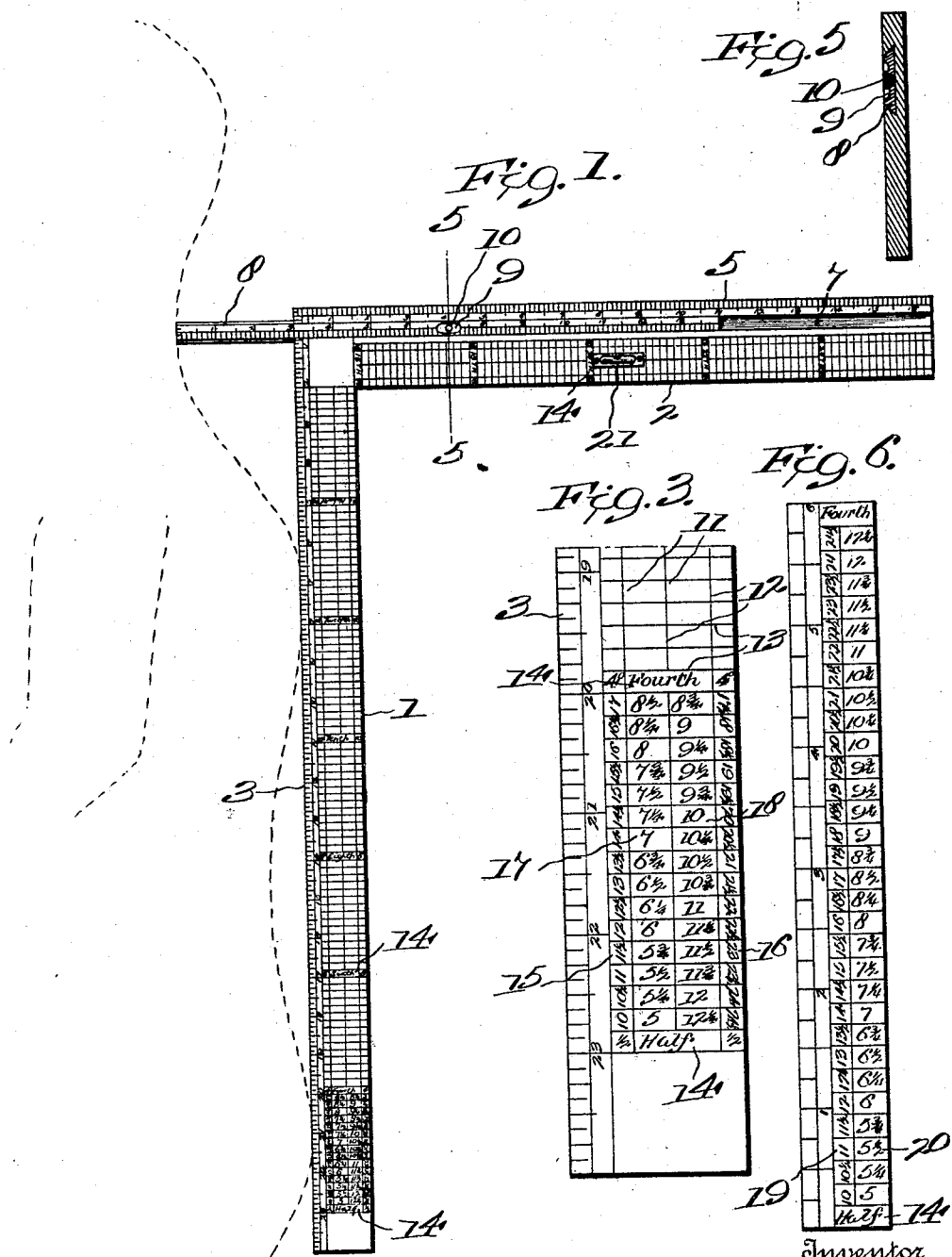


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 TAILOR'S SQUARE.  
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 30, 1915.

Patented Sept. 26, 1916.  
 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

1,199,591.



