

J. J. B. TARTARA.  
 APPARATUS FOR MARKING OFF THE LOWER PARTS OF SKIRTS.  
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 19, 1913.

1,209,515.

Patented Dec. 19, 1916.  
 3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

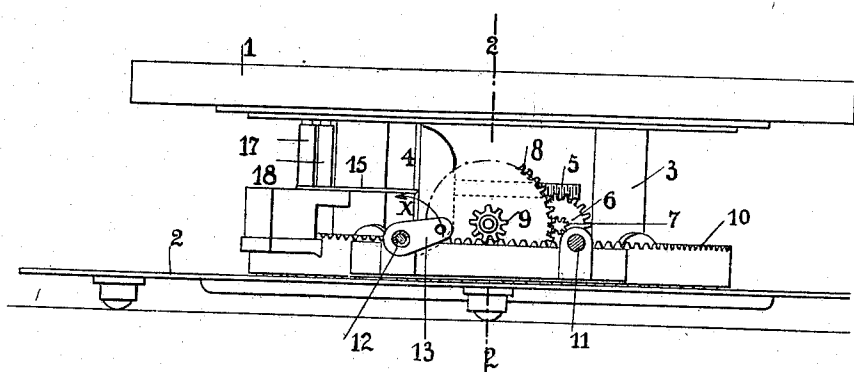


Fig. 7.

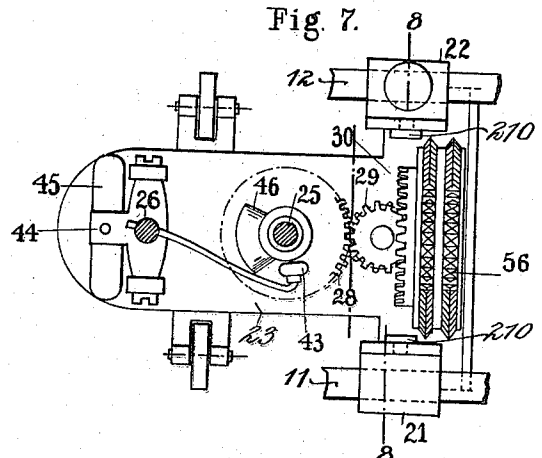
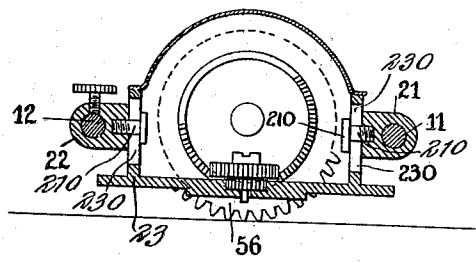


Fig. 8.



