

No. 673,046.

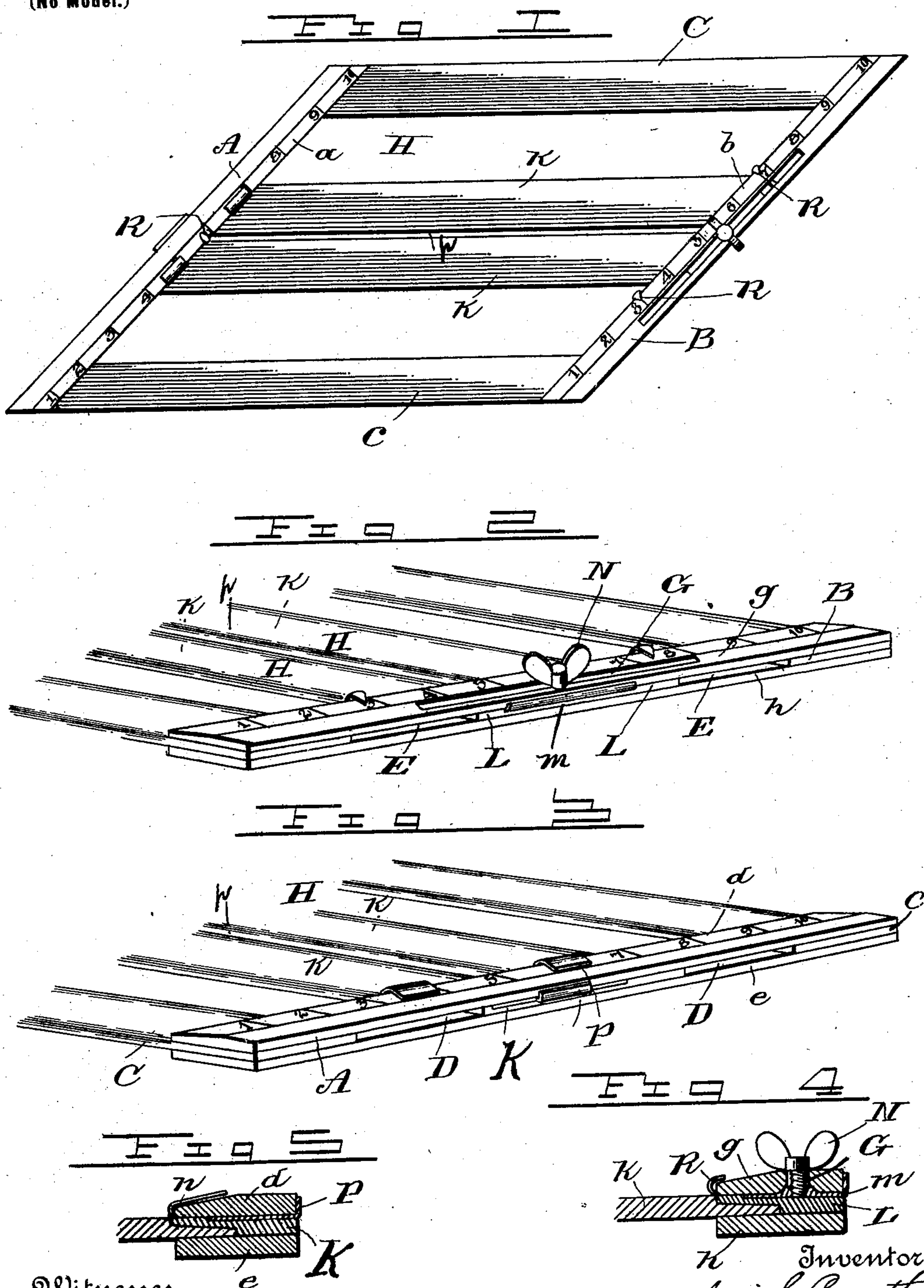
J. CONZETT.

Patented Apr. 30, 1901.

DEVICE FOR MARKING CLOTH FOR BIAS CUTTING.

(Application filed July 22, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
John Maupin.
Theodore Patton

Inventor
Josiah Conzett
by M. M. Cadiz
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSIAH CONZETT, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

DEVICE FOR MARKING CLOTH FOR BIAS CUTTING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 673,046, dated April 30, 1901.

Application filed July 22, 1899. Serial No. 724,760. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSIAH CONZETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Marking Cloth for Cutting on a Bias; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The chief thought and object of my invention is to provide a simple device and one easily operated for marking and means for guiding in the cutting of cloth on the bias, with especial reference to the cutting of braid and trimmings for dresses from satins, silks, and the like.

