

A. FALK & J. FINKENSTEIN.

Tailors' Measures.

No. 150,853.

Patented May 12, 1874.

Fig. 1.

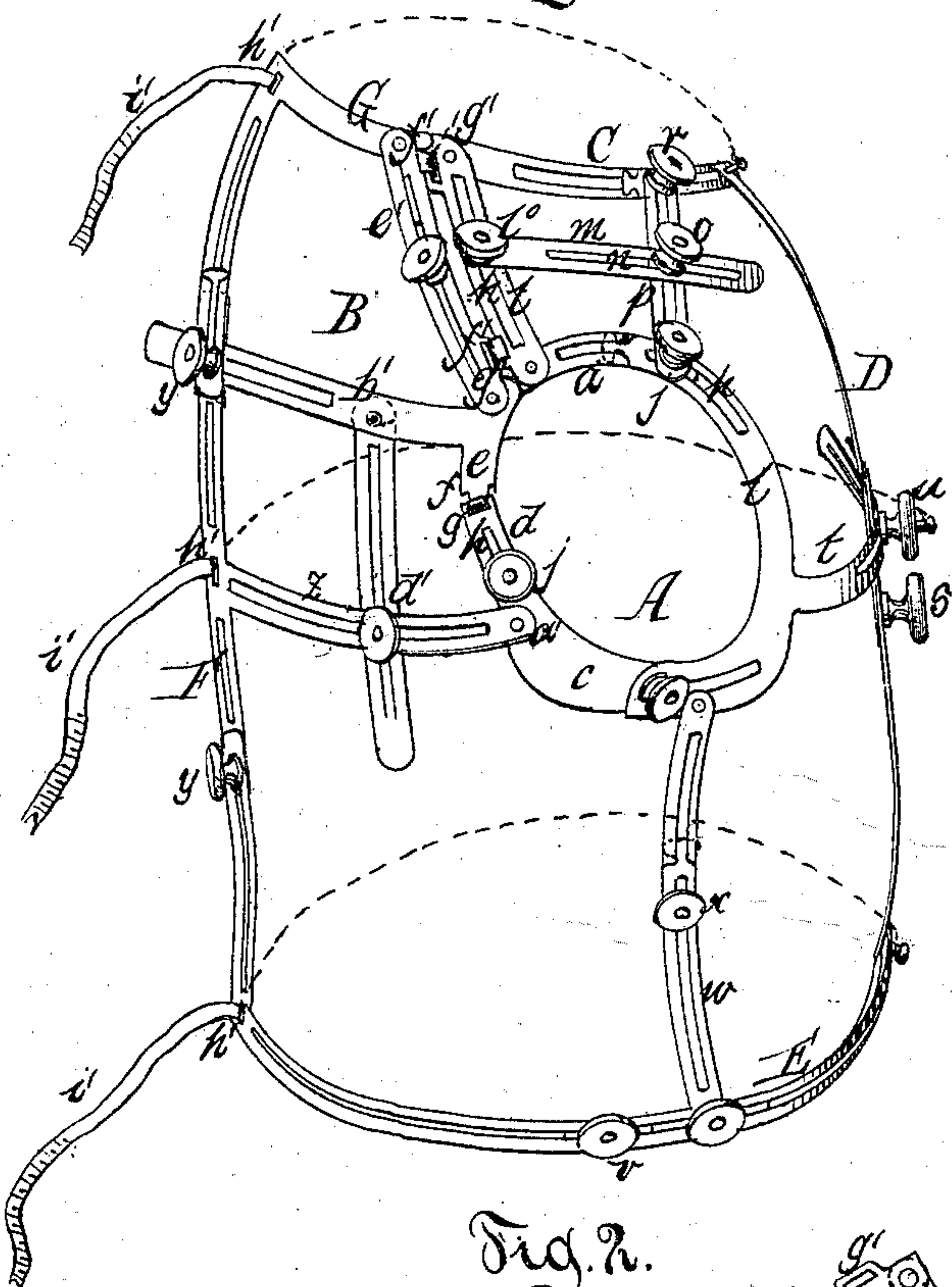
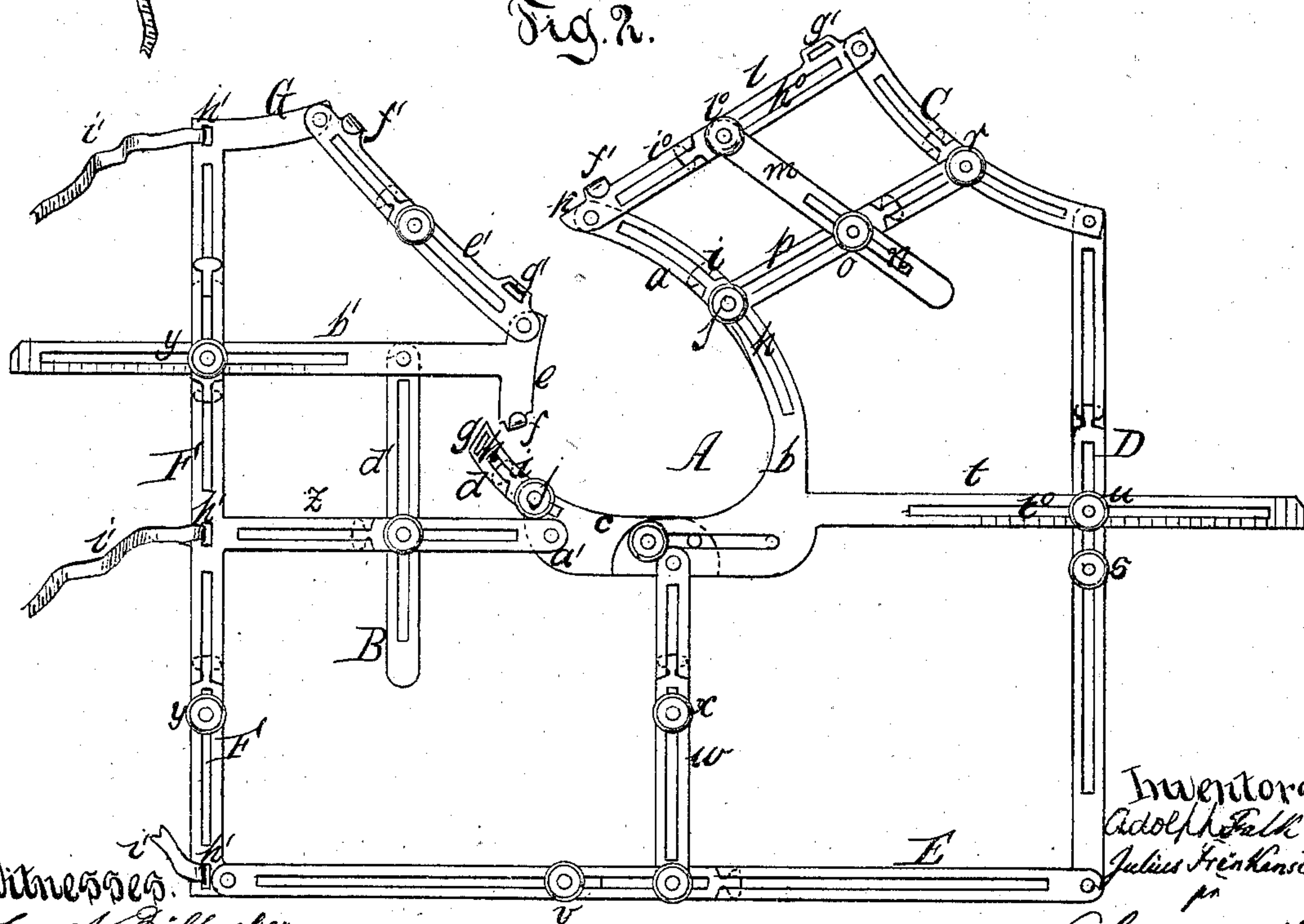


