Oct. 31, 1950 H. MANN 2,528,443

SKIRT HEMLINE MARKING DEVICE

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Fig. 1.

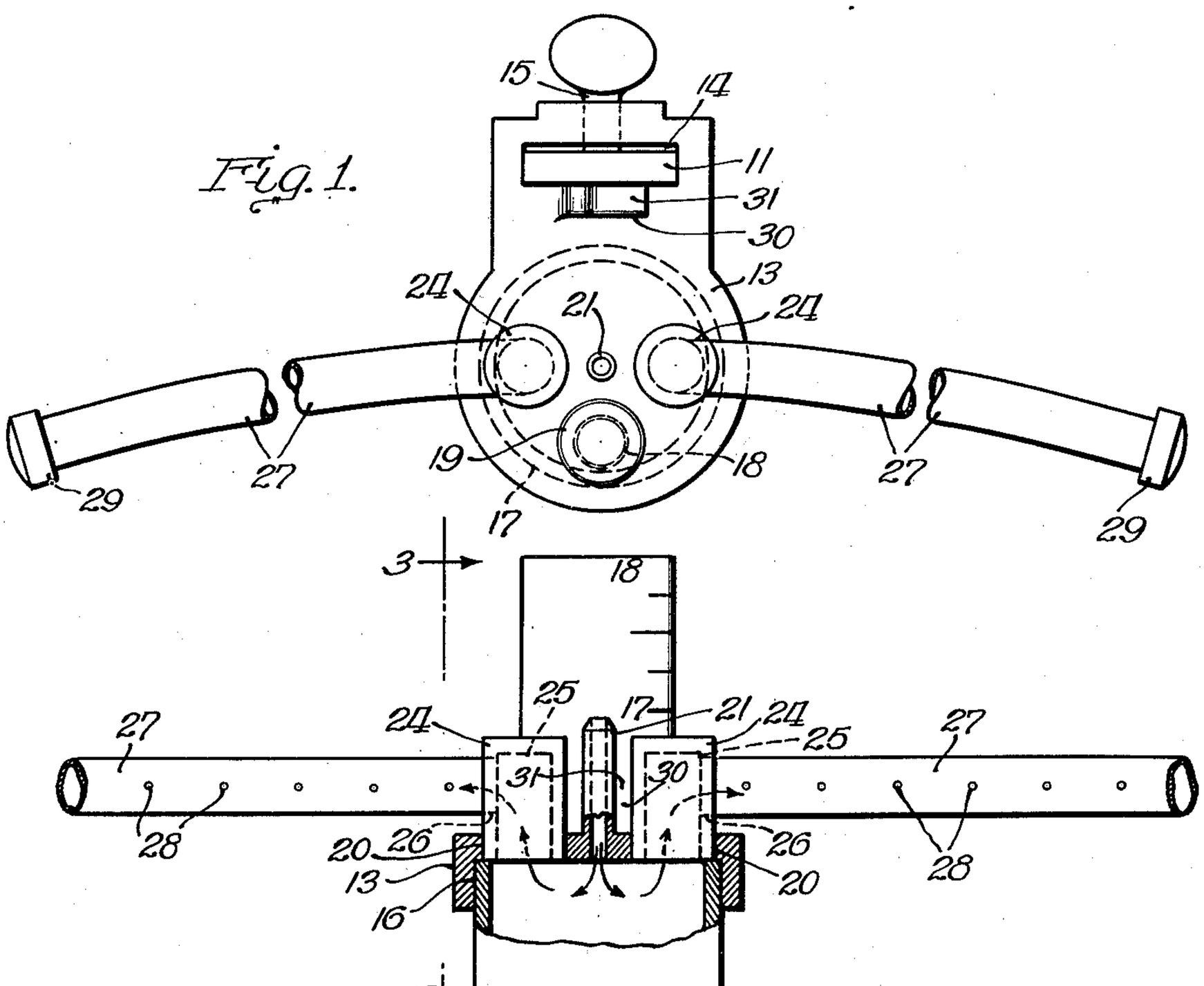

Fig. 2.

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Fig. 3.

