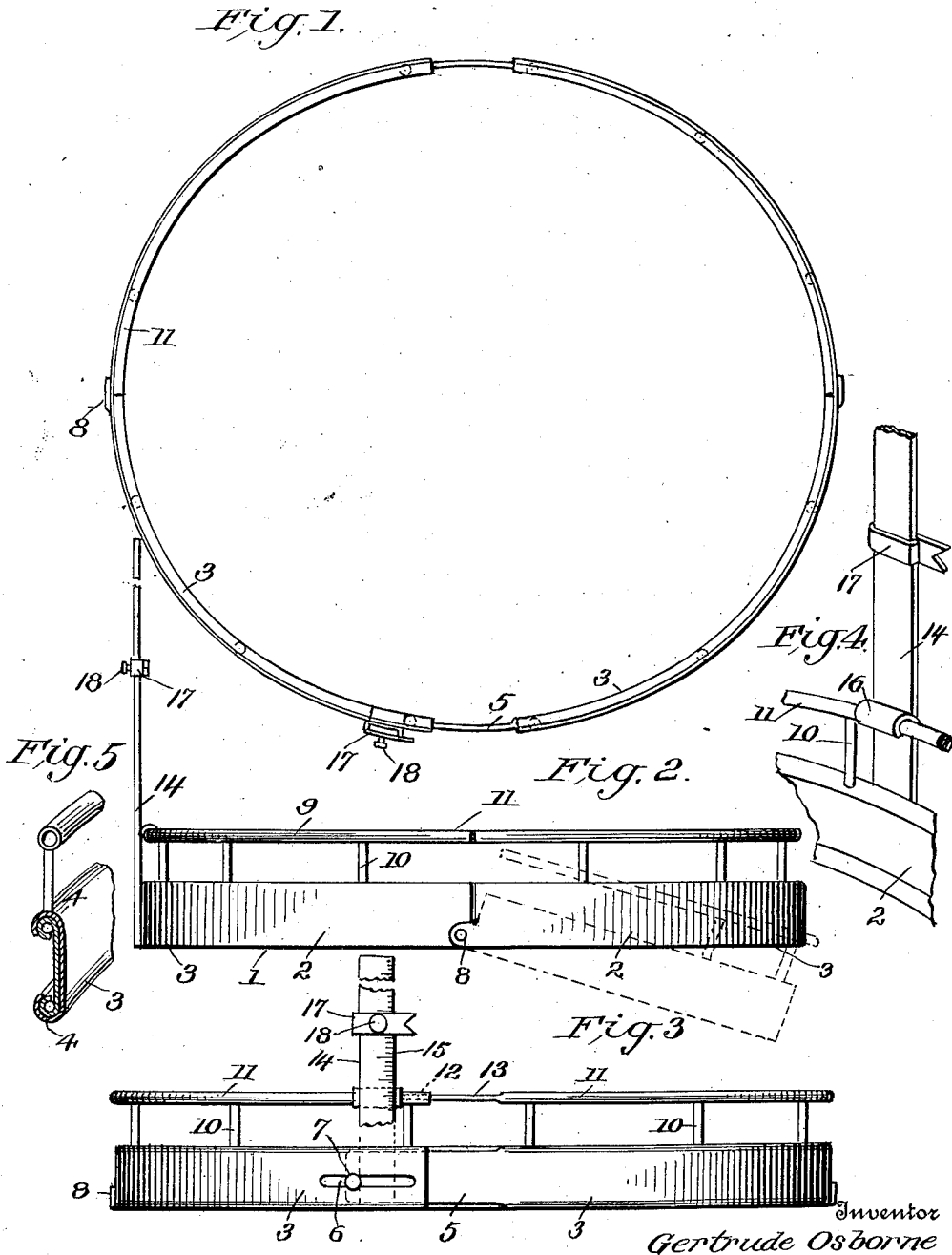


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SKIRT MARKING GAGE.
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1,063,467.

Patented June 3, 1913.



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SKIRT-MARKING GAGE.

1,063,467.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GERTRUDE OSBORNE, citizen of the United States, residing at Neoga, in the county of Cumberland and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Skirt-Marking Gages, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to skirt marking gages, and has as its primary object to provide a gage which may be employed to mark a skirt without the necessity of bodily turning the gage or requiring the person to whom the skirt is to be fitted to turn around, as the skirt is being marked. In this connection, the invention further aims to provide a gage which may be employed without the necessity of the user bending over or kneeling upon the floor or other surface, upon which the gage is disposed.

