

No. 793,996.

PATENTED JULY 4, 1905.

F. M. DE LEON.

SKIRT GAGE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 8, 1904.

Fig. 1

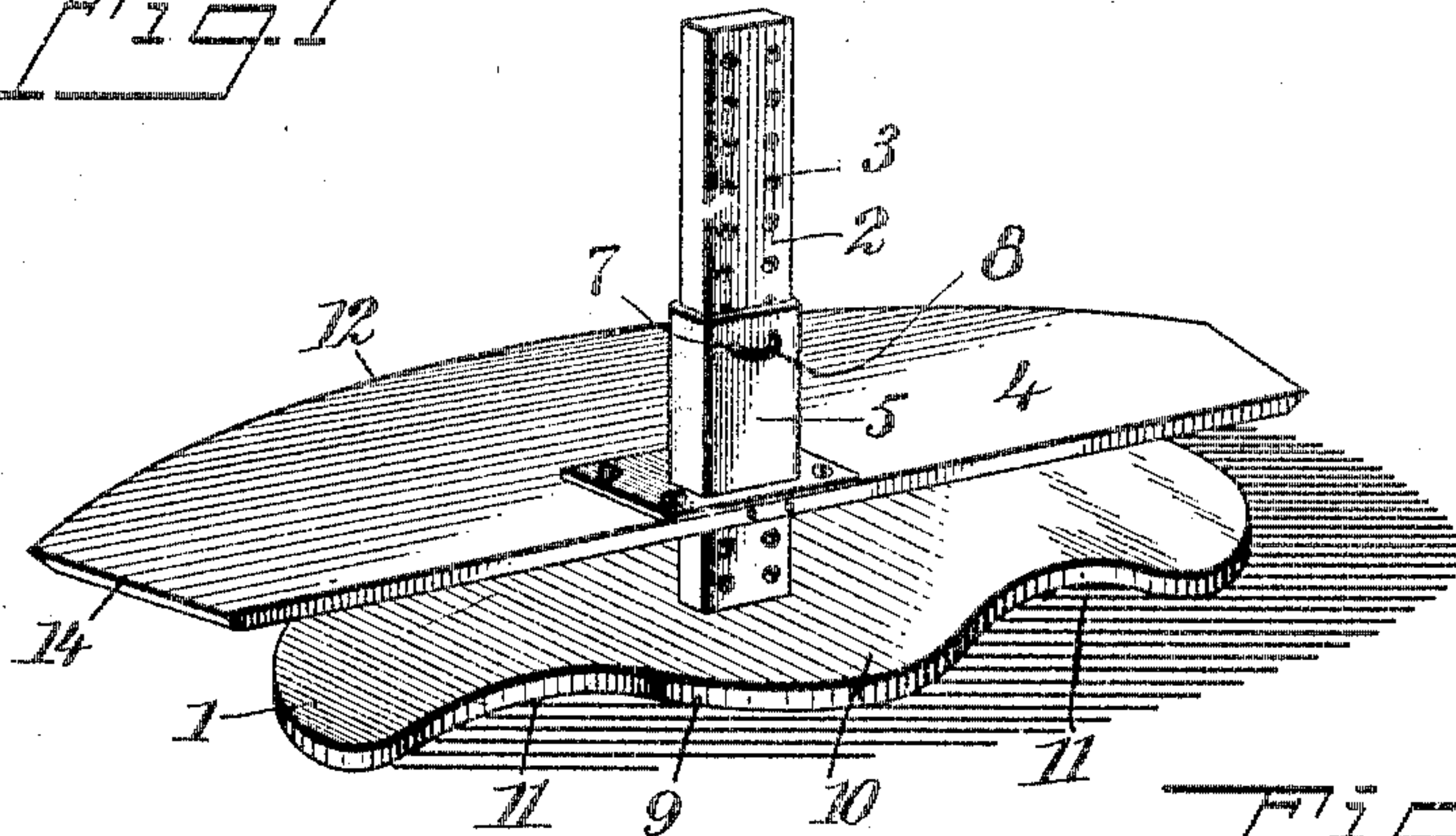


