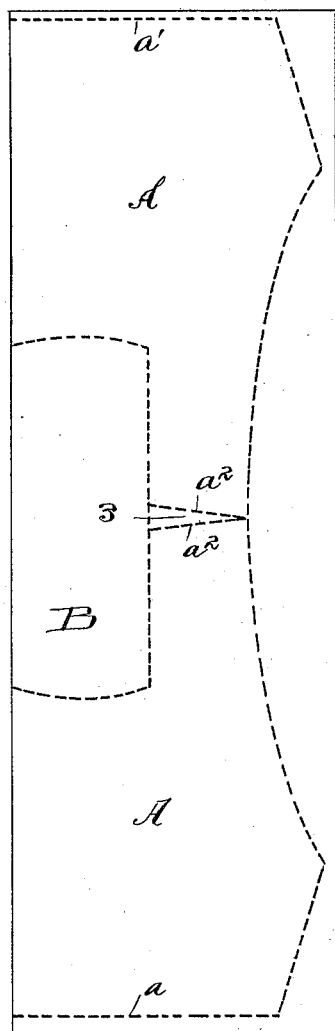
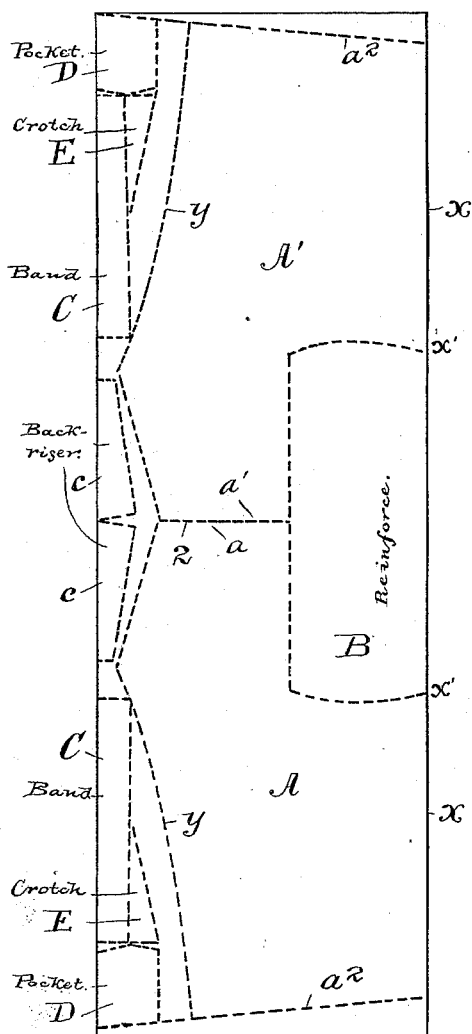


(No Model.)

C. ERLANGER.  
MANUFACTURE OF OVERALLS.

No. 423,139.

Patented Mar. 11, 1890.



Witnesses:  
Ed. Clement  
Jamb. H. Jacobson

Inventor:  
Charles Erlanger  
by Lewis Abraham  
Attorney.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES ERLANGER, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

## MANUFACTURE OF OVERALLS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 423,139, dated March 11, 1890.

Application filed January 15, 1890. Serial No. 336,991. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES ERLANGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Art of Tailoring, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the art of tailoring; and it consists in the formation of certain blanks adapted to the construction of a special peculiar garment, the several pieces being cut out from a web of fabric in such manner that there will be no waste of material, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and specifically set forth in the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters of reference point out similar parts on each figure, Figure 1 represents a piece of fabric, showing blanks laid out in dotted lines of required shape and relative size. Fig. 2 is a like view showing a modified form for relatively shaping the principal members of the garment.

This invention has special reference to formation of blanks necessary to construct overalls of the character described in a companion case filed January 15, 1890, Serial No. 336,990. As will be seen, the main feature shown therein consists in constructing the garment with the front leg composed at the knee and a given distance above and below the knee of double fabric or two layers of cloth. The present application relates to shaping the several blanks necessary to construct such garments. The general commercial width of duck, drilling, or other fabric of which such articles are made is thirty inches. The accompanying figures are shown drawn on a scale of one inch to a foot of material of such width.

I will first describe the diagram shown in Fig. 1. A A' represent the shape of a blank for each side of a pair of overalls, each opposite blank being alike in shape and dimension. In practice the opposite edges  $xy$  are brought together by folding over the cloth laterally and connected by an inseam, which, in connection with the portion of the length of the re-enforce B, compose leg-sections from  $x'$  down to foot-line  $a^3$ .

B represents what I denominate "fortify-

ing-blanks," which are cut out in one piece from the sections A A', extending equidistantly lengthwise into each of said sections. The line  $a a'$  of the blanks A A', onto which the waistband is attached, is preferably formed by dividing the previously-integral sections at the line 2, Fig. 1, although similar blanks A A' can be formed in reverse position, as shown in Fig. 2, wherein the waistband-lines  $a a'$  are shown at opposite extremities, and the foot-lines  $a^3$  appear adjacent to each other, as at 3, Fig. 2, the intermediate gore-piece being in that case cut away to give said foot-lines necessary incline.

As the re-enforce B in practice in part overlaps the front leg-section downwardly when cut out in the manner shown in Fig. 1, and upwardly when cut out in the manner shown in Fig. 2, it is manifest that it is requisite to employ two of such pieces upon each garment. Therefore blanks B, coming from two lengths of cloth, must be appropriated to one pair of overalls. In this case, as such blanks are practically parallelograms, they can readily be supplied from other lengths of the fabric without waste.

It will be observed that the perimeters of the blanks A A', Figs. 1 and 2, are the same, with the exception that in one instance the re-enforce B is cut away from the waist downwardly, while in the other it is cut away vertically from the foot-line upwardly, but in either construction adapted and intended to overlap or be overlapped by the length of fabric remaining on and composing part of blanks A A', from which the legs and body of the overalls are constructed.

In Fig. 1 I have shown on the cloth outlying the main blanks several smaller blanks necessary to complete the garment and the preferred diagrammatic view thereof; but such special arrangement may be varied and be within the scope and purview of my invention.

In Fig. 2 the outlying cloth is shown blank for being cut into pieces of suitable size and shape, as those shown in Fig. 1. These detail blanks represent: C, the waistband; c, the risers; D, the pockets; E, the crotch-piece.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The improvement in the art of shaping blanks for making overalls, which consists in diagrammatically delineating upon fabric the perimeter of two opposite sections, each to  
5 compose respective sides of the garment, then marking upon said sections a re-enforce B, one-half of which being upon each section, and then cutting the fabric, following the diagram thereupon, whereby opposite main blank-sec-

tions are produced having bodily cut out 10 therefrom a longitudinal blank re-enforce piece, as and for the purpose intended, substantially as described.

CHARLES ERLANGER.

Witnesses:

MURRAY HANSON,  
WILLIAM H. BERRY.