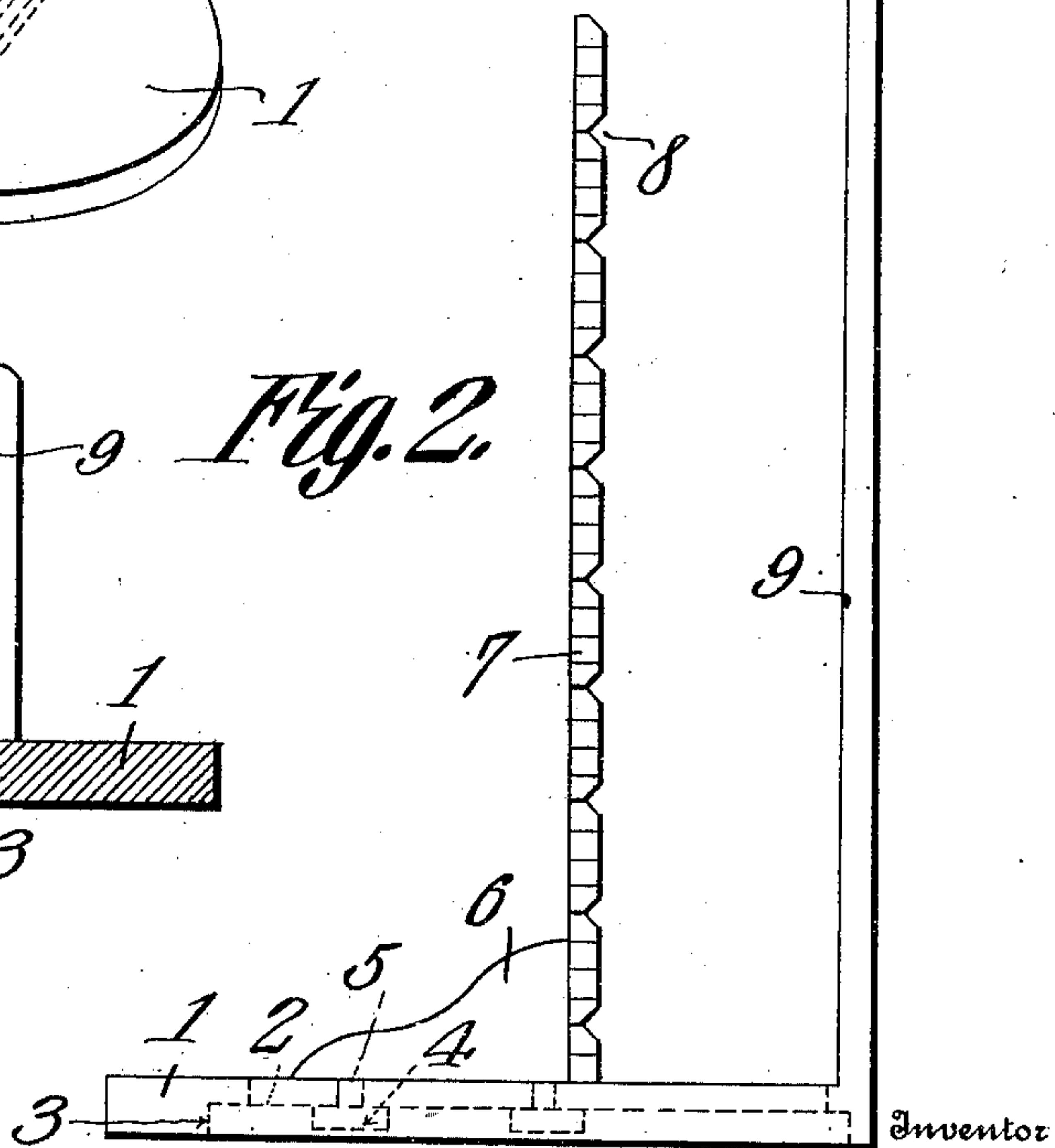
