

A. Stocker.

Sheet 1 - 2 Sheets.

Tailors' Measure.

N^o 7402

Fig. 2.

Patented May 28, 1855

Fig. 1.

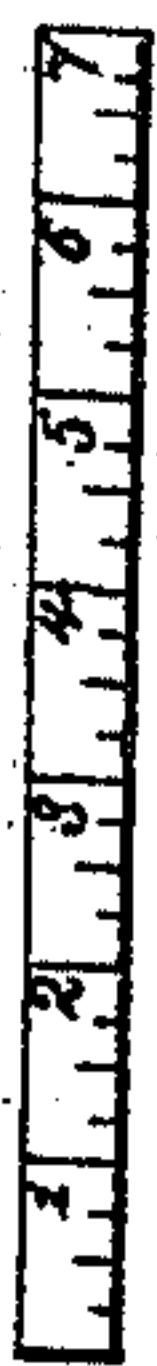


Fig. 3.

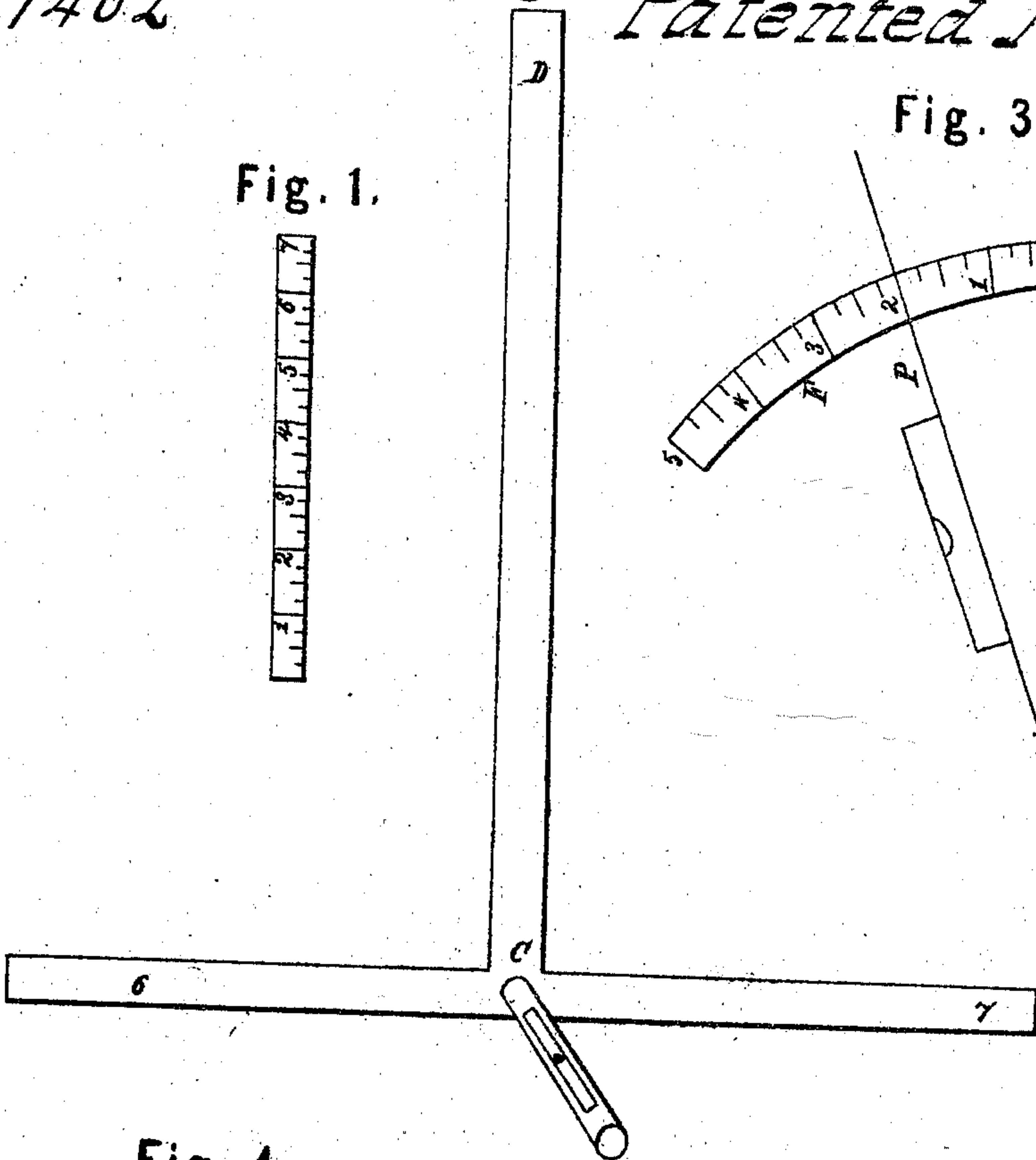
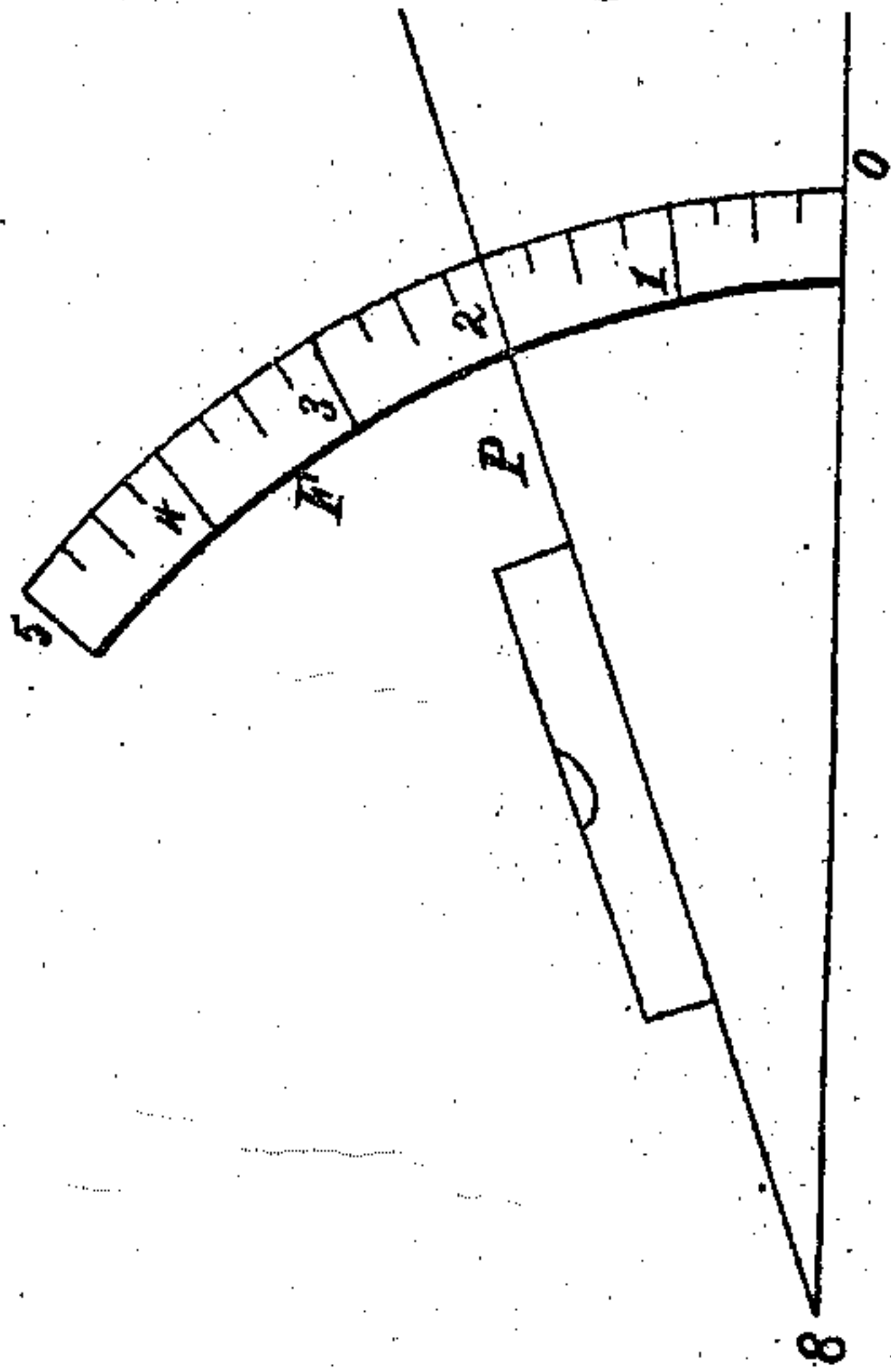


Fig. 4.

