Nov. 4, 1941. I. MITTELMARK 2,261,268

CLOTHES MARKER

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Fig. 1.

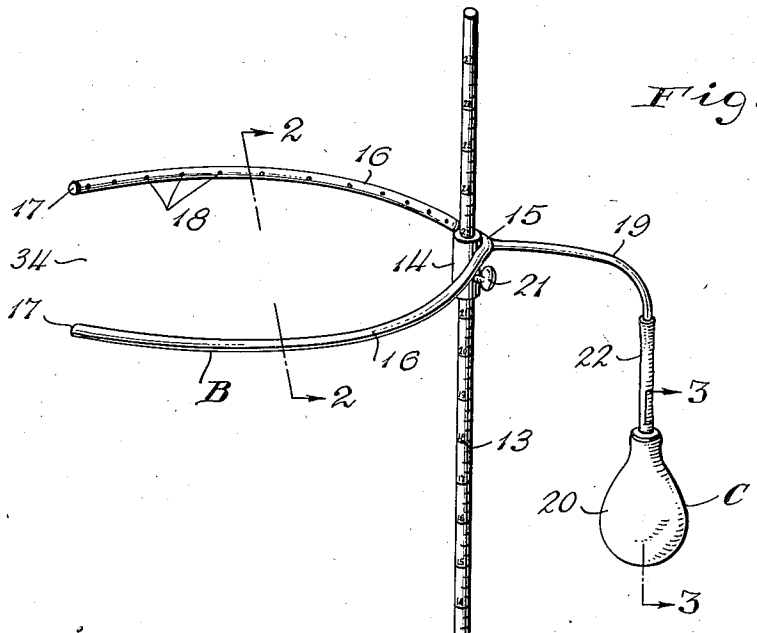


Fig. 3.

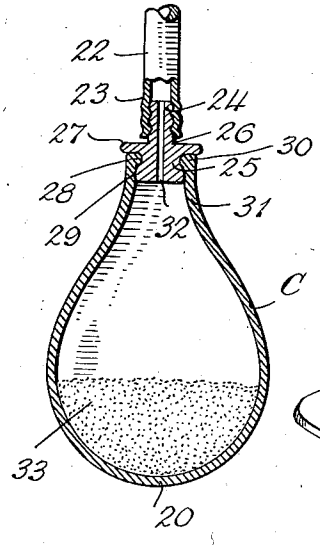
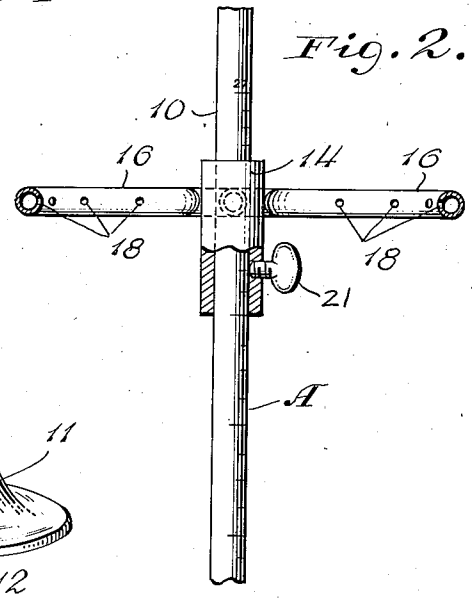


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 4.

