M. LUERY AND B. S. NELSON.

DRESS FORM.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 19, 1917.

1,351,179.

Patented Aug. 31, 1920.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

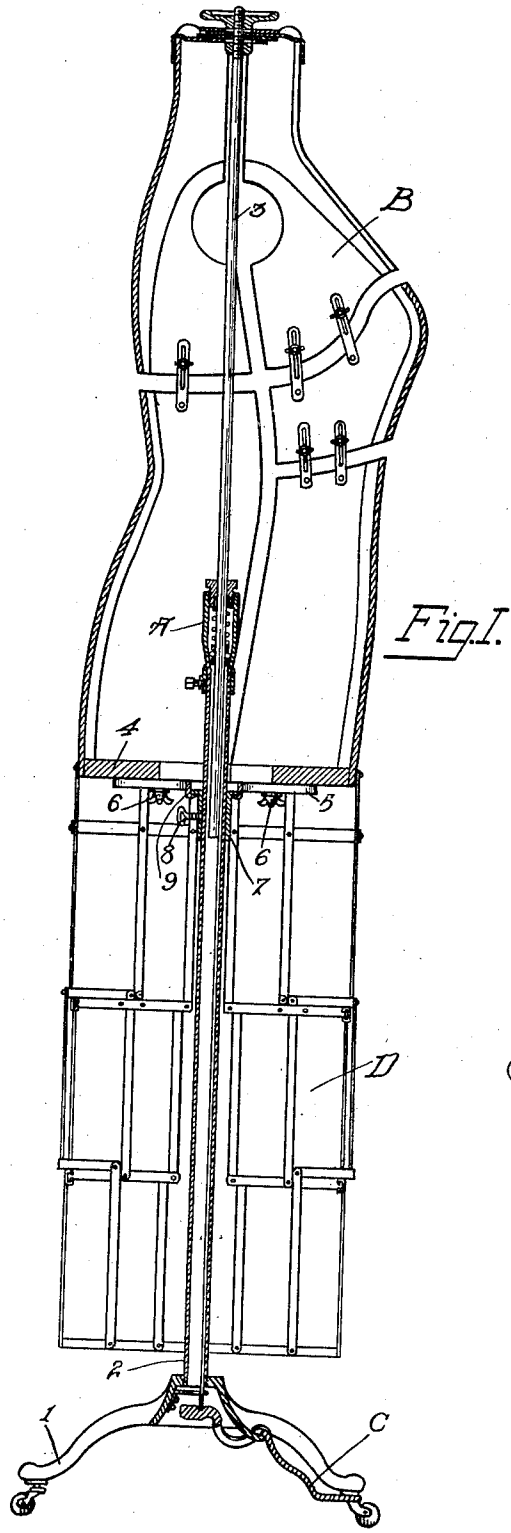


Fig. 1.

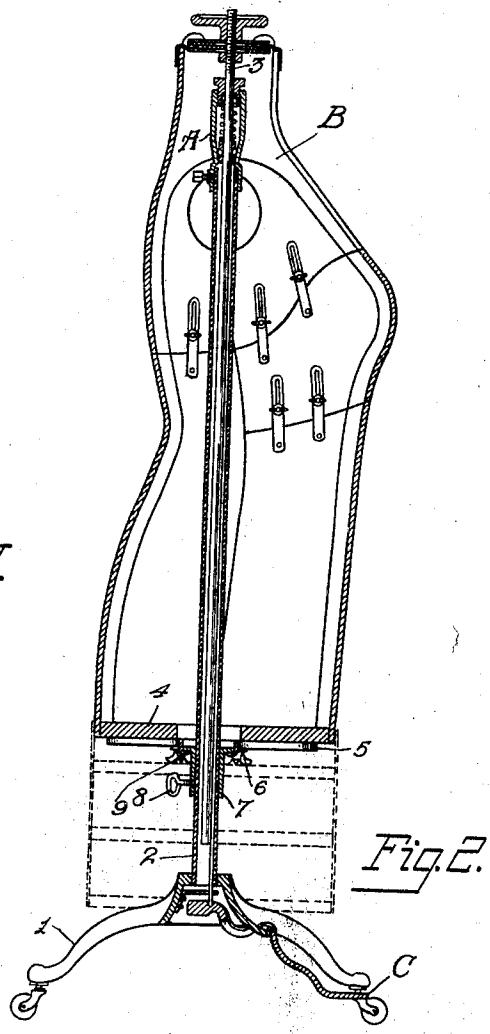


Fig. 2.

