

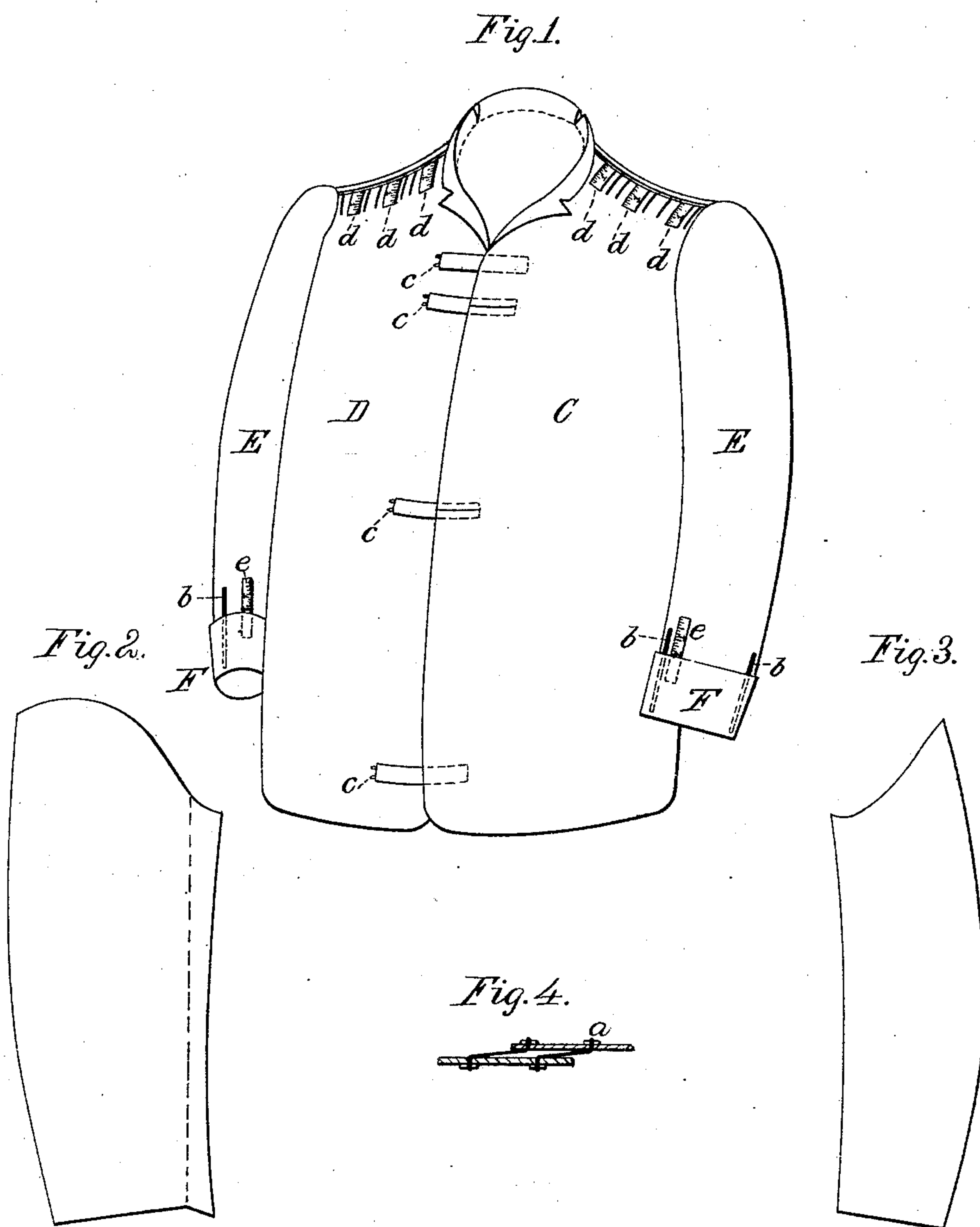
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. WEIR.
MEASURING JACKET.

No. 358,903.

Patented Mar. 8, 1887.



Witnesses:
W. C. Jirdinston.
Charles. Billon,

Inventor:
John Weir,
by Peck & Rector
his Attorneys.