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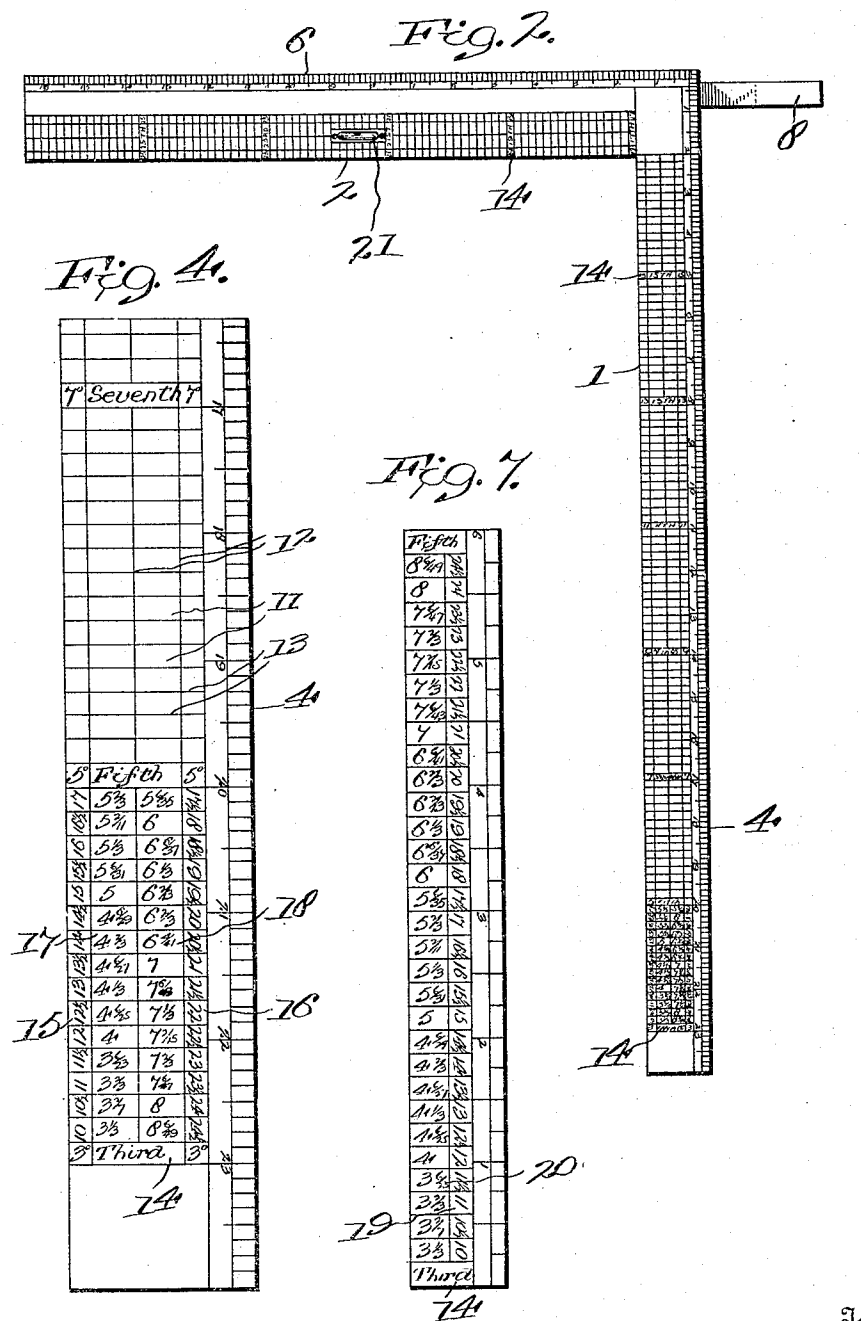
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TAILOR'S SQUARE.

1,199,591.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 26, 1916.

Application filed October 30, 1915. Serial No. 58,895.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LORENZO MELARA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Olean, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tailors' Squares; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The present invention relates to new and useful improvements in tailors' squares, and has for an object to provide an improved tailor's square equipped with a sliding rule for measuring the distance from the projected line of the back to the nape of the neck, thereby securing greater accuracy than any device known to me.

Another object of the present invention resides in providing an improved tailor's square which will be provided with tables for giving the various fractional measurements of garments without intermediate calculation or computation, thus saving time and labor.

A further object of the present invention consists in providing a new and useful rule, implement, or combination of elements more adaptable and more easily and quickly used than any to my knowledge now existing, and thereby gaining the results of simplicity and practicability together with the other results herein shown, which results are new.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the novel and useful details of construction and combinations of parts more fully hereinafter disclosed and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this application, and in which similar reference symbols indicate corresponding parts in the several views: Figure 1 is a plan view of the obverse side of a tailor's square constructed in accordance with the present invention, and illustrated as applied in use. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the reverse side of the square. Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary view of one arm of the improved square more clearly illustrating one of the tables. Fig. 4 is a similar view illustrating a portion of the obverse side of the square. Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 5-5 in Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a fragmentary plan view of one arm of a slightly modified form of square; and Fig.

7 is a similar view of the obverse side of the arm shown in Fig. 6.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 and 2 designate the arms of the improved square, the same being termed, for convenience of description, vertical and horizontal arms respectively. The vertical arm 1, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, is advantageously of twenty-four inches in length, as designated by scales 3 and 4 produced on the outer longitudinal edge of the same; while the horizontal arm 2 is preferably of approximately sixteen inches, and bears scales 5 and 6 on its obverse and reverse outer edges, as disclosed in Figs. 1 and 2.