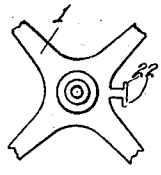


Fig. 3.

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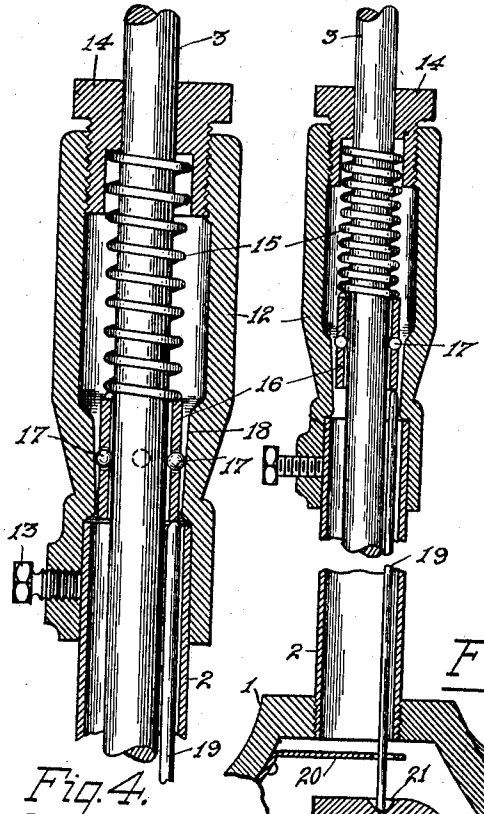


Fig. 4.

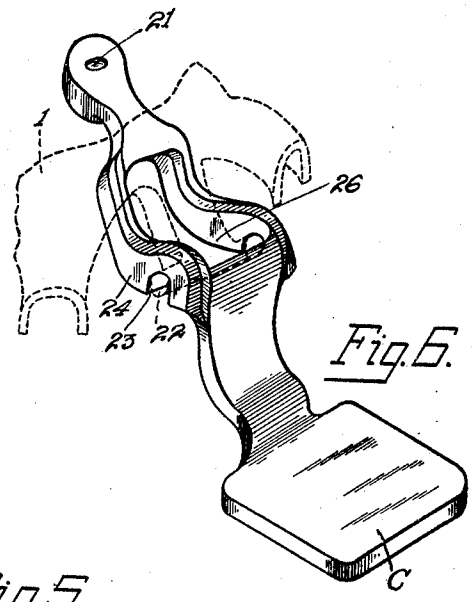


Fig. 6.

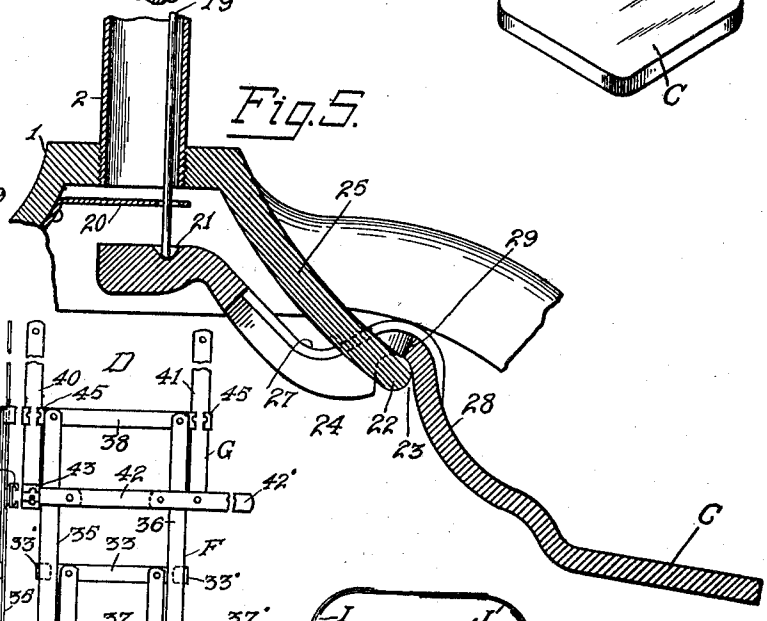


Fig. 5.