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 5.

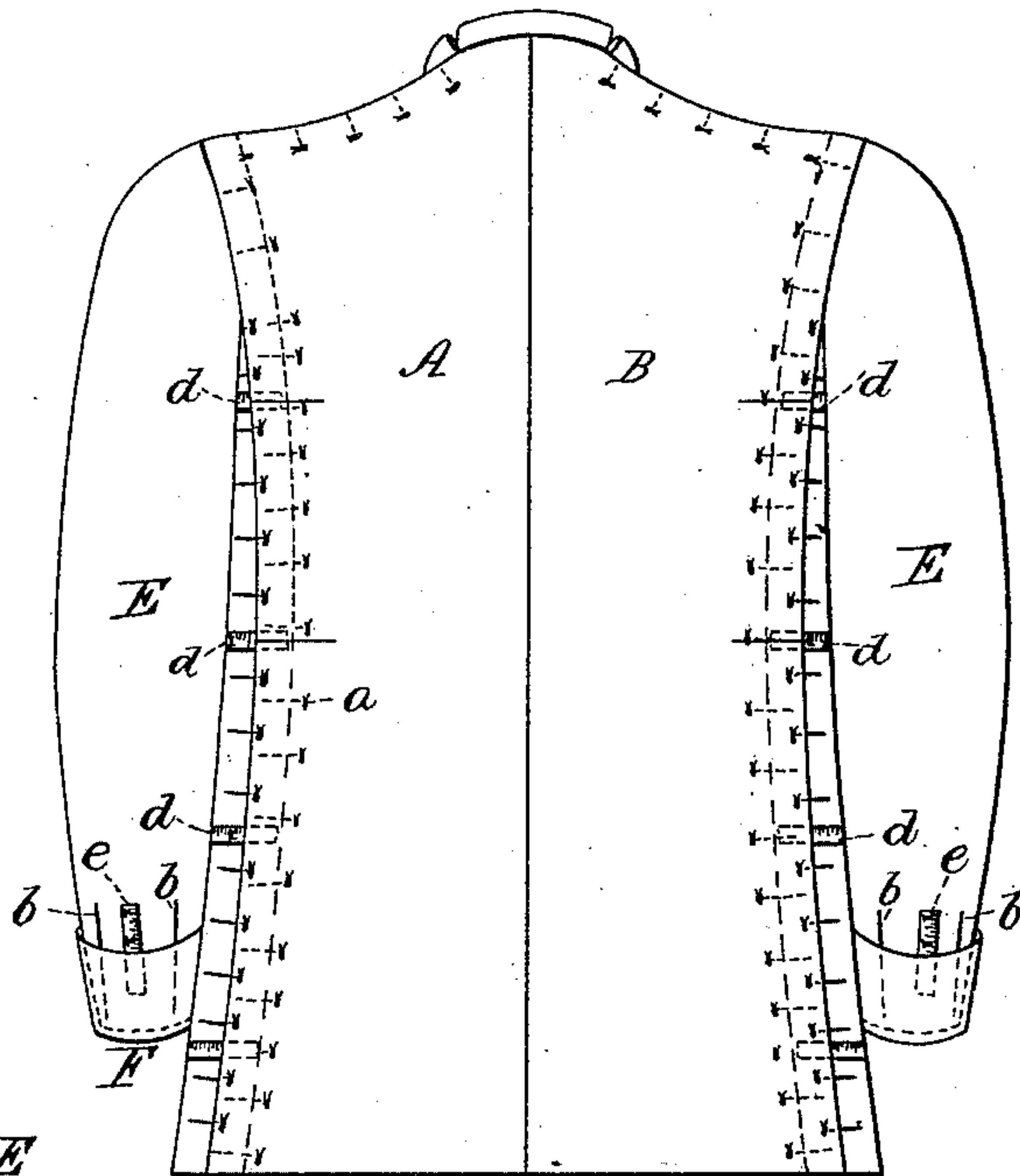


Fig. 7.