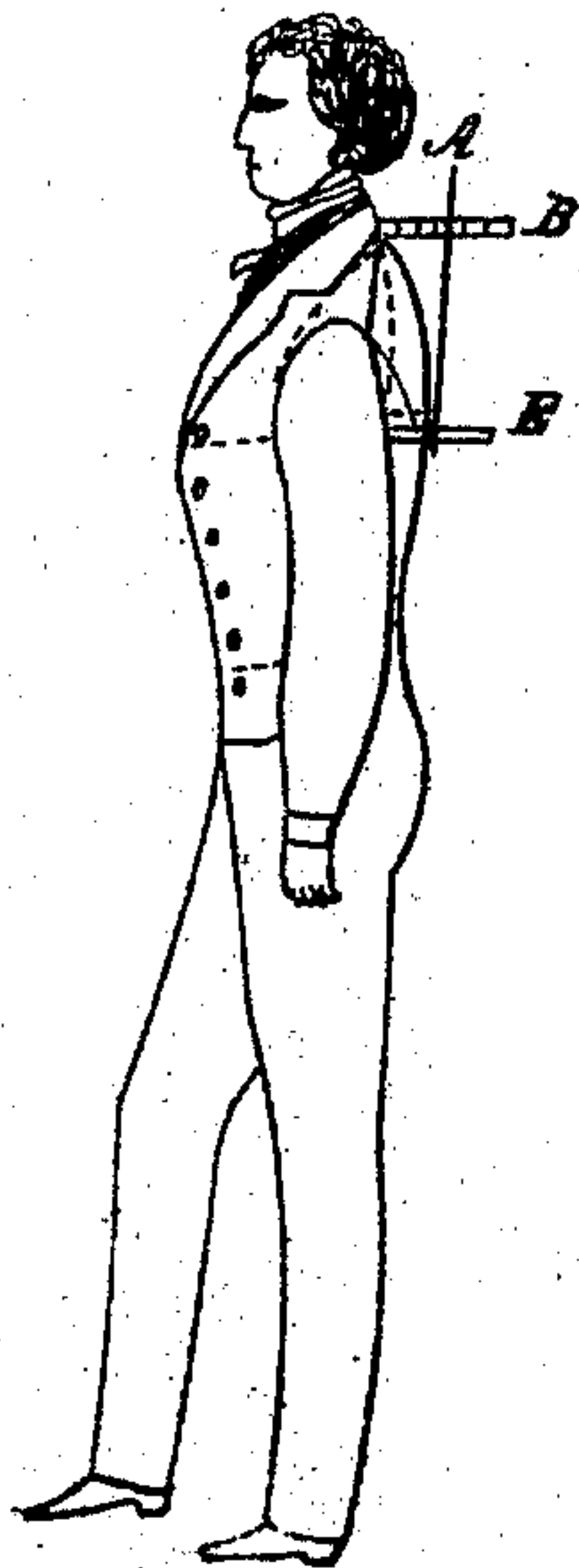
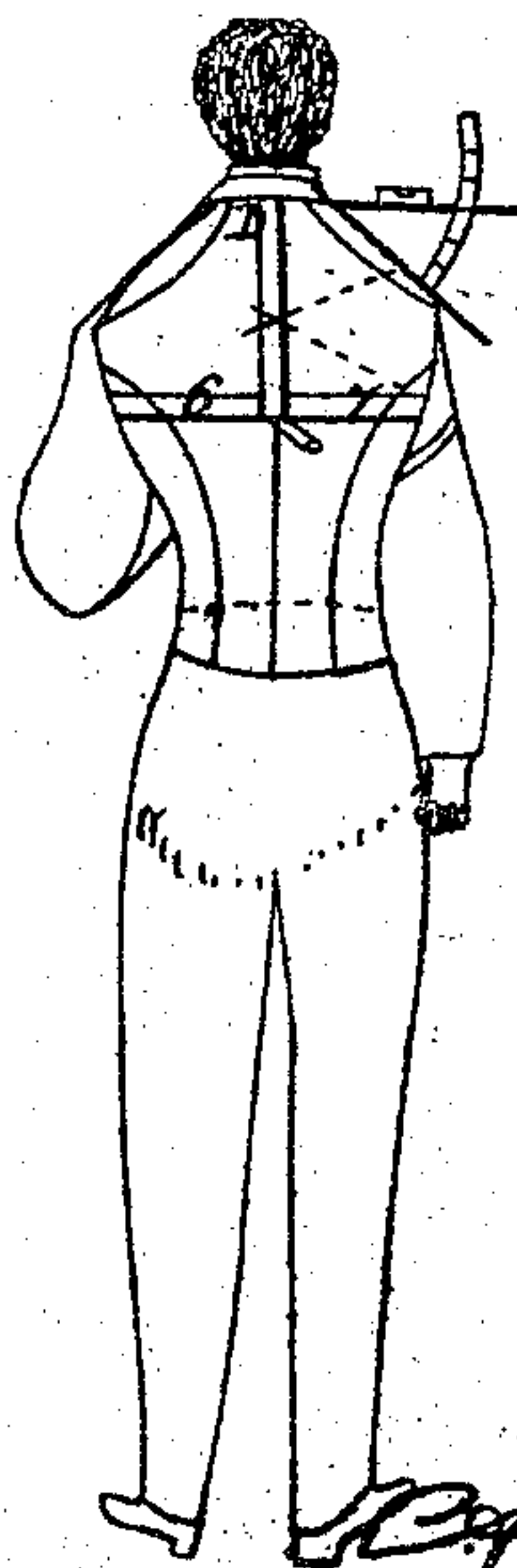