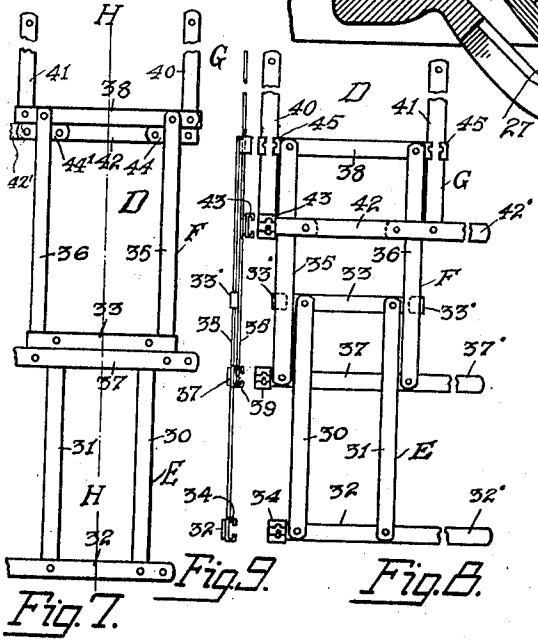


Fig. 7.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 8.

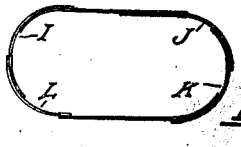


Fig. 10.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL LUERY AND BEN S. NELSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS; SAID NELSON ASSIGNOR TO MODEL FORM COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

DRESS-FORM.

1,351,179. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 31, 1920.

Application filed March 19, 1917. Serial No. 155,841.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MICHAEL LUERY and BEN S. NELSON, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Dress-Forms, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to dress forms, an object being to provide an improved and simplified form. One of the features of our invention is an improved and simplified treadle-controlled clutch-mechanism for holding the body at any desired height upon the stand; another feature is an improved and simplified telescoping skirt; and a further feature is to provide an improved and simplified treadle. The various features will be more particularly pointed out in the ensuing specification and claims.

For a better understanding of our invention, reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of the preferred form of our arrangement, showing the body in its raised position upon the standard;

Fig. 2 shows the body lowered upon the standard and with the skirt telescoped;

Fig. 3 shows the preferred form of base employed;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view of the clutch-mechanism in its holding or clutching position;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional view of the clutch-mechanism as released by the treadle to permit the lowering or raising of the body upon the standard;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the treadle;

Fig. 7 is an exterior view of a portion of the skirt fully extended;

Fig. 8 is an interior view of a portion of the skirt partially telescoped;

Fig. 9 is an end view of Fig. 8; and

Fig. 10 is a bottom view of the skirt.

Referring now more particularly to the preferred form of our invention, it comprises a stand consisting of a legged base 1 carrying a tubular standard 2 supporting clutch-mechanism A at its upper end. The body B is supported at its neck upon a rod 3, which extends downwardly through the clutch-mechanism A. At the base of the body are the base-boards 4, which are suitably secured to the hip sections of the body and are attached to a bracket having arms 5 preferably equal in number to the number of sections of the base-board, the arms 5 being attached to the base-board by means of bolts and thumb nuts 6, which extend through slots in the arms. The arm portion of the bracket carries a hub 7 arranged to permit a relative rotary movement of the arm and hub portions. Three hook-shaped lugs 9 are carried on the arm portion at right angles to each other so that the flange of the hub 7 may be slid laterally under the lugs and held against lateral displacement when the standard 2 is passed through the central openings of the hub and arm portions. Rotary movement, however, is permitted. A set-screw 8 is threaded into the hub 7 and is adapted to engage the tubular standard 2 in order to securely fasten the hub 7 in any desired position upon the standard 2. The set-screw 8 need not be used except when it is desired to rotate the body of the form upon the stand. This will be more particularly referred to in a subsequent portion of the specification.

