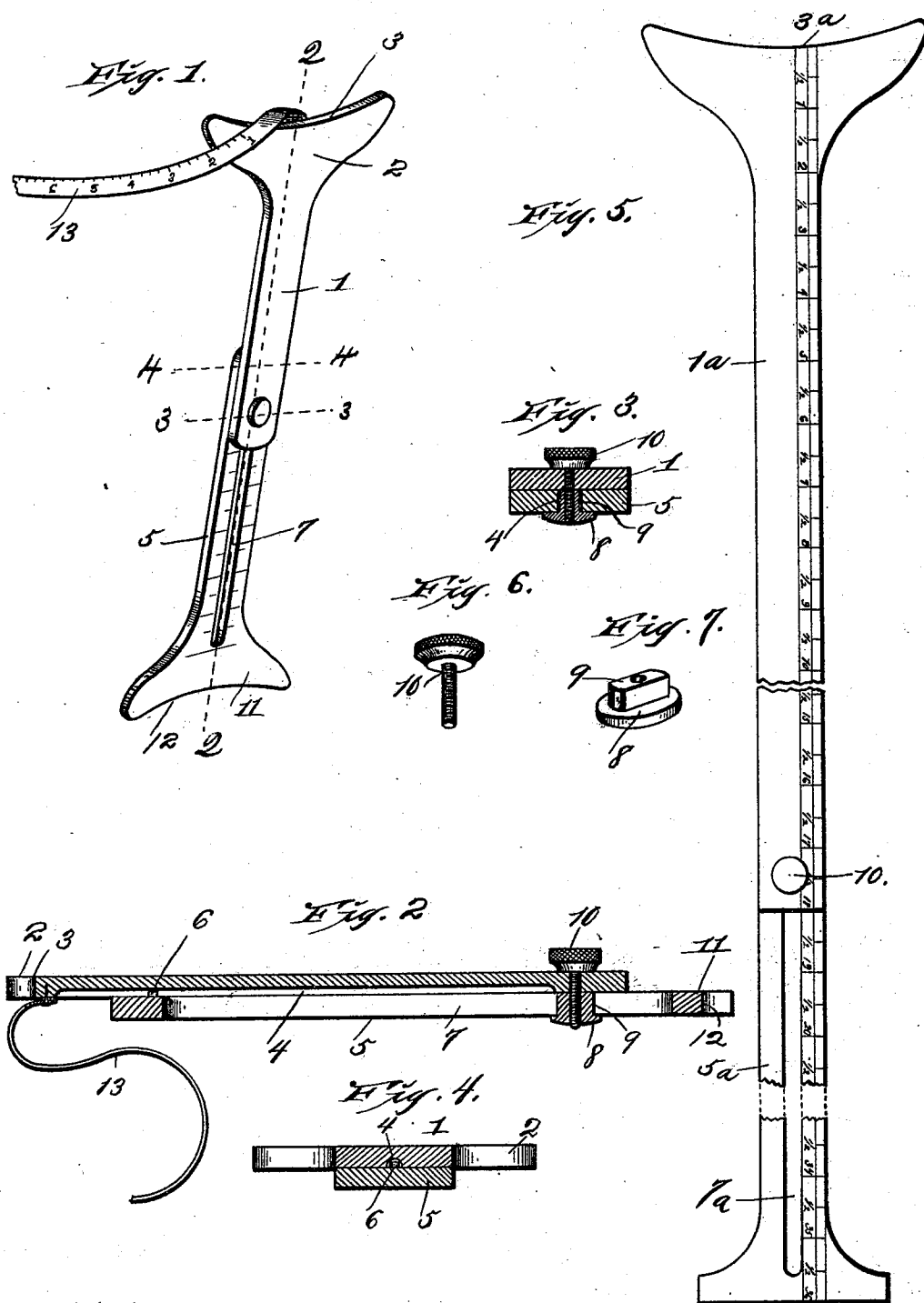


(No Model.)

W. VEITCH.
TAILOR'S ADJUSTABLE MEASURE.

No. 517,079.

Patented Mar. 27, 1894.



Witnesses:

W. P. Smith.

[Signature]

Inventor:

William Veitch

By *[Signature]* Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM VEITCH, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

TAILOR'S ADJUSTABLE MEASURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 517,079, dated March 27, 1894.

Application filed June 22, 1893. Serial No. 478,446. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM VEITCH, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tailors' Adjustable Measuring Devices, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to improvements in adjustable measuring devices; and the object of my invention is to produce a measuring device which is simple, light and extremely inexpensive of construction.

With this object in view, my invention consists in certain peculiar and novel features of construction and arrangement of parts as hereinafter described and claimed.

