

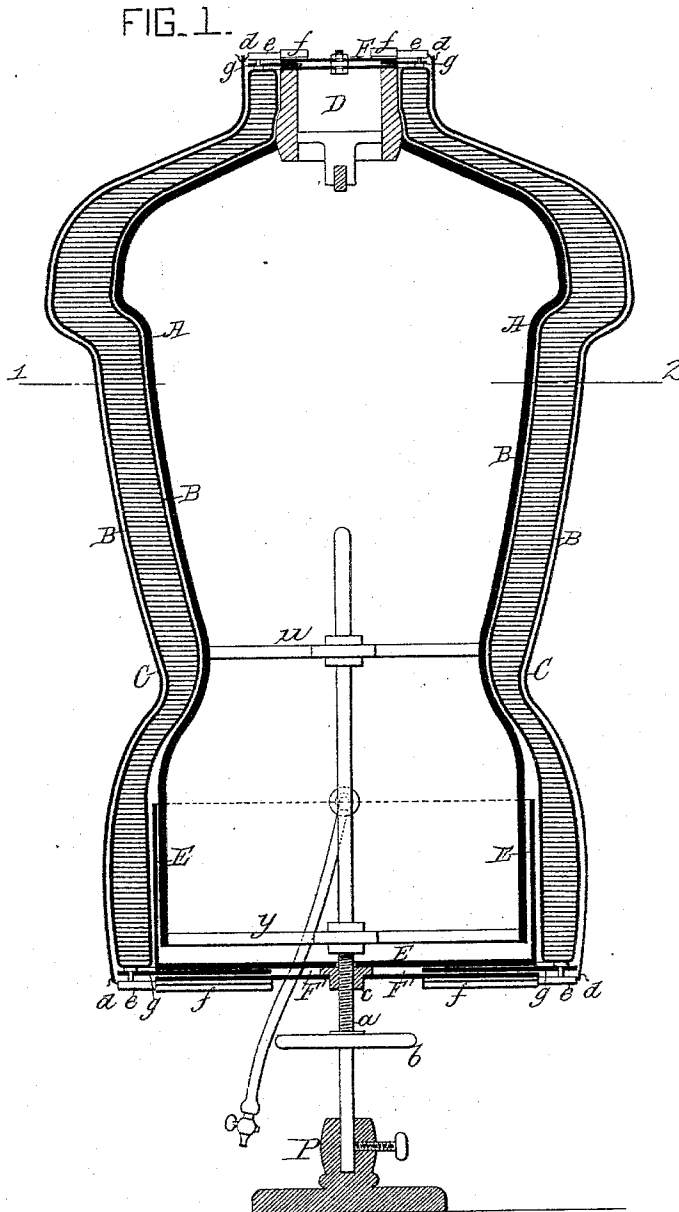
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. A. & A. L. ARFVIDSON.
GARMENT MEASURING BUST.

No. 551,248.

Patented Dec. 10, 1895.



WITNESSES:

George Baumann
S. C. Connor

INVENTORS

William A. Arfvidson
Andri Louis Arfvidson

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their ATTORNEYS

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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FIG. 3.

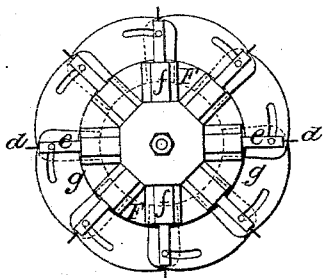


FIG. 4.

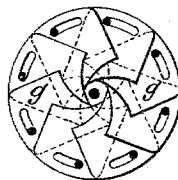
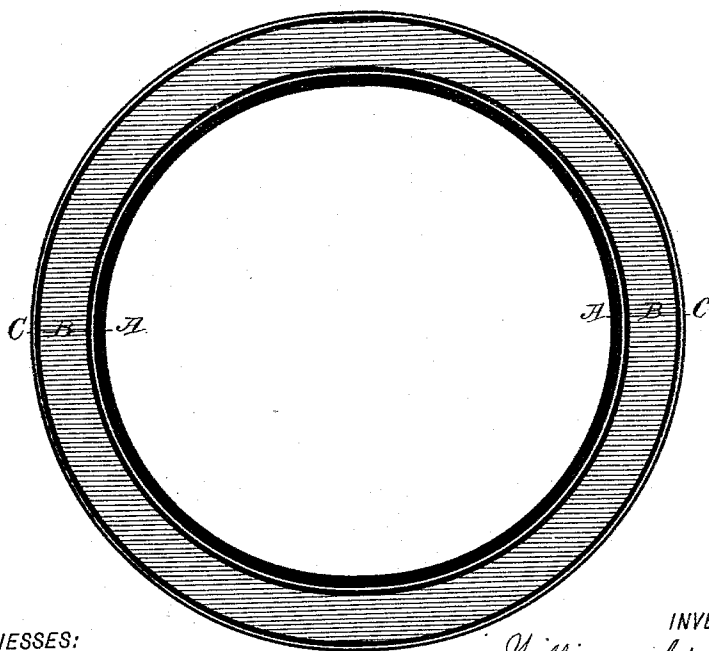


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ADOLPHE ARFVIDSON AND ANDRÉ LOUIS ARFVIDSON, OF
PARIS, FRANCE.

GARMENT-MEASURING BUST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 551,248, dated December 10, 1895.