Fig. 2

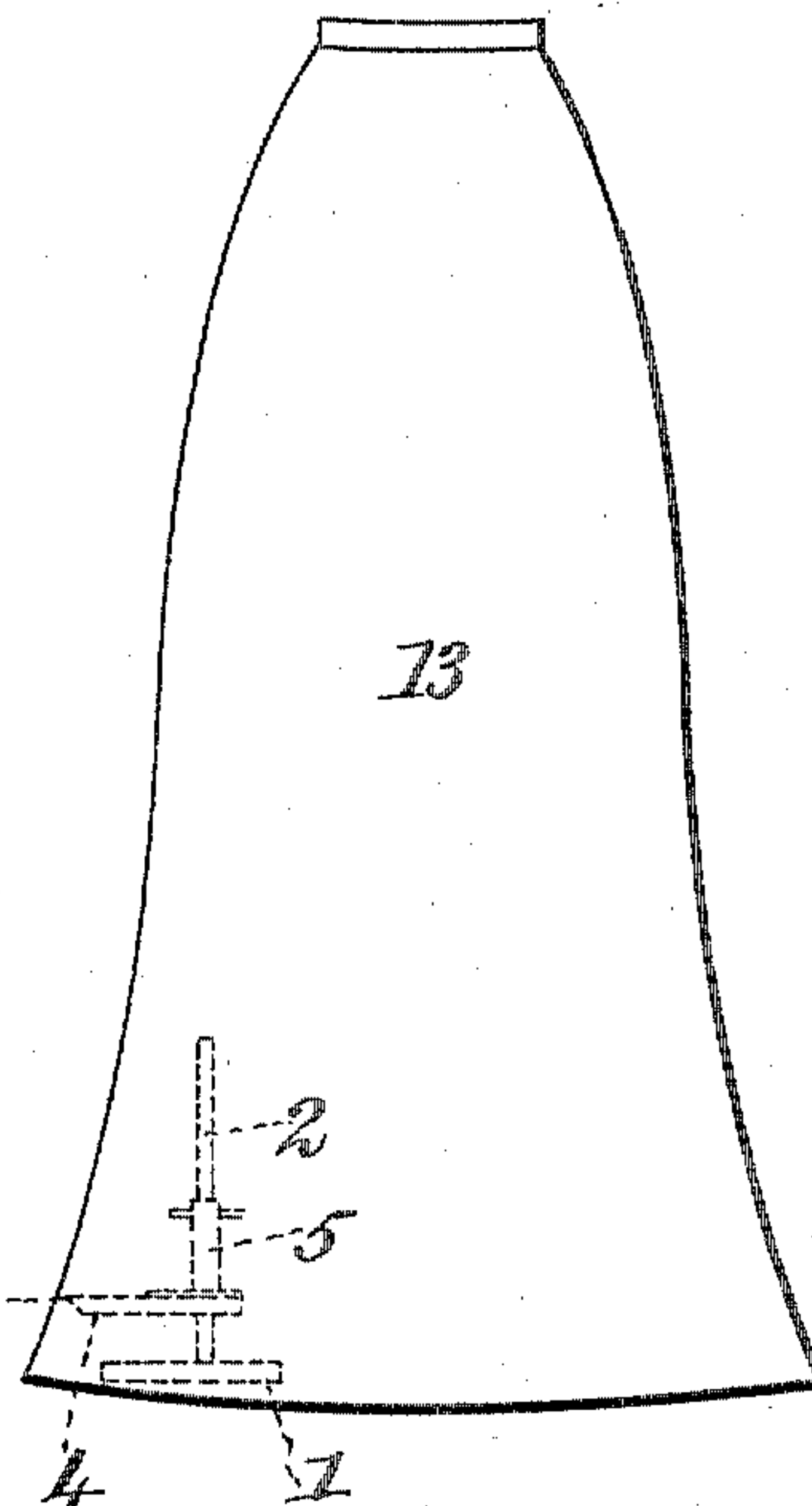


Fig. 3

