(No Model.)

S. CHRISTIANSEN.

SLEEVE PATTERN.

No. 526,379. Patented Sept. 25, 1894.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

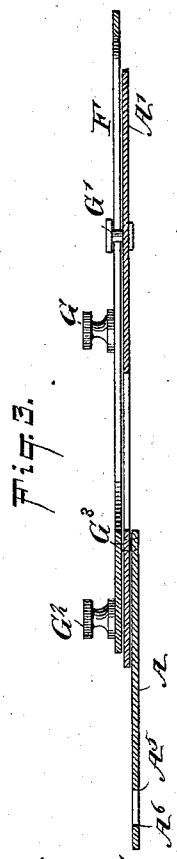


Fig. 4.

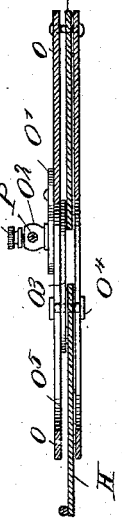


Fig. 5.

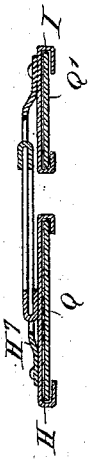
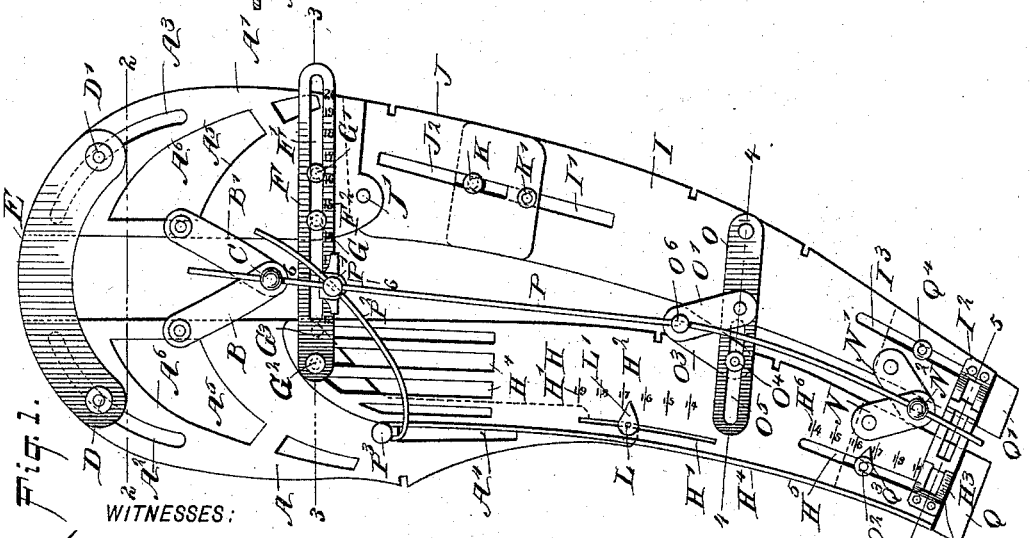


Fig. 6.

Fig. 1.



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SLEEVE-PATTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 526,379, dated September 25, 1894.

Application filed September 19, 1893. Serial No. 485,813. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

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

The invention relates to garment fitting patterns, and its object is to provide a new and improved sleeve pattern, which is simple and durable in construction, arranged to facilitate the taking of the proper measure of the arm of the human body, and to permit of conveniently cutting the material into upper and under sleeve parts from the pattern obtained.

The invention consists of certain parts and details, and combinations of the same, as will be hereinafter described 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 plan view of the improvement. Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 are enlarged cross sections of the same on the lines 2—2, 3—3, 4—4, and 5—5 respectively, of Fig. 1; and Fig. 6 is a sectional side elevation of part of the improvement on the line 6—6 of Fig. 1.

The improved sleeve pattern is provided with the two upper plate sections A and A′ pivotally connected with each other by the links B and B′ united at their free ends by a pivot C. In the sections A and A′ are formed the circular slots A^2 and A^3 arranged near the upper outer edges of the sections and engaged by rivets D and D′ respectively, attached to curved strips E to movably connect the upper ends of the sections with each other. The sections A and A′ are movably connected with each other near their lower ends by a transversely-extending bar F formed with a longitudinally-extending slot F′ engaged by a clamping screw G and a guiding pin G′ both held on the section A′. The inner end of the bar F is fastened by rivets G^2 and G^3 to the section A, as plainly illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3. The rivet G^2 as well as the clamping screw G, are adapted to be taken hold of by the operator to conveniently move the two sections A and A′ toward or from each other, according to the measurement obtained from the arm of the human body measured with an ordinary tape. The measurement thus taken is indicated by a graduation F^2 formed on the top of the bar F and read off on the clamping screw G.

The sleeve pattern is provided with the lower sleeve sections H and I of which the latter is connected by the intermediate piece J with the section A′, the connection being a pivot J′ as plainly shown in Fig. 1. The piece J and lower sleeve section I are connected with each other by pins K and K′, engaging corresponding slots J^2 and I′, formed in the piece J and section I, it being understood that the pin K is fastened to the section I and the pin K′ to the piece J. The section H is guided on the rivets G^2 and G^3 and is held adjustable lengthwise on the section A, the latter being provided at its lower end with a pin L engaging a longitudinally-extending slot H′ formed in the section H.

The pin L is formed with a pointer L′ indicating on a graduation H^2 formed on the top of the section H, so as to indicate the length of the sleeve according to the tape measurement obtained from the arm of the human body. The extreme lower ends of the sections H and I are connected with each other by the slides H^7 and I^2, fitted to slide one upon the other, so as to permit of moving the lower ends of the sections H and I toward or from each other, according to the width of the sleeve at the wrist. This width is indicated by a graduation H^3 on the slide H^7, the measurement being read on the said graduation on the end of the other slide I^2.

