C. H. BROSE.

MEASURER AND GAGE.

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1,380,187.

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Fig. 1.

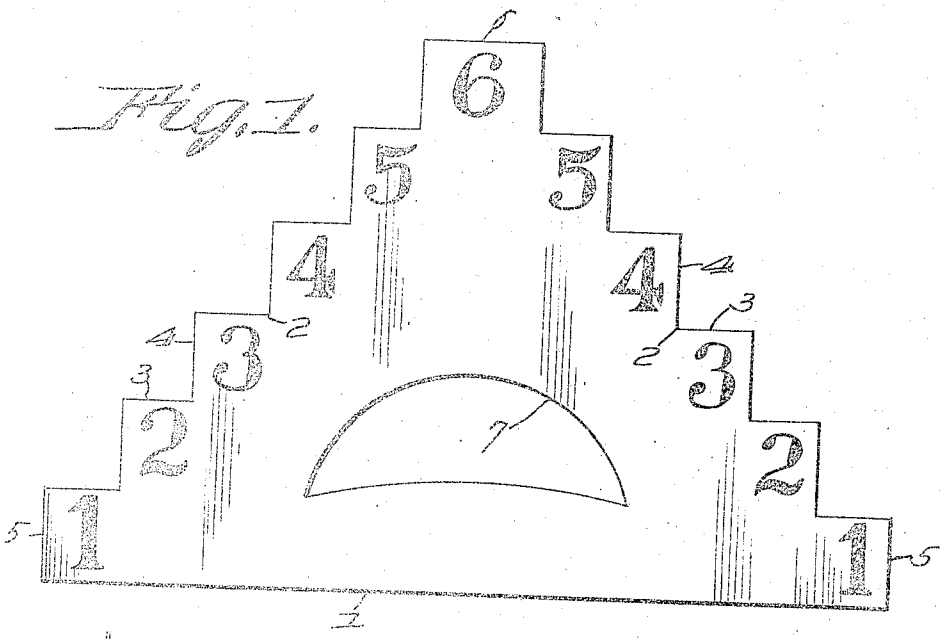
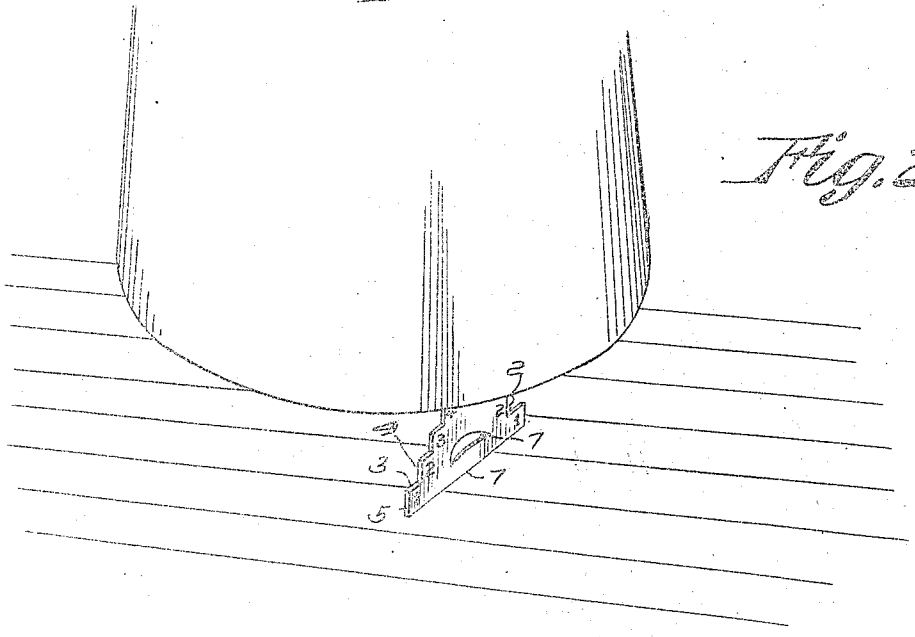


Fig. 2.



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MEASURER AND GAGE.

