March 18, 1930. F. GUTH 1,751,001

CLOTH MARKING DEVICE

Filed May 12, 1928

FIG. 1

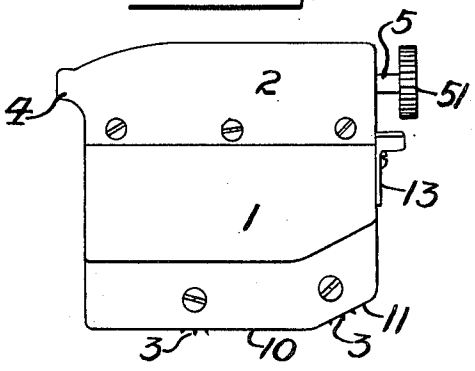


FIG. 2

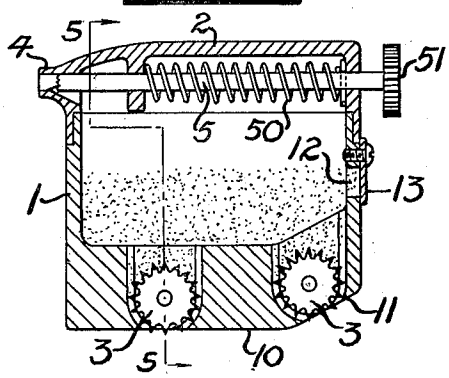


FIG. 3

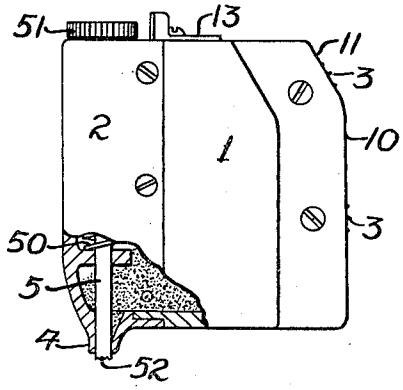


FIG. 4

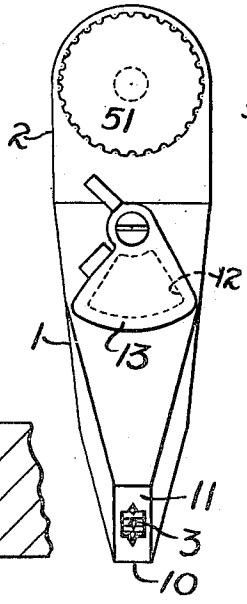


FIG. 5

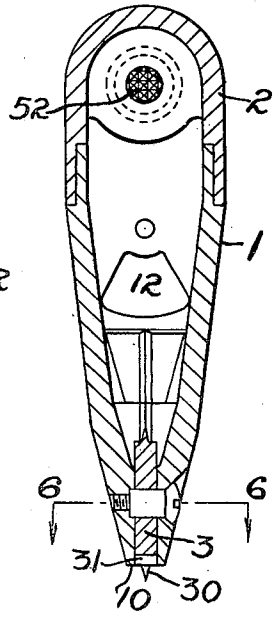


FIG. 6

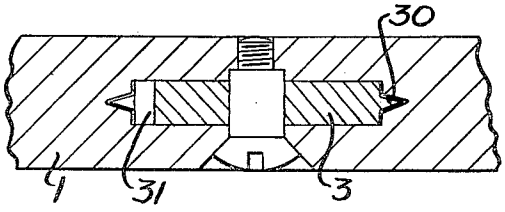
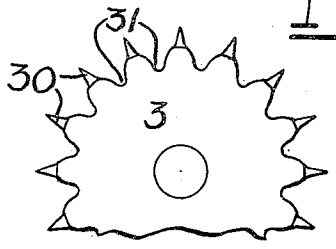


FIG. 7



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Patented Mar. 18, 1930 1,751,001

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FREDERICK GUTH, OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

CLOTH-MARKING DEVICE

Application filed May 12, 1928. Serial No. 277,191.

My invention relates to marking devices and particularly to marking devices such as are used by tailors and has for its purpose the production of a device which may be substituted for and will accomplish the same results as the marking chalk used by tailors.

My invention consists of a container or case for holding a powdered marking material and means carried by said case whereby the powdered marking material may be discharged in minute amounts upon the cloth by the application of the device to the cloth in the same way as a piece of chalk would be used. It further consists of using a narrow exterior surface of the case as an ironing surface to fix the powdered material upon the surface of the cloth to form a clear cut and distinct line.

In the accompanying drawings, I have shown a construction in which my invention is embodied, this being a preferred form but not the only one which it may assume.