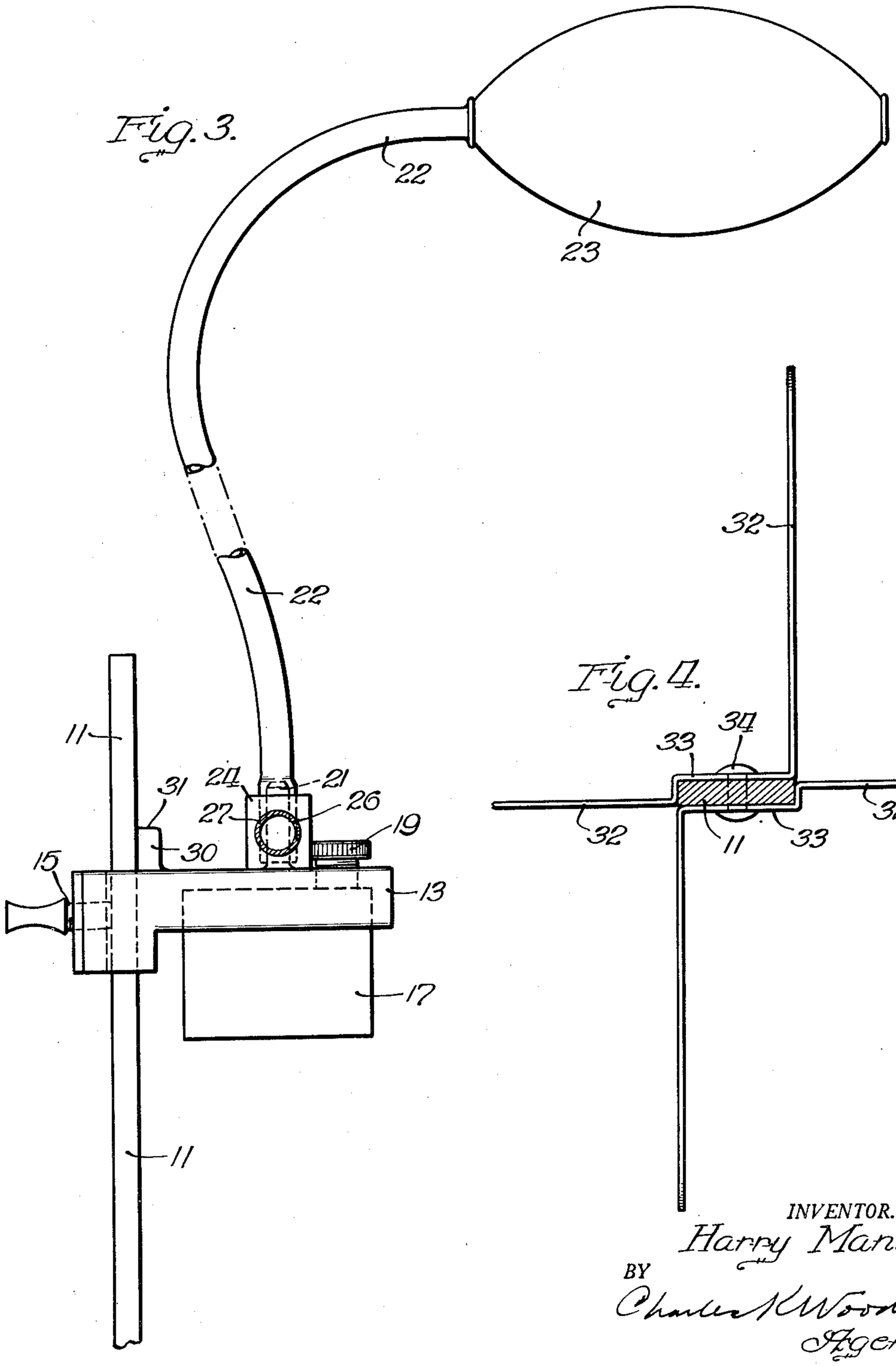

Fig. 4.

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Fig. 5.