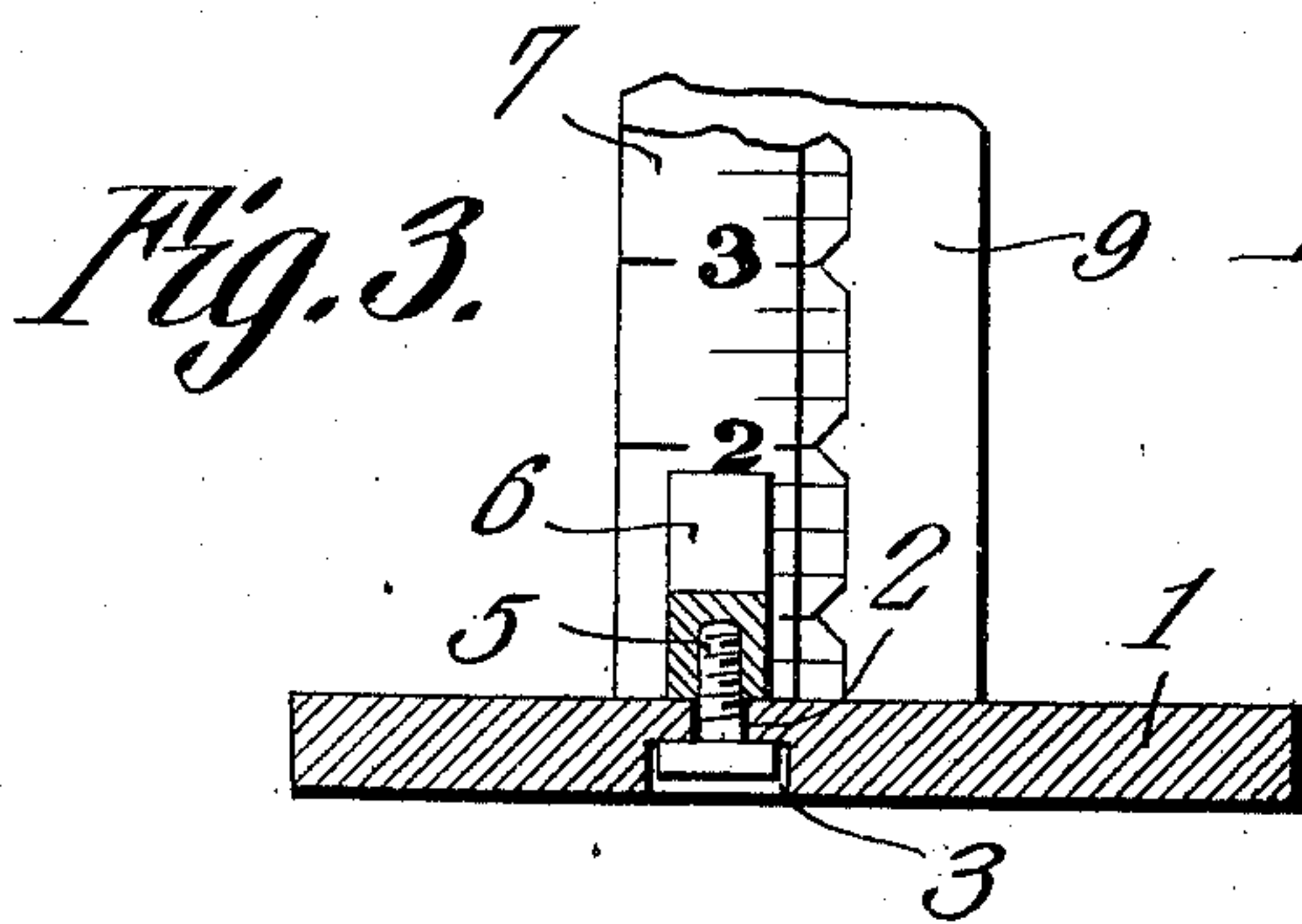
