(No Model.)

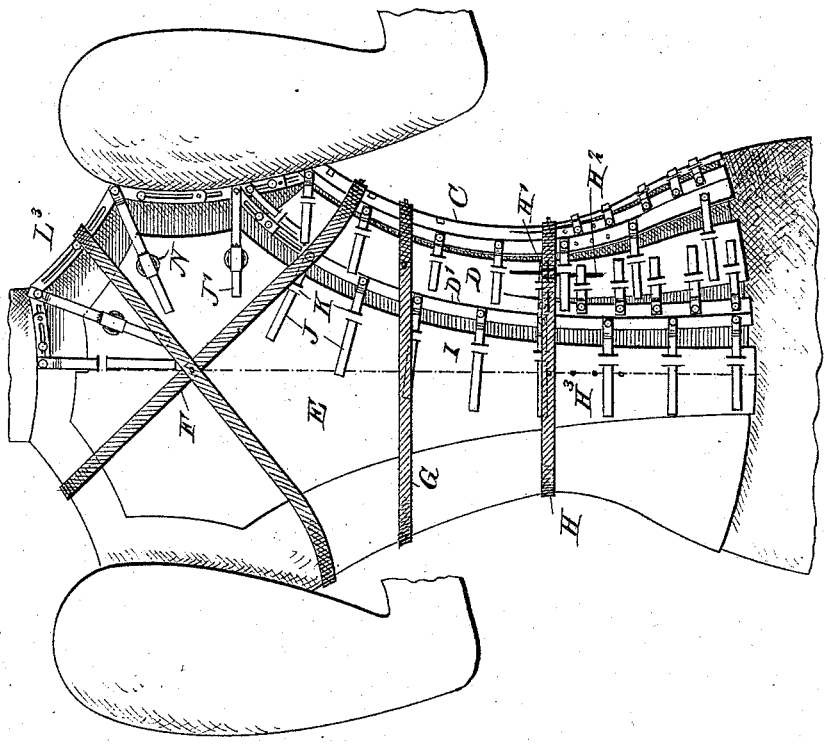
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. CHRISTIANSEN.

GARMENT FITTING PATTERN.

No. 526,378. Patented Sept. 25, 1894.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