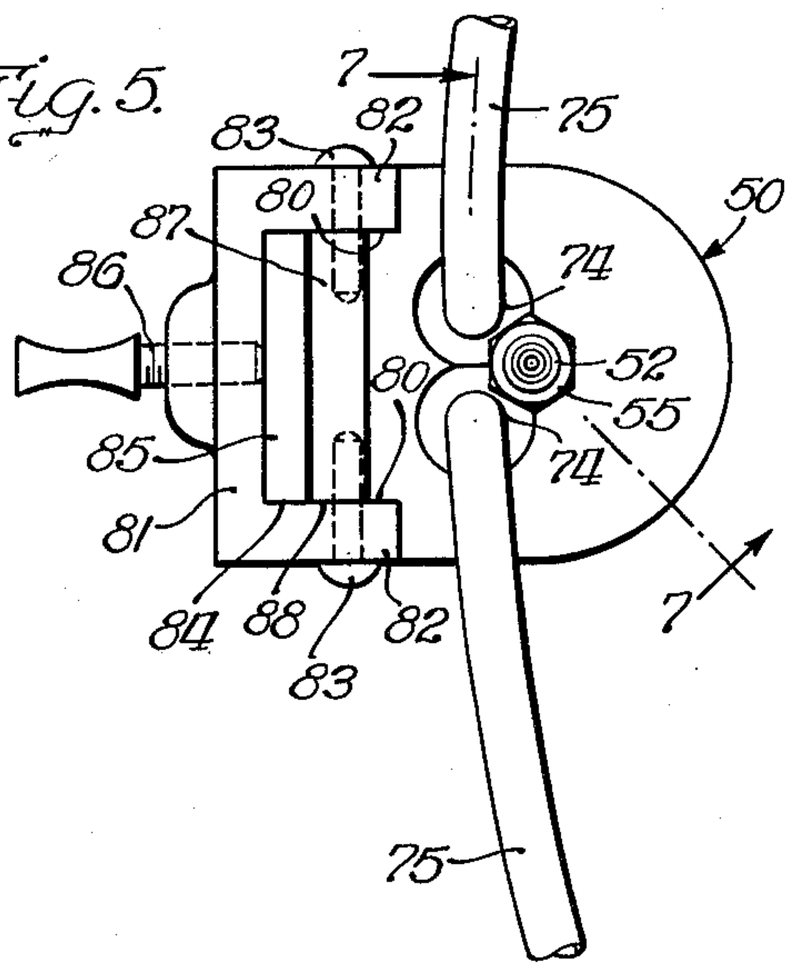


Fig. 6.

