

D. L. BAUMGARTEN.
CLOTH CUTTING GAGE.
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997,229.

Patented July 4, 1911.

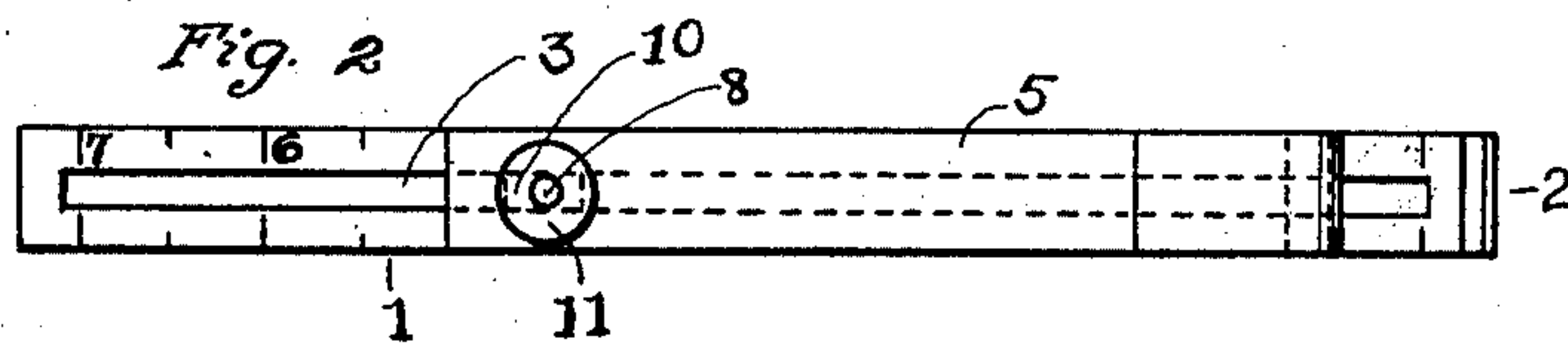
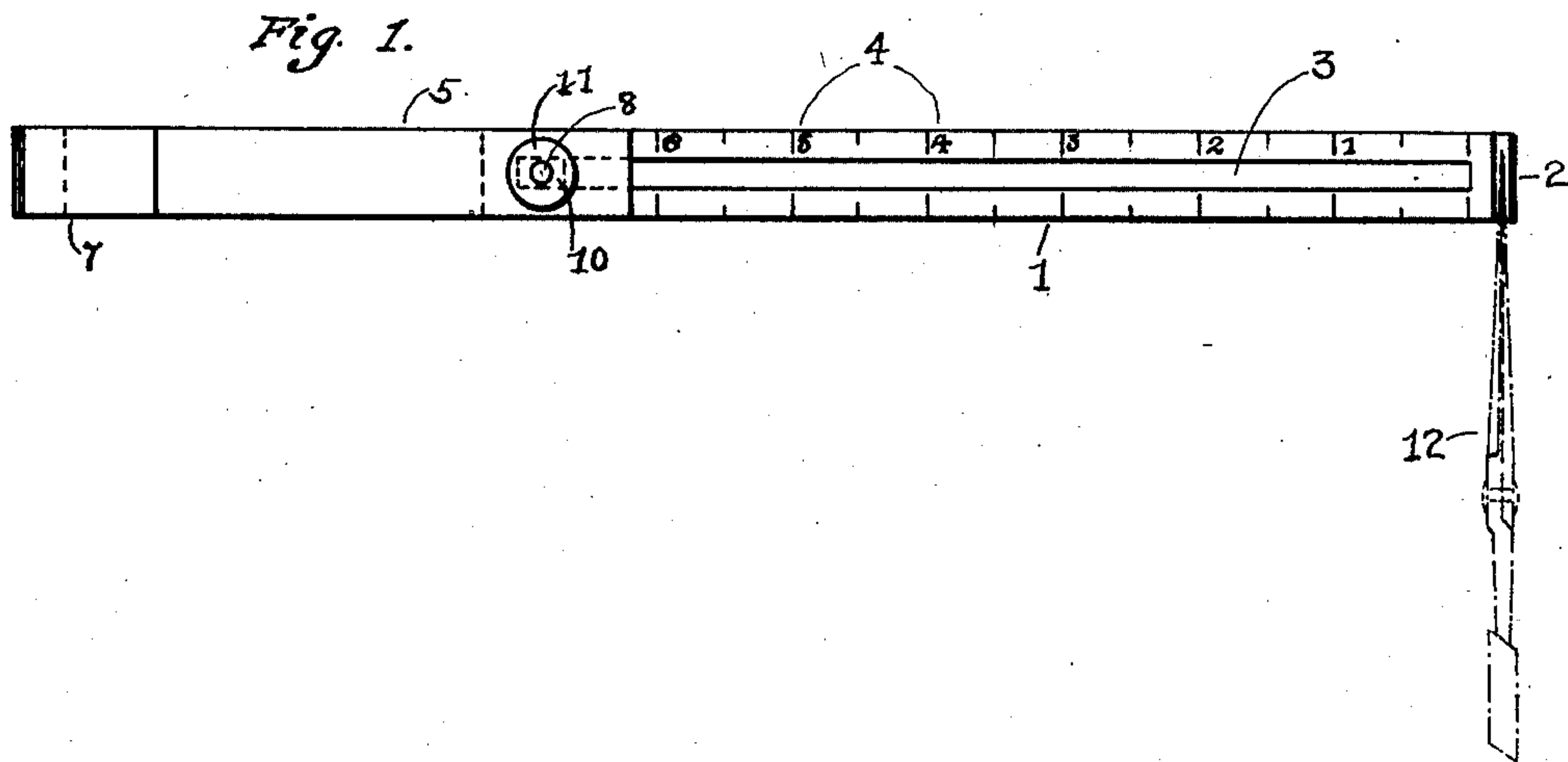
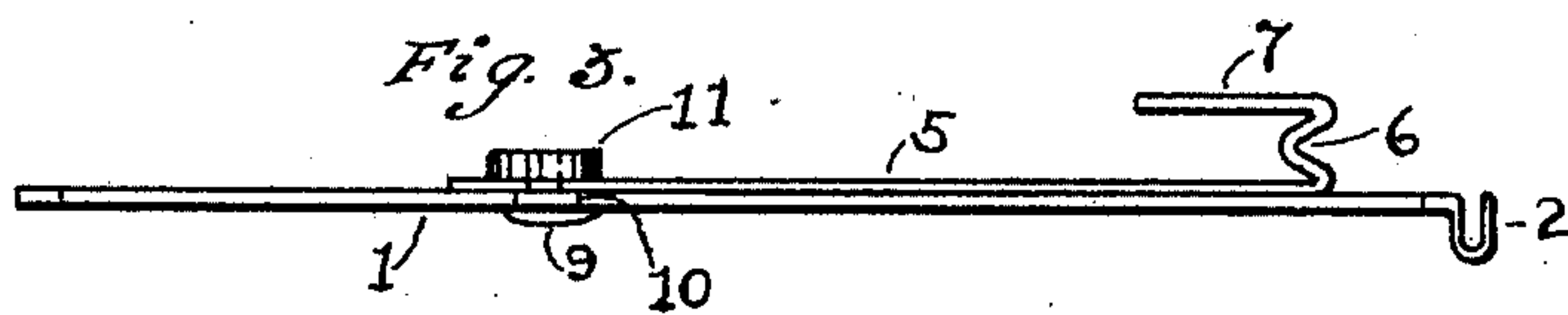