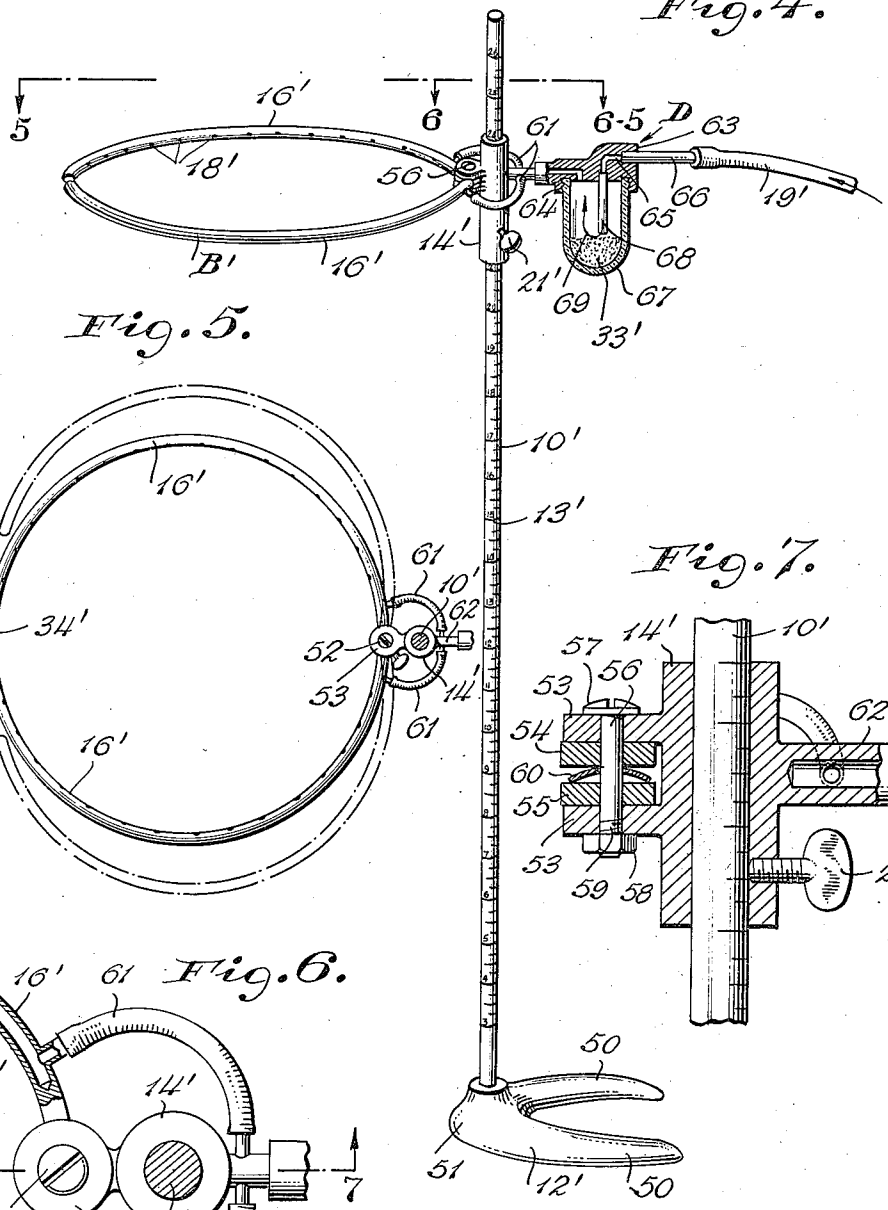


Fig. 5.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

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CLOTHES MARKER

Irving Mittelmark, Woodmere, N. Y.

Application September 17, 1940, Serial No. 357,093

3 Claims. (Cl. 33—9)

The present invention relates to a clothes marking device to permit of correct fitting or alteration thereof, and it particularly relates to skirt or coat markers, as the case may be.

It has been found difficult correctly to fit a skirt, dress or coat, as the case may be, after removal from the wearer. This difficulty is also encountered when the skirt or coat is fitted while on the wearer and often in applying chalk marks thereto by hand, it has been found that the proper length or distance from the ground will not be obtained, or that the length or distance from the ground will not be uniform around the entire periphery.

It, therefore, has been found desirable in the fitting or making of garments, and particularly dresses, skirts and coats for women's wear, to provide devices which will make it readily possible to fit and alter the skirt or coat, as the case may be, so that the hem or bottom thereof will be a predetermined distance above the ground or a predetermined distance below the waistline or shoulders.

It has not been found particularly satisfactory to use a coat marker or skirt marker device, which involves turning by the person upon whom the coat or skirt or other garment is being fitted, because this often gives an incorrect elevation and an indistinct marking around the circumference of the skirt where the cut or seam is to be formed.

It is among the objects of the present invention to provide an improved inexpensive, yet durable, and readily manipulated skirt or coat marking device of the character above described, which may be readily employed by manufacturers or fitters of clothing and by tailors, which will enable the maximum accuracy in the placement of proper markings on skirts, coats or similar articles of clothing to enable alteration or fitting thereof while upon a wearer, so that there will be a proper distance from the waist and a proper elevation from the ground.

Still further objects and advantages will appear in the more detailed description set forth below, it being understood, however, that this more detailed description is given by way of illustration and explanation only, and not by way of limitation, since various changes therein may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention.

