Mar. 3, 1925.

1,528,273

D. SHWED

MEASURING DEVICE

Filed June 17, 1921

Fig. 1.

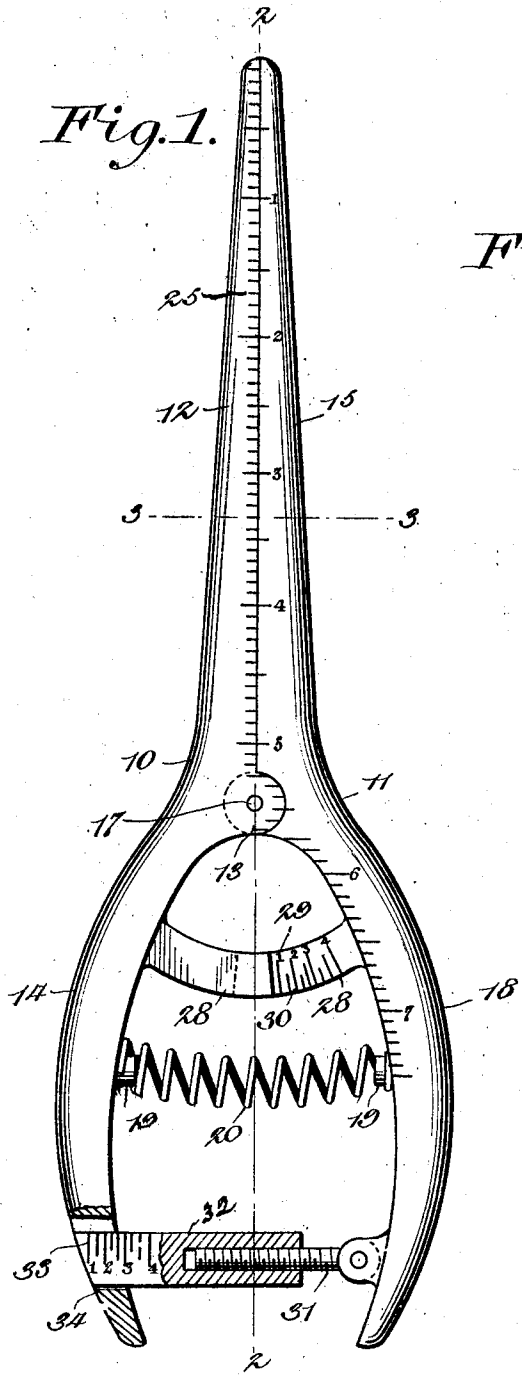


Fig. 2.

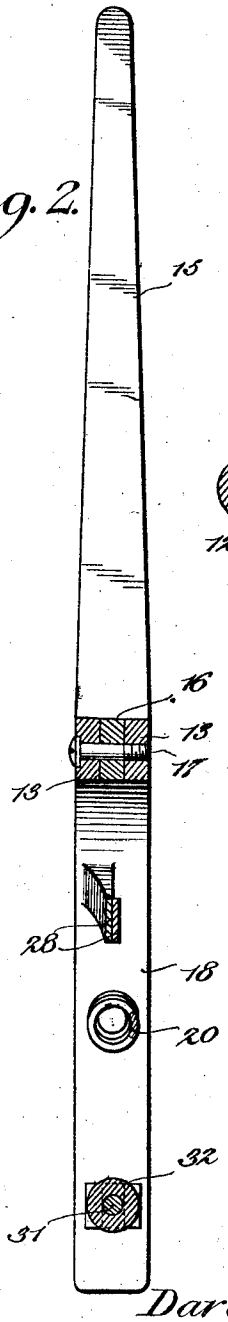
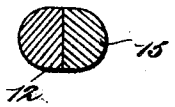


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID SHWED, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MEASURING DEVICE.

Application filed June 17, 1921. Serial No. 478,388.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID SHWED, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Measuring Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to measuring devices.

More particularly the invention relates to devices for measuring the size of a glove, and the length and width of the fingers thereof.

Before giving the objects and purposes of an article or device of the present invention, and the construction and operation thereof, certain conditions to be met, problems to be solved, and factors to be recognized will be set forth presently.