Fig. 5.



Inventor.

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A Stocker. Sheet 2-2 Sheets.
Tailors' Measure.
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Fig. 7.

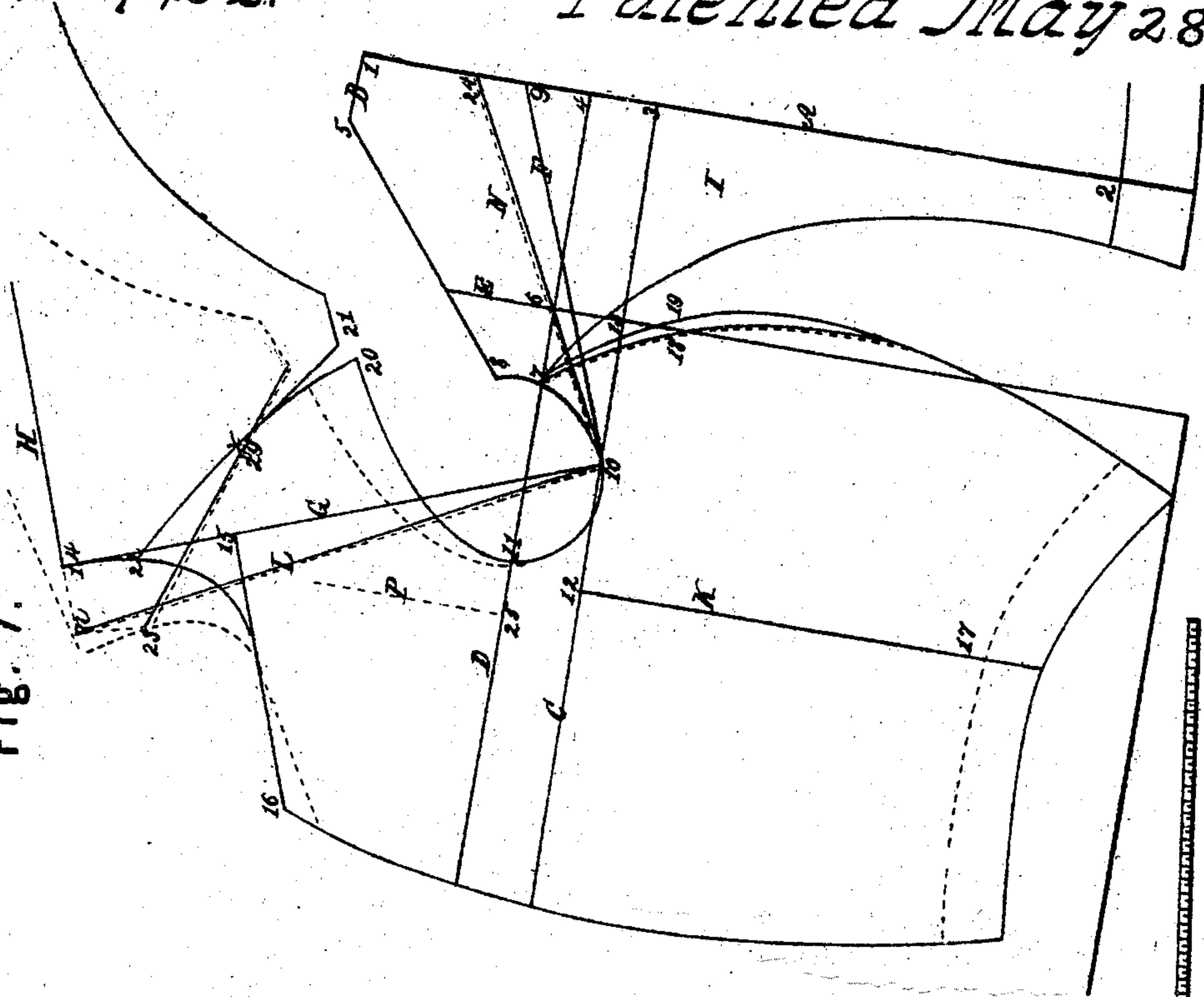


Fig. 6.

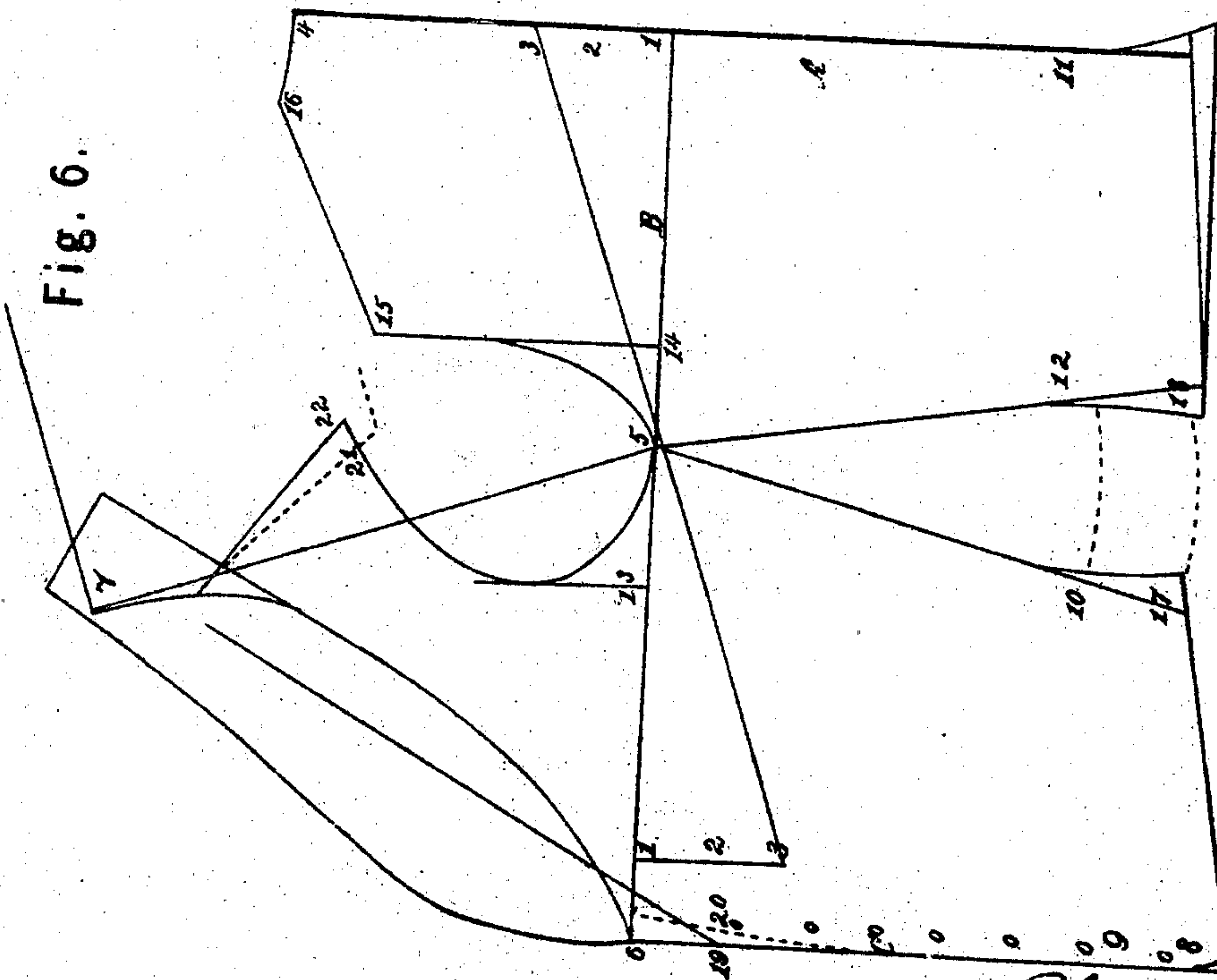
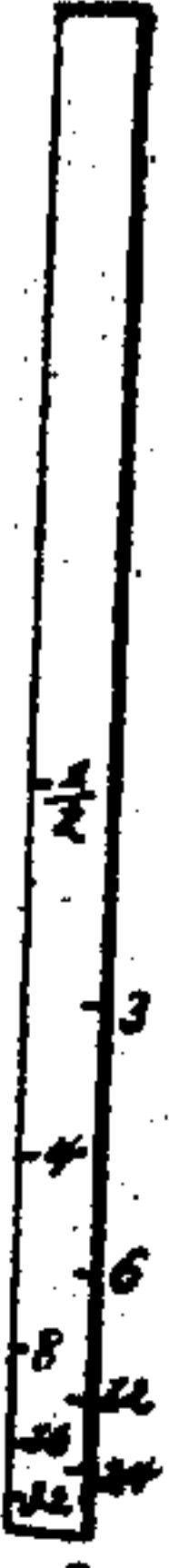


