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Wendorf, William

*Wendorf's
Practical
Cutting
Method*

A NEW SYSTEM which enables one to take correct measurements and draft patterns for ladies' and men's garments.

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by
William Wendorf
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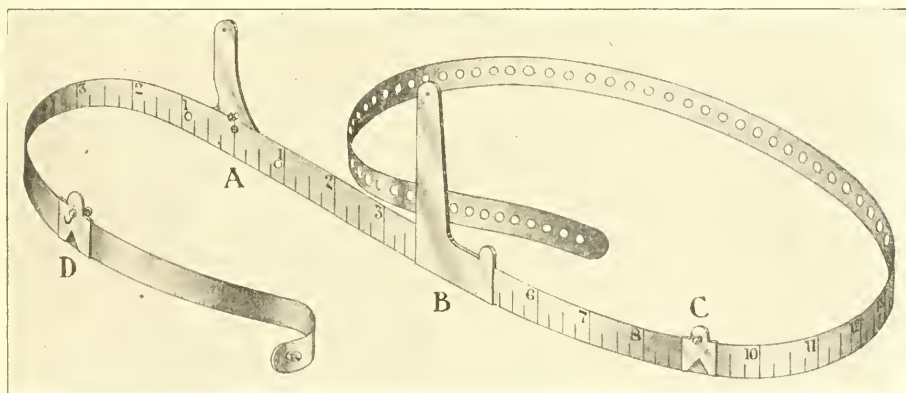


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This improved system of tailoring is the invention of Mr. William Wendorf—an experienced and able cutter, designer and practical tailor. It is the product of years of earnest work and experiment. Its aim is practical. It has been tested at the cutting table and bench and rightly used has never failed to give entire satisfaction.



Pat. Oct. 22, 1912

This new improved system will conquer the most difficult figure. It matters not how harsh or angular the lines of the customer's figure, the patterns drafted from the measurements taken by means of this instrument will be perfect. These patterns will be individual.

This method has solved the problem of poor fitting garments. Incorrect measurements are impossible if the very simple directions outlined in this book are followed with care.

The United States government after a thorough investigation of Mr. Wendorf's instrument issued him letters patent on it October 22, 1912, protecting him in all the rights of his wonderful invention.

Chart I

H-J ¹ J-K	A-B A-C A-D	E-F-G	O-P
C-M ¹ C-H C-E	D-J D-K D-L D-G	A-F A - ^{Sleeve} Length A-L	A-K A-J A-M

Chart II

$2\frac{1}{4}$ - $6\frac{3}{4}$	$8 - 3\frac{1}{4}$ $9\frac{3}{4}$	24	38
$7\frac{1}{2}$ - 6 9 - 14	$8\frac{1}{4}$ 5 3 - 12	9 - ^{Sleeve} Length $9\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$ - $8\frac{1}{4}$ $6\frac{1}{2}$

Wendorf's practical cutting system is the simplest and most reliable in the world. It does away with ill-fitting garments. It reduces the number of fittings and thus saves valuable time. Any tailor or dressmaker can use this system without prior instruction. The ability to take measurements accurately and draft patterns correctly is what makes a tailor, and this is where the Wendorf system is invaluable.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Two charts will be found on page 2. Chart I shows the alphabetical arrangement of the essential measurements as taken by the instrument from Figures I and II on page 4. Chart II shows the numerical arrangement for recording the measurements of a normal breast of 36 inches, which is used for the ground foundation.



