July 3, 1951 F. V. GRAF 2,559,501

SANITARY BREAST MEASURING DEVICE

Filed April 12, 1949

Fig. 1.

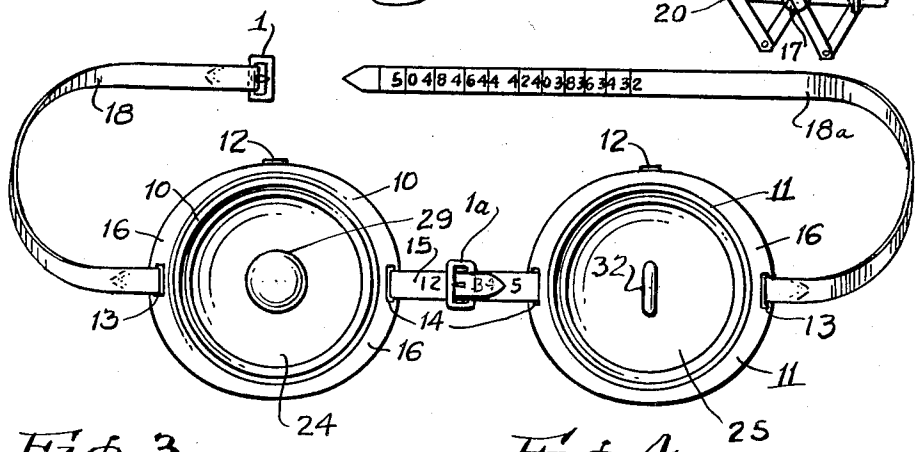



Fig. 2.

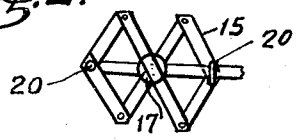



Fig. 3.

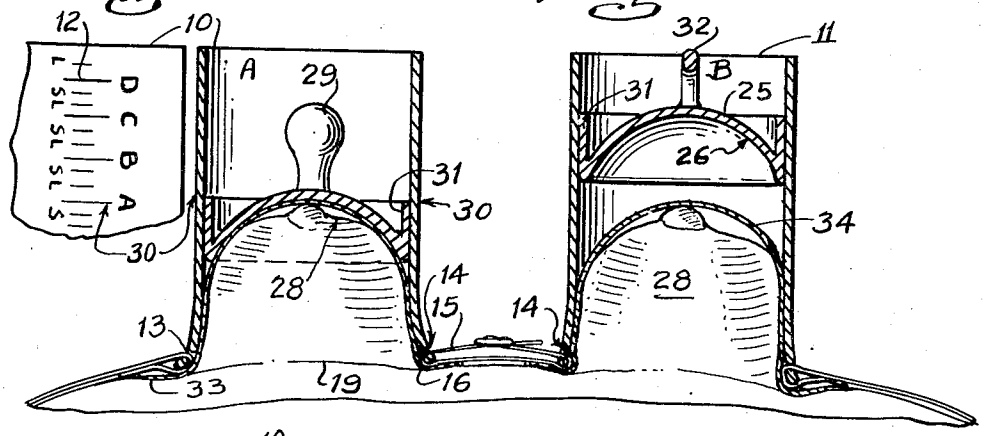



Fig. 4.




Fig. 7.

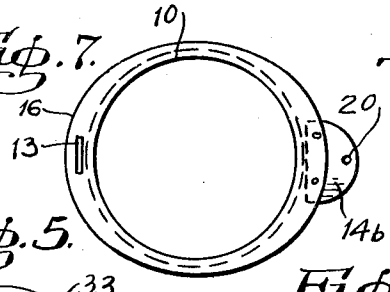



Fig. 8.

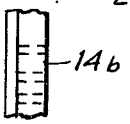



Fig. 9.

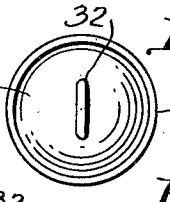



Fig. 10.

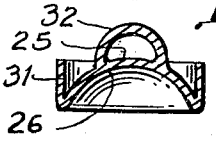



Fig. 5.