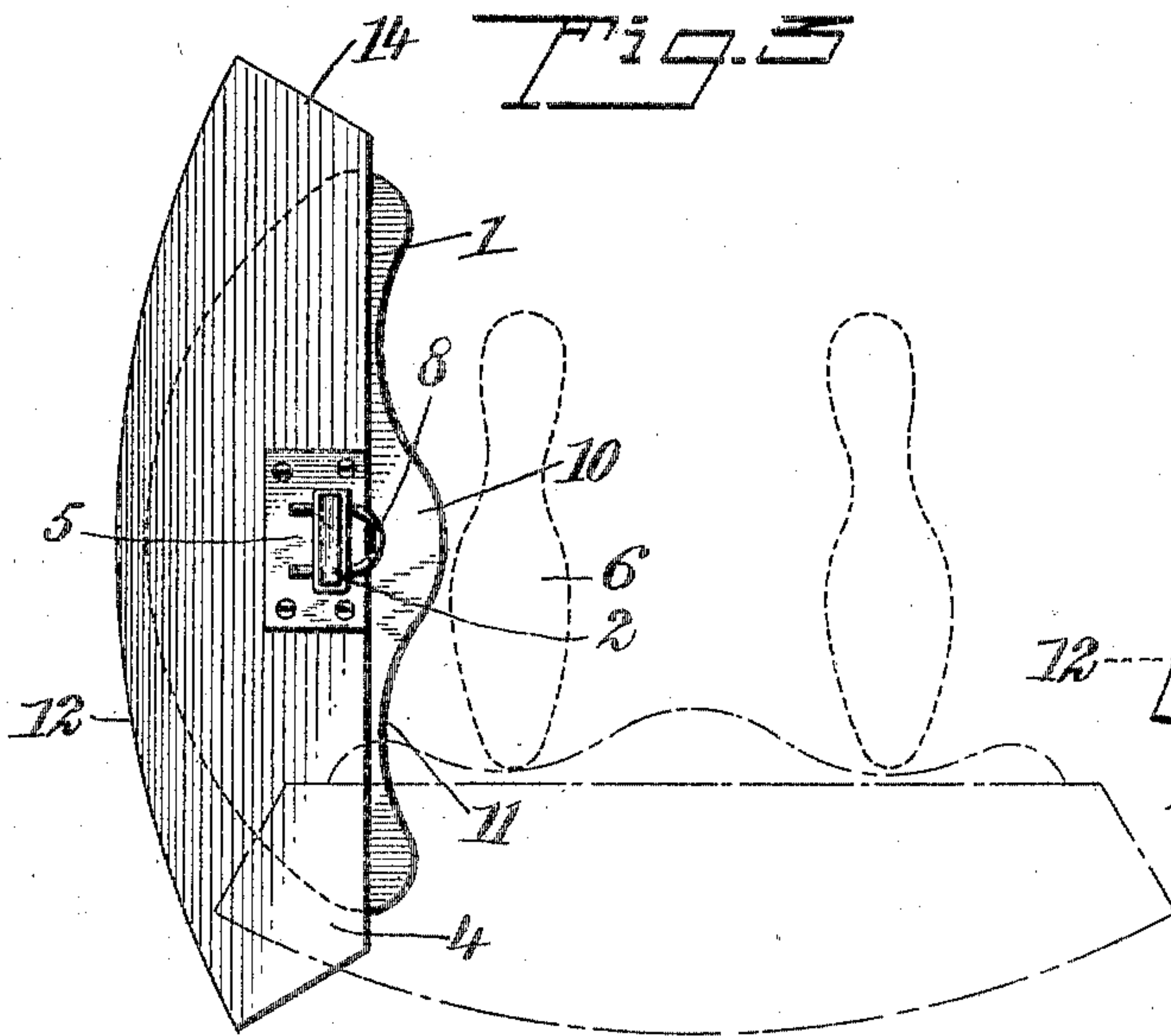
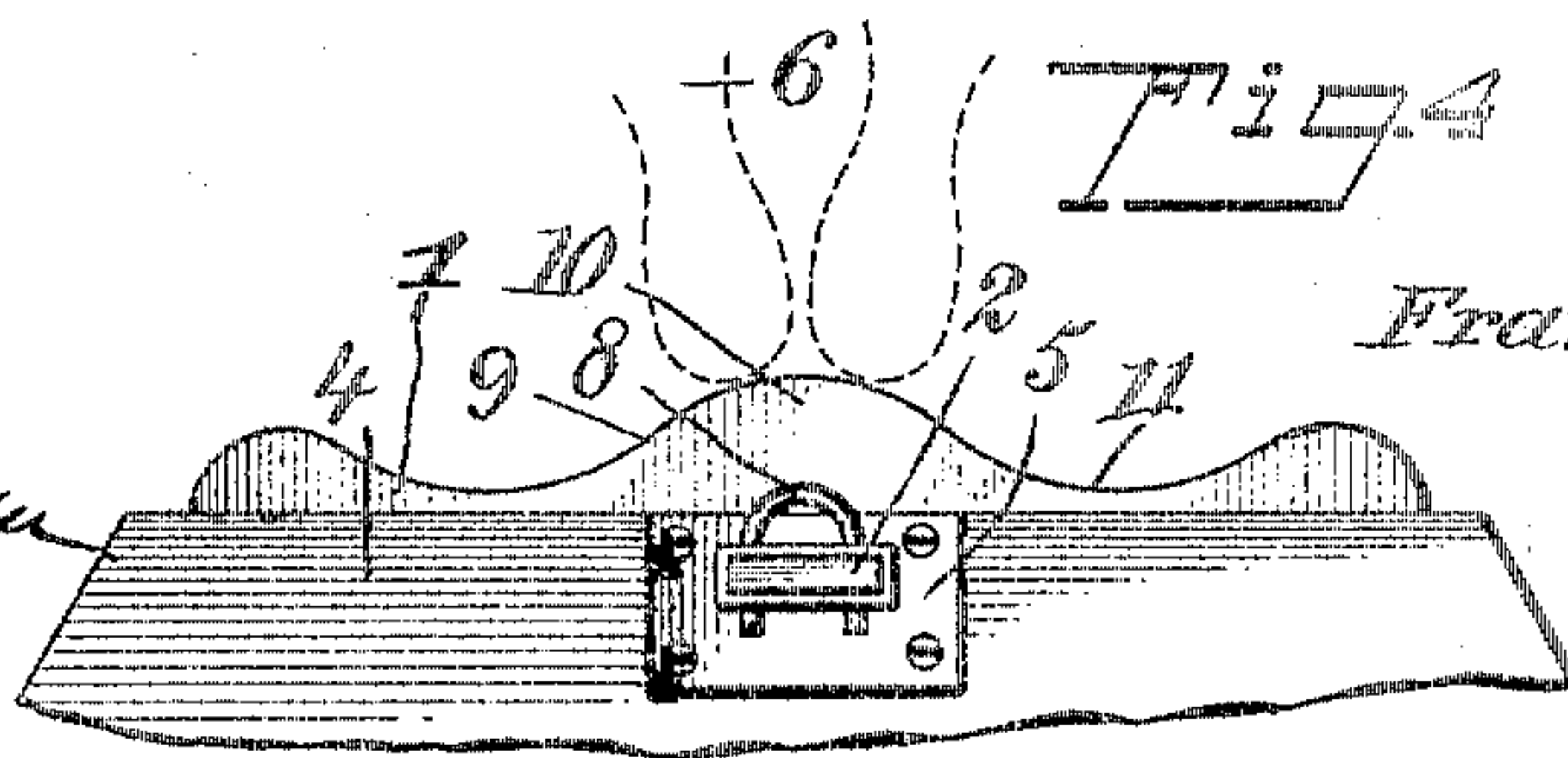