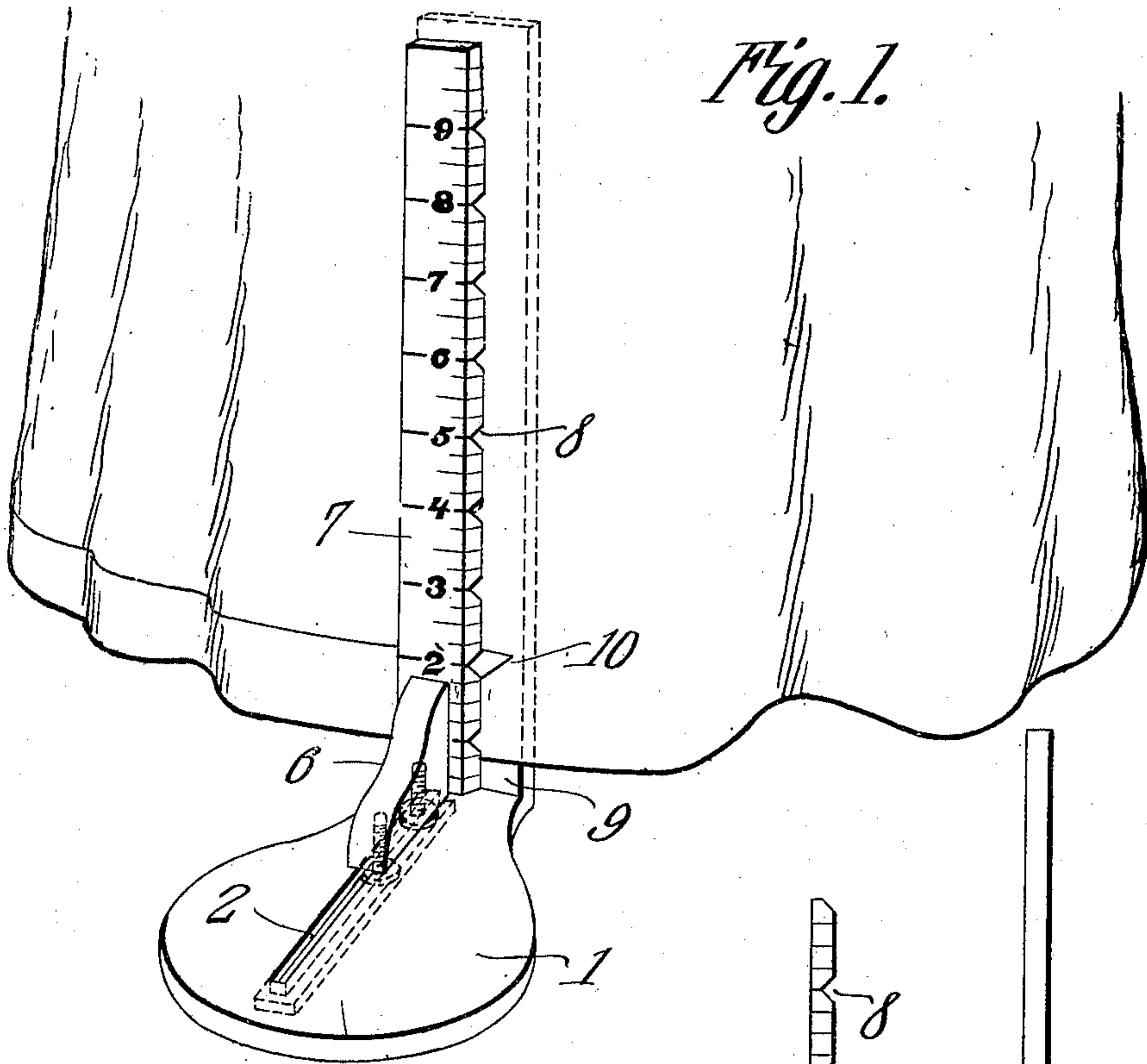