A further aim of the invention is to provide a gage which may be readily and quickly folded to occupy but little space and which may be readily adjusted to accommodate skirts of different widths.

The invention contemplates the provision of a skirt marking gage including a base-ring designed to encircle the skirt to be marked, and a gage slidable around the ring and supported thereby and foldable to lie upon the ring, the gage having its lower end portion arranged to rest against the outer side of the ring when the gage is in upright position, whereby to support it in this position. In this connection the invention also aims to provide means for connecting the gage with the ring for sliding movement therearound in such manner that it will not become disengaged from the ring when the sections thereof are folded.

For a full understanding of the invention reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the gage embodying the present invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof, one section of the gage being shown in dotted lines partly folded. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 but looking at another side of the gage. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view showing the manner of mounting the gage-bar upon the base ring of the gage. Fig. 5 is a sectional perspective view showing a portion of the base of the device.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawing by the same reference characters.

In the drawings, the gage is illustrated as including a base consisting in part of a ring 1 formed of hinged sections, each of the hinged sections in turn consisting of adjustably connected sections. Each of the hinged sections is indicated in general by the numeral 2 and each of the sections comprising it is indicated by the numeral 3. Each section 3 is formed from a suitable length or strip of sheet metal bent to the form of a fourth of an annulus, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. Each of the sections 3 has its upper and lower edge portions overturned as at 4 so that the sections will be materially strengthened, and one of these sections 3 comprising each of the hinged sections 2 is provided with a reduced end 5 which is slidably fitted into that end of the other sections 3 with which it is assembled, the latter section being formed with a slot 6 through which projects a stud 7 upon the reduced end 5 of the first mentioned section 3, this stud serving to limit the sliding movement of the end 5 in the second mentioned section 3 and preventing complete separation of the said sections. At this point it will be readily understood that by so assembling the sections 3 comprising each of the hinged sections 2, the ring as a whole may be expanded or contracted so as to encircle skirts of different widths. The sections 3 have their other ends pivotally connected at corresponding sides of the ring, by means of pivots 8 secured therethrough and, from inspection of Fig. 2 of the drawing, it will be readily understood that the sections 2 may be folded upon their pivots 8 so that when folded, the device will have the extent of a semi-circle instead of a complete circle, as shown in Fig. 1. This base also includes a supporting ring 9 supported by and above the ring 1 by means of suitable relatively short uprights 10 secured at their lower ends to the inner side of the sections 3 of the ring 1 and at their upper ends to corresponding sections 11 comprising the supporting ring 9. The ends of the sections 11 which are located directly above the hinged ends of the sections 2 are not connected, but merely register. The other ends of the sections 11, or in other words their ends which are lo-

cated above the interfitting ends of the sections 3, are adjustably connected by forming one of the connected ends hollow as at 12 and reducing the end of the other section 11 as at 13 and fitting them telescopically in the end 12. At this point it will be readily understood that when the sections 2 of the base ring are swung upon their pivots 8 they will carry with them the respective sections 11 of the supporting ring 9.

The gage-bar of the device is indicated by the numeral 14 and has its outer side graduated in inches and fractions of inches as at 15. As a novel means for holding the gage-bar properly assembled with the supporting ring 9, the said bar is provided upon its inner side with an open-sided sleeve 16. This sleeve 16 is secured adjacent the lower end of the gage-bar 15 and has its open side presented downwardly as clearly shown in Fig. 4 of the drawing. It will be observed that the uprights 10 are of a diameter less than the sections of the ring 9 and that the open-side of the sleeve is of a width greater than the diameter of the said spacing uprights, so that the sleeve and the gage-bar carried thereby may be readily moved or slid around the supporting ring 9 without the uprights 10 in any way interfering with such movement. It will also be readily understood that the gage-bar may be swung down to rest flat upon either half of the ring section 9, when the hinged sections of the base ring 1 are folded. Due to the fact that the open side of the sleeve 16 is presented downwardly when the gage-bar is in upright position when the gage-bar is swung down to rest upon either section of the supporting ring 9, the sleeve will be so positioned as to prevent its movement upon the said section of the supporting ring past the two spacing uprights 10 between which it is then located. If desired, an indicating slide 17 may be vertically adjustably mounted on the gage-bar 14 and provided with a set-screw 18 whereby it may be secured at adjustment.

