

No. 740,943.

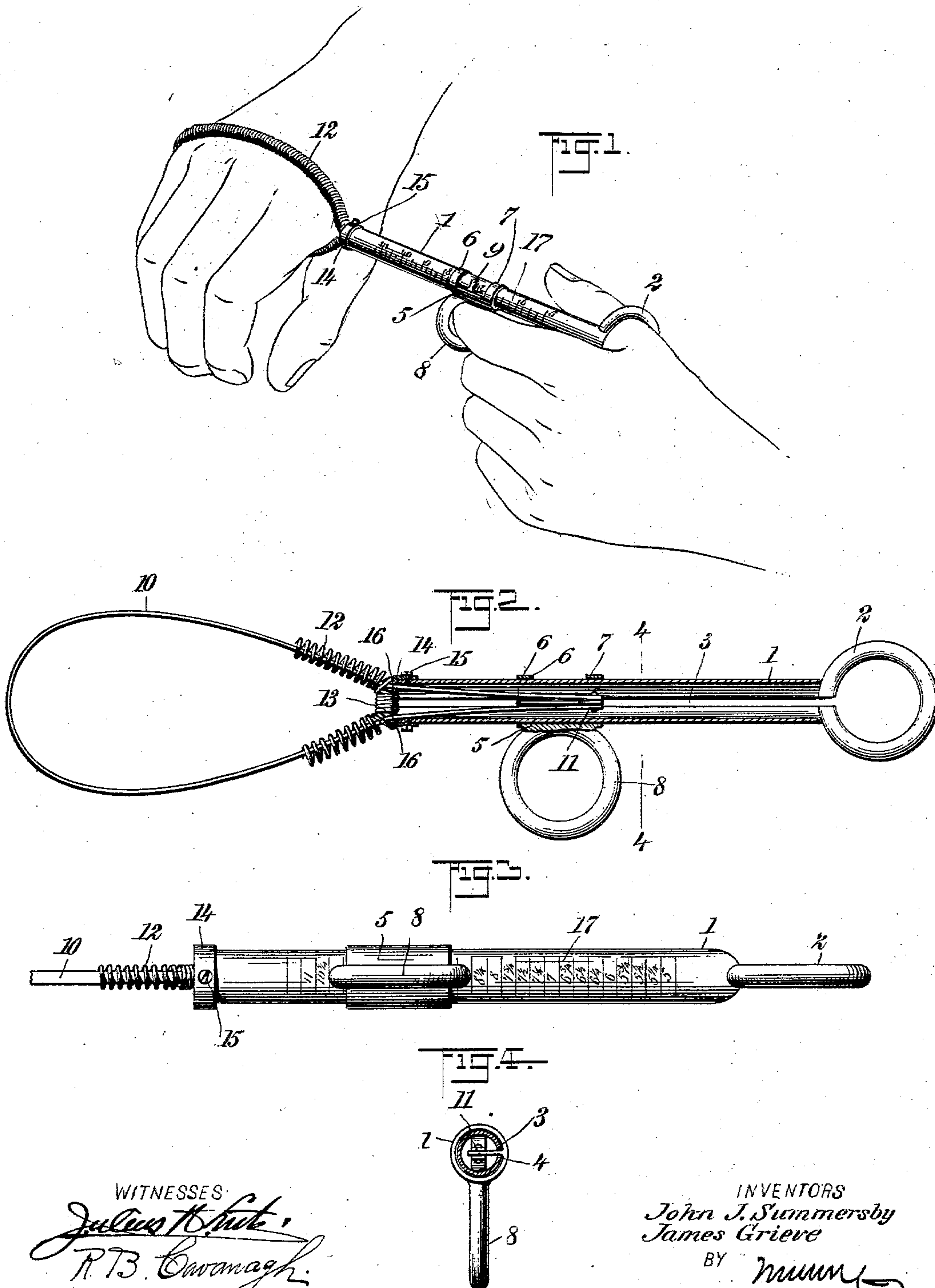
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HAND MEASURE FOR GLOVES.

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NO MODEL.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HAND-MEASURE FOR GLOVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 740,943, dated October 6, 1903.

Application filed December 8, 1902. Serial No. 134,324. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN JAMES SUMMERSBY and JAMES GRIEVE, citizens of the United States, and residents of Dodge City, in the
5 county of Ford and State of Kansas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hand-Measures for Gloves, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to certain novel and
10 useful improvements in measuring devices, and has particular application to an article of this type for measuring the hand to determine the size of the glove to be worn.

One of the principal objects of the present
15 invention is to devise a measure which will be exceedingly simple in its construction, accurate in its measurement, and one which will be much more convenient than the ordinary spring-tape now in use.

A further object of our invention is to construct this improved measure of such material and in such manner that it may be readily
20 adjusted to fit any size of hand.

