

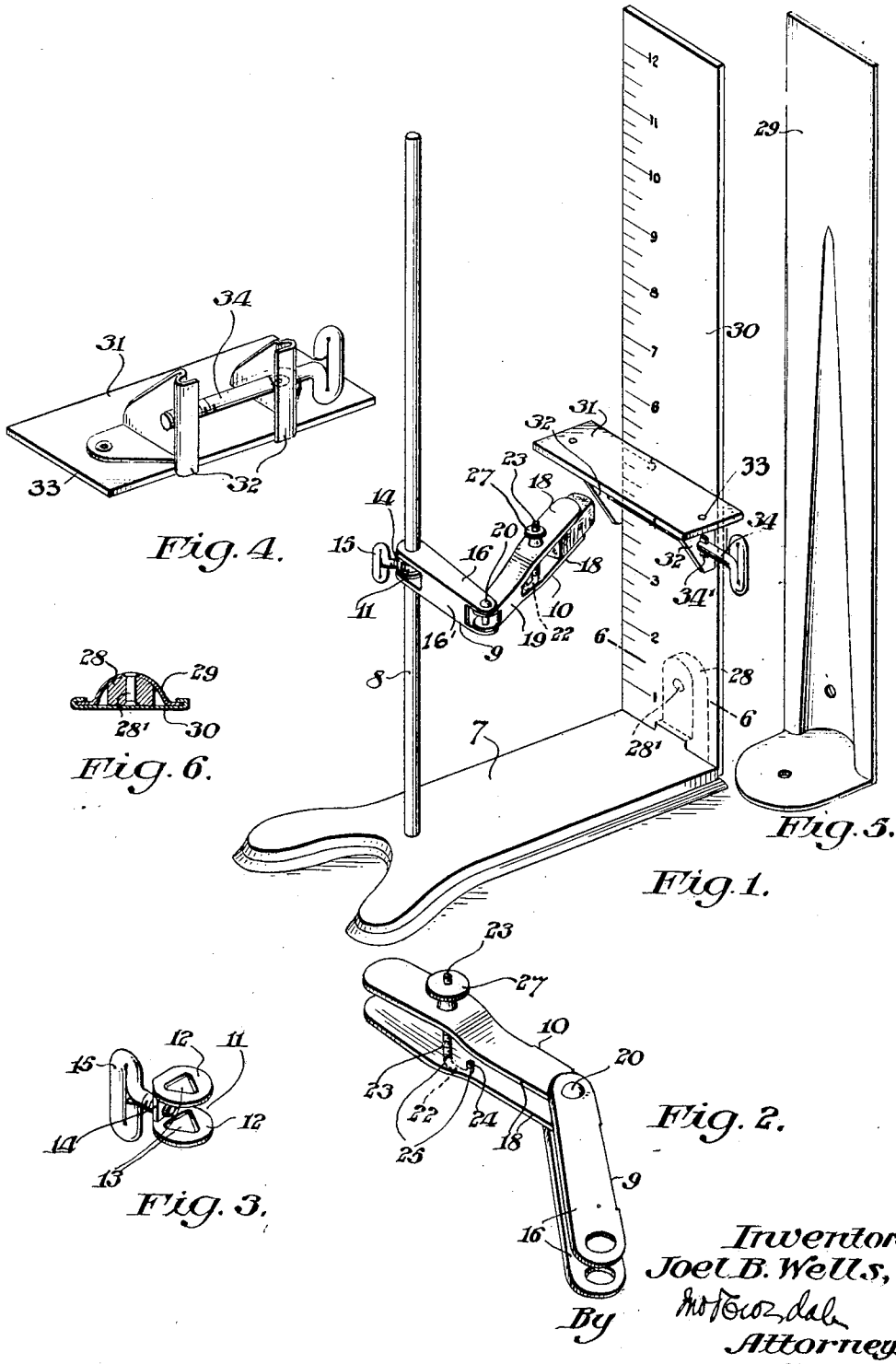
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GARMENT GAUGE

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GARMENT GAUGE.

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My invention relates to garment gauges. The object is to provide improved means for accurately marking the garment, such as a skirt or coat, or similar article, in the most convenient way, so as to ascertain the proper lower margin thereof, and so as to assure an even line of said lower margin.

The invention also comprises means whereby the garment may be marked either by chalk or crayon, or by creasing, where, due to the nature of the garment or the material thereof, or to other reasons, it is desirable not to use chalk for said marking.

The invention also comprises details of construction, which greatly reduces the cost of labor and material in manufacturing and assembling the parts thereof and which also greatly facilitates the operation of the device.

This invention also comprises improvements in the device described in my Patent No. 784,820, dated March 14, 1905.

Referring to the drawing, which illustrates, merely by way of example, a suitable embodiment of my invention;

Fig. 1 is a view in perspective of my completed device.

Fig. 2 is a detail in perspective of the jointed crayon holding means.

Fig. 3 is a similar view of the member for securing the required vertical adjustment of the crayon holding arm.

Fig. 4 is a similar view of the creasing member.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the fluted or channelled sheet metal supporting member.