The device is as follows:—The device is disposed with the lower edge of its base ring 1 resting upon the floor and the person to whom the skirt is to be fitted stands within the ring, the surplus length of the skirt being disposed upon the floor surface immediately inwardly of the base ring. The person using the marker then adjusts the slide 17 to some convenient point upon the gage-bar, for example, to the scale mark indicating fifteen inches and tightens the set-screw 18 to hold the slide at adjustment. The sleeve 16 supporting the gage-bar is then slid to the left around the supporting ring 9 and as the slide is advanced around the skirt, the one using the gage inserts pins in the skirt or takes stitches in a line with the line of movement of the said slide, it being understood that the bar 14 is supported

in upright position during its movement due to the fact that its lower end portion rests against the outer side of the base ring 1 in the manner shown in Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawing. When a line has been drawn or otherwise indicated completely around the skirt, the user of the gage notes the distance above the floor at which the bottom edge of the skirt is to be located and the party to whom the skirt is to be fitted is allowed to step from the ring. Supposing that the bottom edge of the skirt is to be located five inches above the floor, the dress-maker or tailor in finishing the bottom edge of the skirt will so turn it that it will extend in a line ten inches below the line indicated upon the skirt at the time of using the gage.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:—

1. A device of the class described, comprising a base-ring, a second ring, means connecting said rings and spacing the same apart, a slide pivotally mounted on said second ring and open on one side to pass said connecting means, and an upright gage carried by said slide, substantially as described.

2. A device of the class described, comprising a base ring, said base ring being formed of halves hingedly connected, a second ring formed of halves and the halves thereof arranged above the respective halves of the base ring, means spacing said rings apart and securing the respective halves together, a slide pivotally mounted on said second ring, and an upright gage carried by said slide, substantially as described.

3. A device of the class described, comprising a base ring formed of halves hingedly connected and each of said halves being formed of two parts adjustably connected whereby the size of said ring may be adjusted, a second ring arranged above said base ring, said second ring being formed of two halves and each half being formed of two parts, an adjustable connection, the halves of the second ring being secured to the respective halves of the base ring, a slide on said second ring, and a gage carried by said slide, substantially as described.

4. In a device of the class described, a base ring formed of two parts hingedly connected, a second ring formed of two parts, means for attaching the parts respectively of the second ring to the respective parts of the base ring, a sleeve slidably and rotatably mounted on said second ring, and a gage carried by said sleeve, substantially as described.

5. A device of the class described, comprising a ring, a base supporting the ring in elevated position, a slide pivotally and slidably mounted on said ring, and an upright gage carried by said slide.

6. A device of the class described, com-

prising a ring, a base supporting the ring in elevated position, and an upright gage pivotally mounted upon the ring and slidable around the same and extending there-
5 above.

7. A device of the class described, comprising a base-ring consisting of hinged sections, a ring arranged above the base-ring and consisting of sections having abutting
10 ends, means connecting the corresponding sections of the rings and spacing the same apart, an open sided sleeve slidably fitted upon the second mentioned ring, and a gage supported by the sleeve, the said sleeve,
15 when the gage is in upright position, being arranged to pass the said supports and, when the gage is folded down being adapted to be confined between two of the supports whereby to prevent its accidental disengage-
20 ment from the said second ring.

8. A device of the class described, comprising a ring, means supporting the ring in elevated position, and an upright gage

slidable upon the ring and movable to position to lie thereon.

9. In a device of the class described, a base, a ring supported above the base, means connecting the ring and the base and supporting the ring above the base, a slide pivotally mounted on the ring and open on
30 one side to pass the said connecting means, and an upright gage carried by the slide.

10. In a device of the class described, a ring consisting of foldably connected substantially semi-annular sections, a slide
35 mounted for movement about the ring and arranged to pivot upon the said ring, and an upright gage carried by the slide and foldable to lie between the sections of the ring when the said sections are folded.
40

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

GERTRUDE OSBORNE. [L.S.]

Witnesses:

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