In order that my invention may be fully understood, I will proceed to describe it with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of a measuring device constructed in accordance with my invention, and showing a portion of a tape measure carried thereby at one end. Fig. 2, is a longitudinal sectional view of the same taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3, is a cross sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4, is a cross sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5, is a view of the device, and showing it of greatly increased length so that it may be used for a purpose hereinafter referred to. Figs. 6 and 7, are details in perspective of the set screw and nut to clamp the device at any point of adjustment.

I will first proceed to describe the construction of the device, and then explain how it is used to obtain the various measurements of the human figure.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a bar or strip preferably of about five or six inches in length, and this bar or strip 1 is enlarged or extended laterally at its upper end as shown at 2, and the upper or outer end of this enlargement 2 is concaved preferably, as shown at 3 for a purpose to be hereinafter explained. The inner side of the bar or strip 1 is formed with a central and longitudinally

extending groove 4, and a tongue or pin 6 projecting inwardly from the upper end of a similar bar or strip 5 engages said groove and is adapted to slide therein as hereinafter referred to. This bar or strip 5 is also formed with a central and longitudinally extending slot 7, and a nut 8 is formed with an elongated portion 9 at its inner side, and this elongated portion 9 is adapted to fit snugly within the slot 7 so that the head of the nut shall lie against the outer side of the bar or strip 5, and the inner end of the elongated lug or tongue 9 shall lie flush with the inner side of said bar or strip 5. A set screw 10 carried by the lower end of the bar 1 is screwed into said nut to hold said bars firmly together, and by turning this set-screw slightly the bars 1 and 5 may be adjusted longitudinally toward or from each other. By again operating the set screw in the opposite direction the bars may be clamped at any desired point of adjustment.

The bar 5 is formed at its lower end with an enlargement 11 corresponding to the enlargement 2 to the upper end of the bar 1, and the lower end of said enlargement is concaved preferably at 12, similar to the concave 3 and for the same purpose. The guide tongue or lug 9 traveling in the slot 7, and the guide pin or tongue 6 traveling in the groove 4 hold the bars 1 and 5 during the various adjustments of the device from lateral movement.

Secured preferably to the upper end of the enlargement 2 and about the center thereof is a tape measure 13.

Referring to Fig. 5, it will be seen that the parts 1^a and 5^a corresponding to the parts 1 and 5 are of greatly increased length, and that the lower end of the part 5 is preferably straight and arranged at right angles to the longitudinally extending slot 7^a. The opposite end of the part 1^a is formed as before with a concaved surface 3^a.

I will premise the operation by stating a well known fact, that the measurements of the body vary, for instance a person may be three-fourths of an inch longer from the waist to the under side of the arm at one side of the body than at the other, and a great majority of tailors ignoring this fact proceed to make

up the garment from the measurement of one side of the figure only, resulting in most cases in ill-fitting garments.

To obtain the various measurements of the body with my device, the lower concaved end 12 of the bar 5 is placed upon the waist, and the set screw is then operated to allow the longitudinal movement of the top bar 1 to either increase or decrease the length of the measuring device so that the concaved end 3 of the bar 1 shall lie snugly beneath or against the under side of the arm at its junction with the shoulder when the arm hangs by the side in its natural position. The set screw is then operated to clamp the bars at this point of adjustment, and the result in inches and fractions thereof may be noted from the scale upon the bar 5.

Ladies' tailors or dress makers usually measure from two standard points, viz.—the under side of the arm about the center thereof and the center of the side of the waistline. After the length from waist line to the under side of the arm is obtained the tape measure is brought around to the center of the bust and that measurement noted, then the tape is carried to the front shoulder seam, then the length of the arm is measured and the circumference thereof and then the tape is carried to the middle of the back and finally to the back shoulder seam. The measuring device is now reversed so that the upper end 3 shall rest at the waist line, the tape is again brought into play to measure from the second standard point to the center of the front

side of the waist, then to the center of the back, and then carried down to obtain the length of the skirt. The operation described is again gone through from the left side of the body, so that the measurements thereof may be noted, and the garment made accordingly.

The modified form shown in Fig. 5, is designed to be used in measuring the inside seam of trousers, so that the proper length thereof may be obtained.

From the above description, it will be seen that I have produced a tailor's measuring device which is simple, and inexpensive of construction.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A measuring device, comprising a bar having a longitudinally extending groove in one side, and a similar bar having a longitudinally extending slot, and also having a tongue or pin engaging the groove of the first mentioned bar, and a clamping nut having an elongated portion fitting in the slot, and a set screw passing through the other bar and engaging said clamping nut, in combination with a tape measure carried at the outer end of one of said bars, substantially as set forth.

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

WILLIAM VEITCH.

Witnesses:

MAUD FITZPATRICK,

M. P. SMITH.