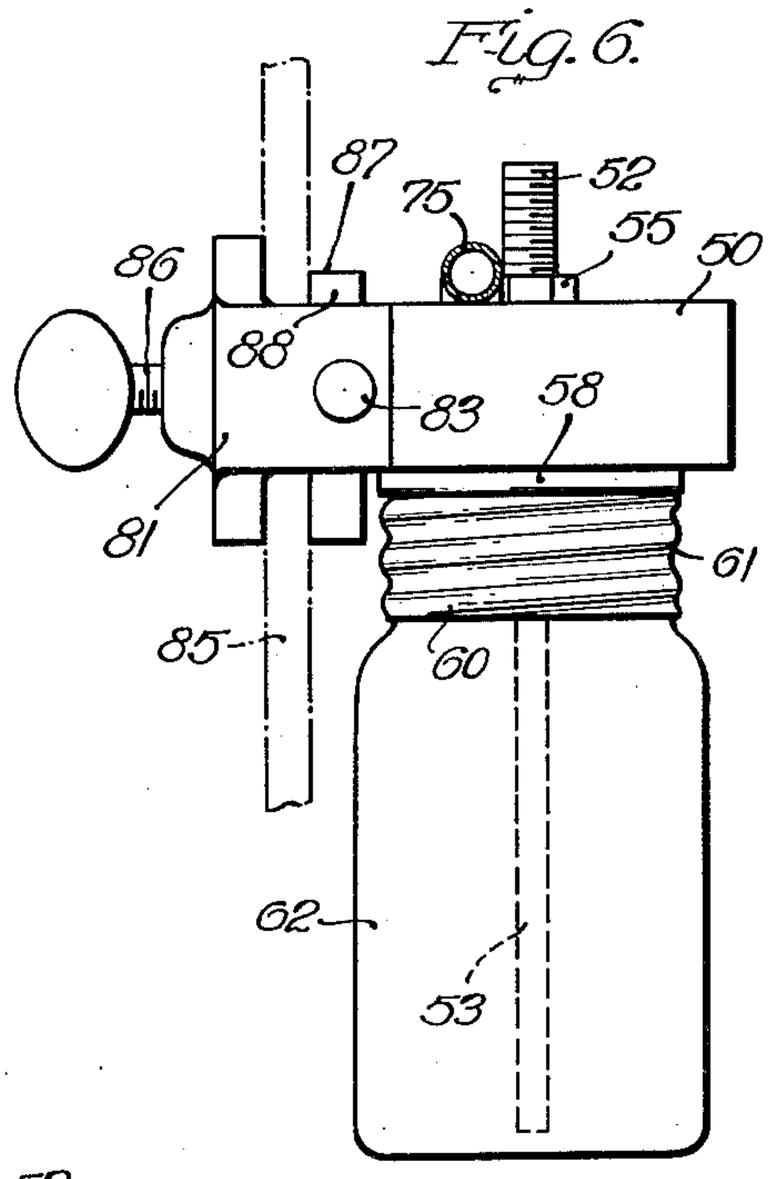
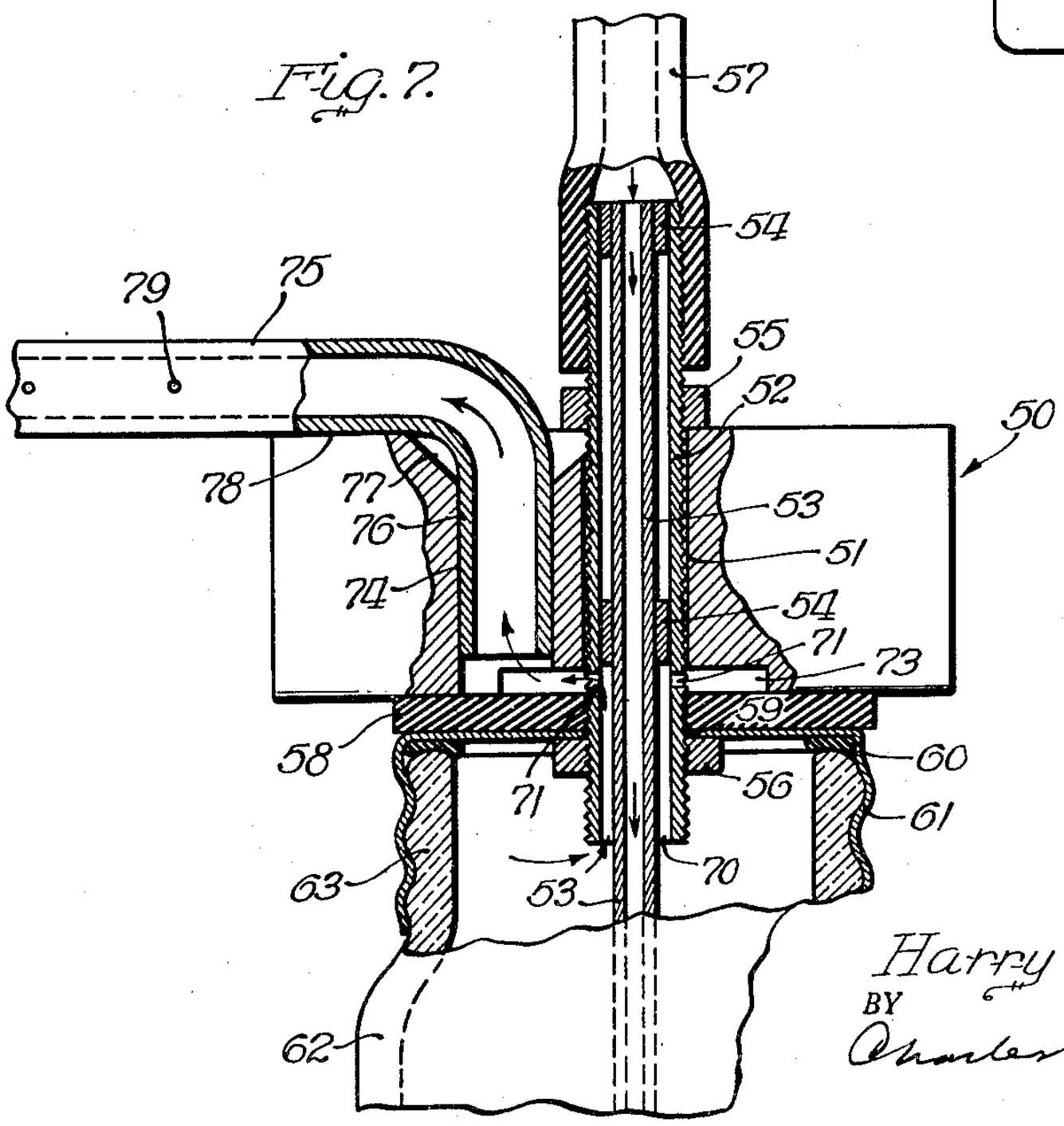


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SKIRT HEMLINE MARKING DEVICE

Harry Mann, Chicago, Ill.