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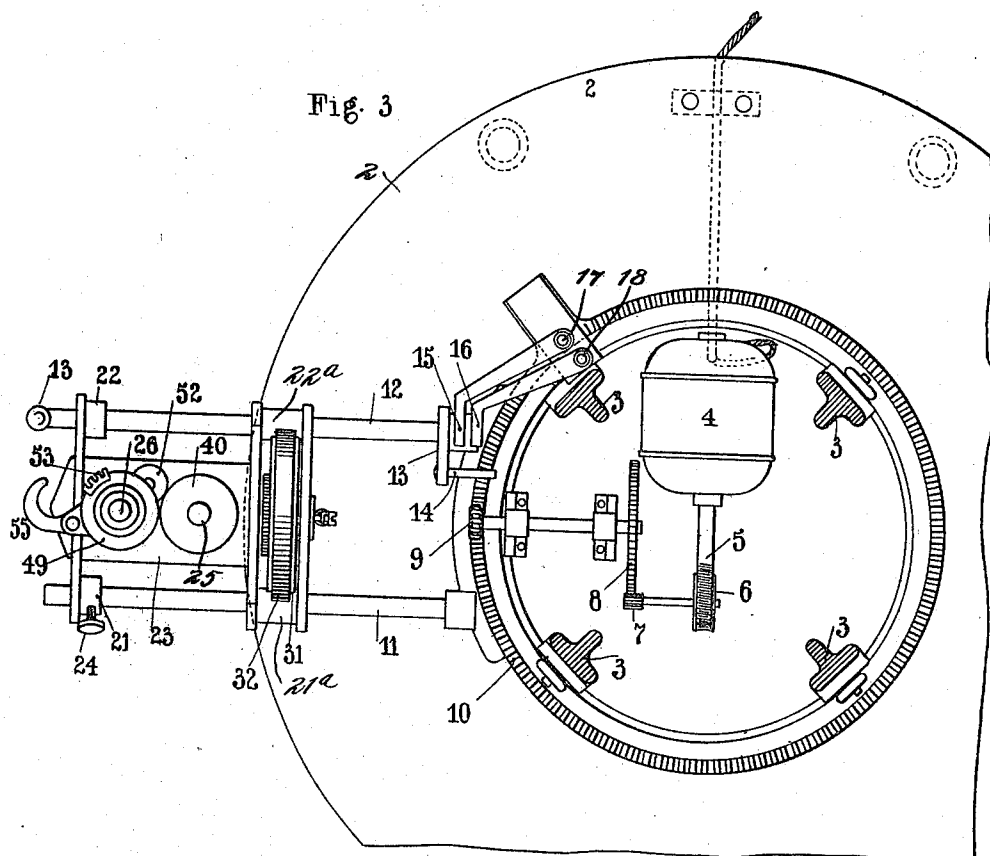
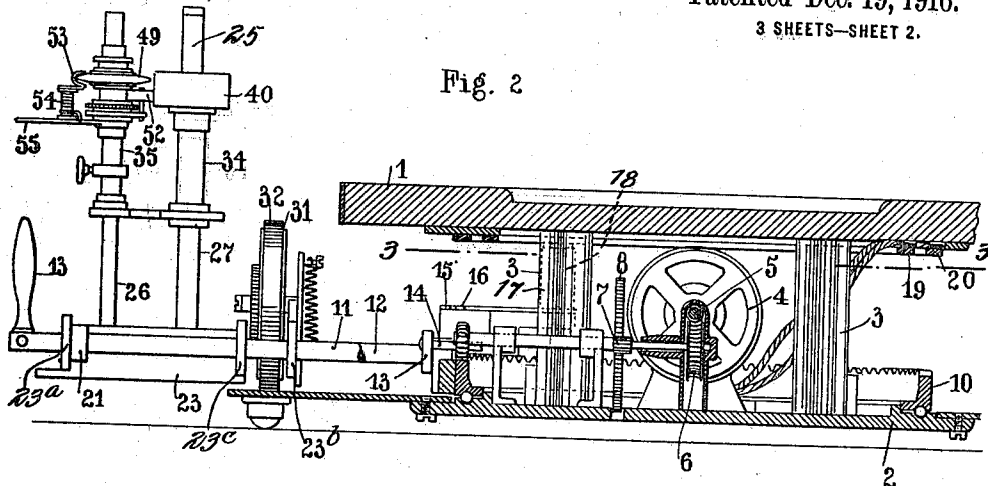
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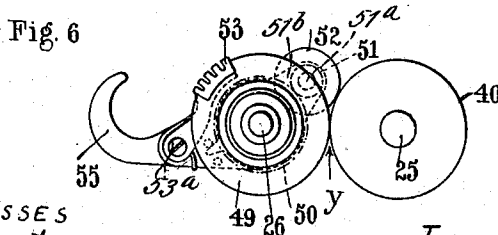
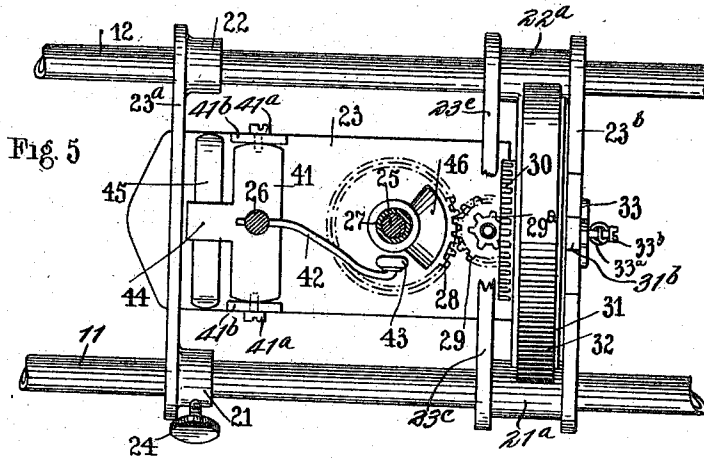
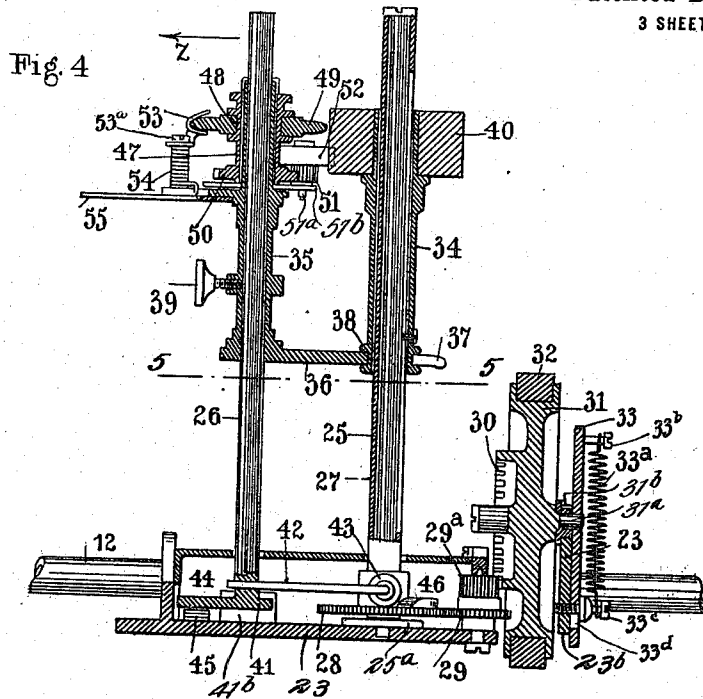
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH JEAN BAPTISTE TARTARA, OF AIX-LES-BAINS, FRANCE.

