

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

I. GERACI.
TAILOR'S MEASURE.

No. 480,579.

Patented Aug. 9, 1892.

Fig. 1.

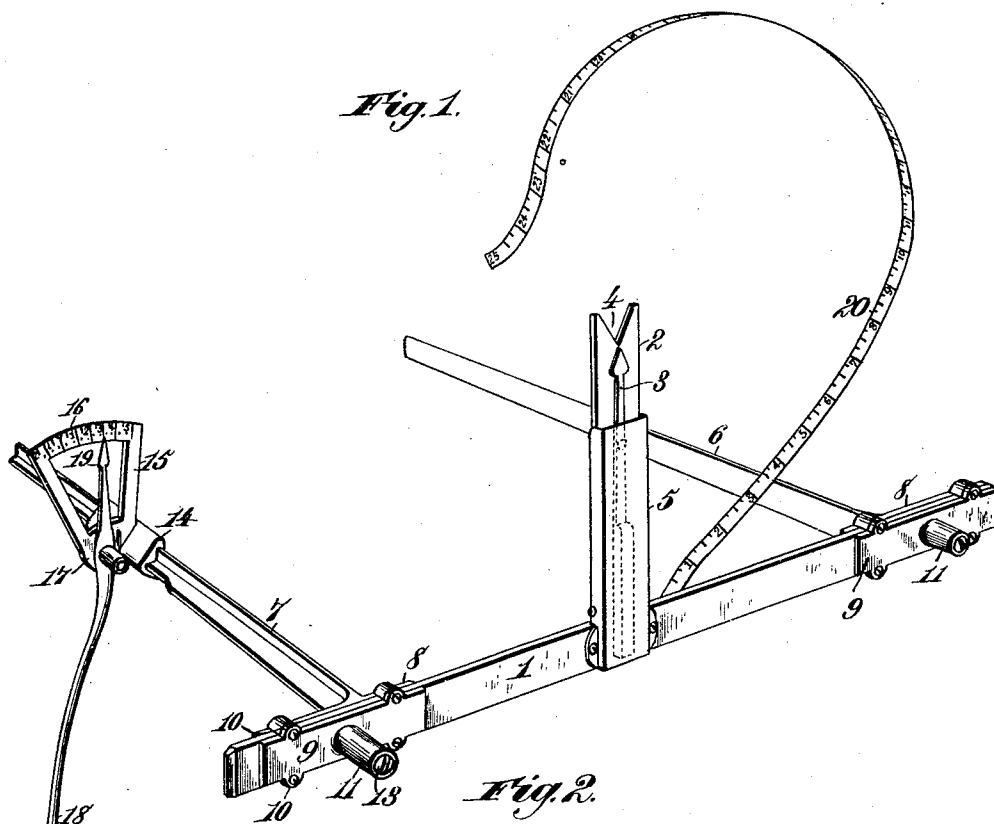
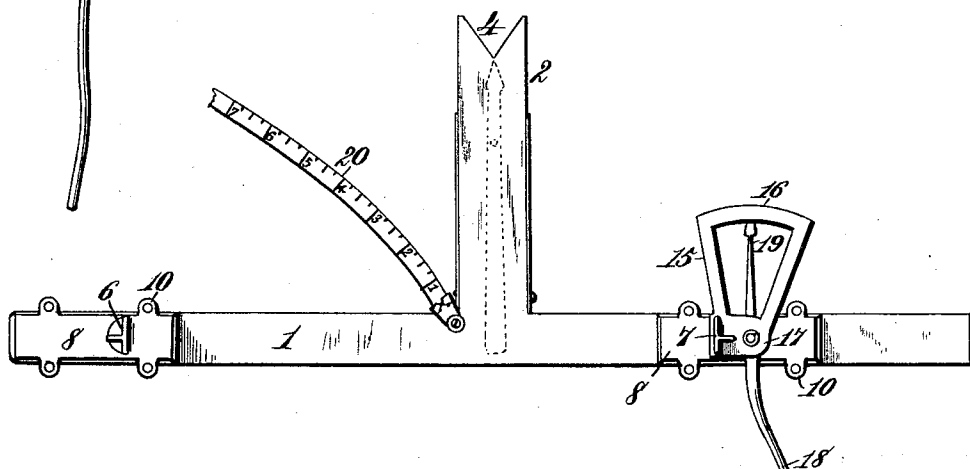