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

M. J. Busch
L. R. Carey

INVENTOR

Dora L. Baumgarten
BY *Frederic P. Gorm*

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DORA LARSON BAUMGARTEN, OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

CLOTH-CUTTING GAGE.

997,229.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 4, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DORA LARSON BAUMGARTEN, a subject of Sweden, and resident of Seattle, in the State of Washington, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cloth-Cutting Gages, of which the following is a full, true, and exact specification.

The principal object of this invention is
10 to provide a gage of this character which is readily attachable to and detachable from an ordinary pair of scissors, and which, when not in use, occupies but little space, capable of wide range of adjustment, of
15 cheap but substantial construction and not likely to get out of order.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved gage in its extended position, showing the same
20 attached to an ordinary pair of scissors, the latter being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a similar view, showing the gage in its folded position. Fig. 3, a side elevation. Fig. 4, an end elevation of the upper plate,
25 looking toward the left.

Reference sign 1 designates the main plate, having the hook 2, longitudinal slot 3, and index characters 4.

5 designates the upper plate, having the S
30 shaped hook 6 and extension 7. The plate 5 is pierced to receive the screw 8, having the head 9 and angular washer 10, which washer slidably fits into the slot 3 of the plate 1, the screw 8 passing through the angular washer 10 and having the knurled nut 11
35 screwed to its upper end. By this arrangement it will be seen that the upper plate 5 may be moved along upon the plate 1 to any desired position within the limits of the slot
40 3, and frictionally secured thereat by turning the knurled nut 11 which draws the two plates together; and also that the plate 5 may be rotated upon the screw 8 to bring the plate 5 into the position shown in Fig.
45 2 and Fig. 3.

When it is desired to cut a strip, either straight across or diagonally, from a bolt of cloth, the plate 5 is moved to the left along upon the plate 1, until the right hand edge of
50 the plate 5 registers with the predetermined number of inches (as indicated by the index characters 4) to be cut from the end of the bolt, less the length of the plate 5, when the knurled nut 11 is screwed down to hold the
55 plates in their adjusted positions. For example—if it is desired to cut from a bolt of

cloth a strip $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, the nut 11 is first loosened, the plate 1 held in one hand and the plate 5 moved along toward the left until the right hand edge of the plate 5
60 registers at $6\frac{1}{4}$ (Fig. 1); assuming that the plate 5 is three inches in length, the distance between the inner surface of the hook 6 and the hook 2, containing the scissors, would be $6\frac{1}{4}$ plus 3 inches, equaling $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches. If the
65 strip to be cut be less in width than the length of the plate 5, the latter is swung around upon the screw 8, into the position shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the plate 5 moved along upon the plate 1 as before described,
70 and secured in its adjusted position by means of the knurled nut 11. After the gage has thus been set to any predetermined position, and secured thereat by means of
75 the nut 11, the lower blade of the scissors 12 is forced into the hook 2, the inherent spring of the metal forming the hook being sufficient to hold the gage upon the scissors, as shown in Fig. 2. The scissors are then
80 opened to attack the cloth, the edge of the cloth next to the operator being well thrust between the blades of the scissors, in the usual manner, but, before any attempt is made to cut the cloth the scissors are moved
85 to the left or right sufficiently to bring the bottom edge of the cloth within the hook 6, the cloth being, of course, smoothed out flat the while. The cloth is now cut in the
90 usual manner, the gage moving along underneath the cloth, with the exception of the extension 7, which, as it moves along during the process of cutting the cloth, is always
95 in sight of the operator who is careful to see that the edge of the cloth continues to hug under the hook 6 as the cutting proceeds.

While I have shown a particular form of embodiment of my invention, I do not desire to be confined to the exact details herein shown and described, as many minor changes
100 will readily suggest themselves to others without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to protect by Letters Patent of the United States, is—
105

1. A cloth cutting gage comprising plates connected to each other by a pivot movable longitudinally of one of the plates, means for securing the pivot against such movement, a reversible double limit hook or stop upon one of said plates one portion of which
110

is brought into use when the plates are folded one upon the other and the other portion when the plates are extended and spring means for removably attaching a pair of
5 scissors to the other plate.

2. A cloth cutting gage comprising plates connected to each other by a pivot movable longitudinally of one of the plates, means for securing the pivot against such move-
10 ment, a reversible double limit hook of substantially S shape upon one of said

plates one portion of which is brought into use when the plates are folded one upon the other and the other portion when the plates are extended and spring means for remov- 15 ably attaching a pair of scissors to the other plate.

DORA LARSON BAUMGARTEN.

Witnesses:

FRED P. GORIN,
W. KERR.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
