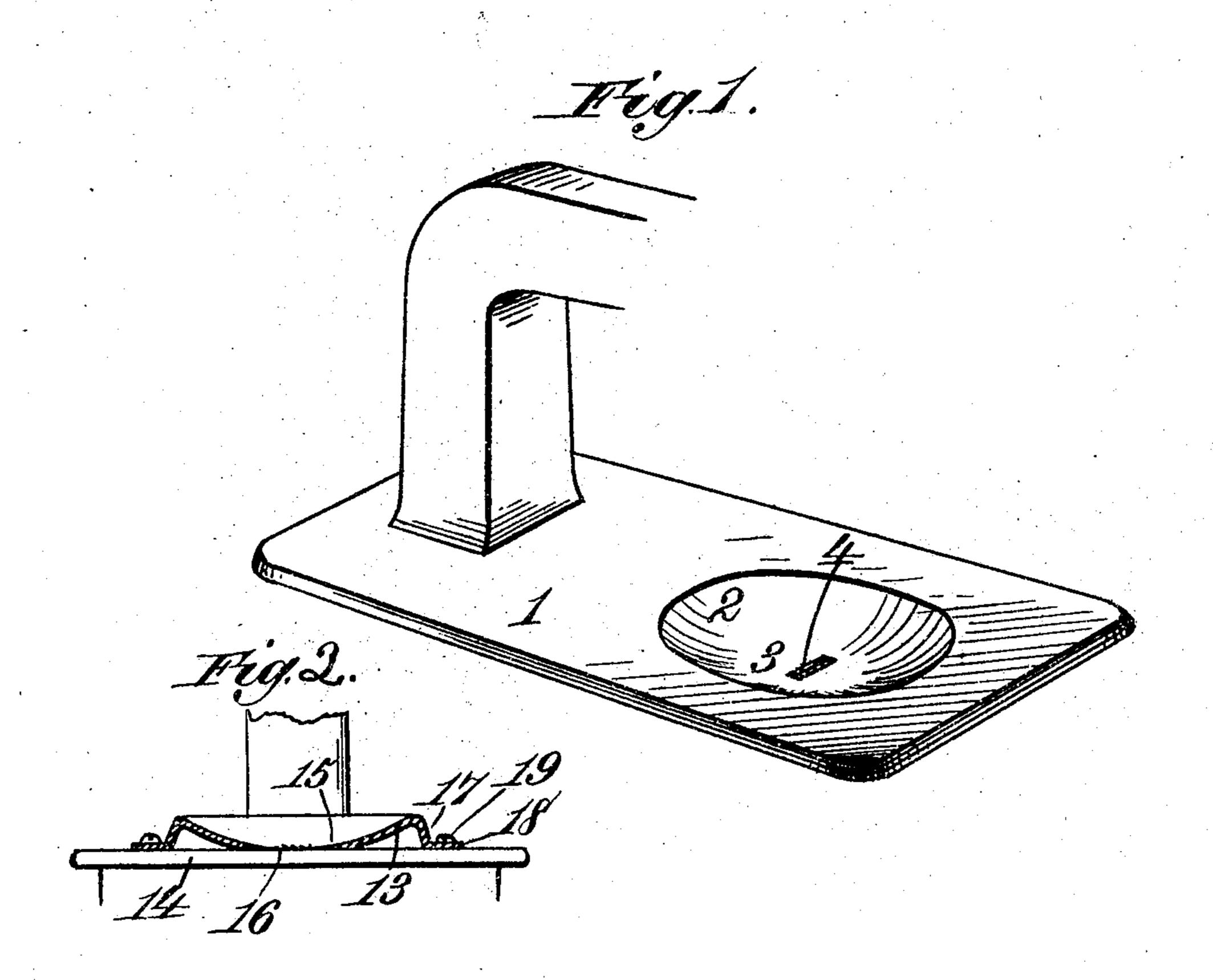
PATENTED JUNE 16, 1908.

No. 891,138.

L. N. BISHOP.

GARMENT SHAPER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 26, 1907.



Witnesses. That Great. Invertor.
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By Morres.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS N. BISHOP, OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY.

GARMENT-SHAPER.

No. 891,138.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 16, 1908.

Application filed July 26, 1907. Serial No. 385,740.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Louis N. Bishop, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, have invented new and useful Improvements in Garment-Shapers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to garment shapers for use in connection with sewing machines, and the object thereof is to provide a device of such class for producing in a ready, feasible and convenient manner uniformity in curve shapes when manufacturing articles of wearing apparel or other articles of manufacture to which the device is applicable.

A further object of the invention is to provide a garment shaper which will cause the work disposed thereover to retain a circular or concave bulged contour, which is particularly advantageous in lining structures for application over rounded parts of a body.

