

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. CHRISTIANSEN.  
GARMENT FITTING PATTERN.

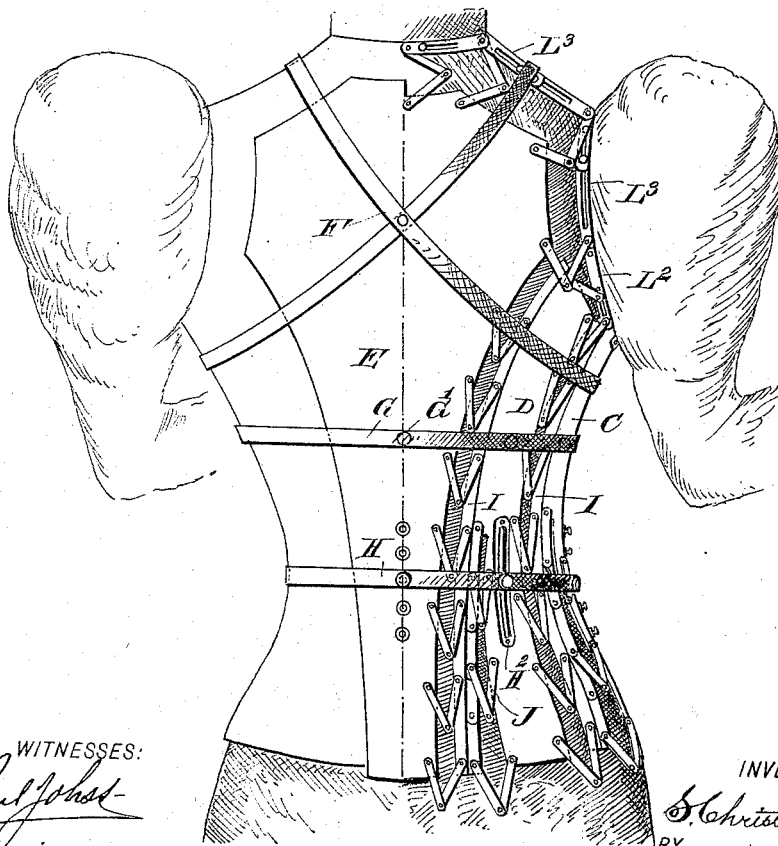
No. 526,380.

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*Fig 1.*



*Fig 2.*



WITNESSES:

*Paul J. Foster*  
*to 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. 526,380, dated September 25, 1894.

Application filed November 14, 1893. Serial No. 490,952. (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 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 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 for conveniently and quickly taking the desired measure of the human body and to enable the operator to at once cut the material 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 perspective view of the improvement as applied. Fig. 2 is an enlarged rear view of the improvement as applied. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the improvement detached from the body and showing the edges for marking or cutting the material. Fig. 4 is a sectional side elevation of the sliding button for the waist band. Fig. 5 is a plan view of a strip made in sections; and Fig. 6 is a plan view of a modified form of the articulated connection between a strip and plate.

The improved garment fitting pattern is provided with a series of plates A, B, C, D and E, made of leather, fabric, paper, or other suitable material, to readily conform to the shape of the person to be measured for a garment. The plate A forms the front or breast part of the garment, 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.

The entire pattern is preferably arranged for use in measuring but one-half of the body, as the other half will be a counter part, 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. The elastic band G is passed around over the plates and is held to the latter by engaging apertures in the band with pins G' on the plates. The lower waist band H is secured on a sliding connection H' held adjustably in a guideway H<sup>2</sup> arranged in the plate D so as to adjust the waist band to the proper height, according to the waist of the wearer. The band H is adapted to be fastened in place over each of the other plates by engaging apertures in the bands with one of a series of aligning pins H<sup>3</sup> projecting from the said 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 supported on articulated connections J, made of two or more links pivotally-connected with each other and also pivotally-connected with the respective strip and the corresponding plate.

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 strips, by closing or opening the articulated connections, 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 throughout its length on the adjacent edge of the next following plate, as is plainly illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

As each strip I is made of such material as leather, for instance, it is sufficiently flexible to readily bend the strip by opening or closing the corresponding articulated connections J, so as to bring the strip into the desired shape to cause it to abut with its outer edge on the adjacent edge of the next following plate. The lower part of the second plate B is preferably forked so as to more readily conform to the shape of the wearer's body, the fork arms B<sup>2</sup> and B<sup>3</sup> being formed by a recess cut in the plate as indicated in Fig. 3.

