

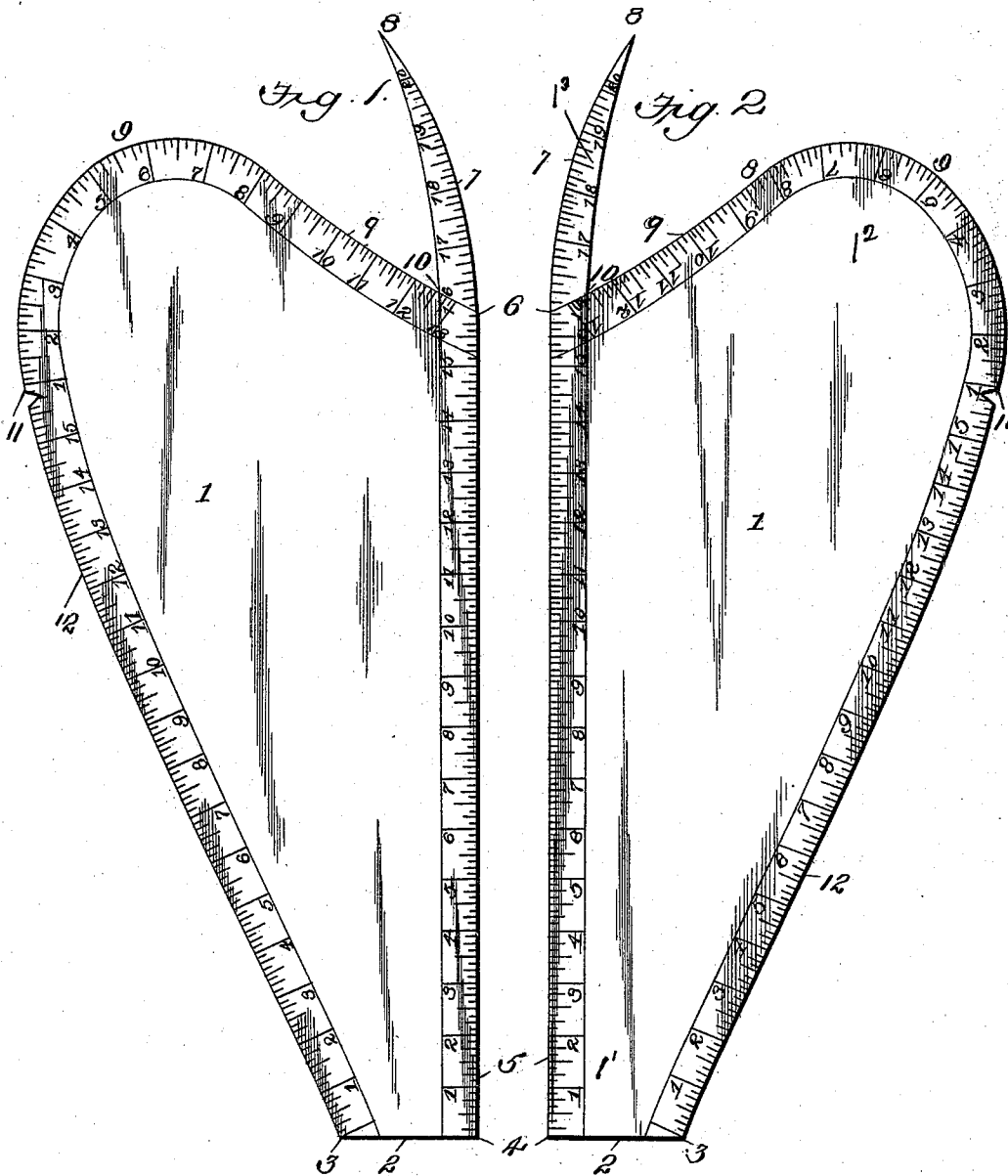
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. C. KELLEY.
DRESSMAKER'S MEASURE.

No. 535,378.

Patented Mar. 12, 1895.



Witnesses

John C. Smith
A. P. Smith.

Inventor

Mary C. Kelley

By L. B. Wilson

Attorney

(No Model.)