## APPARATUS FOR MARKING OFF THE LOWER PARTS OF SKIRTS.

1,209,515.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 19, 1916.

Application filed August 19, 1913. Serial No. 785,552.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH JEAN BAPTISTE TARTARA, a subject of the King of Italy, and a resident of Aix-les-Bains, Department of Savoie, France, have invented a new and useful Apparatus for Marking Off the Lower Parts of Skirts, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to apparatus intended to mark off the bottoms or lower parts of skirts in such a way as to allow a uniform height to be given to the skirts around their circumference. Apparatus of this kind comprises a draping platform upon which stands the person upon whom the skirt, petticoat or the like is to be tried on, and an appliance for tracing or marking in chalk a guiding line upon the skirt or petticoat which falls around the platform. In the known arrangements of this type, the line is not marked in completely automatic fashion; the operator is obliged in fact either to support with the hand the material of the skirt or petticoat in order to allow the chalk to bear sufficiently on it or to hold the material to prevent it from being carried around by the line-applying device. These devices, moreover, necessitate the tailor bending down or kneeling in order to manipulate the line-applying device, so that the fatigue occasioned by an ordinary fitting is only partly avoided.

The present invention has for its object to provide an apparatus which allows the bottom or lower portion of the skirt or garment to be marked or lined in quite an automatic and very rapid way, and does not entail any of the inconveniences of the known methods. This apparatus avoids in particular the pulling or tugging around of the skirt by the line-applying device and allows the skirt to fall always straight down and hang properly. It gives a guide line which is quite clear and distinct and does not require the operator to stoop or bend down to insure proper working.

One form of carrying out the object of this invention has been illustrated by way of example on the accompanying drawings which show in—

Figure 1 an elevation of the platform, the line-tracing device being removed. Fig. 2 is a section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1 with the line-tracing device in place. Fig. 3 is a view partially in plan and partially in section on the line 3—3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a ver-

tical section of the line-applying device. Fig. 5 is a sectional plan on line 5—5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the upper part of the line-tracing device. Fig. 7 is a view partially in plan and partially in section of a modified form of the line-tracing device, and Fig. 8 is a section on the line 8—8, Fig. 7, viewed from the left.

The apparatus consists of a platform 1 which rests on a base-plate 2 by means of feet 3. Upon this plate 2 is arranged an electric motor 4 the shaft of which carries a worm 5 which meshes with a worm-wheel 6; the movement of rotation of this worm-wheel is transmitted through a set of toothed wheels 7, 8, 9 to a crown wheel 10 which is guided on the plate 2 in such a way as to turn concentrically to the platform 1. This crown wheel 10 is provided with two rods 11 and 12 which are parallel and arranged horizontally. The rod 11 is fixed. The rod 12 can turn around its axis and it is provided at its opposite ends with small levers 13, that at the inner end of the rod carrying a contact piece 14 which upon rotation of the rod in the direction of the arrow  $\alpha$  engages the underside of two contact fingers 15 and 16 supported by and insulated from the crown wheel 10. These contact fingers are provided with brushes 17 and 18 which slide on the conducting rings 19 and 20 which are mounted on the lower face of the platform 1 and electrically connected with the source of current which supplies the motor 4.