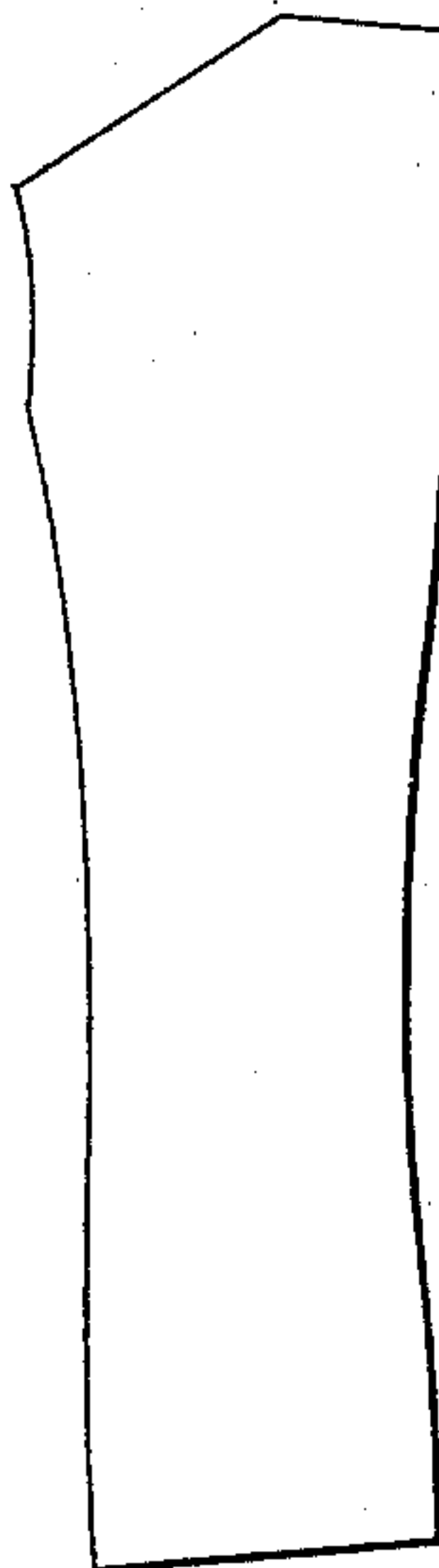


Fig. 8.