Paul Johnston

C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR

S. Christiansen

BY Munn & Co

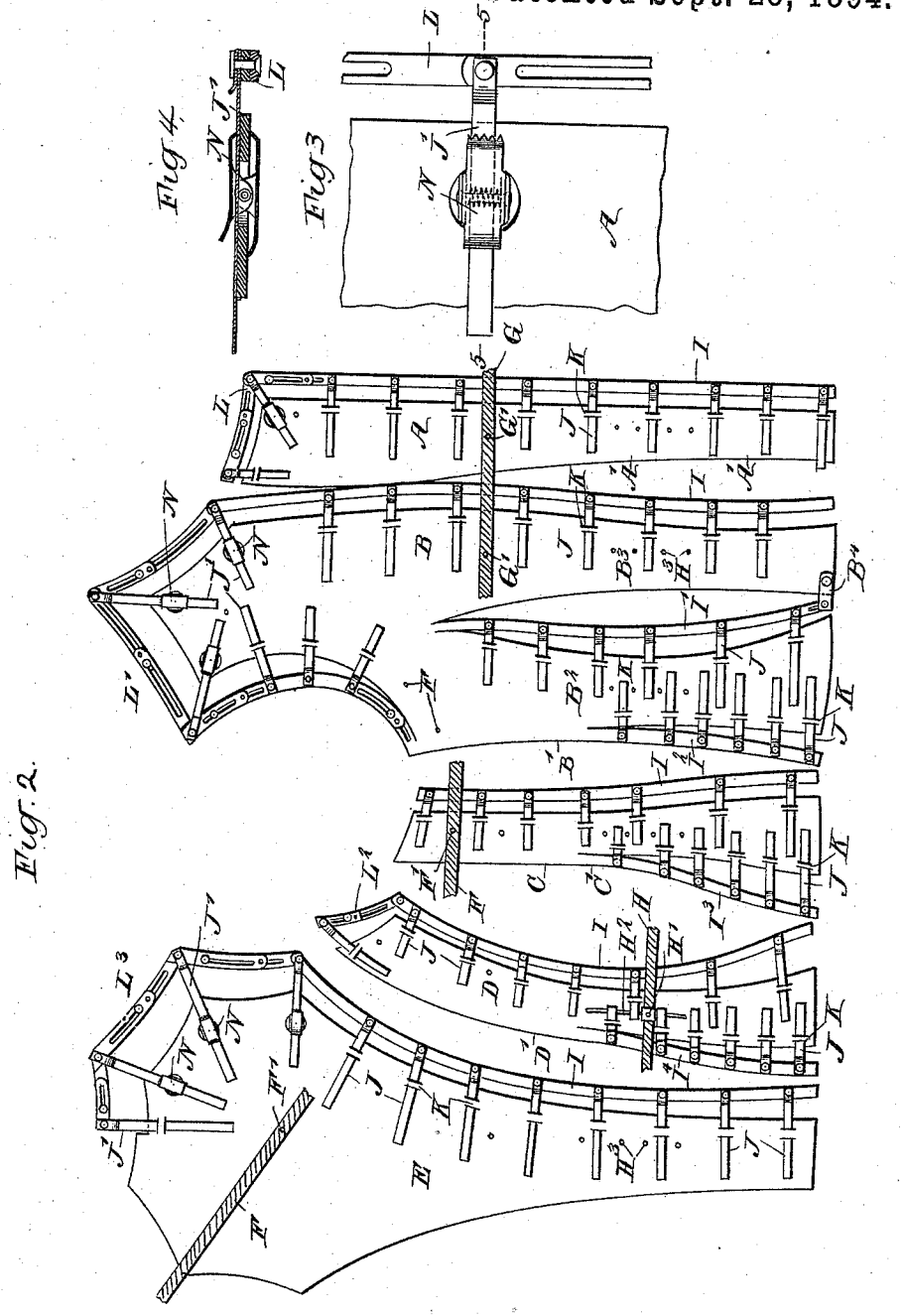
ATTORNEYS.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

S. CHRISTIANSEN.

GARMENT FITTING PATTERN.

No. 526,378. Patented Sept. 25, 1894.



WITNESSES:

Paul Johst.

E. Sedgwick

INVENTOR

S. Christiansen

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIMON CHRISTIANSEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

GARMENT-FITTING PATTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 526,378, dated September 25, 1894.

Application filed June 8, 1893. Serial No. 476,928. (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 Garment-Fitting Pattern, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to garment fitting patterns such as shown and described in the Letters Patent of the United States No. 489,793, granted to me January 10, 1893.

The object of the present invention is to provide a new and improved garment fitting pattern arranged to facilitate the taking of the proper measures of the human body, and to permit of conveniently cutting the material from the pattern obtained.

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

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 from the body and showing the edges for marking the garment. Fig. 3 is an enlarged plan view of one of the shoulder strap connections; and Fig. 4 is a sectional side elavation of the same on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3.

The improved garment fitting pattern is provided with a series of plates A, B, C, D and E, having an angular outline, and 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 E forms the middle back part, and the plates B, C and D form the several parts extending between the back and breast.

As shown in Fig. 1, the entire 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 and E are held temporarily in place on the wearer's body by elastic bands F, G and H, of which the elastic band F is crossed over the shoulders and is attached to pins F′ projecting from some of the plates. In a like manner the elastic band G is attached to the plates by engaging apertures in the band with pins on the plates.

The lower waist band H is secured on a sliding connection H′ fitted to slide in a slot H^2 arranged in the plate D, so as to adjust the waist band to the proper place according to the wearer's waist. The band H is adapted to be fastened in place over the several plates by engaging apertures in the band with pins projecting from the several plates.