The line tracing device (Figs. 4, 5, 6) is carried by the two rods 11 and 12, mounted on the one hand in the sockets 21 and 22 carried by a bracket 23<sup>a</sup> integral with the frame 23, and on the other hand, in the sockets 21<sup>a</sup> and 22<sup>a</sup> carried by the brackets 23<sup>b</sup> and 23<sup>c</sup>, likewise solid with the frame 23. These sockets are slidable on the rods 11 and 12 and can be fixed at any point to which they may be adjusted, by means of a set screw 24 on the socket 21. On the frame 23 are mounted two vertical rods 25 and 26 which extend upwardly well above the level of the platform 1. The rod 25 is formed integral with the flange 25<sup>a</sup> which is secured in any suitable manner to the frame 23. The rod 25 serves as an axle for a hollow shaft 27 which carries at its lower part a spur wheel 28 meshing with a pinion 29; this pinion 29 is made co-axial with another pinion 29<sup>a</sup> which engages a side-toothed wheel 30 fixed on a roller 31 which is con-

centric therewith. This roller bears on the base plate 2 and it is provided with a peripheral facing 32 of rubber for example, to prevent it from slipping. Its axis 31<sup>a</sup>, arranged horizontally, is vertically slidable in the slot 31<sup>b</sup> formed in the upper portion of the bracket 23<sup>b</sup> on the frame. A tension spring 33<sup>a</sup> is hooked at its upper end over the pin 33<sup>b</sup> on slide 33, while the lower end is hooked over pin 33<sup>c</sup> screwed to the bracket 23<sup>b</sup> and working in slot 33<sup>d</sup> in the slide 33. This spring 33<sup>b</sup> tends constantly to force the slide downward toward the base and consequently tends to press down on the base 2 the periphery of the wheel 31, the axis 31<sup>a</sup> of which is journaled in the slide 33.

Upon the rods 26 and 27 are frictionally engaged two sockets or sleeves 34 and 35 (Fig. 4); these sleeves are connected together by a rod 36 which is fixed to the sleeve 35; this rod is provided with a fork 37 which enters a groove 38 formed around the sleeve 34. This arrangement enables the two sleeves to be slid simultaneously along the rods 26 and 27 and a set screw 39, carried by the sleeve 35, affords means for locking them at the desired height. The sleeve 34 which is secured by means of a long keyway to the rod 27 and therefore turns with this rod, is provided with a drum 40. The diameters of the roller 31 and of the drum 40 and the proportions of the gear wheels 28 29, 29<sup>a</sup> and 30 are so predetermined that the peripheral speed of the drum 40 at the point *y* (Fig. 6) situated opposite the rod 26 is equal and opposite to the speed of translation of the line-applying device, so that this point has a speed absolutely *nil*. The rod 26 is mounted on the frame 23 by means of a cross piece 41 (Figs. 4 and 5) which is free to oscillate around a horizontal axis. To this end the cross piece 41 is supported by two horizontal pivots 41<sup>a</sup> in the two parallel vertical brackets 41<sup>b</sup>, rigid with the frame 23. This cross piece carries a lever 42 fitted at its extremity with a roller 43 which revolves on the upper face of the toothed wheel 28, fast to the rod or hollow shaft 27; an arm 44 fast with the cross piece 41 compresses a plate spring 45 so that the roller 43 tends always to bear upon the face of the toothed wheel 28. This face is provided with a projection 46 which periodically lifts the roller 43 and causes the rod 26 to tilt in the direction of the arrow *z*. Upon the sleeve 35 is rotatably mounted an outer sleeve 47 which is provided with a square 48 on which is fixed the disk of crayon or chalk 49 serving for the line-forming material. The sleeve 47 is provided with a toothed wheel 50 engaging a pinion 51 which is mounted on an arm 51<sup>a</sup> of a boss 51<sup>b</sup> on the sleeve 35 and carries and is rigid with a roller 52. This roller bears against the periphery of the drum 40 while the edge of the chalk disk 49

remains separated to the extent of one or two millimeters from this drum. The radii of the roller 52 and of the chalk disk 49 and the proportion of the gearing 50 and 51 are chosen so that the peripheral speed of the chalk disk shall be only about two-thirds of that of the drum 40.