The lower sleeve sections H and I are pivotally-connected with each other by the links N, N′, united by a pivot N^2 and by a second set of links composed of three members of which the link O is pivoted on the section I and is pivotally connected with a link O′ carrying at its free end a pivot O^2 (see Fig. 4) connected by a link O^3 with a pivot O^4 attached to the other section H. This pivot O^4 extends through a slot O^5 in the first named

link O, as plainly illustrated in Figs. 1 and 4. The pivot O^2 forms a bearing for a rod P which loosely passes through the pivot N^2 previously mentioned, also through the pivot C and loosely through a slide P′ fitted to slide on the graduated side of the bar F above mentioned. Through this slide P′ also passes loosely a second curved rod P^2 held at its free end on a pin P^3 secured to the upper sleeve section A. On the pivot O^2 screws the set screw O^6 to fasten the rod P in place whenever desired.

Now, it will be seen that when either of the upper sleeve sections A and A′ or the lower sleeve sections H and I are moved toward or from each other, the said rods P and P^2 will be adjusted accordingly, to indicate the outline for the under sleeve, as hereinafter more fully described.

The extreme lower ends of the lower sleeve sections H and I are provided with extensions Q and Q′ respectively, fitted to slide in suitable bearings formed on the under side of the said sections, as plainly indicated in Fig. 5. The extension Q is provided with a pin Q^2 fitted to slide in a slot H^5 arranged in the lower end of the sleeve section H, and on this pin Q^2 is formed a pointer Q^3 indicating on a graduation H^6 arranged on the upper surface of the sleeve section H. The extension Q is adjusted so that the pointer Q^3 reads on the same numeral for a certain length of sleeve indicated by the pointer L′ on the graduation H^2. The other extension Q′ is moved out to correspond with its outer end to the outer edge of the extension Q. The outer edge of the lower plate section H is raised by fastening a wire thereto, or turning the edge so as to form a drawing edge H^4 for indicating one edge of the under sleeve, the upper part of the said drawing edge extending over a slot A^4 in the upper sleeve section A, to permit the operator to conveniently draw the line for the under sleeve on the material placed under the pattern. The upper edge of the under sleeve is drawn from the edge H^4 along the curved rod P^2 to the intersection of the latter with the rod P, and then along the latter between the sections H and I to the lower end of the said rod P. The upper ends of the sections A and A′ are formed with perforations so as to form additional drawing edges A^5 and A^6 for sleeves of different sized height or width of sleeve.

It is understood that in using the pattern the operator obtains the width of the sleeve by tape measurement, and then moves the pattern sections A and A′ apart until the clamping screw G is in line with the corresponding mark of the graduation F^2 on the bar F, and then the operator moves the sleeve sections H and I downward until the pointer L′ indicates the length of the intended sleeve. The extensions Q and Q′ are adjusted likewise, so that the pointer Q^3 indicates on the same mark of the graduation H^6 as the pointer L′ on the graduation H^2. The pattern is then placed on the material from which the upper sleeve is to be cut and the operator now draws a line along the outer edges of the sections A, A′, H, I and link E and extensions Q, Q′, to obtain the outline for upper sleeve. For sleeves of less height the edges A^5 and A^6 are used instead of the upper edges of sections A A′ and links E. By adjusting the various parts for the upper sleeve, the under sleeve is obtained and can directly be traced on the material, as it will be seen that by adjusting the upper sections A and A′, the position of the rods P and P^2 is correspondingly changed, as the movement of the links B and N′ causes the upper part of the rod P to shift sidewise to move the slide P′ on the bar F, and when the lower sleeve sections H and I are moved toward or from each other, then the rod P is again shifted at its lower end owing to the connection of the rod with the pivots O^2 and N^2 of the sets of links O, O′, O^3, and N, N′, respectively. It will also be seen that the piece J sliding on the section I and pivotally connected with the section A′, permits of adjusting the said section I longitudinally without affecting the drawing edge for the upper sleeve, between the section A′, the piece J and section I.

It will be seen that the construction of this sleeve pattern requires no skill to conveniently manipulate it to obtain simultaneously the proper shape of both the upper and under sleeves, it being understood, however, that the contour of the under sleeve is obtained by adjusting the pattern for the measurements of the upper sleeve.

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

1. A sleeve pattern provided with a series of sections, links arranged in sets of two and having a pivotal connection with the said sections and also pivotally connected with each other, and a rod engaging with the several pivotal connections of the said links, substantially as described.

2. A sleeve pattern provided with a series of sections, links arranged in sets of two and having a pivotal connection with the said sections and also pivotally connected with each other, a rod engaging the several pivotal connections of the said links, and a second rod held on one of the pattern sections and having a sliding connection with the first named rod, substantially as described.

3. A sleeve pattern, comprising a series of adjustable sections, a transverse bar connecting two of the sections, a slide held to move along the said bar and two rods each fitted to slide in the said slide and each connected to the pattern sections, substantially as described.

4. A sleeve pattern, comprising two upper sleeve sections connected with each other by links having a pivotal connection, two lower

sleeve sections connected with each other by sets of links having pivotal connections, a bar fastened on one upper sleeve section and guided in the other upper sleeve section, a slide fitted to slide on the said bar, a rod loosely engaged by the said slide and engaged by the several pivotal connections of the said links, and a second rod held on one upper sleeve section and likewise loosely engaging the said slide, substantially as shown and described.

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