Fig. 6 is a horizontal section on line 6—6 of Fig. 1.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Upon the base 7, I provide the upright or post 8. Slidably mounted on the post 8 is the jointed crayon holding arm, comprising the elements 9 and 10. Element 9 is secured in any desired position of adjustment by means of adjusting member 11. The member 11 is preferably a sheet metal formation comprising two parallel wings 12 spaced apart and provided with registering holes 13 for receiving the vertical post 8. One or both of holes 13 are preferably non-circular, that is the opposite margins are inclined so as to give a two point contact of the wing with the rod 8. The connecting extension 14 is provided with a threaded

hole for the hand operated set-screw 15. Element 9 is shown as formed of sheet metal bent into two parallel extensions 16, with a connecting portion or extension 16' substantially at right angles therewith, while element 10 is similarly constructed of resilient sheet metal having the two parallel extensions 18 spaced apart and connected by the extension 19 substantially at right angles therewith. Members 9 and 10 are provided with cooperating apertured ends adapted to be secured together by the pin or pivot 20. The substantial resilience of the metal of these two elements, makes it possible to secure the desired amount of tension between the cooperating engaging ends of said elements. As will be noted, the parallel extensions of one of the cooperating ends, embrace the parallel extensions of the other end. By such means there is provided such frictional engagement between cooperating parts as normally to maintain the same in required relative position of adjustment.

The chalk holder element 10 comprises the parallel extensions or plates 18 and a suitable clamping or tension device. This tension device consists of a hook member 22 having the long and short parallel extensions 23 and 24, which register with corresponding openings 25 in one of the extensions or plates 18. The opposite free end of extension 23, passes through a corresponding hole in the other plate 18 and is threaded to receive the thumb nut 27.

It will also be noted that the apertured ends of extensions 16, which engage with post 8 also embrace the wings of member 11, and, due to the resilience of the sheet metal of which members 9 and 11 are formed, the required tension between said two elements may readily be secured normally to maintain the member 9 in position of horizontal adjustment.

The base 7 is provided with a lug or vertically extending arm 28 as means for securing the two elements 29 and 30 to the base plate. The element 29 is made of channelled sheet metal and is secured to the lug 28 by any suitable means as for example the rivet 28'. The gauge plate 30 is provided with bent over margins along its longitudinal edges forming channels for receiving the longitudinal edges of member 29. This gauge plate 30 is provided with suitable marks indicating for example inches and fractions of inches as shown. Upon this

gauge member is mounted the creasing member or plate 31. This plate 31 is adapted to lie in a horizontal plane and has a horizontally extending smooth creasing edge. This member is provided with elements 32 having channel formations for receiving the opposite margins of the gauge member 30. These elements 32 are preferably pivoted as at 33 to member 31 and one is provided with a threaded hole for the clamp screw 34 having the shoulder 34' and passing loosely through an elongated opening in the other element. This clamping screw 34 forms convenient means for both moving and clamping the creasing device into the desired position of adjustment.

This combined marking and creasing member 31 is adapted to slide up and down the gauge plate 30 to register with any of the markings of the scale thereon as desired. The clamp screw 34 is arbitrarily operated to secure the gauge member 31 in any desired position of adjustment.

In operation the horizontally extending member or plate 31 has two functions. Where it is desired to use the chalk to make the mark upon the skirt, the plate 31 is brought to the required elevation on gauge plate 30 and the chalk is brought into register with the narrow horizontal edge of said member 31. The garment then being interposed between the chalk and said horizontal edge and more relatively to the fabric, a very much finer and better defined line is marked on the garment by the pressure of the garment against the chalk, by means of the said narrow or relatively sharp edge member 31.

Where it is desired to mark the garment without the use of chalk, the fabric is pinched or creased over said horizontal edge of member or plate 31, and thus an extremely accurate and well defined line or mark is imparted to the fabric. The creased portion may be pinned in the creased or folded position

as it is slipped from said horizontal member or plate 31.

This method is much more accurate and expeditious than the usual way of first marking the line with chalk and afterward creasing the fabric along the line, and then pinning the fold.

What I claim is:—

1. In a garment gauge, the combination of an upright gauge member, a horizontally extending plate supported thereby, and channelled elements pivoted to the plate, one at each end thereof, having channels oppositely disposed for receiving the opposite side margins of the gauge member.

2. In a garment gauge, the combination of an upright gauge member, a horizontally extending plate supported thereby, and channelled elements pivoted to the plate, one at each end thereof, having channels oppositely disposed for receiving the opposite side margins of the gauge member, and means for causing simultaneous pivotal movement of elements to clamp said side margins.

3. In a garment gauge, the combination of a supporting base, an upright, a chalk holder adjustably connected therewith, said chalk holder having an element formed with two parallel arms apertured to receive said upright, a formation adjustably secured to the upright and in resilient engagement with said parallel arms and a member also adjustably supported from the base and having a horizontally extending edge adapted to cooperate with the chalk.

4. In a garment gauge, the combination of a base having a lug extending vertically from the base, an upright member having a horizontal flange secured to the base, and an offset part for receiving the lug, and a sheet metal formation covering the front face of the upright member and having its longitudinal edges folded around the longitudinal edges of the upright member.

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