Figure 1 is a side view of the assembled device.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal section of this device.

Figure 3 is a side view with a portion of the casing wall broken away to illustrate the manner of marking a spot.

Figure 4 is an end view of the device.

Figure 5 is a transverse section on the planes indicated by the broken line 5—5 of Figure 2.

Figure 6 is a section on the plane of 6—6 of Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a side view of one of the powder feeding wheels.

Figures 1, 2 and 3 show the device in approximately its real size, while Figures 4 and 5 are approximately twice the real size and Figures 6 and 7 about four times real size. This enlargement is used for facility of illustrating the small constructions used.

The casing for holding the powdered marking material, may be of any construction found suitable. As illustrated it consists of a major section 1, and a minor or cap section 2, these being securable together to form a closed container. A hole, as 12, will be provided for convenience of placing the powdered material therein. A cap as 13, may be swung to cover or uncover this opening.

One edge of this container, as edge 10, should be made narrow, partly so that the operator may exactly place the device and make the mark exactly where wanted. It is also desirable that this be narrow to thereby insure an effective pressing or ironing of the powdered material into the fibers of the cloth.

The narrow or marking edge of the case is composed of a major section 10, used for making straight marks and a minor or short section 11, used for making curved marks. Each of these sections is provided with a powder feeding wheel 3. These are each journaled in a recess formed within the thin edge of the case so as to extend into the powder in the case and to project beyond the edge just enough to engage the cloth and be turned when the device is slid over the cloth.

These wheels are provided with teeth or points 30 for engagement with the cloth, and with powder carrying pockets 31, designed as the wheel turns to bring out and deposit upon the cloth a continuous minute supply of powder. When in use, the narrow surfaces, 10 or 11 are pressed upon and slide along the cloth. This presses the powder upon and rubs it into the cloth so as to make a clean cut and distinct mark which has a permanency equal to, if not superior to that made by a piece of tailor's chalk. This rubbing or ironing of the powder into the cloth I believe to be of great importance as without this the powder would be loosely placed upon the cloth and would not make either a distinct mark or one having sufficient permanence to answer its purpose. I therefore consider the rubbing surface following after

the deposit of the powder an essential to securing the best results.

At one of the upper corners of the casing I have provided a means for making a dot. The casing at this point has a projecting nipple 4, bored and the bore communicating with the powder containing chamber. A plunger or rod 5 is mounted to be reciprocated in said bore. It is normally held withdrawn by a spring 50 and has a head 51 at the other end of the casing. The operating end of plunger 5 is normally held back enough so that when the case is turned into the position shown in Figure 3, a small amount of powder will enter the nipple. Downward movement of the plunger 5 will press this upon the cloth and a slight turning movement will iron it into the cloth. The projecting nipple 4 is of advantage in accurately positioning the device and also to enable marking through a thick template as by positioning the locations of buttons by marking through the button holes in which the buttons are to be secured.

A device of this sort is as convenient to use as the usual piece of tailor's chalk. It requires no sharpening and will long outlast any piece of chalk as there is no waste. It makes as good and permanent a line as the chalk and is cleanly to use.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. A cloth marking device for tailors comprising a powder-holding case, means for discharging minute quantities of the powder as the device is moved over the cloth, said case having an ironing surface engaging the powder as discharged to iron it into the cloth.

2. A cloth marking device comprising a case tapering at one side to a narrow edge having a width equal to that of the desired mark, said edge having a wheel-containing recess communicating with said edge, a toothed wheel journaled in said recess extending at one side into the case and at an opposite edge projecting from the narrow edge of the case just sufficient to enable its teeth being engaged with the cloth while permitting this edge of the casing to contact with and slide upon the cloth.

3. A cloth marking device comprising a powder holding case provided on one edge with a wheel receiving recess which cuts through said edge face and communicates with the interior of the case, a powder feeding wheel journaled in said recess to project sufficient to engage the cloth to thereby turn the wheel, the case having an ironing surface adapted to rub over the cloth just behind the wheel to thereby iron the discharged powder into the cloth.

4. A tailor's cloth marking device comprising a holder for a marking powder, a pin reciprocally mounted in said holder and means for discharging a small amount of powder in position to be engagel by the end of said pin when desired.

5. A tailor's cloth marking device comprising a holder for a marking powder, a tubular nipple projecting from the holder and with its conduit connecting with the interior of the holder to thereby permit discharge of a small amount of powder, and a marking pin reciprocable in the conduit of said nipple by the action of which the discharged powder may be fixed upon the cloth.

Signed at Seattle, King County, Washington, this 7th day of May, 1928.

FREDERICK GUTH.