To this end it consists generally in a fixed frame of parallelogrammic shape, diamond preferred, upon which is marked one or more scales, and within this fixed frame is a slide provided with one or more strips set parallel to each other and a short distance apart.

It further consists in providing the slide with one or more index-fingers or indicators which are adapted to point to the scales on the fixed frame, and thus indicate the distance the slide at a given time has been moved.

In order that there may be a clear understanding of the nature of my invention and its mode of operation, attention is called to the following specification and the drawings accompanying the same, and in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a view from one end, and Fig. 3 is a view from the opposite end. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of one side of the frame, showing the plate *m* engaged by the set-screw. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the other side of the frame, showing the hooked plate *P*.

Like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in all of the figures.

Referring to the drawings, *A* designates one side of the fixed frame, and *B* the opposite side thereof. These sides are connected together by the other two sides *C* of the frame. The side *A* of the frame is made in two pieces *d* and *e*, between the ends of which the ends of the sides *C* are fastened, leaving a space or slot *D* between the two pieces *d* and *e*. The side *B* is formed in the same manner by

the two strips *g* and *h*, leaving the slot *E*. Through the board *g* is a longitudinal slot *G* for the purposes presently to appear.

The slide *H* is formed by uniting at their ends two or more strips *k* at a short distance apart, whereby there is provided one or more slots or spaces *p* between any two of the strips, the object of which will presently appear. At one end these strips *k* are united together by the board *L*, of sufficient thickness to closely slide in the slot or space *E* of the end *B*. Upon the upper surface of the board *L* is secured a plate *m*, screw-threaded through a hole in its center, with a thumb-screw *N* passing through the slot *G* and engaging with the board *g*. The opposite ends of the strips *k* are united by a strip *K* and adapted to slide in the slot *D* in the end *A*. For the purpose of guiding the slide within the fixed frame a hooked plate *P* is secured to the outer end of the strip *K* and engages with the outer end of the board *e*. There is also a shoulder *n* formed along the ends of the strips *k*, which impinge against the board *d*, and these shoulders, with the hooked plate *P* and the set or thumb screw *N*, correctly guide the slide and hold it in a given position. Upon the opposite ends of the slide *H* within the fixed frame are secured one or more indicators *R*, which point to the scales *a* and *b*.

It is evident that the slide *H* may be made of a single piece and the slots *p* cut therein or provided with only one strip *k*, with the hooked portion *P* attached to the end *K*.

Along on the upper surface of the sides *A* and *B* are marked scales *a* and *b*, which are divided into inches and parts of an inch. If it be desired to cut or mark cloth of a given width, then for convenience one of the scales may be divided into spaces as much longer than an inch as the diagonal distance along the end of the strip an inch in width is more than an inch. With this kind of a scale upon one side of the fixed frame the operator if he wishes to mark a strip of just an inch in width has only to move the slide till the indicator on that side has passed over one space of this scale, or if the strip desired is to be an inch and a half wide then the indicator will be moved over one and a half spaces.

The manner of operating my device is substantially as follows: The device is laid upon

a piece of cloth with the sides A and B parallel with the selvage. A right-angular piece of the cloth is removed from one end by cutting along against the lower outer edge of the device. If it is desired to cut bias strips of one inch in width, then the slide H is moved along until the indicator points to one inch or one space representing an inch and the thumb-screw firmly tightened, so that there shall not be any movement whatever of the slide within the frame. A chalk stick is then drawn either through one of the slots *p* or in front or back of one of the strips *k* of the slide. The slide is then moved forward another inch and process repeated, and so on continuing the length of the cloth. It is manifest that instead of using the chalk to mark it a sharp knife may be used and cut the strips without marking; but this may not prove as accurate as by first marking and then cutting. After the marking has been accomplished then the operator with a knife or shears cuts to the marks thus made. It is evident that several pieces of the goods may

be cut at the same time; but it will be only necessary to do the marking upon one.

Having now described my invention and its mode of operation, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a device for marking cloth and cutting it on a bias, a frame composed of the side pieces A and B, each formed of two strips separated to form the slots D and E, the connecting side pieces C, a slide H composed of a series of parallel strips, the boards L, L, for connecting the ends of the strips, the plate *m* carrying a set-screw, a slot G through which the set-screw slides and by means of which the slide is moved in the slots D and E, and the hooked plate P secured to the other end of the slide and which engages with the piece *d*, substantially as shown.

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

JOSIAH CONZETT.

Witnesses:

E. G. ROBINSON,
PHILIP GILBERT.