No. 882,199. PATENTED MAR. 17, 1908.

R. L. HERMAN.

MARKING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 23, 1907.

Fig. 1.

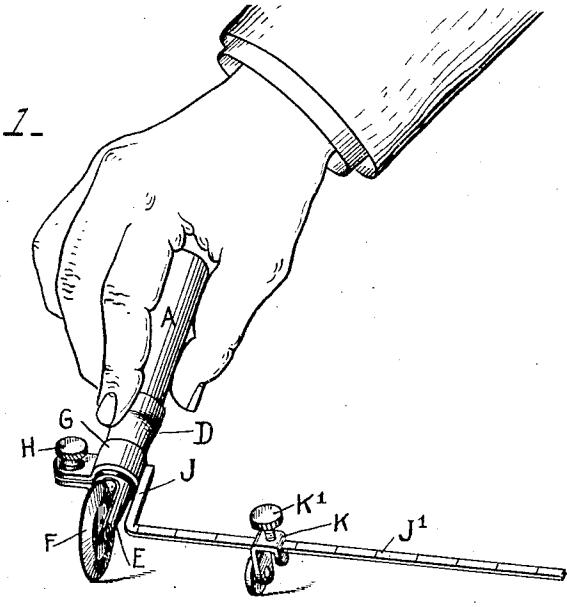


Fig. 2.

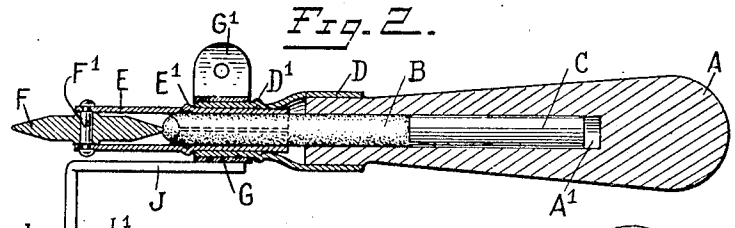


Fig. 3.

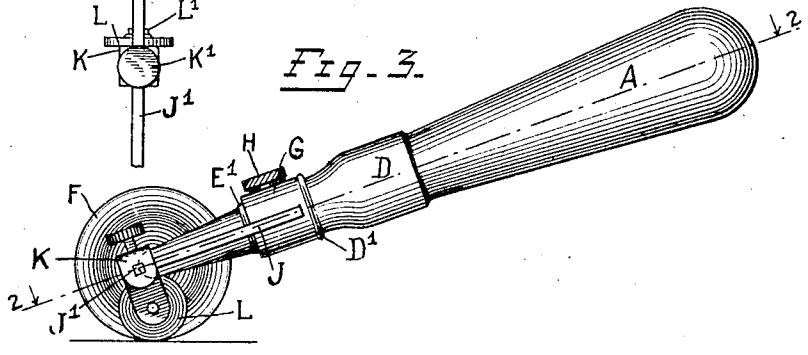
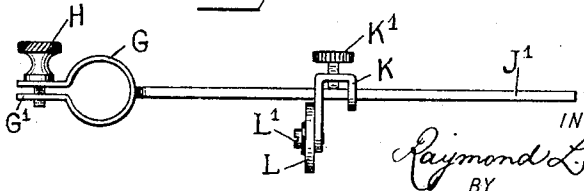


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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MARKING DEVICE.

No. 882,199. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 17, 1908.

Application filed March 23, 1907. Serial No. 364,164.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RAYMOND L. HERMAN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Marking Devices, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to marking devices adapted for the use of tailors and dressmakers, and has for its particular object to facilitate the marking of lines parallel to a given line and at varying distances therefrom.

The invention will be fully described hereinafter and the features of novelty pointed out in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the device in use; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section on line 2—2 of Fig. 3; Fig. 3 is a side elevation; and Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the attachment for marking parallel lines.

A is a handle having a cavity A′ to receive a piece of chalk B and a follower or weight C. The forward end of the handle is surrounded by and has secured to it, rigidly, a ferrule D which projects beyond the handle body, forming a socket. Into this socket is slipped a tubular front member E, with sufficient friction to prevent accidental movement of the front member, which is forked and carries the rotatable marking wheel F, journaled at F′ about a transverse axis. The periphery of the marking wheel engages the chalk B which is pressed toward said wheel by the weight C when the device is in use, the handle being then inclined as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. In the specific construction shown, the front member E consists of two sections which are substantially flat at their forward ends, where they are rigidly connected by the pin F′. The rear portions of these sections may be semi-cylindrical, and have a natural tendency to spring apart so as to frictionally hold the front member E in the socket formed by the ferrule D. A bead E′ or other stop may be provided to limit the inward movement of the front member.

To enable a line to be drawn parallel to a given line, I provide the attachment shown separately in Fig. 4. This comprises a split ring G having lugs G′ which may be forced together by a screw H to clamp the ring and attachment on the member E. An arm J, which is secured to the ring G would then extend forward lengthwise of the handle to a point slightly forward of the pivot F′. The arm is then bent to extend transversely, that is, parallel with the pivot F′, and this portion J′ of the arm is preferably provided with a graduation. On the portion J′ of the arm is mounted a slide K, preferably of inverted U shape, and provided with a set screw K′ to hold it after adjustment. One of the ends of the slide carries, below the arm J′, a wheel L, the axis L′ of which is parallel to that of the marking wheel F. The wheel L is smaller than the marking wheel, and is so arranged that when in proper position (Figs. 1 and 3) the two points at which the peripheries of the wheels are in contact with the cloth or pattern (that is, a horizontal surface) are in a line parallel to the bar or rod portion J′. The attachment may be properly positioned on the handle of the marking device by causing the rear end of the ring or sleeve G to abut against a bead or stop D′.

The marker may be used alone to produce straight, broken, or curved lines. When it is desired to draw a line parallel to a given line, the attachment is secured on the ferrule D. For this purpose the front member may be first taken off the handle, and then the sleeve or ring G is slipped over the front end of the ferrule, whereupon the front member is again connected with the handle. The slide K is adjusted to the desired distance, and then the device is held in an inclined position as shown best in Fig. 3. The guide wheel L will then be made to follow the given line, while the marking wheel F will produce a line parallel with said given line, and at a predetermined distance therefrom.

The split sleeve-like rear portion of the front member E forms a guide for the front end of the chalk B. The longitudinal axis of the weight C and chalk B preferably intersects the axis F′ about which the marking wheel F rotates, so that the said wheel may turn as readily in one direction as in the other, since the chalk will extend radially with respect to the marking wheel.

Various modifications may be made without departing from the nature of my invention as defined in the appended claims.

I claim:

The combination, with a marking device having a rotary marker, of an attachment

comprising means for securing it to the marking device, a transversely extending bar, a slide adjustable along said bar, and a rotary guide carried by said slide and mounted to turn about an axis parallel to that of the rotary marker.

In testimony whereof I hereunto sign my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

RAYMOND L. HERMAN.

Witnesses:
JOHN LOTKA,
RUDOLPH ABERLIN.