Fig. I

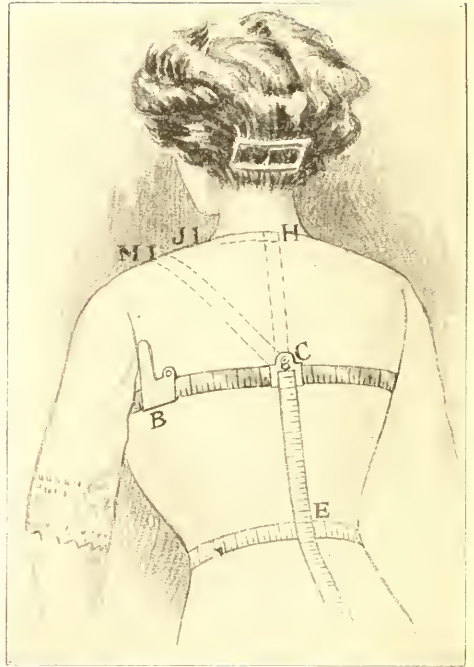


Fig. II

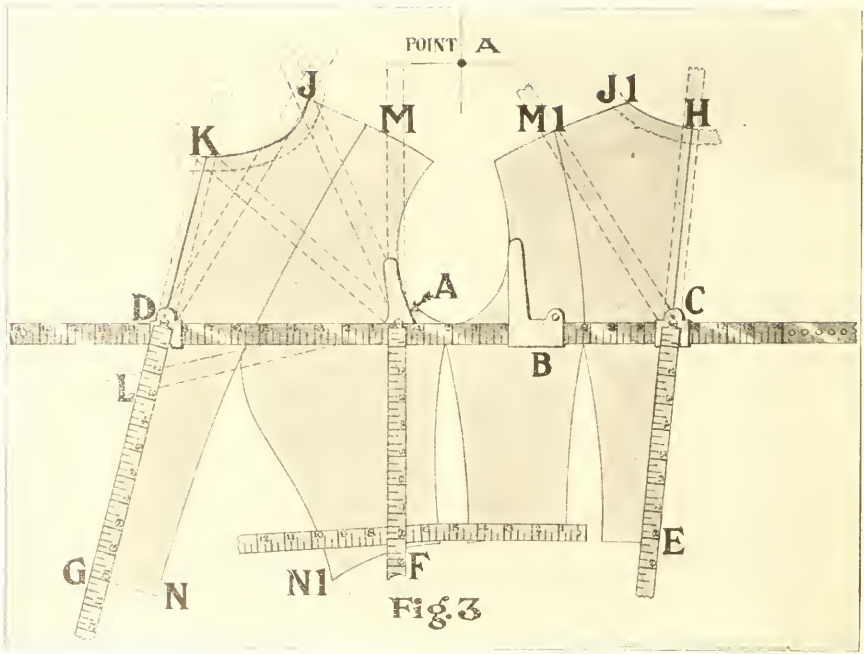
Method of Measuring

To take measurements place the instrument on the customer as shown in Figures I and II on page 4. Be careful not to adjust too tight nor too loose. Place point A of instrument (see Figure I, page 4) in the armpit and fasten it with the little hook directly under point A on the instrument. Place slide B back of the arm and you have the measurement for the armscye.

Place slide C in the center of the back (Figure II) and you get the blade measure.

Next place slide D in the center of the chest (Figure I) which gives the breast measure. Be careful to see that the instrument is perfectly horizontal on the customer.

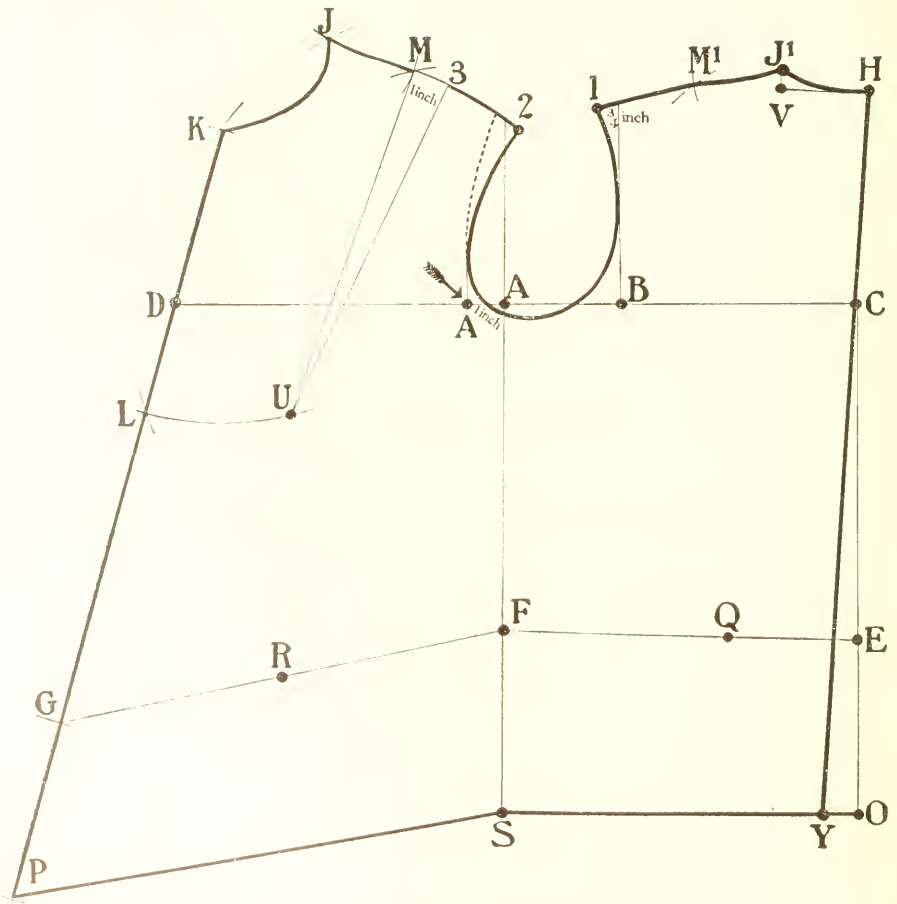
Place a pin on shoulder point J (Figure I) and one on the top of shoulder at M or where it is desired to place the shoulder seam according to style or fashion used. Take tapeline attached to the instrument and take measurements as shown on Figure I and II, placing same in the appropriate squares as shown on Chart II, page 2.