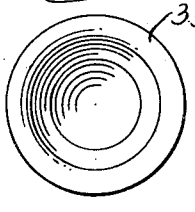
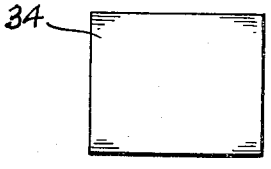



Fig. 6.




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## SANITARY BREAST MEASURING DEVICE

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5 Claims. (Cl. 33—2)

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This invention relates to a new and novel sanitary device to determine the exact sizes of a brassière.

The object of this invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive sanitary breast measuring device, primarily for use in stores handling lingerie. It simplifies the fitting of a brassière, by determining exactly, in the first fitting, the three required sizes of a brassière. First, the cups, second, the separation of the breasts and third, the body size.

Another object of this invention is to provide a sanitary method, as the device can be sterilized after each fitting, by merely wiping it off with any disinfectant or placing a tissue paper between the device and the body.

A further object of this invention is to enable a salesperson to properly fit a customer with a brassière, in a minimum of time and not as heretofore customary.

This invention consists of two graduated tubular members, two plungers with handles, a graduated adjustable band and buckle in front, and a graduated strap and buckle in back, all made of any usable, transparent and easily disinfected material. The two tubular members conform at one end to permit the plungers to enter and slide freely to the point on the opposite end, where the tubular members flare out and conform to the female breast and body. These tubular members are placed over the breasts and the device is fastened at the back in the identical manner as a conventional brassière. When the plungers are pushed towards and slightly compressing the breasts, the cup size of the brassière is determined when the arrow on the end of the plunger meets any of the graduations on the tubular members.

The graduated adjustable band and buckle connecting the two tubular members in front, indicates the width of the breast separation.

The graduated strap and buckle encircling the body, indicates the body size of the brassière.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the drawing and specification.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 shows a front plan view of the tubes or cylinders and two adjusting straps of the sanitary breast measuring device.

Fig. 2 shows an adjusting device between the two tubes or cylinders.

Fig. 3 shows fragmentarily the top of the tubes or cylinders with graduations.

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Fig. 4 shows a horizontal cross section of the tubes or cylinders, and plungers or pistons.

Fig. 5 shows a tissue paper cup.

Fig. 6 shows a plain tissue paper.

Fig. 7 shows a rear plan view of the tube and cylinder with flared flange.

Fig. 8 shows a side view of an additional attachment for an adjusting device.

Fig. 9 shows a front plan view of the pistons or plungers, with an extruded handle.

Fig. 10 shows a cross section of the pistons or plungers with a handle.

The breast measuring device, which can be made in various sizes, is provided with tubes or cylinders 10 and 11, to fit over the breasts. These tubes or cylinders are provided with graduations 12, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. Fig. 3 shows graduations A, B, C, D and S, L. A, B, C is the cup size of a standard brassière. The graduations, as shown in Fig. 3, provide the letters S and L between the letters A, B, C, D. Thus, S—A indicates a small A cup, A indicates the standard cup and A—L indicates a large A cup. These tubes or cylinders may be made of plastic, glass or other transparent material. One end of the tubes or cylinders is flared out to form a shoulder 16, to fit the breast and body 19, as shown in Fig. 4.

These shoulders 16 are provided with slots or holes 13—14 in cylinder 10, and 14—13 in cylinder 11, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4.

Adjustable strap 15 is placed in slots 14 and 14 and adjusted and locked by buckle 1a to set the separation of the breasts. Another form of an adjusting device to separate the cylinders is shown in Fig. 2, with locking device 17.

Strap 18 with buckle 1, is locked in slot 13 of cylinder 10. A graduated strap 18a is locked in slot 13 of cylinder 11 as shown in Figs. 1 and 4.