1,380,187. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 31, 1921.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARRIE H. BROSE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at San Diego, in the county of San Diego and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Measurers and Gages, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to an improved measuring and gaging device adapted for the particular use of dressmakers and other artificers.

Its principal object is to provide a device of this kind whereby various measurements may be made and various gaging operations performed.

Another object of the invention is to provide a substantially triangular shaped instrument having one straight edge and the two remaining edges notched in such a manner that the notches may be employed to perform either the gaging function or to effect the linear measurements, the notches being cut according to some standard linear unit.

Still another object is to provide an implement having a measuring feature provided by a series of notches beside each of which a proper designating numeral is placed.

Still another object is to provide a device of this character which is simple in construction, which is durable and effective in operation and which may be manufactured at a low price.

Other and further objects will appear as the invention is set forth in detail in the description which follows.

To the exact construction in which it is shown and described, the invention is not to be restricted. The right is reserved to make such changes or alterations as practice may suggest provided such changes or alterations do not deviate from the scope of the subjoined claim.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the device.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing one of the convenient applications of the device.

The implement shown in Fig. 1 is substantially the shape of an isosceles triangle, the bottom edge 1 of which is made straight. The two remaining edges are provided with series of notches 2, the sides 3 and 4 of which lie in planes at right angles to each other.

Both the sides 3 and 4 of the notches are intended to conform in length to some acceptable linear unit which for practical purposes, it is thought best to make one inch.

On the face of the projections resulting from the notches 2, suitable designating numerals are placed which indicate the linear unit in accordance with which the notches are cut, the lowest designating numerals being placed adjacent the edges 5 and the remaining designating numerals being placed adjacent the edges 4, the numerals being arranged in ascending order from the bottom edge 1 to the top edge 6 where one ordinal serves as a final figure of the two series of numerals.

The length of the top edge 6 may be the same as the length of the sides 3 and 4 of the notches 2 or it may be longer if so desired. It is preferable, however, to have it the same length.

It will be observed that the device may be employed to mark linear distances by placing the straight edge 2 on the point or line from which it is desired to mark off a certain distance. Any of the sides 3 of the notches may then be employed to mark off the desired distance, such distance being indicated by the ordinal below that side.

In a similar way the device may be employed to mark off a certain distance above a certain line and back from the end of that line. To effect this measurement the bottom edge 1 is made to register with the prescribed line, the corner formed by the edge 1 and edge 5 registering with the end of the line. If it is desired to mark off a point four inches back from the end thereof, such a point will be found at the juncture of the side 4 adjacent the ordinal 5 and the side 3 adjacent the ordinal 4. By observing this process other desired points may be located. When the edge 6 is formed according to the same linear unit to which the sides 3 and 4 are formed, the device may be used for measuring transversely across the notched sides, the upper edge 6 containing one or two of the linear units as the case may be and each of the succeeding sides 4 adding two more of these units to this sum. Measurement may also be had by measuring transversely with the device so that any desired linear measurement may be made therewith. For example: If the upper edge 6 is one unit long, the side 4 to the left of this edge may be placed at a given point. If the desired measurement is two linear units it

can be indicated by a point located by the side 4 on the right hand side of the upper edge 6 which side, of course, must be the side of the notch 2 directly below the uppermost notch 2 on the right hand side of the upper edge 6.

The device may also be used as a gage to determining the evenness of the hang of a skirt as illustrated in Fig. 2. In this case the bottom edge 1 is placed on a floor or platform and the skirt, whether it be on a frame or on a body, may have the amount of unevenness of its bottom edge determined by bringing said edge into contact with notches, the low points being indicated by the different notches with which the edge of the skirt engages.

To provide means for hanging the device up but mostly for decreasing its weight, an opening 7 is provided in the material of which the device is made.

The invention having been described, what is claimed as new and useful is:

A measurer and gage comprising a triangular shaped member having one edge formed straight and the two remaining edges provided with notches, whose sides are respectively perpendicular to and parallel with the straight edge, the notches beginning with the straight edge, being progressively designated toward the topmost notches where a single designation serves in common for the two.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CARRIE H. BROSE