At present there isn't any device procurable with which a cutter may test his work in the obtainment of a practically perfect glove. A device which will indicate that there is either too much material, or too little material in the fingers. It is very important that this be known. A glove when properly made will have the index finger thereof larger than any of the other fingers. Starting with the index finger, the fingers of the glove decrease in width, the "pinkey" or little finger being the smallest in width. The several fingers vary approximately two-twelfths of an inch in width. When any finger is too small in width, it will of course grip or pinch the finger of the hand, beside causing a wrinkle or wrinkles in the back of the glove thus falling short of giving the desired fit and effect. The distributor of gloves is prone not to exchange gloves after they have once been tried on. At present the distributor is without any device in guiding him in the purchase of gloves from the manufacturer and therefore many gloves purchased by him are apt to be imperfect, and in such conditions are apt to, and often do fall into the hands of an individual who ultimately has to wear them. Gloves are often made of special material. A cutter who can "scale" his work can obtain a practically perfect fitting glove and in so doing will avoid a condition in which the glove is sent back for correction but without the special material being available with which to make the correction.

Some of the objects of the present invention are: to overcome the above mentioned disadvantages; to produce a device which may be used by a novice as well as by an expert; to place the responsibility of the failure to produce proper fitting gloves upon the manufacturer. With these and other objects in view the invention resides in the particular provision, construction and relative disposition of parts hereinafter more fully described and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the article of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2—2, Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3, Figure 2.

Referring now more particularly to the several views of the drawing for details, it will be manifest that, the article or device of the present invention will include essentially a pair of component parts 10 and 11. Each of the parts 10 and 11 has a finger-engaging-member and a handle-member. The finger-engaging-member 12 of the part 10 is tapered toward the end thereof, the same being flat on one side and rounded on the opposite side, and it has a pair of spaced apertured ears or lugs 13. The handle-member 14 of the part 10 is arcuate. The finger-engaging-member 15 of the part 11 is identical to the member 12, except that the member 15 is recessed and also provided with an apertured ear or lug 16. The lugs 13 of the part 10 are received by the recesses of the part 11, and the lug 16 is received by the space between the lugs 13. A pivot pin or screw 17 is passed or extended in the apertures in the lugs 13 and 16, and thus connects the parts 10 and 11 together for movement relatively to each other. The handle-member 18 of the part 11 is formed similarly to the member 14 of the part 10. Each of the handle-members 14 and 18 carries a stud 19, and an expansible coil spring 20 is arranged between the said studs, and the opposite ends of the spring are attached to said studs.

In order that the length of a glove may be measured, or that the length of either finger of a glove may be measured, the article is provided with a measuring scale 25. The scale which is one of inches is divided into twelfths and occurs partly on part 10 and partly on part 11—see Figure 1.

In order that the width of either finger of a glove may be measured, each of the

handle-members 14 and 18 is provided with an arcuate member 28. The arc of the members 28 is struck from the pivotal center of the parts 10 and 11. The ends of the members 28 normally overlap each other. The member 28 of the part 10 has a straight edge 29, and the member 28 of the part 11 has a measuring scale 30 which is divided into twelfths of inches. The straight edge 29 coacts with the graduations of the scale 30 to indicate the degree the finger-engaging-members 12 and 15 are separated. It will be noted that owing to the taper of the members 12 and 15, the outsides of the same will be nearer parallelism as the members are separated.

In order that the width of a glove may be ascertained, there is provided a member 31 which is pivotally connected to the handle-member 18. The member 31 is screw threaded and receives thereon a member 32 in threading relation. The member 32 has a scale 33 divided into twelfths of an inch. The member 32 extends into an opening 34 in the handle-member 14. The outer face of the handle-member 14 adjacent the opening 34 and the free end of the member 32 is relied upon as the zero mark in taking a measurement. The member 32 is simply rotated on the member 31 to move the same longitudinally of the member 31 to ascertain the width of a glove.

While I have shown and described the preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the right is reserved to make any and all changes that are found to be necessary and desirable within the scope of the claims hereunto appended.

What is claimed is:

1. An article for measuring the width of the fingers of gloves comprising a pair of pivotally connected parts each having a handle-member and a finger-engaging member, means for holding said finger-engaging members together as their normal relation and allowing the separation thereof, said finger-engaging members when in their normal relation forming an insert insertable into said fingers, a member carried by each of said handle-members, one of the members carried by one handle-member having a measuring scale and the other member of the other handle-member having a straight edge which is arranged to coact with said scale to indicate the extent of separation of said finger-engaging members upon the movement thereof.

2. A device for measuring the width of the fingers of gloves comprising pivotally connected parts with a measuring scale thereon, each of said parts having a handle-member and a finger-engaging member having a flat inside and a rounded outside, an arcuate extension on each of said handle-members, the arc of which extensions is struck from the pivotal center of said parts, a measuring scale on the face of one of said extensions, a straight edge embodied by the other of said extensions, which straight edge is disposed to coact with said scale to indicate the spread of said finger-engaging members upon the movement thereof.

In testimony whereof I hereby affix my signature.

DAVID SHWED.