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Inventor
Amos Stocker

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMOS STOCKER, OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK.

TAILOR'S MEASURE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 7,402, dated May 28, 1850.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMOS STOCKER, of Ogdensburg, in the county of St. Lawrence and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Method of Drafting the Fore Parts and Backs of Garments; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in providing a means for taking measures which are used to form the forepart and backs of garments to fit the forms of persons for whom they are intended.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the construction of my instruments and their application.

The instrument represented at Figure 1 I make from a piece of brass about seven inches long and a half inch wide and one sixteenth in thickness with inches and fractions of an inch marked thereon which I use to ascertain the distance from or near the socket bone where the top of back seams of garments is usually located horizontally and directly back (when the person being measured is in their natural standing position) to a perpendicular line, from the most prominent part of the back or blade bones, as represented on the annexed drawing, Fig. 4, letter B, and is called the position measure, the instrument represented at Fig. 2 is a front view and is made from two pieces of brass about twelve inches long each the end of one is attached to the center of the other where is also attached a common spirit level, at right angles as represented at letter C, the object being to ascertain when the upright arm letter D is in a perpendicular position when the arms is applied on the back as represented on Fig. 4 the upright at letter A and spirit level at E.

The instrument represented at Fig. 3 I make by attaching a common glass phial, such as are generally used in the construction of spirit levels to one arm of a brass hinge of about one inch in width and of sufficient length to admit a scale to be affixed the outer edge of which is five and a half inches from the joint of the hinge the spirit level is attached to the upper arm of the hinge upon the lower arm and at right angles to it is affixed the arc of a circle ex-

tending upward through an oblong longitudinal opening in the upper arm five inches or more at the option of the maker, the outer edge of this arc is divided into a scale of inches and fractions of an inch by the application of this instrument the slope of the shoulders is ascertained as represented at Fig. 5.

The instrument represented at Fig. 8 I make by taking a piece of linen tape of about sixty inches in length and about a half inch wide, which I divide into a scale of inches and fractions of an inch, with figures marked thereon to indicate the number of inches, and made in any of the known ways and from any of the known substances such as tailors generally use for measuring and which I use for measuring around the waist also the breast and shoulders as represented by dotted lines on Figs. 4 and 5.

Directions how to measure: To produce the foreparts and backs as represented at Figs. 6 and 7 on the annexed drawings first I take the instrument described and represented at Fig. 8 and apply it around the waist also around the breast near the arms and from the socket bone around in front of the arm and back to the same place and is called the upper shoulder measure also from the center of the back between the shoulders over the shoulders down in front and under back to the same place the measures taken are indicated by dotted lines on Figs. 4 and 5. I then apply the instrument represented at Fig. 2 letting the arms 6 and 7 rest against the most prominent part of the back or blade bones as shown on Fig. 5 locating the upright arm D in a perpendicular position as represented on Fig. 4 while in that position I take the instrument represented at Fig. 1 and apply it as represented at letter B to ascertain the distance from or near the socket bone directly back to the perpendicular line from the most prominent part of the back and is called the position measure. I then apply the instrument represented at Fig. 3 letting the arm 0 8 rest on the most prominent part of the shoulder as represented on Fig. 5. I then raise rule P until it is level then note the number of inches on the circle which is generally 2 inches this is called the level of shoulder. The foreparts and backs represented are drafted for a person measuring 8 inches round the breast and waist 7 shoulder measures 6 inches, and the scale divided

from the shoulder measures to drafts by will be seen at Fig. 9 on the annexed drawings.

