

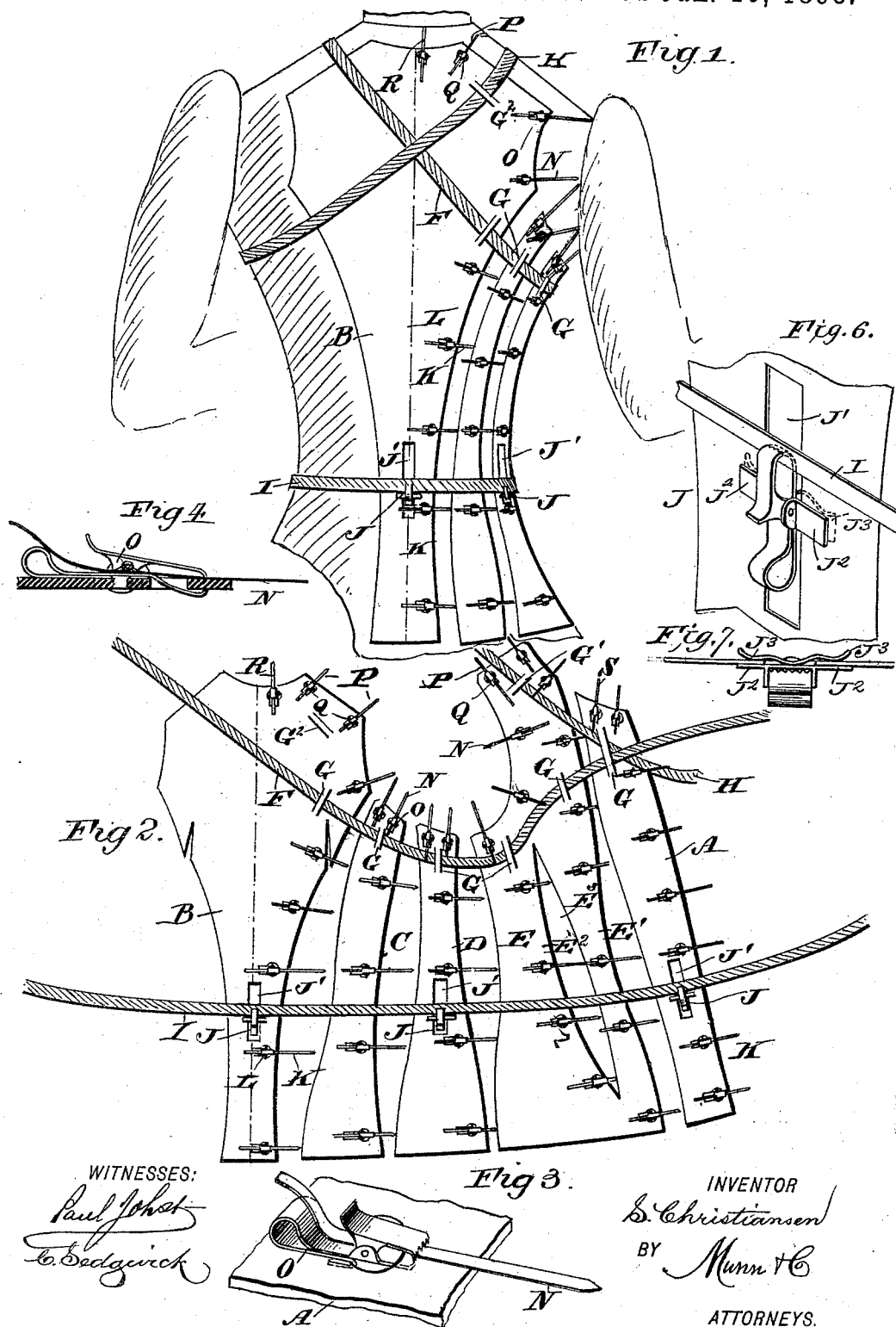
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. CHRISTIANSEN.  
GARMENT FITTING PATTERN.

No. 489,793.

Patented Jan. 10, 1893.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIMON CHRISTIANSEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## GARMENT-FITTING PATTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,793, dated January 10, 1893.

Application filed August 11, 1892, Serial No. 442,748. (No model.)

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SIMON CHRISTIANSEN, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Dressmaker's Pattern, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved dress makers' pattern, which is simple and durable in construction, adapted for conveniently applying it to the person to be measured for the dress, and arranged to permit of cutting the material directly from the pattern after adjustment of the latter according to the wearer's body.

The invention consists of certain parts and details of combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a rear view of the improvement as applied; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the improvement detached and spread out; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the tape clasps; Fig. 4 is a sectional side elevation of the same; Fig. 5 is an enlarged plan view of the improvement showing the lines for cutting the cloth. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of one of the waist band clasps, showing it applied to one of the plates and engaging the waist band, and; Fig. 7 is a transverse section of the same.

The improved dress makers' pattern is provided with a series of plates A, B, C, D and E, made of leather, fabric, paper or other suitable material which readily conforms to the shape of the person to be measured for a dress. The plate A forms the front or breast part of the dress, while the plate B forms the middle back part, and the plates C, D and E, form the several parts extending between the back and breast. As shown in Fig. 1, the pattern is used for measuring one-half of the body, as the other half will be a counterpart, and hence only one half of the wearer's body need be measured.