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
Robert G. Smith
Geo. W. Rice

Inventor
Ignatius Geraci
By *James W. Norris*
Atty

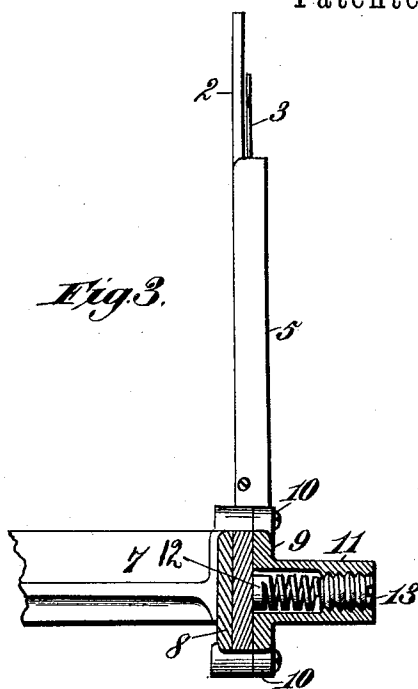
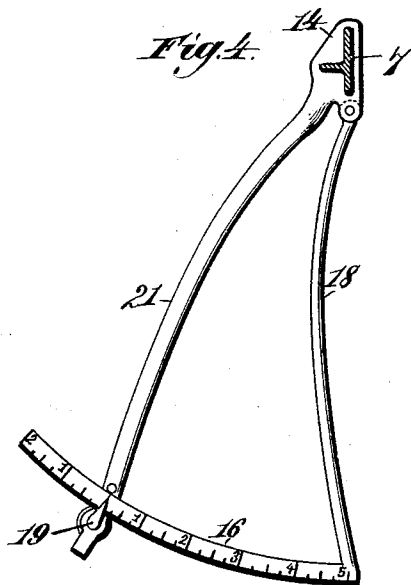
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

I. GERACI.
TAILOR'S MEASURE.

No. 480,579.

Patented Aug. 9, 1892.



Witnesses.
Robert Corbett
Geo. H. Rea

Inventor
Ignatius Geraci.
By *James L. Norris.*
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IGNATIUS GERACI, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

TAILOR'S MEASURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 480,579, dated August 9, 1892.

Application filed April 28, 1892. Serial No. 431,016. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IGNATIUS GERACI, a subject of the King of Italy, (but have made declaration of my intention of becoming a citizen of the United States,) residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tailors' Measures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved measuring-instrument for the use of tailors and dressmakers in facilitating the taking of measurements for accomplishing an accurate cutting of garments for the upper part of the body.

The invention consists in a tailors' or dressmakers' measuring-instrument embracing the features of construction and novel combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the annexed drawings, illustrating the invention, Figure 1 is a perspective of my improved tailors' measure. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional detail view. Fig. 4 shows a modification in the construction of a portion of the instrument.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates a side bar, which supports at or about its center a plumb 2, preferably consisting of a pivotal and weighted pointer 3, arranged to coact with a V-shaped notch 4 or other suitable mark at the upper end of the plumb-body. If desired, the greater part of the plumb-pointer 3 may be inclosed in a casing 5, attached to the outer side of the instrument. The purpose of the plumb is to enable the instrument to be placed in a perfectly-level position, so as to secure accurate measurements. The side bar 1 supports a rear bar 6 and a front bar 7, each of which projects horizontally and at right angles from the side bar, and is adjustably attached thereto so as to be readily moved forward and backward as required, in order to be fitted against the back and chest of the person to be measured. The adjustable attachment of each of the bars 6 and 7 to the side bar 1 may consist of a plate 8, cast on the attaching end of said bar 6 or 7 and at right angles thereto, and a plate 9, secured to the plate 8 and parallel therewith by means of screw-bolts 10 or