On the inner edge of the fork arm B<sup>2</sup> is formed an integral strip I' similar to the strips I and adapted to be moved inward or outward by closing or opening the articulated

connections, so as to cause the strip to abut against the inner edge of the other fork arm  $B^3$  when the pattern is applied. The outer edge  $B'$  of the fork arm  $B^2$  has its lower part 5 formed with a strip  $I^2$ , which may, like the strip  $I'$ , form an integral part of the arm  $B^2$  but is preferably composed of a series of links pivotally-connected with each other at their ends and pivotally-connected by articulated 10 connections  $J$ , to the arm  $B^2$ , 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 15 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 formed with a strip  $I^3$ , similar in construction to the strip  $I^2$ , and held 20 adjustably by articulated connections  $J$  connecting the strip with the plate  $C$ . This strip  $I^3$  is adapted to be 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 25 plate  $D$  is similarly arranged, inasmuch as the lower part of its edge  $D'$  is formed with an adjustable strip  $I^4$  similar to the strips  $I^2$ ,  $I^3$ , and the outer edge of this strip  $I^4$  is adapted to be engaged by the outer edge of 30 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 35  $L$ ,  $L'$ ,  $L^2$  and  $L^3$  respectively, supported on articulated connections  $J'$ , attached to the corresponding plates, as is plainly illustrated in Fig. 1, 2 and 3. The shoulder strip for 40 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. Also to obtain the opening at the scye.

Now, when the several plates are applied 45 to the body of the person by means of the elastic bands  $F$ ,  $G$  and  $H$ , then the several strips  $I$ ,  $I'$ ,  $I^2$ ,  $I^3$  and  $I^4$  are adjusted until the corresponding edges meet, and the shoulder and neck strips are likewise moved outward, so as 50 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 Figs. 1 and 2.

The several plates, on account of being 55 made of suitable flexible 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, 60 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 65 the edge of the plate opposite the strip, to ob-

tain the proper shape for the several pieces forming the garment. It will be seen that by this arrangement, the operator is free to readily move the strips into the desired position, as the articulated connections permit such 70 movement, and the individual links of each articulated connection are fitted together tight enough or are provided with friction washers, to retain the links in proper position after the articulated connection has been 75 opened or closed to bring the strip to or from the desired plate, as above described. As illustrated in Fig. 5, each strip  $I$  may be made of individual sections  $I^5$  connected with each 80 other at their ends by links  $N$ , so as to more readily adjust each strip in case the material should be too stiff and not sufficiently pliable for the purpose above described.

As illustrated in Fig. 6, each articulated connection is made of three links instead of 85 two, as shown in the other figures, but I do not limit myself to any particular form of articulated connection.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters 90 Patent—

1. A plate for a garment fitting pattern, the said plate being provided with an edge with an angular outline, and having pivotally secured to it, adjacent to its outer edge, the inner 95 ends of a series of independent articulated links extending outwardly from the outer edge of the plate, and each consisting of a plurality of pivotally connected members, and a flexible strip connected with the 100 outer ends of the outer members of the said articulated links, whereby any portion of the strip may be moved toward or from the plate, substantially as shown and described.

2. A garment fitting pattern, comprising a 105 series of plates adapted to be held on the wearer's body, one alongside the other, one edge of each plate forming a drawing edge, a strip secured to each plate on the opposite edge from the said drawing edge and adapted 110 to fit the adjacent drawing edge of the next following plate, so as to form a second drawing edge to mark on the goods to be cut, articulated connections between the said strips and their plates, separate adjustable strips 115 held on some of the plates and forming part of the first named drawing edge, articulated connections between the said separate adjustable strips and their plates, shoulder strips held adjustable on the upper ends of sundry 120 of the plates and pivotally-connected with the said first named strips that are connected to the same plates, and articulated connections between the said shoulder strips and their plates, substantially as shown and described. 125

SIMON CHRISTIANSEN.

Witnesses:

THEO. G. HOSTER,  
C. SEDGWICK.