A scraper 53 (Figs. 4 and 6) pivoted at the upper end of pin 53<sup>a</sup>, carried by hook 55, is engaged by the upper end of a spring 54 coiled on the pin and tending to force the scraper constantly against the edge of the disk of chalk thus serving to constantly trim or renew the working edge of the chalk. The hook 55 mounted on the sleeve 35 affords means for tilting the rod on its pivotal supports by hand and the roller 52 thereupon separates from the drum 40.

The operation of the apparatus is as follows: A person, having adjusted the skirt or like garment to be marked on the platform 1 around which the skirt falls, the roller 52 is separated from the drum 40 by pulling the hook 55 so that the skirt can pass between the roller and the drum and the chalk is set at the desired height. The lever 13 is then thrown over in the direction of the arrow *x* which movement closes the circuit for the motor 4 and the latter commences to revolve. The marking device then begins to rotate around the platform but without pulling the material of the skirt because, as has been stated, the generatrix of the drum 40 in contact with the skirt remains immovable in the space. The chalk or crayon as it turns slowly will mark or trace on the skirt or other similar garment a horizontal line. Further, periodically (every four or five centimeters) the roller 43 riding upon the projection 46, causes the rod 26 to oscillate so that the roller 52 separates from the drum and ceases to press on the material of the skirt. It follows that this latter always falls or hangs properly whatever be its width. The line marked by the chalk is always extremely clear because the scraper 53 constantly renews or trims the edge of the chalk disk 49.

Instead of arranging a roller 31 to roll on the base plate 2 the line-tracing arrangement might be furnished with a rowel-wheel 56 intended to roll on the carpet or floor of the trying-on room (as shown in the modification Figs. 7 and 8). The working of the arrangement is exactly the same as that of the arrangement which has been described; vertical play has merely been given to sleeves 21 and 22 relatively to the framework 23 through pins 210 carried by the sleeves and working in slots 230 in the framework in such a way as to permit the line-tracing device to rest with all its weight on the carpet.

Obviously the electric motor might be replaced by any other suitable motor, and

other modifications of detail will readily suggest themselves.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

5 1. In a skirt marker, a stationary draping platform, a marking apparatus rotatable around the same, and comprising an abutment drum lying within the skirt and bearing against the same, means for positively  
10 rotating said drum during the operation of the apparatus and a marker adapted to bear against the outer face of the skirt opposite said drum, substantially as described.

15 2. In a skirt marker, a stationary draping platform, a marking apparatus rotatable around the same, and comprising an abutment drum lying within the skirt and bearing against the same, and a marker adapted to bear against the outer face of the skirt  
20 opposite said drum, in combination with means for positively driving said abutment drum at a peripheral speed such that the material is maintained quiescent at the marking point and pulling is avoided, sub-  
25 stantially as described.

3. In a skirt marker, a stationary draping platform, a marking apparatus rotatable around the same, and comprising an abutment drum lying within the skirt and bearing  
30 against the same, means for positively rotating said drum during the operation of the apparatus, a marker adapted to bear against the outer face of the skirt opposite said drum, and means to intermittently inter-  
35 rupt the bearing of said marker against the material, substantially as described.

4. In a skirt marker, a stationary draping platform, a marking apparatus rotatable around the same, and comprising an abut-

ment drum lying within the skirt and bear- 40  
ing against the same, means for positively rotating the same during the operation of the apparatus, a marker adapted to bear against the outer face of the skirt opposite  
45 said drum, and means for rotating said marker at a different peripheral speed from the drum, substantially as described.

5. In a skirt marker, a stationary draping platform, marking apparatus rotatable around the same, and comprising an abut- 50  
ment drum lying within the skirt and bearing against the same, means for positively rotating the same during the operation of the apparatus, and a rotatable marker adapted to bear against the outer face of the  
55 skirt opposite said drum, together with a scraper mounted on the apparatus and bearing against the marker to maintain the working edge of said marker sharp.

6. In a skirt marker, a stationary draping 60  
platform, a marking apparatus rotatable around the same, and comprising an abutment drum lying within the skirt and bearing against the same, and a marker adapted to bear against the outer face of the skirt  
65 opposite said drum, and means for traveling said marking apparatus around the draping platform, a bearing wheel and means operated thereby for rotating said drum, 70  
substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH JEAN BAPTISTE TARTARA.

Witnesses:

LEON PEILLET,  
FERNAND GUVALT.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."