In accomplishing the above objects, it has been found most satisfactory according to one embodiment of the present invention to provide an enclosure device which will encircle the skirt, coat or other article to be fitted and/or altered and which will enable ready application of a marking thereupon to indicate the line of alteration, with assurance that the same will be at a uniform distance from the waist and a proper distance from the floor around the entire periphery of the garment.

It has been found most satisfactory to form the encircling device in such a way that at one side it will be supported upon an upright and at the other side it may be separated so as to permit entrance of the person wearing the skirt, dress, coat or other similar article of clothing into the enclosure formed by the encircling member or members.

These members are preferably provided with openings and with conduits permitting the expulsion under substantial pressure of small amounts of a marking fluid or dust, such as chalk dust, and at the standard there is preferably provided a bulb or other expelling device, enabling control of the amount of marking fluid or dust which is forced through the encircling members and then out through openings along the interior faces or edges thereof onto the skirt, dress or coat to be altered and/or fitted.

It has been found that the chalk may either be expelled from a bulb or may be held in a separate container to be positioned at the rear of the encircling means, and that the parts may be so adjusted that sufficient of the marking fluid or dust will be expelled upon each pressing of the bulb to mark the garment without an excess amount of dust being expelled into the atmosphere.

If desired, it is also possible provide an automatic air compression or pneumatic means to propel the dust, as the case may be.

Referring to the drawings which illustrate one of the various possible embodiments of the present invention, but to which the present invention is by no means restricted, since the drawings are merely by way of illustration and not by way of limitation,

Fig. 1 is a side perspective view of the standard showing the embracing marking device together with the attached air propulsion means,

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary transverse sectional view upon the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, upon an enlarged scale as compared to Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary transverse sectional view upon the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, upon an enlarged scale as compared to Fig. 1,

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of an alternative

embodiment showing the embracing means, the stand and the propulsion means,

Figs. 5 and 6 are fragmentary top views upon the lines 5—5 and 6—6 of Fig. 4, Fig. 5 being upon an enlarged scale as compared to Fig. 4 and Fig. 6 being upon an enlarged scale as compared to Figs. 4 and 5,

Fig. 7 is a transverse sectional view upon the line 7—7 of Fig. 6.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 3, the stand A carries the embracing means B, which in turn is connected with the propulsion means C.

The stand A has an upright rod 10, with a base 11 to stand on the floor 12, said rod 10 being provided with graduated markings 13.

The graduated portion 13 of the upright 10 receives the sleeve 14, upon which is rigidly mounted the tubular neck 15 carrying the tubular outstanding arms 16.

The arms 16 may consist of copper, brass, synthetic plastic or glass tubes, which are sealed at 17 and have a plurality of fine spaced openings at 18 upon their inside faces.

The neck 15 of the embracing means B is provided with a connection to a tube 19, which in turn is connected to the tube 22 of a bulb 20, which may be compressed by hand.

The sleeve 14 is provided with a set screw 21, which enables the position of the embracing means B to be fixed at a predetermined distance above the floor 12.

The lower end 23 of the tube 22 fits over the threaded nozzle 24 of the inset member 25.

The end of the tube at 26 abuts the shoulder 27 of the inset member 25. The inset member 25 has a recess 28 and a groove 29, which receive and hold in position the mouth portion 30 of the neck 31 of the bulb 20.

The narrow passage 32 through the inset member 25 is designed to receive the fluid or dust indicated diagrammatically at 33, which is expelled upon compression of the bulb 20.

Although not shown, a by-pass valve may be provided adjacent to the inset 25 or elsewhere along the tubing 19 or in the tubes 16 to permit air to be drawn back into the bulb 20 when it expands after each compression.

If desired, such air may be drawn inwardly through the openings 18 and back through the tubing 16 so as to clear these passages for the next expulsion of the marking dust or material 33, which is preferably finely divided chalk.

As is apparent from the description of Figs. 1 to 3, the wearer of the skirt or dress or coat, as the case may be, may readily step within the opening 34 inside of the arms 16 of the embracing device B and then by compressing the bulb 20, the dress or coat or skirt may be marked at a predetermined distance above the floor, as indicated by the graduations 13. This will permit ready fitting and alteration of the dress without further work or difficulty on the part of the tailor or seamstress with assurance that the alteration or fitting will be correct and accurate.