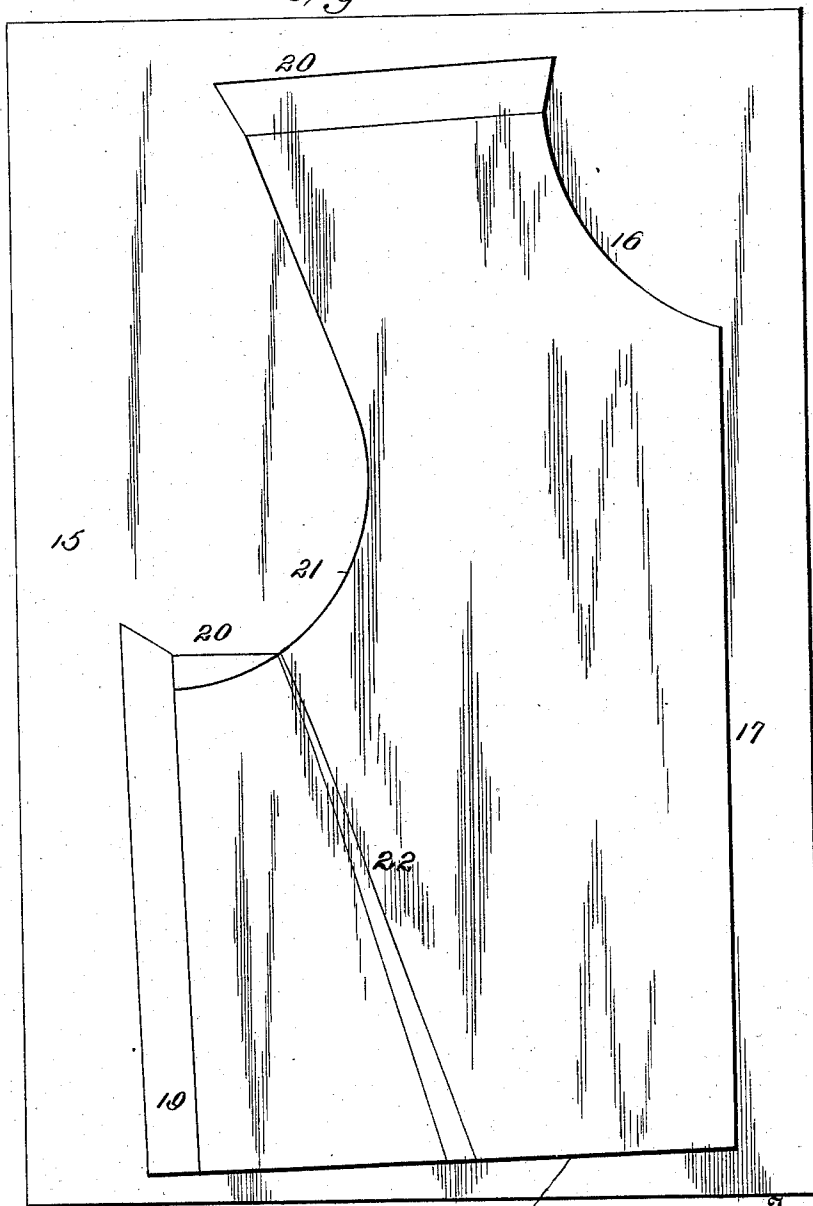
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Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARY C. KELLEY, OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

DRESSMAKER'S MEASURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 535,378, dated March 12, 1895.

Application filed October 18, 1894. Serial No. 526,287. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARY C. KELLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wilmington, in the county of New Castle and State of Delaware, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dressmakers' Measures; and I do 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.

My invention has relation to tailors' or dressmakers' measures, and among the objects in view is to provide a simple measure by means of which a tailor or dressmaker may readily and quickly obtain or produce a pattern having a configuration and dimensions corresponding with the shape and measurements of the person measured, and my invention consists in the novel construction of the measure as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings—Figures 1 and 2 show my improved measure by opposite side views. Fig. 3 is a diagram showing the lines of the pattern produced from my improved measure.