Application filed November 14, 1894. Serial No. 528,743. (No model.) Patented in France May 10, 1894, No. 238,417; in Hungary August 12, 1894, No. 944, and in Austria September 20, 1894, No. 44/4,974.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM ADOLPHE ARFVIDSON, manufacturer, and ANDRÉ LOUIS ARFVIDSON, architect, residing in Paris, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in and Relating to Busts to be Used in Measuring for and Trying on Garments, (for which we have obtained a patent in France, dated May 10, 1894, No. 238,417; in Austria, dated September 20, 1894, No. 44/4,974, and in Hungary, dated August 12, 1894, No. 944,) of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to busts to be used in measuring for and trying on garments.

A bust made according to our said invention comprises a bust proper, a double envelope adapted to be inflated by means of a fluid under pressure, and a jacket of inextensible fabric which, being placed upon the bust before its inflation, limits the said inflation to its proper dimensions, and extensible parts at the top and bottom of the bust to hold the jacket.

The accompanying drawings, hereinafter referred to, show how our invention may be carried into practice.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical section of the improved bust. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line 1 to 2 of Fig. 1 drawn to a larger scale. Fig. 3 is a view from above of one of the extensible plates of the bust. Fig. 4 shows this plate at its smallest diameter.

The body A of the bust is mounted upon a rod *a* supported by a suitable foot, as shown at P. This bust-body may be made of pasteboard, thin stamped metal or any other suitable shaped material. On this body, made to the smallest dimensions of the human body and appropriately covered with fabric if necessary, is placed an envelope B of expansible india-rubber with double sides, and into which may be injected a fluid (air or liquid) under pressure in any suitable manner.

It is understood that the envelope in question has a length of pipe, or adjutage with an inflating-valve, for connecting it with a pump or other apparatus for forcing or compressing the fluid employed. This length of pipe

passes into the interior of the body of the bust and leaves either at the lower part or at the upper part of the latter. Under these conditions the envelope may be inflated, and as one of its sides is applied to the body of the bust the other or outer part alone undergoes the inflating action.

A neck D is mounted with a kind of swivel action and adapted to occupy any desired position.

We provide a movable ring E enabling the bust to be lengthened at will to be adjusted in length to the waist of the person to be fitted. This ring is moved up or down in relation to the body A by a hand-wheel *b* secured to the rod *a*. As the rod *a* is turned, a nut *c* secured to the said ring E is moved upward or downward thereon according to the direction of the rotation.

Extensible plates F and F' are placed one in the upper part of the bust at the point of the neck and the other below at the point of the pelvis. These plates are provided with hooks *d* with which a jacket C engages above and below. These hooks, used in any number and suitably distributed on the surface of the bust, are attached respectively to rods *e* held in guides *g* fixed to the plates F and F'. The said rods are connected with metallic plates *g* adapted to be developed like a fan in the plane of the aforesaid plates, which are thus capable of being extended as is necessary for the various sizes of jackets which may have to be placed on the bust.

Before proceeding with the inflation of the envelope B the bust is clothed with an inextensible jacket C previously formed directly on the person to be fitted. As this jacket is of comparatively cheap material any desired folds and cuts may be made therein in order that it will adapt itself exactly to the body without reference either to the place of the seams or to the cut of the garment. It is in fact designed to reproduce the shape of the body, and in order that this shape may be absolute and exempt from all possible changes it is advisable to make use of a material rendered inextensible either during the manufacture or subsequently by any desired means. For this purpose we may stitch or paste di-

agonally to the warp and weft threads and by crossing them bands or strips of fabric of suitable width. In practice backs and fronts made to the largest dimensions and corresponding to the outlines of the final shapes may be prepared and their constitutive material rendered inextensible in every direction. The inextensible jacket thus obtained is placed upon the deflated bust and buttoned or hooked to a suitable joint, preferably to the front, and attached at the top and at the bottom to the extensible plates F F'. When this jacket has been put in its place and suitably secured it is sufficient to proceed with the inflation of the envelope in order that the latter as it is inflated may stretch at all points the jacket which covers it until the tension is complete and absolute. As this jacket is inextensible and has been formed directly upon the body it follows that a bust is obtained which truly represents the forms and dimensions of the person to be clothed.

It will be seen that the improved bust may be adapted, if not to all waists indistinctly, at least to most of them. One bust may be kept for gentlemen and another for ladies. One bust of each kind may even be kept for a large waist and another for a small waist. The distinction is caused by the jacket which is peculiar to each individual. In any case it will be understood that when the individual jacket has once been formed it is possible by its combination with the inflated bust to take

the precise dimensions of the garments to be made, to fit them on, &c., without the person being present and without having to undergo the inconveniences of the fitting. A tailor may thus easily keep on the shelf the forms or jackets of all his clients and effect for them any desired orders without having to disturb them.

It should be understood that there is no limit as regards the details of construction or the dimensions and materials to be employed for making the various constitutive parts of our improved bust.

What we claim is—

A pneumatic bust to be used in measuring for and trying on garments, comprising a bust proper, provided with a double impermeable envelope into which a fluid under pressure may be injected for inflating the same, and a jacket of inextensible material, extensible plates at the top and bottom of the bust, the said plates being provided with means for securing the top and bottom of the jacket, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM ADOLPHE AREVIDSON.
ANDRÉ LOUIS AREVIDSON.

Witnesses:

LÉON CRONEKENS,
CLYDE SHROPSHIRE.