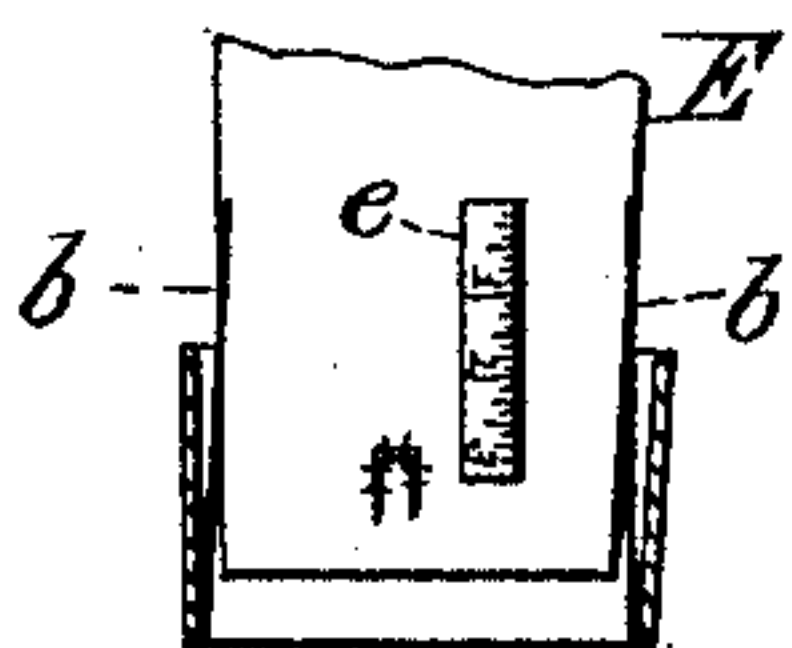
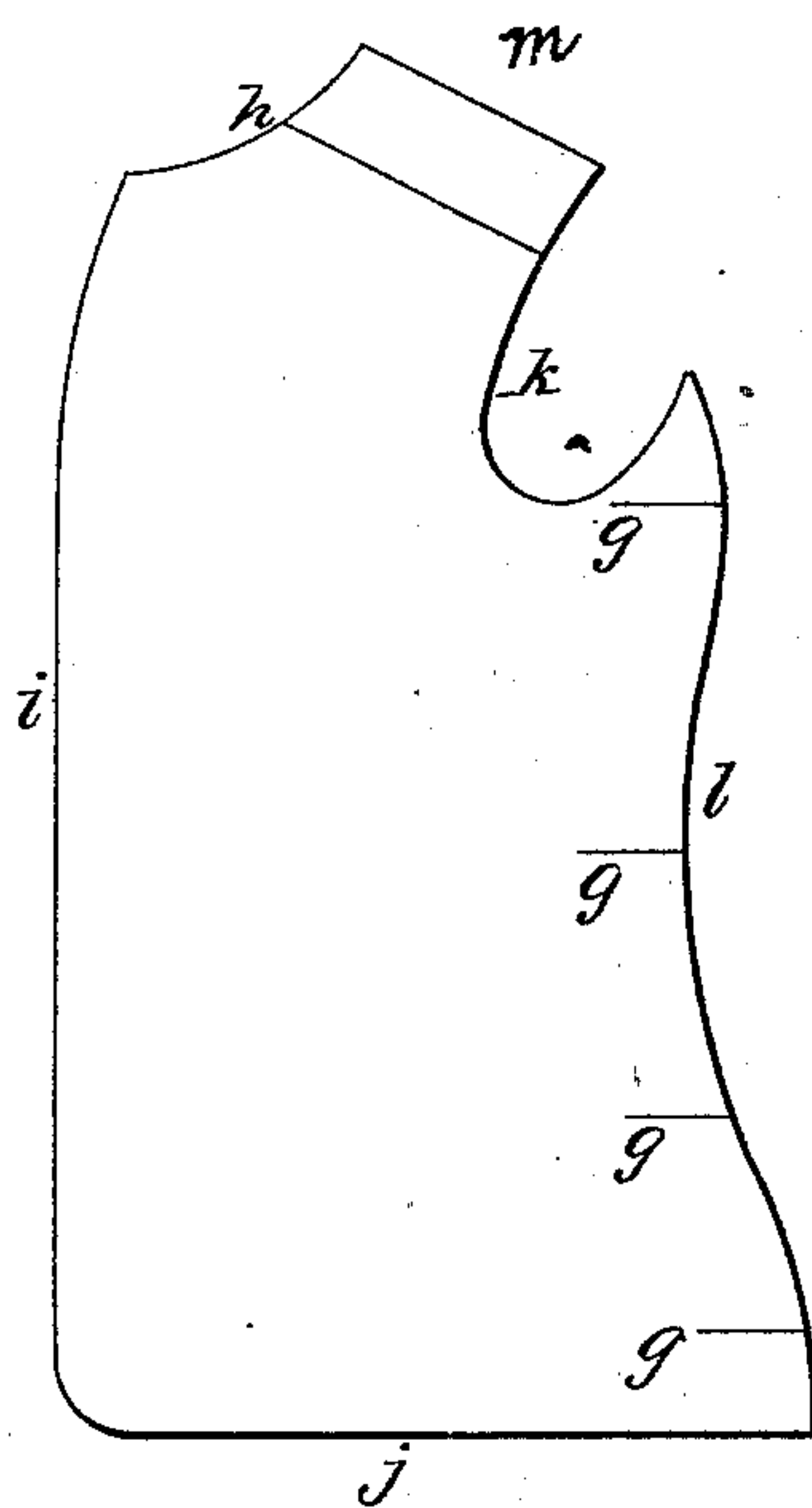


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WEIR, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

MEASURING-JACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 358,903, dated March 8, 1887.

Application filed January 24, 1887. Serial No. 225,260. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WEIR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Measuring-Jackets and Patterns, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this
10 specification.

In cutting coats and vests by the system generally in use the body has to be measured by a tape-line and various readings of the same taken. Furthermore, the garment, when
15 basted together, has usually to be tried on and fitted to the person by taking up or letting out seams.