Fig. 2.



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IMPROVEMENT IN TAILORS' MEASURES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 150,853, dated May 12, 1874; application filed June 25, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ADOLPH FALK and JULIUS FINKENSTEIN, both of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tailors' Measures; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which drawing—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of our invention when set to be applied to the body of a person. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same when it is spread open for the purpose of drawing the pattern.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a tailor's measure, which is composed of a series of flexible and elastic strips of sheet metal, which are fitted together by peculiar slides, and provided with closing hooks and eyes, in such a manner that the same can be made to fit the body of the person whose measure is to be taken, and after it has been fitted the closing-hooks can be detached and the measure can be spread out upon the cloth for the purpose of marking out the pattern. Our measure consists principally of an armhole-gage, which is composed of five parts, four of which are made to slide within each other and form part of the breast-pattern, while the fifth forms part of the back-pattern, and is provided with a hook that serves to connect it to the remaining parts of the armhole-gage, while the measure is being fitted to the body. From the different parts of the armhole-gage extend four hinged arms and a rigid arm, which form the connection between said armhole-gage and the remaining portion of the measure, all the parts being so connected to each other that the measure can be extended or contracted, as the shape of different persons may demand, and after the measure has been fitted to the body it can be spread on a flat surface, and the patterns can be marked out with the greatest facility.