The several plates A, B, C, D, E, are connected with each other by means of a shoulder strap F, which passes through loops G formed

in the several plates, so that the latter can be readily moved on the said shoulder strap to fit the shape of the person, it being understood that the shoulder strap F passes over one shoulder of the person and is fastened at its ends on the front of the person by tying, or by suitable devices. A second shoulder strap H, which crosses the shoulder strap F, passes over the other shoulder of the person, and also passes through loops G' and G<sup>2</sup> formed in the plate E and the plate B, respectively, and also through the somewhat enlarged loop G in the plate A.

The waist band I passes over the several plates A, B, C, D, E, and is held in clasps J of any approved construction and mounted to slide in apertures J' formed in some of the plates, preferably the plates A, D, B, as illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 5. Each clasp J is provided with side arms J<sup>2</sup> engaging the front of the plate, and on the rear of the clasp is secured the spring J<sup>3</sup>, which engages the rear of the plate opposite the arms J<sup>2</sup>, as clearly shown in Figs. 6 and 7. By this means the clasps can be slid up or down and will be held in the position to which they have been moved. The waist band is adjustable up and down until the proper waist line of the person is reached. As shown in Figs. 2 and 5, the plate E is provided with an elongated slot E<sup>3</sup> forming two connected parts E' and E<sup>2</sup> of the plate E.

Now, it will be seen that when the several plates are applied to the body of the person by means of the shoulder straps F and H, then the several plates can be adjusted so as to come into proper place on the front, back and one side, as shown in Fig. 1. The waist band I is moved up or down to the proper waist line, and its ends are fastened together by suitable means. The several plates, on account of being made of a suitable pliable material, readily conform to the shape of the body, and in order to obtain the proper position and distance between the several plates, I employ tapes K held adjustably in clasps L secured to the several plates A, B, C, D, E, as will be readily understood by reference to Figs. 1 and 2. The tapes K are moved into and out of their respective clasps L until the outer

ends of the tapes touch the opposite edge of the next following plate, thus indicating the distance the two plates are held apart on the wearer's body. Any desired number of such tapes may be employed along one edge of the plate, usually, however, five or six are sufficient. In order to obtain the proper measurement of the scye, similar tapes N are employed, held in clasps O mounted to turn in the upper ends of the plates C, D and E and in parts of the plate B. The clasps O are mounted on swivels, as shown in Fig. 4, so that they can be turned to move the tape into the proper line to indicate the correct shape of the scye to be formed. In order to indicate the shoulder seam similar tapes P are held on the upper ends of the plates B and E, the said tapes being adjustable in clasps Q secured to the said plates B and E near their edges. An adjustable tape R is also employed for indicating the collar line on the back middle part of the dress, and similar tapes S are held adjustably on the upper end of the front plate A and on the plate E for the front part of the collar. The tapes used are made of a material sufficiently stiff to permit of readily adjusting the tapes in the clasps so as to extend in a straight line to the opposite edge of the next following plate, or to meet a corresponding tape on the seams for the shoulder and for the collar.

It will be seen that this device can be readily applied on the body of the person, the several plates adjusted on the straps F and H to assume the proper position, and then the waist band can be adjusted to hold the lower parts of the plates in position, after which the several tapes K, N, P, R and S are moved in or out until they meet the corresponding parts, as above mentioned.

I do not limit myself to any particular construction of clasps such as shown, for instance, in Figs. 3 and 4, as the same may be varied, it only being necessary that the clasp securely holds the tape in place after its adjustment as above described. When the device has been thus adjusted, the straps F and H and the waist band I are untied and the device removed from the person. The several plates are then spread on the cloth to be cut to form the dress. Now it will be seen by reference to Fig. 5 that the outer ends of the tapes on each plate form part of the marking line which can be readily traced on the cloth as indicated by the broken lines in the said Fig.

5. The sides of the plates not having tapes are traced along their edges on the cloth to form the complete figure for each plate, and as these edges correspond in shape to the lines indicated by the corresponding tapes of the next adjacent plate, the several parts of cloth will readily fit together for sewing the corresponding edges to form a properly fitting garment.

This device can be readily used by dress-makers, cloakmakers, tailors, and others, for measuring all kinds of garments for the upper part of the human body, and cutting the cloth to the proper shapes to form a well fitting garment.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent;—

1. A dress makers pattern, comprising a series of plates, shoulder straps with which the plates have a sliding connection, and a waist band having a vertically adjustable connection with some of the said plates, substantially as described.

2. A dress makers pattern, comprising a series of plates, tapes held adjustably on the edges of the said plates, and shoulder straps with which the plates have a sliding connection, substantially as described.

3. A dress makers' pattern, comprising a series of plates, shoulder straps for supporting the said plates on the wearer's body and permitting their adjustment thereon, tapes held adjustably on the edges of the said plates, clasps held vertically adjustable on some of the said plates, and a waist band adapted to be carried by the said clasps, substantially as shown and described.

4. A dress makers pattern, comprising a series of plates provided with loops, shoulder straps passing through said loops, vertically adjustable clasps on some of the plates, and a waist band engaged by said clasps, substantially as described.

5. A dress makers pattern, consisting of a series of plates provided with loops, shoulder straps passing through said loops, tapes adjustably held on the edges of the plates, vertically adjustable clasps on some of the plates and a waist band engaged by said clasp, substantially as herein shown and described.

SIMON CHRISTIANSEN.

Witnesses:

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C. SEDGWICK.