Pat. Oct. 22, 1912

Cut illustrating how measurements are named in rotations and operations of instrument in drafting patterns.

H to J ¹ and J to K.....	Neck gore
A to B.....	Armscye
A to C.....	Blade measure
A to D.....	Breast measure
E to F and G.....	Waist measure
C to M ¹	Back over shoulder measure
C to H.....	Back height
C to E.....	Back waist length
D to J.....	Front balance
D to K.....	Front height
D to L.....	Bust depth
D to G.....	Front waist length
A to F.....	Under arm seam length
A to L.....	Bust measure
A to K.....	Neck point
A to J.....	Shoulder point
A to M.....	Front over shoulder measure



The Ground Foundation

MEASUREMENTS

$2\frac{1}{4}$ — $6\frac{3}{4}$	8 — $3\frac{1}{4}$ $9\frac{3}{4}$	24	38
$7\frac{1}{2}$ — 6 9 — 14	$8\frac{1}{4}$ — 5 3 — 12	9 — <small>Sleeve Length</small> $9\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$ — $8\frac{1}{4}$ $6\frac{1}{2}$

Detailed Instructions for Ground Foundation

Mark a cross on drafting paper and call it A. Place point A of the instrument over point A on drafting paper. Proceed to mark measurements as they have been taken with the instrument.

For example:

A to B is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Armscye
A to C is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Blade Measure

Now square down from point C and square up from point B. Put tapeline on button C of the instrument and mark points as follows:

C to M¹ is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Back Over-Shoulder Measure
C to H is 6 inches. Back Height
C to E is 9 inches. Back Waist Length
E to O is 5 inches. Hip Depth

Sweep points H and M¹ pivoting at C. Put tapeline on button A and mark following points:

A to F is 9 inches. Under-Arm Seam Length
F to S is 5 inches. Hip Depth

Now move point A of the instrument one inch forward to allow for looseness of garment, canvas and padding.

A to D is 8 inches..... Breast Measure

Now put tapeline on button D on instrument and mark these points:

D to J is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches..... Neck Balance Point

D to K is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches..... Front Height

D to L is 3 inches..... Bust Depth

D to G is 12 inches..... Front Waist Length

G to P is 5 inches..... Front-Hip Depth

Sweep points K and J pivoting at D.

Sweep points L, G and P pivoting at K.

Put tapeline on button A on instrument and mark the following points:

A to L is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches..... Bust Measure

A to K is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches..... Neck Point

A to J is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches..... Shoulder Point

A to M is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches..... Front Over-Shoulder Measure

Now sweep points L, K, J and M, pivoting at A.

Draw lines from E to F and O to S.

From O to Y is one inch.

Draw a line from Y through C to H.

Square out from H.

H to V is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Back Neck Size

V to J¹ is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Shape back part from H to J¹ and from J¹ through M¹ striking the sweep line at point M¹, which is $\frac{2}{3}$ the distance from J¹ between point J¹ and line B. Extend $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch over line B for the back-shoulder seam length to point I.

Shape back-armscye as shown on diagram dropping $\frac{1}{2}$ inch under the cross line at point A.

Draw a straight line from K through L, which gives points G and P.

The front-shoulder seam must be just as long as the back-

shoulder seam less $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The one inch allowed from A to A must be taken out on shoulder between points M and 3. To do so measure the distance on the back part between J¹ and M¹; place this amount on front shoulder from point J, striking sweep line at point M. The distance on sweep line L to U is one-half of the distance from A to D.

Now make a sweep from M to 2, pivoting at U. From M to 3 is one inch. Mark lines from U to 3 and U to M. Measure the balance from M¹ to 1 of the back and place this amount on sweep line from 3 to 2 less $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Shape the front-neck from J to K. Shape front-shoulder from J to M and 3 to 2 and make front-armscye as indicated. Draw lines from F to G and S to P.

The waist measure is 24 inches for this normal ground foundation, so give $\frac{1}{4}$ of the waist measure from F to Q and $\frac{1}{4}$ from F to R. The balance from Q to E and R to G is the front and back waist surplus and must be taken out of all close-fitting garments by darts, which I will explain further on special request.

WILLIAM WENDORF.

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