The clutch-mechanism A is operated by a treadle C pivotally carried at the base of the stand.

If the operator desires to raise or lower the body portion B upon the stand, she will step upon the treadle C, thus releasing the clutch A and permitting the body B to be raised or lowered upon the standard. Upon release of the treadle C the body is held against downward movement upon the standard.

The clutch-mechanism A comprises a clutch-drum or housing 12 secured to the tubular standard 2 by means of a set-screw 13, a cap 14 being threaded into the top of the housing 12 to retain the clutch-spring 15, which acts upon the clutch-collar 16 and tends to press it downwardly so as to wedge the clutch-balls 17 between the rod 3 and the wedge-surface 18.

The balls 17, preferably four in number, are carried in the wall of the clutch-collar 16, being inserted into holes drilled through the sides of the collar 16. The sides of the holes are then slightly staked to retain the balls 17 in place.

It will be apparent from an inspection of

Fig. 4 that in the normal position of the clutch-mechanism the balls are wedged between the surface 18 and the rod 3, thus securely holding the rod 3 against downward longitudinal movement and thereby supporting the form body.

In order to release the clutch-mechanism, we provide the treadle C, which is pivotally supported at the base of the stand and adapted to operate a clutch-rod 19, which extends upwardly between the body-rod 3 and the tubular standard 2, this rod 19 extending through a guide 20 at the base into a recess 21 in the treadle. The upper end of the rod 19 is adapted to engage the clutch-collar 16, so that when the operator steps upon the treadle C the rod 19 is moved upwardly, thereby moving the collar 16 and releasing the clutch, as shown in Fig. 5. The body may then be moved up and down, due to the fact that the supporting rod 3 has been freed. As soon as the treadle C is released the spring 15 moves the collar 16 into its operative position again, thus locking the rod 3 and holding the body against vertical adjustment.

We have provided an improved treadle which fits snugly between the legs of the base, the interengaging parts coöperating without any machining thereof, thereby providing a cheap treadle to manufacture. This treadle is hung upon a pair of laterally-projecting lugs 22 which are cast on an arm 25 and fit into the recesses 23 formed in the bottom of the side portions 24 of the treadle. The peculiar shape of the treadle, in some respects, is found necessary in order that it may be used with the particular standard form of base employed and supported without the use of any machined parts. In order to remove the treadle, it is first lifted upwardly until the recesses 23 are clear of the lateral studs 22, after which the treadle is moved forwardly, this last movement being permitted on account of the opening 26, the sides 24 of which surround the arm 25. After the treadle has been moved forwardly to the limit of its movement, it may be swung sidewise, that is, turned so that its length is more in a plane parallel to a plane through the studs 22, at which time the treadle may be drawn forwardly, the studs 22 passing through the opening 26. It will be noted that the treadle slopes away at each side 27—28 of the supporting recess 23, this being necessary in order to allow assembling of the base and the treadle, on account of the particular standard form of base employed, the base being provided with four legs, as illustrated in Fig. 3. Thus it might be said that the central portion 29 is at the apex of the angular or sloping portions 27, 28. This peculiar shape permits an insertion of the treadle between the legs of the base. The front end of the treadle is preferably made heavier than the back portion so as to maintain the front part down and the back end up against the clutch-operating rod 19.

The preferred form of skirt employed comprises a plurality of primary sections D shown in Fig. 7. The sections are so arranged that they may telescope vertically, each such primary section D comprising a plurality of secondary sections E, F, G, preferably three in number as shown in Figs. 7, 8 and 9. The primary sections carry a series of laterally projecting arms 32′, 37′, 42′ which are adapted for insertion in coöperating clips 34, 39, 43 in adjacent sections, which latter sections have their laterally-projecting arms extending into the next sections, and so on around the whole skirt. The lower secondary section E comprises two vertical strips 30, 31, connected by horizontal strips 32, 33. At the right end of strip 32 is an extension 32′, and at the left end of strip 32 is a clip 34 adapted to embrace the extension 32′ of the next adjacent secondary section.