Application March 25, 1948, Serial No. 16,972

2 Claims. (Cl. 33—9)

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This invention pertains to new and useful improvements in a device for marking the hemline of skirts. It pertains to devices of the above described class wherein the marking is done by the wearer of the skirt while the skirt is worn on the person or placed on an appropriate form.

Chief objects of the invention are to provide a device of the class described above which is highly accurate; which marks a considerable portion of the skirt at a time; which is easily operable; which is foldable for compact shipping and storage; and which may be made to sell at a relatively low cost.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device which marks the skirt through expulsion by means under control of the wearer of the skirt of a plurality of chalk impregnated air streams, the markings thus applied being easily removable from the goods.

How the above set forth and still other and further objects of the invention are achieved is set forth in the detailed description which follows and shown on the drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of one form of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a front elevation, partially in section, of the form of the device otherwise shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary side elevational view of the device shown in Figs. 1 and 2 taken about on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view taken substantially along the line 4—4 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary and somewhat diagrammatic top plan view of a modified form of the invention;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary side elevational view of the device otherwise shown in Fig. 5; and

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view of the modified form of the device taken substantially along the line 7—7 of Fig. 5.

Referring now to the drawings, in particular to Fig. 2, reference numeral 10 indicates generally a base extending vertically upwardly from which is a support 11 having on it linear inch and fractional inch markings 12.

As best shown in Fig. 1, a body 13, preferably formed of molded plastic material, having therein a support receiving opening 14, is provided for longitudinal sliding movement on support 11, a threaded thumb screw 15 being appropriately horizontally threaded through a rear portion of the body so that the blunt end of the screw engages the support in its in-turned condition to rigidly hold the body at the elevation desired for it.

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Referring again to Fig. 2, it will be seen that body 13 at its forepart is provided with a downwardly directed annular recess 16 into which the upper lip portion of a closed-bottomed cylindrical receptacle 17 is press-fitted or securely cemented. Receptacle 17 is adapted to receive and exude powdered chalk or the like and for this purpose is in operative arrangement with certain hereinafter described body apertures and is otherwise shaped for its purposes in the manner hereinafter described.

For introduction of chalk into receptacle 17, body 13 is provided with an internally threaded opening 18 (Fig. 1) into which an externally threaded cap 19 is insertable. Rearwardly of opening 18 body 13 is provided with a pair of spaced apart openings 20, 20 which receive the hereinafter described cylindrical portions, and about medially of the cylindrical portions is an upwardly directed hollow tube 21 adapted to receive the free end of a hose 22 (Fig. 3) to which the conventional air compression bulb 23 is communicating attached.

Press-fitted into body openings 20, 20 for air-tight horizontal swinging movement are a pair of identical cylindrical portions 24, 24 each of which is vertically bored a substantial part of its length as at 25 so that the bore therein communicates with the interior of chalk receptacle 17, and each bore 25 is traversed horizontally by an opening 26 into which the end of a hollow tube-like arm 27 is rigidly inserted.

As previously mentioned, each arm 27 is hollow throughout its length. Communicating with the internal space in each arm are air outlet holes, typical ones of which are designated by reference numeral 28, these holes being arranged in each arm in a horizontal row and the row in each arm being horizontally coplanar with the row in the other arm. As best shown in Fig. 1, arms 27, 27 are of horizontally arcuate appearance in top view and each arm is provided with an end cap 29.

Positioned on the upper surface of the body 13 forwardly of the opening 14 in which support 11 is positioned, there is provided an indicator 30, the upper surface 31 of which is in the same horizontal plane as the rows formed by openings 28 in arms 27, 27. Upper surface 31 therefore becomes an accurate indicator of the height above the floor line of a mark made by the device in the manner later herein described.

Referring now to Fig. 4, it will be seen that the base in its preferred form comprises a pair of generally L-shaped pieces having arms 32, 32 at a 90° angle to one another and at about their medial

portion 33 having a two-sided rectangular re-entrant recess formed therein into each of which the lower end of support 11 fits in encompassed manner, there being between the parts an appropriate fastener such as the rivet 34 or a thumb nut and bolt (not shown). The base shown is generally used in either form of the device shown in Figs. 1 through 3 or in Figs. 5 through 7.