With these and other objects of a similar
25 nature in view our invention consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, as is described in this specification, delineated in the accompanying drawings, and set forth in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying
30 drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of our glove-measuring device and showing the manner of
35 employing the same. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same, showing the arrangement and mounting of the parts. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the under side of the barrel or tube of the device; and Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken through
40 the tube on the line 4-4 in Fig. 2 and showing the manner of passing the spring-tape therein.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, 1
45 designates a tubular sleeve or casing, forming what might be termed the "main body portion" of the device. At one end of this casing is formed a ring or finger-hold 2 for the
50 purpose of enabling the person to secure a firm grip upon the instrument. The tube is

slotted longitudinally preferably its entire length, as at 3, and through this slot extends a depending tongue 4, which tongue is formed integral with a sliding sleeve 5, such sleeve
55 having an open portion formed between the two ring-like members 6 and 7. For the purpose of enabling this sleeve to be moved freely along the tube a finger-ring 8 is also formed integral with the slide, and at a point on the
60 slide adjacent to said ring, so that it extends partly across the open space formed between the members 6 and 7, is the indicating-pointer 9, which may be separate from or brazed upon
65 the sleeve, but is preferably, as shown in the present instance, formed integral with or of the same metal as the sleeve.

A strip 10 of spring-steel or similar elastic metal is bent or looped upon itself until its
70 ends are even, and the end portions of said strip are then inserted in the forward open end of the tube and are secured, as at 11, to the depending tongue 4 by any suitable means, such as a screw or bolt passing through the
75 ends of the strips and through the tongue. A light coiled spiral spring 12 is wound around the metallic strip 10 and is secured to a projection 13, formed on the top portion of the
80 metallic cap portion 14, which cap is adapted to cover the open forward end of the tube, it being secured on said tube by means of screws
85 15. For the purpose of allowing the spring-loop to be contracted or enlarged there are apertures or slots formed in this cap portion 14, as at 16 16, and through these slots extend
90 the spring-arms, which are secured to the depending tongue of the slide 5. The outer surface of the tubular sleeve is graduated or marked with a measuring-scale, as shown at
95 17, said scale being so arranged that when the device is in use the pointer will indicate on the scale the size of the hand or article being measured.

From the above description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the
95 operation of our improved device will be readily apparent. The spring-loop is first placed over the hand, as shown in Fig. 1, and the slide is moved by means of the finger-ring 8 along
100 the surface of the tube until the spring fits the hand tightly and snugly. By then observing the particular measurements indi-

cated on the scale by the pointer 9 the size of the desired article, for instance a glove, will be known.

While we have shown and herein described one particular embodiment of our invention, it will of course be understood that we do not limit ourselves to the precise details thereof, as there may be modifications and variations in some respects without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A measuring instrument comprising a tubular casing, a flat spring-loop formed of a metallic strip having both ends secured to a slide moving on the casing, a spring coiled about said loop, and means for increasing and decreasing the size of the loop, substantially as set forth.

2. A measuring instrument comprising a tubular casing having a longitudinal slot, and a measuring-scale marked on the surface thereof, a slide moving on said casing, a tongue formed integral with the slide and extending through the slot therein, a strip bent to form a loop outside said casing, both ends of the strip being secured to the tongue within the casing, the construction being such that when the aforesaid slide is moving along the surface of the tubular casing the size of the loop will be increased or decreased, substantially as set forth.

3. A measuring instrument comprising a tubular casing having a slot therein, a slide moving along said casing and having an integral portion extending through the slot thereof, a flat strip bent to form a loop outside said casing and connected at both ends to the portion of the slide within the casing,

said loop being adapted to be increased or decreased by the movement of the slide on the casing, and means for indicating the size of the loop, substantially as set forth.

4. A measuring instrument comprising a tubular casing having a measuring-scale marked thereon, a sliding indicator on said casing, and a loop comprising a flat strip and a spring coiled about said strip, such loop being increased or decreased in size, according to the movement of the indicator along the surface of the casing, substantially as set forth.

5. A measuring instrument comprising a tubular casing having a slot formed longitudinally thereof, a slide moving thereon, said slide being provided with an opening, an indicator formed on said slide and extending into the open portion thereof, a tongue extending from the slide through the slot of the casing, an elastic strip formed into a loop and having its ends secured to said tongue portion in the interior of the casing, a spring coiled about said strip, and an apertured cap for the end of the casing through which the arms or ends of the strip extend and to which the ends of the springs are secured, the construction being such that when the slide is moved along the casing to increase or decrease the size of the loop such size will be indicated on the scale on the casing, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN JAMES SUMMERSBY.
JAMES GRIEVE.

Witnesses:

W. J. DAVIES,
H. A. BURNETT.