In constructing my measure, I may employ any suitable or desired material such as cardboard, paste-board, &c., and produce therefrom the measure 1, which I give a shape substantially as shown—that is to say, the lower portion as 1' is made of a tapering form, while the upper portion as 1² is somewhat of a lobe-shape as seen, while a tapered or pointed portion 1³ is integral with the rest of the measure and the whole is bounded by or provided with the horizontal rectilinear edge 2, extending from the point 3 to the point 4; the vertical rectilinear edge 5, extending from the point 4 to the point 6; the curved edge 7 extending from the point 6 to the point 8; the curved edge 9 extending from the point 10 to the point or notch 11, and the curved edge 12 extending from the point 11 to the point 3.

Along the various edges described upon both sides of the measure, I provide scales divided into inches and fractions thereof, that is to say beginning at the point 4 a scale extends upwardly along the edges 5 and 7 to the point 8. Beginning at the point 3, a scale extends along the edge 12 to the point 11, and

beginning at the point 11 a scale extends along the edge 9 to the point 10. I, however, do not wish to confine myself to the exact arrangement of the scales described, as the same may be differently arranged, and yet enable the measurements to be properly determined thereby.

The object of providing the measure with the rectilinear and curved edges as above set forth, is to enable a tailor or dress maker to use said edges to produce corresponding straight and curved lines on a pattern, the said curved edges being curved to conform to the curved lines usually seen in a pattern, particularly of that portion of the pattern called the "waist" or "basque" portion, and for the production of which portion of a pattern my device is especially intended.

In order that the manner of using my device may be made apparent, I will proceed to describe the same, reference being had to Fig. 3 of the drawings.

Suppose, for instance it is desired to produce upon a piece of paper (usually tissue paper) a pattern corresponding to the measurements of a person. I take a tape-measure and place one end at the top of the shoulder close to the neck, and carry the tape around to the middle of the neck in front of the chin and note the distance between said points say four and one-half inches. I then take the measure 1, and lay it upon the sheet of paper 15, and beginning at the point or notch 11, draw a line along the edge 9, a distance of four and one-half inches, thus producing the curved line 16. I then take the tape-measure and placing one end at the middle front point of the neck, draw it down straight to the waist, and note the distance, say twelve and three-eighths inches. I then take the measure 1, and by means of the straight edge 5, measure off a distance of twelve and three-eighths inches and draw the straight line 17. I then take the tape-measure and placing one end at the waist point, draw the same around to the side waist (allowing one-half inch for gore measure) say a distance of eight and one quarter inches. I then lay the measure 1, on the paper and draw the line 18, having the length eight and one-quarter inches. I then place one end of the tape measure at the side waist and carry it up well under the arm, say

a distance of seven and three-quarter inches. Then I place the measure 1 on the paper, and by edge 5 draw the straight line 19 a distance of seven and three-quarter inches. I then
 5 place one end of the tape under the arm and draw it around to the lower shoulder point, say a distance of ten and one-half inches, and then by means of the tape, measure the distance from the lower shoulder point to the
 10 highest shoulder point at the neck (the place of beginning) say four and one-half inches. I then take the measure 1, and place the edge 5 to the neck curve touching shoulder, and then draw the straight line 20, for a distance
 15 of four and one-half inches and then place the measure with the curved edge 9 touching the bust and under the arm and the straight edge 5 touching the lowest shoulder point and draw the curved line 21 a distance of ten
 20 and one-half inches, said line 21 producing a graceful arm curve.

To produce the side gore, place the curved edge 12 so that one end will touch the arm curve 21 at a point one and three-quarter
 25 inches from the upper side waist point, and then draw a curved line 22 until it meets the line 18 at a point say four inches from the lower side waist point thus completing the pattern or chart.

In the above described manner, the measurements of a person may be taken and transferred to a paper to produce a pattern in a very few minutes, and the advantages of my device will be readily appreciated by persons having use for such devices.

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

1. The herein described measure 1, having the tapered portion 1', the lobe-shaped portion 1² and the pointed or tapered portion 1³ and being bounded by the rectilinear edge 5, and curved edges 7, 9, 12, each of said edges being provided with a scale as described.

2. The herein described measure 1, having the tapered portion 1', the lobe-shaped portion 1² and the pointed or tapered portion 1³ and being bounded by the rectilinear edge 5 and curved edges 7, 9, 12, each of said edges being provided with a scale upon each side
 50 whereby to permit the measure to be used in a reversed position, for the purpose specified.

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

MARY C. KELLEY.

Witnesses:

EDWARD J. KELLEY,
 JOHN F. DALEY.