other fastenings, so disposed as to form a passage-way between the said plates 8 and 9 for receiving the side bar 1, on which the said plates will thus be adapted to slide for the purpose of adjusting the rear bar 6 or front bar 7, as the case may be. The plates 9 on the outer surface of the side bar 1 are each provided with a tubular boss 11, open at both ends and inclosing a spring-plunger or friction-block 12, held in place by an adjusting-screw 13, which can be tightened or loosened to vary the pressure of the spring friction-block on the side bar, and thereby connect the bars 6 and 7 more or less firmly to the supporting side bar, but yet permit them to be readily adjusted thereon. It will thus be seen that the connected plates 8 and 9 form slides for adjustably supporting the transversely-arranged front and rear bars on the side bar, while the friction-blocks 12 and screws 13 afford a means for tightening or loosening said slides on the supporting side bar. In practice the screws 13 will be tightened only sufficiently to cause the friction-blocks 12 to exert such pressure on the side bar 1 as to hold the bars 6 and 7 in the position to which they may be moved, and yet enable them to be moved to any other required position without manipulating said screws.

On the front bar 7 is a slide 14, which may support an arm 15, carrying a scale-plate 16 at its upper end, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. To a lug 17, projecting from the front of the slide 14, is pivotally connected a downwardly-swinging gage-arm 18, having on its upper end an index finger or pointer 19, arranged in contact with the face of the scale-plate. The swinging gage-arm 18 should have a length of about nine inches, more or less, and is designed, in connection with the scale 16 and pointer 19, to indicate the slope of the front of the body or trunk from breast to waist.

To the inner side of the side bar 1, at or near the base of the plumb 2, is attached one end of a measuring-tape 20, by which the several body measurements can be conveniently made in any approved or well-known manner.

This instrument is arranged for use by holding the side bar 1 in a horizontal position parallel with and against the left side of the

body, with the rear portion of the side bar 1 close up in the axilla and projecting rearwardly therefrom, the plumb 2 pressed against the front of the shoulder, the rear bar 6, adjusted against and across the back, and the front bar 7, adjusted against and across the chest. By observing the indications of the plumb 2 the instrument can be readily leveled, so as to be held in the proper position for aid in making accurate measurements. When the instrument is properly held, the swinging gage-arm 18 will be suspended in the median line of the body, and through the scale 16 and pointer 19 the slope from breast to waist can thus be readily ascertained and marked. By means of the rear bar 6 and measuring-tape 20 the armhole-dip can be accurately noted or measured, and the said measuring-tape will also afford a convenient means for taking the several body measurements.

Instead of supporting the scale-plate 16 above the slide 14, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the said slide 14 may be provided with a rigid downward and outward projecting arm 21, as shown in Fig. 4, and on the lower portion of this arm 21 is attached a pointer 19, to coact with a scale-plate 16, supported on and projecting forward from the lower end of a depending gage-arm 18, having its upper end pivotally attached to the slide, the operation of the said parts being the same as already described.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a tailor's measuring-instrument, the combination, with a side bar provided with a plumb, of a front bar supported in a horizontal position on the side bar, a slide mounted on the front bar and carrying a scale-plate, and a pivotally-supported swinging gage-arm

having a pointer or index-finger, substantially as described.

2. In a tailor's measuring-instrument, the combination, with a side bar provided with a plumb, of an adjustable rear bar, an adjustable front bar, and an adjustable swinging gage-arm supported on the front bar and provided with a scale and index-finger, substantially as described.

3. A tailor's measuring-instrument consisting of a supporting side bar provided with a plumb, an adjustable rear bar supported on the side bar, a front bar adjustably mounted on the side bar, a swinging gage-arm carried by a slide on the front bar and provided with a scale and pointer, and a measuring-tape attached to the side bar, substantially as described.

4. A tailor's measuring-instrument comprising a supporting side bar provided with a plumb, front and rear bars provided with slides for adjustable connection with the side bar, and adjustable friction devices carried by said slides, substantially as described.

5. A tailor's measuring-instrument comprising a supporting side bar, a plumb, front and rear bars adjustably mounted on the side bar, an adjustable gage-arm carried by the front bar and provided with a scale and index-finger, and a measuring-tape attached to one of the bars, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

IGNATIUS GERACI.

Witnesses:

W. N. WAMSLEY,
WM. H. JONES.