W. J. WALSH.
SKIRT GAGE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 6, 1909.

976,523.

Patented Nov. 22, 1910.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. WALSH, OF PRINCETON, INDIANA.

SKIRT-GAGE.

976,523.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 22, 1910.

Application filed February 6, 1909. Serial No. 476,443.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. WALSH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Princeton, in the county of Gibson and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Skirt-Gage, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gages of that type employed for marking the lower portions of skirts to thus permit them to be readily finished so as to hang evenly

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive device of this character which can be conveniently placed in position to properly mark the skirt, said device including means constituting a backing for that portion of the skirt being marked.

A further object is to provide improved means for holding a crayon or the like in position within the gage.

Another object is to provide a gage the parts of which can be quickly adjusted to facilitate the placing of a skirt in position thereon.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings the preferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the gage, the same being shown in position upon a skirt. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a gage embodying the present improvements, the rule thereof being moved away from the backing standard. Fig. 3 is a transverse section through the base of the standard and through the slide thereon.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference 1 designates a base formed of any suitable material and preferably of the shape disclosed in the drawings, said base being provided along its longitudinal center with a slot 2, the longitudinal walls of which are rabbeted along the bottom as indicated at 3 to constitute runways for the heads 4 of holding screws 5. These screws extend through the slot 2 and into the bottom face of a slide 6 mounted on the base. Secured to one end of the slide 6 and extending therefrom and perpendicularly to the base 1 is a gage strip 7 having graduations thereon indicating inches and fractions thereof, and formed in that face of the gage strip nearest to the adjoining end of the base 1 are paral-

lel angular grooves 8, each groove being disposed directly opposite one of the graduations. A backing strip or standard 9 is secured to the base 1 and is arranged perpendicularly thereto, said strip and the gage strip 7 being thus parallel.

It is of course to be understood that the screws 5 hold the slide 6 pressed firmly upon the base and while this slide can be shifted with relation to the base, it will be held against accidental displacement by reason of its frictional engagement with said base.

When it is desired to use the gage the slide 6 is moved away from the backing standard 9 and the skirt to be marked is supported between the standard and the gage strip 7. A piece of tailor's chalk, such as has been indicated at 10 in Fig. 1, is then placed within the notch 8 nearest the graduation indicating the distance to be measured from the floor, after which the slide 6 is shifted so as to bring the gage strip close to the skirt and the chalk 10 into contact with the said skirt. The skirt being held against inward movement by the standard 9 will therefore serve to prevent the chalk from dropping out of the notch in which it is placed. By drawing the skirt between the standard 9 and the strip 7 the chalk will mark it along a line equi-distant at all points from the floor, or, if preferred, the entire gage may be moved bodily along the floor while the skirt is held practically stationary.

It will be seen that this gage is very simple and durable in construction and can be manufactured at slight cost. It will operate to efficiently mark skirts, and its use will greatly facilitate the finishing of the lower portion of the skirt.

Obviously various changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of the parts without departing from the spirit or sacrificing the advantages of the invention.

What is claimed is:—

1. A skirt gage including a base, a fixed member and a relatively movable member upon the base, said members being parallel, one of said members having transverse marker-receiving notches in that face thereof of nearest the other member.

2. A skirt gage including a base, a fixed member upstanding therefrom, and a movable member upstanding from the base and parallel with the fixed member, said movable member having transverse marker-receiving notches extending from side to side

in that face thereof nearest the fixed member, said fixed member constituting means for holding a skirt in contact with a marker to retain said marker in its notch.

- 5 3. A skirt gage comprising a slotted base, a slide therein, means movably mounted within the slot and engaging the slide for holding said slide against swinging movement upon the base, a backing standard up-
10 standing from the base, a gage strip up-
standing from and movable with the slide, said strip having spaced notches in that face thereof nearest the standard and extending from side to side of the strip, one edge of the

strip having graduations extending from 15 the ends of the notches, said standard constituting means for holding the skirt in contact with a marking device located within one of the notches and to prevent the said device from becoming displaced from the 20 notch.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM J. WALSH.

Witnesses:

CLYDE MCGARY,
MARSH T. LEWIS.