A measuring-jacket has been proposed which, made up of separable portions connected by elastic cords, could be easily fitted to the person and be marked to show where
20 the seams came. This was then taken apart, and the various pieces served for patterns.

My invention is an improvement in this
25 class of measuring-jackets, and, in addition, provides a set of permanent patterns, which save the time and trouble necessary to take the jacket apart and fit it together again.

The novelty of my invention will be herein
30 set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1, Sheet 1, is a perspective front elevation of my improved measuring-jacket. Figs. 2 and 3,
35 Sheet 1, are plan views of the permanent sleeve-patterns. Fig. 4, Sheet 1, is a sectional detail showing the manner of connecting the seams of the jacket. Fig. 5, Sheet 2, is a rear elevation of the jacket. Fig. 6, Sheet 2, is a
40 plan view of the permanent pattern for the front and side. Fig. 7, Sheet 2, is a plan view of one side of the back-pattern. Fig. 8, Sheet 2, is a section through the adjustable cuff and lower portion of the sleeve of the jacket.

45 The same letters of reference are used to indicate identical parts in all the figures.

The jacket is composed of two back pieces, A and B, united down the center by a permanent seam, two combined side and front pieces,
50 C and D, and sleeves E, permanently set into

the armholes of the front and side pieces. Both the front and back pieces are provided with the portions of the collar that belong to them, respectively, as shown in Fig. 1. The back and side pieces, as shown in Fig. 5, are
55 overlapped and united by double rows of elastic cords *a*, and the manner of securing these cords is shown more particularly in Fig. 4. The shoulder-seams of the back and front pieces are overlapped and united by double rows of
60 elastic cords, as shown in Fig. 1, in a manner similar to the side seams. Each sleeve is provided with a sliding cuff, F, united to it by elastic cords *b*, and hooks *c*, Fig. 8, are provided for preventing the cuff slipping up when
65 it has been drawn down. The side and front pieces along the shoulder and side seams are provided at measuring-points with portions of tape-lines *d*, permanently secured thereto, and the lower portions of the sleeves are similarly
70 provided with tape-lines *e*. Any convenient straps, *f*, with buckles or hooks, serve to unite the front pieces across the breast in fitting the jacket to a person. In this manner an elastic jacket is formed which can be made to fit per-
75 sons of different shapes and sizes.

In connection with this jacket I provide a set of permanent patterns, Figs. 2, 3, 6, and 7, corresponding in shape and size with the pieces forming the jacket; and the operation of meas-
80 uring and cutting out the goods is as follows: The jacket is fitted to the person and the tape readings are taken very rapidly. The patterns, having marks *g* to correspond with the positions of the tapes, (see Fig. 6,) are laid upon
85 the cloth, and are traced around the lines *h*, *i*, and *j*. Now, supposing the tape readings to have been just one inch, upon shifting the pattern to the left one inch the lines *k* and *l* are traced. Then by shifting the pattern down
90 one inch the remaining line, *m*, is traced. A similar method is followed with each of the patterns excepting the sleeve-patterns, which, owing to the adjustable cuffs, are made as much
95 longer in tracing as the tape readings call for. In this manner the process and labor of measuring and cutting are reduced to a minimum, and mistakes are scarcely possible.

While I have shown the application of this measuring-jacket for sack-coats and vests only, 100

it is apparent that the same jacket can be employed in getting measurements for cutting out overcoats, frock or dress coats, and the like.

5 Having thus fully described my invention, I claim—

1. A measuring-jacket having its side and shoulderseams overlapped and united by flexible cords, and having measuring-tapes applied
10 to the front and side pieces under the overlapping parts of the back pieces, substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified.

2. A measuring-jacket composed of a back, A B, front and side pieces, C D, and permanent

sleeves E, provided with extensible cuffs F, 15 said back and side pieces being overlapped and united by flexible cords, and said front and back pieces being overlapped along the shoulder-seams and united by elastic cords, and tapes secured to the side and front pieces along
20 the overlapped seams and to the lower parts of the sleeves, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN WEIR.

Witnesses:

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GEO. R. YOUNG.