A further object of the invention is to provide a garment shaper in a manner as hereinafter set forth for imparting a circular shape to the material after being sewed as well as imparting to the material a bulged contour sloping in all directions from the center to the edge and which is particularly advantageous in manufacturing garments and kindred articles.

A further object of the invention is to provide a garment shaper for materials which is particularly advantageous for sewing seams where one length of cloth is desired shorter than the other.

Further objects of the invention are to provide a garment shaper for use in connection with sewing machines, which shall be simple in its construction and arrangement, strong, durable, efficient in its use, readily set up in operative relation to the needle and feed of the sewing machine, and comparatively inexpensive.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more specifically described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein is shown a preferred embodiment of the invention, but it is understood that changes, variations and modifications can be resorted to which come within the scope of the claims hereunto appended.

In describing the invention in detail, reference is had to the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference characters denote cor-

responding parts throughout the several views, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing the adaptation of a garment shaper in accord- 60 ance with this invention to the bed plate of a sewing machine. Fig. 2 is a cross section of a modification.

In Fig. 1 of the drawings is shown a garment shaper in accordance with this inven- 65 tion as forming part of the bed plate of a sewing machine and in this connection it will be stated that the bed plate 1 has one end thereof depressed in a circular cup-shaped manner as at 2 with the central portion 3 70 formed with an opening 4 which allows of the operation of a needle and feed and the coöperation with the needle and feed of the presser foot. The circular cup-shaped depressed portion 2 in vertical and horizontal section 75 being concave. That portion of the depressed portion 2 which extends from the edge of the opening 4 to the outer terminus of the depressed portion curves upwardly and terminates in the flat upper face of the bed so plate 1 which entirely surrounds said depressed portion. The circular depressed portion 2 constitutes a working surface over which the material being sewed travels and imparts to the material a sloping shape after 85 being sewed, as well as giving a bulged contour to the material sloping in all directions from the center to the edge. Although the garment shaper is shown as an integral part of the bed plate 1, yet it is obvious that an 90 opening can be provided in the bed plate and the guide seated therein.

When operating upon the material to shape it, the material first passes over one side of the bed plate, then down one side of the 95 depressed portion, then over the opening in the central part of the depressed portion, then up over the other side of the depressed portion, and then over the other side of the bed plate. As the shaping device is arranged below the 100 plane of the bed plate 1, it is evident that that portion of the material which is not sewed is suspended above that portion of the material which is being sewed and such manner of disposing the material in connection with the 105 curvilinear working surface of the shaping device over which the material passes and further in connection with the opening in the central portion of the shaping device, imparts a circular shape to the material after being 110 sewed and such shape is retained. The material when shaped has a bulged contour sloping in all directions from the center to the

In Fig. 2 is shown modified form of the garment shaper, and by reference to Fig. 2, 5 13 denotes a body portion substantially cupshaped in contour and adapted to rest upon the bed plate 14 of the machine. The body portion 13 in horizontal and vertical section is substantially concave and the central part 10 15 of the body portion is provided with an opening 16. The body portion 13 terminates in an annular depending rim 17, said rim flaring and terminating in a laterally extending annular flange 18 which is detachably 15 connected by the hold-fast devices 19 to the bed plate 14. The garment shaper, as shown in Fig. 2, is the same as that shown in Fig. 1, with this exception, it is not an integral part of the bed plate, but is detachably 20 connected thereto. The garment shaper shown in Fig. 2 shapes the material in the same manner as the device shown in Fig. 1.

Either of the forms of the garment shaper, as shown, has its surface over which the work 25 travels of such contour as to impart a curvilinear or bulged contour to the work, and it will furthermore be evident that such construction of guiding device is very advantageous when forming parts of garments in 30 which it is required that they should have a

curved or bulged contour. The device is also

adapted for sewing seams through two lengths of cloth when one length is desired to be shorter than the other.

One of the particular advantages obtained 35 by a garment shaper in accordance with this invention is that it overcomes the present mode of forming curved parts, such mode being to hold the parts together to form the curve shape, that is to say, when the cloth is 40 being sewed, the operator holds the feeding end of the cloth aloft from the table of the machine, whereas if the shaping device in accordance with this invention is employed, the material would simply follow its course down- 45 wardly and upwardly over the working surface of the device, thereby producing the curve shape desired.

What I claim is:—

A garment shaper for sewing machines, 50 comprising a circular depressed cup-shaped portion concave in vertical and horizontal section and having a centrally disposed opening to allow of the operation of the needle and feed.

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

LOUIS N. BISHOP.

Witnesses:

OLIVE SPRAU, Brayton G. Richards.