Each of the plates is provided on one edge with an adjustable strip I, preferably made of the same material as that of which the plates are made, each strip being held on tabs J fitted to slide in suitable guideways K cut in or secured on the several plates. The outer edge of each strip I is adapted to conform to the edge of the next following plate at the time the several plates are applied on the wearer's body, it being understood that the several plates are moved in or out according to the configuration of the body to be measured, it, however, being understood that the outer edge of a strip must abut snugly on the adjacent edge of the next following plate, as is plainly illustrated in Fig. 1.

The lower part of the second plate B is forked, so as to more readily conform to the shape of the wearer's body, the forked arms B^2 and B^3 being formed by a recess cut in the plate, as indicated in Fig. 2. On the inner edge of the forked arm B^2 is arranged a strip I′ similar to the strips I and adapted to abut against the inner edge of the other forked arm B^3 when the pattern is applied. The outer edge B′ of the forked arm B^2 has its lower part formed on a strip I^2 which is an integral part of the arm B^2, but is held on tabs J fitted to slide in guideways K so as to permit of adjusting the lower part of the edge B′ to a nicety.

It is understood that the strip I of the plate C abuts with its lower part against the outer edge of the strip I^2, which outer edge of the latter strip forms part of the edge B′. In a similar manner the lower part of the edge C′ of the plate C is arranged on a strip I^3 held adjustably by tabs engaging guideways in the said plate C, the said strip I^3 being engaged at its outer edge by the lower part of the strip

I for the plate D at the time the pattern is applied. The plate D is similarly arranged, inasmuch as the lower part of its edge D′ is arranged on an adjustable strip I^4 similar to the strips I^3 and I^2, and the outer edge of this strip I^4 is adapted to be engaged by the outer edge of the lower part of the strip I for the back plate E.

In order to form the shoulder and neck I connect with the upper ends of the strips I for the plates A, B, D and E adjustable strips L, L′, L^2 and L^3 respectively, supported on tabs J′ fitted to slide in guides N attached to the plates, as is plainly illustrated in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. The shoulder strip for each plate is made of several sections adapted to be moved one on the other, so as to extend or shorten the same according to the height of the shoulder or neck to be measured and fitted.

Now, when the several plates are applied to the body of the person by means of the elastic bands F, G and H, then the several strips I, I′, I^2, I^3, I^4 are adjusted until the corresponding edges meet and the shoulder strips are likewise moved outward so as to obtain the proper line for the scye of the sleeve and the top shoulder line as well as the line for the neck, as will be readily understood by reference to Fig. 1.

The several plates, on account of being made of suitable, pliable material, readily conform to the shape of the body, and the strips I, I′, I^2, I^3 and I^4, as well as the shoulder strips L. L′, L^2 and L^3 readily bend to properly engage the corresponding edges, as above described. When this has been accomplished the operator removes the elastic bands F, G and H, to take off the plates A, B, C, D and E, and then places the latter on the material and traces along the edges of the strips and the edge of the plate opposite the strip, to obtain the proper shape for the several pieces forming the dress.

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

A plate for a garment fitting pattern, made of a flexible material and having an edge with an angular outline, said plate being provided with an incision that is essentially parallel to the adjacent portion of the edge of the plate, so as to form a flexible strip integral with the plate and connected thereto at one end only, tabs connected to the said strip and adjustably secured to the plate to permit the strip to be adjusted toward and from the plate proper, another series of tabs arranged on the edge of the plate on the opposite side to the said integral strip, and adjustably secured to the plate, all the tabs being essentially perpendicular to the contour of the plate at the point where they are located, and a flexible marginal strip carried by the said second series of tabs, as and for the purpose set forth.

SIMON CHRISTIANSEN.

Witnesses:
THEO. G. HOSTER,
C. SEDGWICK.