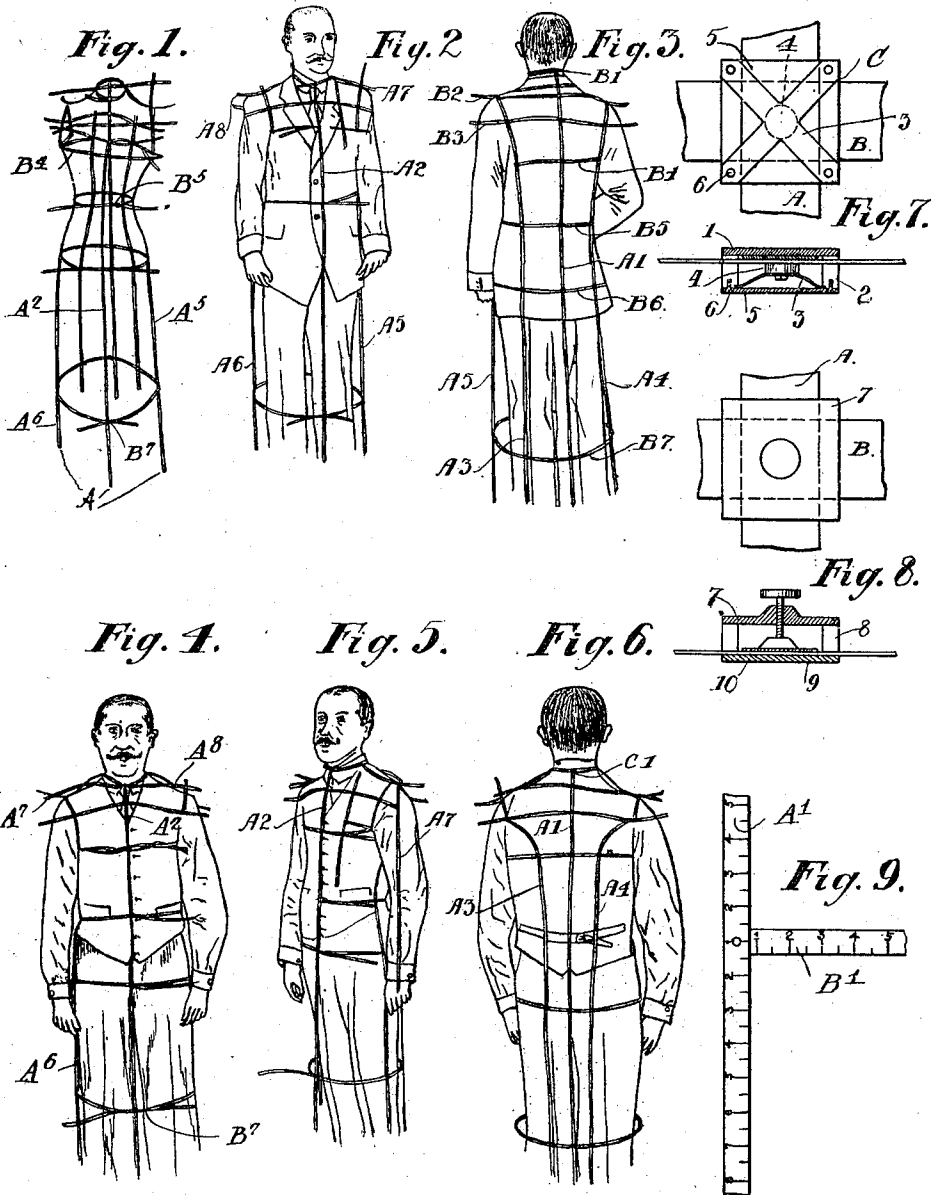


C. G. RUBIN.
 DEVICE FOR TAKING GARMENT MEASUREMENTS.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 6, 1910.

996,281.

Patented June 27, 1911.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CONSTANTINO GUERRA RUBIN, OF MEXICO, MEXICO.

DEVICE FOR TAKING GARMENT MEASUREMENTS.

996,281.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 27, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CONSTANTINO GUERRA RUBIN, a subject of the King of Spain, residing at Mexico city, Federal District of Mexico, Mexico, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Taking Garment Measurements, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a device for taking garment measurements, and pertains more particularly to an apparatus for scientifically taking all the necessary measurements of the delineations and contours of the human body for the purpose of constructing dresses or suits.

The invention consists in constructing an apparatus which will inclose the body whose measurements are being taken, and comprises a plurality of tapes or measuring bands for taking vertical and horizontal measures and means for independently fixing each band with reference to the whole arrangement of tapes, so that a full and substantially permanent set of measurements may be simultaneously taken, and the object of the invention is to improve on the positions of the various tapes or bands with relation to the whole structure of the apparatus, and to provide an improved and simplified means for setting and locating the crossing points of the various tapes or bands.

The above objects are attained by the apparatus illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1, shows in a front view the device as applied to a dressmaker's model; Fig. 2, is a front view of a man having the device applied for taking measures for an overcoat; Fig. 3, is a back view of same; Fig. 4, is a front view for frock-coat measures; Fig. 5, is a side view of same; Fig. 6, shows the method of taking measurements of the back for frock-coat, jacket and dress-coat; Fig. 7, is a cross section and top view of the slide with spring fastener; Fig. 8, is a cross section in elevation and top view of a modified form of the slide with screw fastener; Fig. 9, shows the vertical and horizontal tapes A¹ and B¹ overlapping at their zero points.

Referring more particularly to said drawings, A indicates a plurality of vertical tapes or bands, preferably constructed of flexible steel strips, which are individually designated by A¹, A², A³, A⁴, A⁵, A⁶, A⁷, A⁸.