Directions for drafting the foreparts and backs represented at Figs. 6 and 7: Draw line A and at right angles to it a line B from 1 to 2 is length of waist as measured from 1 to 3 is one $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$ lower shoulder when the position measure does not exceed 1 and a $\frac{1}{2}$ inches the excess will be divided and the fourth part will be added from 3 to one from 3 to 4 is $\frac{1}{8}$ square with line A and draw lines E and D from 1 to 5 is $\frac{1}{8}$ from 4 to 6 is $\frac{1}{2}$ less $\frac{1}{12}$ lower shoulders from 6 to 7 is $\frac{1}{12}$ and $\frac{1}{24}$ from 7 to 8 is $\frac{1}{12}$ square with line D and draw line E by 6 from 13 to 10 is $\frac{1}{4}$ from 4 to 9 is the position measure draw line F from 9 to 10 square with line F and draw line G, from 10 to 14 is two halves upper shoulder measure square with line G and draw line H, from 14 to 15 is $\frac{1}{3}$ from 15 to 16 is $\frac{1}{2}$ from 3 to 12 is $\frac{1}{2}$ from 7 to 11 is $\frac{1}{3}$ square with line G and draw line I to form back I as represented and cut and letting the back remain stationary at 7 while you swing round the lower part of the back until 2 on back and 17 on forepart agrees with $\frac{1}{4}$ of waist measure while in that position mark by the side seam of back on forepart as represented by dotted line at 18 from 18 to 19 is $\frac{2}{3}$ of half of position measure for round of side seam form side seam as represented; next take the back and apply line A to line H as represented mark shoulder seam as represented when the slope of the shoulder is 2 inches in $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches the length indicated on the instrument whatever it slopes more or less must be added on or taken off, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the neck gorge letting the back at 22 remain stationary while being located according to the slope of the shoulders, then you go from 21 to 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ of the position for round of shoulder seam form forepart as represented and you are ready to cut variations. You must first locate the shoulder seam by position measure one and a half inches then make a cross in the center of shoulder seam as represented at 24, then draw dotted lines agreeing with the position measure taken,

then slide the back forward on line H until 14 touches line L at M which is two halves upper shoulder measure from 10 while in that position mark at 23 keeping the back stationary at 23 then swing round the back until the edge of the back touches the cross made at 24 then proceed and regulate the shoulder according to the slope of the same as herein before described if the slope of the shoulder is 2 inches and the position is 3 then the shoulder will be located according to the dotted lines as represented; the other parts of the garment may be drafted in any of the known ways.

Directions for drafting vest, Fig. 6: Draw base line A square with line A and draw line B from 1 to 5 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of breast measure from 5 to 6 is two thirds of half the breast measure square with line B and draw line E from 7 to 8 is measure taken from 9 to 10 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of waist measure from 11 to 12 the same from 5 to 13 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of shoulder measure from 1 to 14 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{24}$ from 14 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ from 1 to 2 is $\frac{1}{8}$ from 2 to 3 is position measure from 1 to 4 is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ less $\frac{1}{16}$ from 4 to 16 is $\frac{1}{6}$ from 7 to 10 and 17 is measure taken from 19 to 20 is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the excess of position measure from 21 to 22 is $\frac{1}{16}$ the distance from 1 to 4 is and the formation of the shoulder is regulated substantially as herein before described and represented on draft Fig. 7. I sometimes apply the position measure from 11 to 25 on line D square with line D and draw line P to 14 for the purpose of locating the upper point of the shoulder on it.

What I claim as my invention is—

The instrument as above represented at Fig. 3 for ascertaining the slope of the shoulder also the instrument represented at Fig. 2 for ascertaining the measure from the socket bone to a line perpendicular to the most prominent parts of the back substantially as described and for the purposes set forth in the specification.

AMOS STOCKER.

Witnesses:

CHARLES HILL,
WM. W. FORBES.