When a lady applies the device she will bend her body forward so that her breasts will sag downwardly, and then she will place the cylinders 10 and 11 around her breasts and the saleslady will then fasten the graduated straps 18 together back of her body. Then, before resuming an upright posture she will gently pull upon the nipple portion of each breast thus causing each breast to fit in a more snug, forward position within the cylinder therearound. Then she will take an upright position and thereupon will tell the saleslady just to what extent she wishes the breast cups of the brassière to be spaced apart. The saleslady will then adjust the measuring strap 15 (which is looped through

the slots 14), according to the desired amount of separation between the breast cups of the brassière to be purchased. After this is done the saleslady will readjust the strap 18 which will then indicate the body size.

Then the plungers 24 and 25 will be inserted into the cylinders 10 and 11 until said plungers are caused gently to compress the breasts, with the result that the outer end edges of the skirts 31, in co-operation with the lettered graduations 12 on the upper sides of the transparent cylinders 10 and 11, will indicate the exact cup size, according to the stock number of the breast cup of the brassière. Thus then will be indicated the three desired dimensions: (1), cup size, (2), separation, (3), body size.

It will be seen that, by this invention the unsanitary practice is avoided of the customer having to try on a number of brassières to determine the right size. The device will be made of some material easy to sterilize. Elements 24 and 25 are round pistons or plungers, concave on the inner side 26, as shown in Figs. 4 and 10, to fit the breast 28. The pistons or plungers are provided with side-walls or skirts 31 which slide against the inner cylinder wall to keep the pistons or plungers straight, with concave side 26, towards the breast. Plungers or pistons 24 and 25 with extruded handles 32 or screwed handles 29 or any other means of holding the pistons or plungers, are pushed into the tubes or cylinders 10 and 11, thereby compressing the breast 28 as shown in cylinder 10A, Fig. 4. Arrow 30 indicates the size of the brassière cup required at this reading. The pistons or plungers 24 and 25 can also be made of transparent or any other material. Tissue paper cup 33 as shown in Fig. 5 and Fig. 4, cylinder 10A or tissue paper 34 as shown in Fig. 6 and Fig. 4, cylinder 11B, can be placed over the breast or inserted into the tubes or cylinders 10 and 11.

I claim:

1. A sanitary breast measuring device, comprising two tubular members each with one end gradually flared out to conform to the breast and body, a plunger for each of said tubular members, concave on its inner side and formed with a skirt to permit the plungers to move freely in and out of the tubular members, said plungers being provided with handles for sliding them in and out of the tubular members, and a graduated adjustable band and buckle connecting the two tubular members in front, for measuring the separation of the breasts.

2. A sanitary breast measuring device, comprising two tubular members each with one end gradually flared out to conform to the breast and body, a plunger for each of said tubular members, and concave on its inner side and each formed with a skirt to permit the plungers to move freely in and out of the tubular members, said plungers being provided with handles for sliding them in and out of the tubular members, and a graduated expanding and contracting device connecting the two tubular members in front, for measuring the separation of the breasts.



3. A sanitary breast measuring device, comprising two tubular members each with one end gradually flared out to conform to the breast and body, a plunger for each of said tubular members, and concave on its inner side and each formed with a skirt to permit the plungers to move freely in and out of the tubular members, said plungers being provided with handles for sliding them in and out of the tubular members, a graduated adjustable band and buckle connecting the two tubular members in front, and a graduated adjustable strap and buckle attached to the outer side of each tubular member, for embracing and measuring the body.

4. A sanitary breast measuring device, comprising two transparent tubular members, and a transparent plunger in each of said tubular members, said tubular members being connected front and back by graduated adjustable bands or straps, for measuring the breast separation and the body size, said tubular members and plungers being made of a material suitable for disinfecting, said tubular members each having upon it graduations indicative of the extent to which the contained plunger is inserted therein.

5. A sanitary breast measuring device, comprising two tubular members each with one end gradually flared out to conform to the breast and body, a plunger for each of said tubular members and concave on its inner side and formed with a skirt to permit the plungers to move freely in and out of the tubular members, said plungers being provided with handles for sliding them in and out of the tubular members, a graduated adjustable band and buckle connecting the tubular members in front, a graduated adjustable strap and buckle attached to the outer side of each tubular member, for embracing and measuring the body, and a paper cup inserted in each of the two tubular members.

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