Intermediate secondary section F comprises vertical strips 35, 36 and cross-connecting strips 37, 38. Each vertical side 35, 36 comprises two strips as shown in Fig. 9, the strips being riveted upon the inside face of the cross-connecting strips 37, 38, with a thin washer between each pair of the strips 35, 36. The cross-connecting strip 33 of secondary section E has its ends 33′ bent back over the corresponding one of the vertical strips 35 or 36, as will be clear from Figs. 8, 9, thus guiding secondary section E and permitting a vertical movement thereof. The lower cross-connecting strip 37 carries a clip 39 at its left end, while its right end 37′ extends for engagement with the clip 39 of the next adjacent secondary section F.

Upper secondary section G comprises the vertical strips 40, 41, which are connected by the cross-connecting strip 42. Strip 42 slides along the inner face of the inner ones of the vertical strips 35, 36, said cross-connecting strip 42 being slidably held against the vertical strips 35, 36 by the holding strips 44′, 44, which pass between the pairs of uprights 35, 36 and are riveted to the cross-connecting strip 42. The cross-connecting strip 38 carries a clip 45 at each end, embracing the uprights 40, 41 so as to permit a relative sliding movement of the sections G, F. An extension 42′ is provided at the right end of strip 42, a clip 43 being attached at the left end of 42 to receive the extension 42′ of the next adjacent upper section G.

From the foregoing description it will be apparent that the secondary sections have a relative vertical movement so that the parts may telescope, as will be seen in Fig. 8,

which shows the secondary sections partially telescoped. Fig. 7 shows the sections fully extended.

In assembling the skirt a number of sections D are used, preferably in accordance with the number of hip sections of the body, so as to permit a suitable lateral or transverse adjustment of the sections corresponding to a similar adjustment of the hip sections. In the form illustrated, six hip sections are provided. The corner sections such as I, J, K, L of Fig. 10 are curved along the line H—H of Fig. 7; that is, the cross-connecting strips are bent to form the proper radius at the four corners of the skirt. The extensions 32′, 37′ and 42′ are then inserted in the clips 34, 39 and 46 of the next adjacent section, the extensions having sliding engagement with these clips so as to allow for a transverse adjustment of the skirt corresponding with the adjustment of the hip sections.

The upper ends of the uprights 40, 41 are attached to the corresponding hip sections in a suitable manner, preferably by screws passing through the holes in the ends and into the base-boards.

What we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A dress form comprising a vertical standard, a clutch drum carried at the top of the standard, a form supporting rod extending downwardly through the drum, a clutch collar, rotatable elements carried by the collar and disposed between the rod and the drum so as to lock the rod, and means for operating the collar to release said elements to unlock the rod.

2. A dress form comprising a vertical tubular standard, a form supporting rod extending downwardly into the standard, a clutch collar surrounding the rod, a wedge-surfaced housing surrounding the collar and carried by the standard, rotatable elements carried by the collar adapted to wedge between the rod and wedge-surface of the housing and means for operating the collar to release said elements from said wedging coöperation.

3. A dress form comprising a vertical tubular standard, a form supporting rod extending downwardly into the standard, a clutch drum fixed to the standard and surrounding the rod, a clutch collar, rotatable elements disposed between the rod and drum so as to lock the rod, means for moving said elements to unlock the rod, a treadle at the base of the standard, and a connecting rod extending from said treadle to said moving means.

4. A dress form comprising a base having radially disposed legs joined at the center of the base, an arm extending laterally from the base at the apex of the angle formed by two of the legs, a pair of laterally extending studs at the end of the arm, a treadle having an orifice at a central portion thereof and having bearing recesses formed in the bottom of the treadle on each side of the orifice whereby said arm may be inserted in said opening and the treadle recesses disposed over the studs to support the treadle on the arm.

5. A dress form comprising a skirt including a plurality of circularly disposed primary sections each consisting of vertically disposed secondary sections, a plurality of circularly disposed slidably adjustable telescopic connections between each primary section and the next adjacent one, and telescopically slidable connections between the associated secondary sections whereby the skirt may be telescoped, all of said connections being permanently in operative condition for adjustment without preliminary manipulation.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

MICHAEL LUERY.
BEN S. NELSON.