A similar set of horizontally disposed tapes or bands is designated by B, and the individual tapes are indicated respectively from top to bottom, B¹, B², B³, B⁴, B⁵, B⁶, B⁷. Tape A¹ extends downwardly along the middle of the back from the base of the neck and forms the starting point or zero for the body measurements which extend around the body on the tapes B, tape A² extends downwardly over the front of the body, and marks the points at which the measurements on tapes B from both sides of the body are read, except such of tapes B as are intercepted by the shoulders. The tapes A⁷ and A⁸ are designed and disposed to give the neck to shoulder and arm measurements, while the remaining tapes A drop clear to give the long vertical body measurements. The various tapes are graduated as desired in inches or centimeters, and as above stated, the tapes B take their zero from the tape A¹, while the tapes A are read downwardly from their upper ends. For instance, in Fig. 9 the upper end of tape A¹ is shown, the zero point marking the point which lies against the base of the neck. The right hand member of the tape B¹ is also shown, said tape taking its zero point from the tape A¹ at the zero point of the latter. The graduations on the tape A¹ which extend above the zero point thereof are for the collar measurements. Thus, it will be seen that the whole set of measurements are practically started from the zero point on tape A¹ at the base of the neck.

The intersections of the tapes A and B are made variable by the sliding lock devices C shown in Figs. 7 and 8. Said sliding lock devices C are of two forms, each of which is equally well adapted to fulfil the office of adjustably but firmly fixing together the points of intersection of the bands A and B. The sliding lock device shown in Fig. 7 comprises a top plate 1 and a base plate 5 of corresponding rectangular or other form, spaced and secured by up-rights, posts or columns 2 at the corners, said posts or columns being secured to or formed as a part of the plates as best suits the construction of the slide. A, a multi-armed flat spring, as the cross-spring 3, to whose center is fixed a stub or projection 4, has its spring arms bearing at their extremities below said posts or columns 2.

The second form of sliding lock is shown in Fig. 8, and consists of the top and base

plates 7 and 9, the posts 8, and a securing member. Said securing member comprises a thumb screw 10 threaded through a head or boss in the top plate 7, and having a loose foot which is adapted to be clamped against the tape members to render them relatively immovable.

It will be apparent that the crossed tapes may be passed through the open sides of the sliding locks of either form, and in the case of the device shown in Fig. 7, the tapes will be automatically clamped, while in the case of the form shown in Fig. 8, the thumb screw 10 must be utilized to set the tapes. As hereinbefore stated, the intersection of the tapes A^1 and B^1 at the base of the neck or the upper end of the spinal column is the practical starting point for all the measurements, and at this point and at the point under the arm-pits or axillas, the tapes are perforated and the perforations registered, so that slides of the type shown in Fig. 7 may be used to act as locks (C^1 , Fig. 6), by permitting the stub or projection 4 to enter said perforations and prevent any sliding movement of the tapes relative to one another, until such time as the entire set has been taken and the measurements are no longer needed. Thus, for each set of measurements taken, a practically permanent yoke can be set and conformed to the exact shape of the body, and retained in that conformation without danger of accidental movement of the parts.

When the tapes A^1 and B^1 have been set at their starting points, the collar or neck measurements are taken around the neck by means of the tape B^1 , reading from the tape A^1 around to the tape A^2 in front, and the other longitudinal measures are taken in the same manner on the other tapes B^2 to B^7 , said tapes each having a zero perforation in which the slide C can lock and secure the tape at said zero point to the tape A^1 . Each of the vertical tapes A is secured at the top and is read from the top downwardly. All intermediate points of intersection of the tapes A and B are provided with slide locks of the second type, so that by a simple manipulation of the set screw 10, the intersections may be readily placed at the proper centers and points of curvature of the body. The front ends of the tapes B which overlap on the tape A^2 are taken care of by being inserted in opposite directions into the slides which are carried by said tape A^2 .

The functions and advantages of my improved device are readily apparent from the above description, and it will be seen that

by the use of the sliding locks, the tapes may be either set at permanent points of intersection or the tapes may be readily manipulated with one hand if necessary to locate the various points of measurement.

What I claim is:

1. In a device for taking measures, in combination with vertical and horizontal tapes which cross each other, means to hold said tapes at their crossing points including a base plate, a spring of cruci-form shape having the ends of its arms disposed at the corners of the base plate, a pin carried by the center of said spring and extending outwardly therefrom, a cover extending over the spring and having a column at each corner, the ends of the columns seating on the ends of said spring arms, and screws extending through the base plate, said ends of the spring arms and into said columns of the top.

2. In a device for taking measures, the combination with intersecting tapes, of means for holding said tapes at their intersections, comprising a base-plate, a top-plate secured to and spaced from said base-plate, and a flat spring inclosed and tensioned between said top and base plates, said spring having a bearing point between which and said top-plate said intersecting tapes are adapted to be secured.

3. In a device for taking measures, the combination with intersecting tapes, of means for holding said tapes at their intersections, comprising a base-plate, a top-plate spaced from and secured to said base-plate, and a multi-armed spring inclosed by and tensioned between said top and base plates, said arms bearing on said base-plate and the central portion of said spring being adapted to secure said tapes against movement.

4. In a device for taking measures, the combination with intersecting tapes, of means for holding said tapes at their intersections, comprising a base-plate, a top-plate spaced from and secured to said base-plate, a multi-armed spring inclosed by and tensioned between said plates, arms of said spring bearing on said base-plate, and a projection carried by said spring at its center and adapted to bear against said intersection of the tapes.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CONSTANTINO GUERRA RUBIN.

Witnesses:

K. GRANDJEAN,
JOSÉ MATA.