In the drawing, the letter A designates the arm-gage of our measure, which is composed of five parts, *a b c d e*. The part *e* forms a portion of the back-pattern B, and it is provided with a hook, *f*, that can be made to en-

gage with an eye, *g*, in the end of the part *d*. The parts *d* and *c*, *b* and *a*, of the arm-gage are fitted together by means of slots *h* and flanged heads *i*, the slots being formed in one and the heads at the ends of the other parts, so that said parts can be drawn out or in, and they are fastened in the required position by clamping-screws *j*. To the outer end of the part *a* is connected by a pivot, *k*, a sectional strip, *l*, its two sections being fitted together by a slot, *h'*, and a flanged head, *i'*, so that said strip can be lengthened or shortened. They are fastened in the required position by a clamping-screw, *l'*. This screw forms the pivot for a transverse strip, *m*, that is provided with a slot, *n*, to straddle the shank of a clamping-screw, *o*, and this clamping-screw serves to secure the two sections of an extensible strip, *p*. This strip runs parallel to the sectional strip *l*, and one of its ends swings on the screw which serves to retain the two parts *a* and *b* of the arm-gage in the required position, while the other end of said strip *p* swings on a screw, *r*, that serves to connect the two sections of the front neck-gage C. This neck-gage connects by the breast-gage D with the waist-gage E, and the breast-gage is made in two sections, which are fitted together so that they can be drawn in or out, a clamping-screw, *s*, being provided, which serves to secure the breast-gage in the required position. Across the breast-gage extends an arm, *t*, which is rigidly connected to the part *b* of the arm-gage, and which is provided with a slot, *t'*, that straddles a clamping-screw, *u*, which is attached to the breast-gage, so that said arm can be adjusted and secured to the breast-gage in the required position. On the arm *t* is marked a scale, to determine the extreme point of the curve of the breast-pattern. The waist-gage E extends from the breast-gage D to the back-gage F, and it is made so that it can be lengthened and shortened, a set-screw, *v*, being provided, which serves to retain said waist-gage after it has been adjusted to the required length. From the part *b* of the arm-gage extends an extensible strip, *w*, to the waist-gage, and this strip is held at the required length by a clamping-screw, *x*. It serves to determine the distance from the arm-pit to the waist. The back-gage F is made in

three sections, which slide on each other, and are retained in the required position by set-screws *y*. From the middle section of said back-gage extends a slotted arm, *z*, which is connected to the part *c* of the arm-gage by a pivot, *a*, and which is made in sections, so that it can be lengthened and shortened. From the part *c* of the arm-gage extends an arm, *b'*, which is slotted and arranged to be fastened to the back-gage by one of the set-screws *y*. From the arm *b'* extends a slotted strip, *d'*, which is arranged so that it can be fastened to the arm *z* of the back-gage. The arm *b'* is marked with a scale, to determine the curve of the back-pattern. The upper end of the back-gage is bent out to form the back neck-gage *G*, which is connected by an extensible strip, *e'*, with the part *e* of the arm-gage. The strips *e'* and *l* are provided with hooks *f'* and eyes *g'*, respectively, so that they can be connected, as shown in Fig. 1, and the edges of these strips correspond to those edges of the breast-pattern and of the back-pattern which are to be united, and which, when united, form a seam extending from the neck along the shoulder to the armhole in the garment. The back-gage *F* is provided with eyes *h'*, to receive tapes *i'*, which can be secured to buttons on the breast-gage, and which serve to measure the width of the neck, of the breast, and of waist.

When the hooks and eyes *f f' g g'* are connected, as shown in Fig. 1, the neck-gages *G*

and *C* form a continuous curved line, which can be made to fit the neck of the person to be measured, and in fact every part of our measure can be readily adapted to the body, so that when the measure is taken off and laid out flat upon the cloth from which the garment is to be made, the patterns can be marked out correctly without requiring any calculation or practice.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a tailor's measure, constructed as described, the arm-gage composed of the parts *a b c d*, fitted together by slots *h* and flanged heads *i*, in combination with the part *e*, hook *f*, and eye *g*, and set-screws *j*, as herein shown, for the purpose specified.

2. In combination with the parts *a b c d e* of a tailor's measure, the hooks *f*, eyes *g*, formed with the sections *d e*, and set-screws *j*, for connecting the parts together, as herein shown and described, for the purpose specified.

3. The neck-gage *G*, pivoted upon the sections *e a* of the arm-gage *A* by the extensible strips *e' l*, having the hooks *f'* and eyes *g'*, for connecting them together, all constructed and arranged in the described combination herein shown, for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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