If desired, the neck 15 may have a pivot mount on the sleeve 14, permitting the embracing device B to be thrown downwardly or upwardly, as the case may be, for more compact shipping and storage, or if desired, the embracing device B might also be readily detachable from the sleeve 14.

In any case, it is important that the embracing device, when in operating position as shown in Fig. 1, be positioned so that the arms 16 will be in a horizontal plane.

In the alternative embodiment shown in Figs. 4 to 7, correspondingly functioning parts being indicated by the same numerals primed, the base 12' has two rearwardly extending feet 50 and is cut off at its forward portion, as indicated at 51 so as to permit the wearer of the dress, skirt or coat to stand closer to the upright 10'.

The weight of the elements 50 will counterbalance the weight of the embracing device B'.

The arms 16' are pivotally mounted at 52 upon the ears 53 extending outwardly from the sleeve 14' (see particularly Fig. 7). Each of the arms is provided with an eye member 54 and 55 respectively, which receive the pivot rod 56 having the fillister head 57 and the nut 58 upon its lower threaded end 59.

The spring disk 60 assures there will be sufficient friction between the eyes 54 and 55 to hold the arms 16' in any adjusted position.

As is indicated in Fig. 5 by the dotted lines, the arms 16' may be moved apart or together any distance, regulating the space at the entrance 34' and also accommodating the embracing device B' to the circumference of the particular skirt which is being fitted or altered.

The arms 16', as indicated particularly in Figs. 4 to 6, are provided with flexible tubes 61, which may be of rubber, connected to the air conduit 62, which in turn is connected to the aspirator D.

The aspirator D is provided with a head 63 having the bores 64 and 65, the bore 65 connecting to the tube 66, which in turn connects the hose 19'. The hose 19' may be connected to a source of pneumatic pressure.

The head 63 receives the detachable glass or other transparent bowl 67, in which is received the powdered marking material 33'.

From the head 63 there downwardly extends the tube 68, which is designed to blow the chalk or other finely divided marking material in the direction indicated by the arrow 69 out through the opening or bowl 64 into the arms 16'.

It is thus apparent that in the devices of Figs. 4 to 7, the applicant has provided a device, the arms 16' of which may be opened to permit ready entrance of a person whose dress is to be marked, fitted or altered, as the case may be.

The bowl 67 is readily removable from the head 63 so that it may be refilled with chalk, as is also the bulb 20 of Fig. 3 from the head 25.

It will be noted that one substantial advantage of the construction of the present application resides in the fact that with one operation it is possible to mark the entire periphery of the skirt, dress or coat without the necessity of the wearer thereof turning around and without the necessity of repeated operations of the bulb C or the pneumatic source as shown in Fig. 4.

It will be understood that many changes could be made in the particular features of clothes marker as shown, and many apparently widely different embodiments of this invention could be made without departing from the scope thereof, and it it intended that all matter contained in the above description shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

What is claimed is:

1. A garment marker comprising a stand, an adjustable garment-embracing device mounted on said stand comprising a pair of curved arms embodying conduits provided with a plurality of apertures directed towards the inside of said device, a pivotal mounting for at least one of said arms for adjusting the contour outlined by said arms by rocking at least one of the arms rela-

tive to the other in a common horizontal plane, and means connected to said hollow arms for propelling a powdered marking material through said openings towards a garment disposed within said arms.

2. A garment marker comprising a vertical stand, a sleeve slidably mounted on said stand and adapted to be clamped thereto at variable elevations, an adjustable garment embracing device mounted on said sleeve comprising a pair of curved arms embodying conduits provided with a plurality of fine openings directed inwardly of said device, a pivotal mounting on said sleeve for at least one of said arms for adjusting the area embraced by said arms by rocking at least one of the arms relative to the other in a common horizontal plane, and means connected to said arms for propelling a powdered marking material through said fine openings.

3. A garment marker comprising a vertical stand, a sleeve slidably mounted on said stand and adapted to be clamped thereto at variable elevations, an adjustable garment embracing device mounted on said sleeve comprising a pair of curved hollow arms having a plurality of fine openings directed inwardly of said device, means for pivotally mounting said arms on said sleeve to permit relative movement between said arms in a common horizontal plane to adjust the arms to the contours of a garment disposed therewithin, and means connected to said arms for propelling a powdered marking material through said fine openings.

IRVING MITTELMARK.