The horizontal arm 2 of the improved square is provided with a dove-tail slot 7, for receiving a rule 8 formed with correspondingly shaped longitudinal edges as more particularly seen in Fig. 5, and adapted to slide within the same. Substantially centrally of the length of the rule 8, or at other convenient point therein, is formed a depression 9 for receiving the head of a set screw 10 and for accommodating the thumb and forefinger to manipulate the set screw. The set screw 10 is adapted to engage against the bottom wall of the slot 7 and force the rule 8 into tight frictional engagement with the dove-tail walls of the same to secure the rule in position after adjustment.

The vertical arm 1 of the improved square is advantageously constructed one and one-half inches in width, and the horizontal arm 2 of approximately two inches in width, to accommodate tables arranged in squares or spaces 11 formed between longitudinal and transverse intersecting division lines 12 and 13, respectively. As many of these tables as may be required, or can be accommodated, may be provided on the improved square, a table being provided for each fractional part of a chest or bust measurement, as indicated at 14 by the words "Half, Fourth, Sixth," etc., and "Third, Fifth, Seventh," etc., beneath each table.

Referring in detail to Fig. 3, each of the tables consists of lateral columns 15 and 16 containing numerals representing half of the chest or bust measurements, and central columns 17 and 18 containing numerals representing quotients of the corresponding lateral numerals divided by the numbers designated at 14 at the base of the particular table.

From an inspection of Sheets 1 and 2 of the drawings, it will be understood that the tables of the even fractions are contained on the obverse side of the improved square, while the odd fractions are contained on the reverse side. Referring more particularly to Figs. 6 and 7, the several tables, instead of being arranged in lateral and central columns as shown in the preferred form of the invention, are located in single columns 19 and 20, the former of which contains the indicating numerals, while column 20 contains quotient numerals.

In operation, various measurements may be taken by the scales 3 and 4 provided along the edges of the vertical arm 1, and by the scales 5 and 6 provided on the horizontal arm 2, as will be understood; and the neck measurement of the garment may be taken by moving the rule 8 into projected position, as shown in Fig. 1, where the same may be clamped by the set screw 10. When its use is not desired the rule 8 is arranged to be moved within the slot 7 of the horizontal arm 2, and the implement used as the ordinary square.

The origin of the slidable scale rule 8 is preferably disposed at the projecting end, as indicated in Fig. 1, and the scale arranged from left to right, as will be understood. By reason of this arrangement the distance from the projected line of the back to the nape of the neck may be conveniently read off the scale 8 at the outer longitudinal edge of the vertical arm 1 of the square. The vertical arm 1 of the tailor's square forms a rigid support which may be maintained in accurate engagement to register with the back line, and insures the proper measurement by the scale rule 8 whereby to obtain a close fit of the coat around the neck and shoulders; such measurements being heretofore largely estimated.

With respect to the various scales 3 and 5, contained on the obverse side of the arms 1 and 2 of the improved square, and the scales 4 and 6 on the reverse side, the same may advantageously be laid off in inches, each division thereof being in turn subdivided into sixteenths. The various tables, both on the obverse and the reverse sides of

the square, as well as the modified forms illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7, are all laid off on the basis of the inch as a standard of measurement. 55

The improved square may be constructed of wood, steel, aluminum, or a modified form of cloth, paper, or other similar substance.

The various tables contained on the vertical and horizontal arms 1 and 2 will immediately give fractional measurements without intermediate calculation, as will be understood. 60

The horizontal arm 2 of the improved square is also preferably slotted to receive a spirit level 21, which is mounted flush with the faces of the same and arranged to be observed from either side of the square, as will appear from Figs. 1 and 2. With the spirit level 21 the correct perpendicular position of the vertical arm 1 may be readily had, and any defects in the back or shoulders quickly ascertained. The horizontal arm 2 may be also laid across the shoulders, when the level 21 will indicate the relative heights of the shoulders, and may be used in combination with the tables and the square to obtain the various collar, neck, and shoulder measurements. 65 70 75 80

It is obvious that those skilled in the art may vary the details of construction and arrangements of parts without departing from the spirit of my invention, and therefore I do not wish to be limited to such features except as may be required by the claim. 85

I claim:

The combination with a tailor's square provided with a slot having inclined walls, of a rule having inclined edges fitted to slide in said slot, and a set screw carried by said rule and operative against the bottom of said slot to force the edges of the rule into tight frictional engagement with the inclined walls of the slot, substantially as described. 90 95

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

LORENZO MELARA.

Witnesses:

G. YORK,

MARIE MURPHY.