Fig. 4



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SKIRT-GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 793,996, dated July 4, 1905.

Application filed October 8, 1904. Serial No. 227,669.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCES MOÏSE DE LEON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Skirt-Gage, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to dressmaking, and concerns itself especially with the construction of a skirt-gage, which is to facilitate the fitting of the skirt with respect to its length.

The object of the invention is to produce a gage which will not only enable the skirt to be marked at the desired point at which the lower edge should be turned up, but also to provide an arrangement whereby the accuracy of the measurement is much enhanced.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts to be more fully described hereinafter, and definitely set forth in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying 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 the gage. Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic view of a skirt and illustrating the manner in which the gage is used. Fig. 3 is a plan showing the manner of using the gage for marking the skirt at different points near its lower edge, and Fig. 4 is a plan representing a portion of the device as broken away and illustrating its application in marking the skirt at the rear.

Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 represents a base-plate, which is of elongated form, as shown. To this plate is attached a gage bar or staff 2, which projects upwardly therefrom, as indicated. This gage-staff preferably consists of a flat bar, provided with a plurality of openings 3, disposed in pairs, as shown. Above the base-plate 1 there is provided a marking-plate 4, to the upper face whereof there is attached a sleeve 5, which slips over the gage-staff

and which is in alignment with an opening in the gage-plate 4, through which the staff 2 passes, as will be readily understood. At a suitable point the body of the sleeve 5 is provided with a pair of oppositely-disposed openings 7, which are adapted to aline, respectively, with any pair of the openings 3 in the staff. From this arrangement the marking-plate 4 may be fixed at any desired height by means of a locking-pin 8, having substantially the form of a staple, as shown, the same passing through the sleeve 5 and the staff, as will be readily understood.

To return again to a further description of the base-plate 1, it should be stated that its inner edge 9 is preferably of substantially the form shown. This form is such as to present a lobe 10, the edge whereof projects, as shown. This lobe is substantially centrally disposed with respect to the gage-staff 2, and at each side of the lobe the edge of the base-plate is formed with indentations or recesses 11, which are symmetrically placed with respect to the lobe 10 and with respect to a longitudinal axis of the plate passing through the staff 2.

In practice the device would be used after the upper portion of the skirt had been fitted and substantially finished. The manner of using the device is most clearly illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3. When it is desired to mark the skirt at the side, the woman being fitted would stand erect and the base-plate 1 would be set upon the floor at her side. The gage would be moved inwardly until the edge of the lobe 10 rested against the side of the foot 6, as shown in full lines in Fig. 3. When the gage is arranged in this manner, the outer edge 12 of the marking-plate 4 would lie adjacent to the inner side of the lower portion of the skirt 13, hanging naturally in position, as shown in Fig. 2. The marking-plate 4 having been adjusted as to height, the outer side of the skirt would be marked at the edge 12 by means of a piece of tailor's chalk or soapstone. Where it is desired to mark the skirt at the front, the gage would be moved around so as to occupy substantially the position in which it is shown in

dotted lines in Fig. 3, at which time the recesses 11 in the edge 9 would be applied to the toes of the shoes. In this manner the marking edge 12 of the marking-plate 4 would be maintained at a distance from the body, insuring accuracy in marking the skirt. The gage affords means for marking the skirt accurately at the back by applying the gage with the edge 9 at the heels of the shoes, the lobe 10 resting against the heels placed together, as in Fig. 4. In this manner evidently the lower edge of the skirt may be marked accurately at all necessary points. By reason of the character of the edge 9 the accuracy of the marking is assured. It is of course understood that the amount by which the lobe 10 projects beyond the depth of the recesses 11 compensates for the increased distance from the skirt to the foot at the side. In other words, the form of the edge 9 is complementary with respect to the feet, so that the marking edge maintains itself at a substantially uniform distance from the center of the body. In practice if the skirt is required to have a dip at any particular point a marking-plate of the required shape is substituted in place of the one ordinarily used for short skirts.

The marking edge 12 of the plate 4 is of just sufficient curvature to give a straight edge to the bottom of the skirt. In practice this marking edge is formed with a radius of about twenty inches. The ends of the marking-plate are preferably cut on an incline, as shown at 14.

The operation of fitting a skirt as to length without a gage is a tedious one, and even where gages have been used heretofore their construction has been such as to make it necessary to turn the edge of the skirt up above the surface of the upper plate of the gage.

The gage described above is considered especially useful by reason of the fact that it enables a skirt to be marked immediately at the desired point and dispenses with the necessity for the use of pins, as the skirt may be readily turned up to the proper point after being taken off. In order to facilitate the marking operation, the marking edge 12 is preferably beveled, as shown most clearly in Fig. 2.

The arrangement for bringing about the proper placing of the gage-plate before marking the skirt is considered highly advantageous, because it much enhances the accuracy of the operation, as will be readily understood.

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

1. In a skirt-gage, in combination, a base-plate, a staff carried thereby, and a plate carried by said staff, the inner edge of said base-plate having a projecting portion adapted to be applied to the side of one's foot and a receding portion adapted to be applied to the toe of one's foot.

2. In a skirt-gage, in combination, a base-plate, a staff projecting upwardly therefrom, a marking-plate, and means for locking said marking-plate to said staff in a plurality of positions, the inner edge of said base-plate presenting a projecting edge substantially centrally disposed with respect to said staff and recesses beyond said projecting edge.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANCES MOÏSE DE LEON.

Witnesses:

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