Referring now to Figs. 5 through 7, reference numeral 50 indicates generally a body formed preferably of molded plastic and having therethrough the vertically extending bores or openings later described. Reference numeral 51 indicates an opening through which extends an externally threaded vertical tube 52. As best seen in Fig. 7, another tube 53 is held within tube 52 by supports 54, 54 which entirely close off that portion of any opening between the outer wall of tube 53 and the inner wall of tube 52 at the extreme top of the latter and at a point spaced a distance from the bottom of the latter as shown.

The upper end of tube 52 is adapted to receive the lower end of an air conveying hose 57, the upper end of hose 57 being operatively connected to an air compression bulb (not shown) which, however, is identical to that indicated 23 in Fig. 3. Below the interconnection of hose 57 and tube 52 an internally threaded nut 55 abuts the upper planar surface of body 50.

It will be noted that tube 52 extends a distance below the lower surfaces of body 50, through a resilient gasket 58 and through an opening 59 in a bottle cap 60. An internally threaded nut 56 threaded onto tube 52 and positioned below the inner surface of cap 60 in opposition to nut 55 holds the body, the tube structure and the cap in firm unitary engagement with one another. A chalk-holding bottle 62, having an externally threaded upper lip 63, is removably receivable in the corresponding threads 61 of cap 60.

As best shown in Figs. 6 and 7, it will be noted that tube 53 is of considerably greater length than tube 52, the former extending to a position closely adjacent the bottom of bottle 62, whereas the latter terminates immediately below the inner surfaces of cap 60.

By positioning the lowermost tube support 54 spaced a distance from the end of tube 52, there is thus formed between tubes 52, 53 and below the lowermost tube support 54, an annular passageway 70. Passageway 70 communicates with arcuate slots 71, 71 formed in the periphery of tube 53 and these slots communicate with an annular recess 73 formed in the lowermost surface of body 50.

A pair of vertically extending openings 74, 74, only one of which is shown in Fig. 7, communicate with recess 73. It will be noted that the face of recess 73 is wholly covered by gasket 58 forming of such recess a compartment communicating between slots 71, 71 and openings 74, 74.

Press-fitted for air tight but horizontal swinging movement in openings 74, 74 are the downturned inner ends 76, 76 (only one shown in Fig. 7 by reason of the line on which this cross-sectional view is taken) of tube-like marking arms 75, 75. Arms 75, 75 in both construction, remote from body 50, and function correspond to the similar structure designated by reference numerals 27, 27 in Fig. 1. In this instance reference numerals 79 designate the small holes arranged in rows which communicate with the hollow interiors of arms 75, 75.

In order that the lower surfaces of arms 75, 75 may be properly guided during horizontal swing

so that the rows of openings 79 in each arm will invariably remain in the same horizontal plane with those of the other arm, each opening 74 adjacent the top surface of body 50 is taperingly recessed as at 77. Thus the arcuate bend at the juncture of the main portion of each arm 75 with its downturned portion 76 is wholly out of contact with body 50, whereas the lower surface of each arm is permitted to guidingly contact the upper surface of body 50 as at 78.

Referring now particularly to Figs. 5 and 6, it will be seen that at its rear side body 50 is recessed as at 80, 80 to receive the arms 82, 82 of a generally U-shaped member 81. Both the body 50 along one side of recesses 80, 80, as well as the arms 82, 82 of U-shaped member 81, are correspondingly bored to receive the escutcheon pins 83, 83 by which member 81 is attached to body 50. In the attached condition of the U-shaped member and body, there is formed a slot or opening 84 in which support 85 is positioned. Support 95 and thumb screw 86 are similar in all respects to the same elements designated, respectively, 11 and 15 in the structure of Fig. 1.

Positioned forwardly of opening 84 on body 50, is an upwardly directed portion 88 having a planar upper surface 87 which is in horizontal alignment with the rows of holes 79. This planar upper surface acts as a reading edge for proper adjustment of body 50 with respect to support 85, corresponding in that regard to the similar structure of Figs. 1 and 2 designated 30 and 31.

In use of the apparatus the base and support are assembled, if need be, the thumb screws shown are loosened, and the upper edges of the height delineators or markers (31 in Fig. 1 or 87 in Fig. 6) are put to register with that measurement indicative of height above floor level at which it is desired to place the skirt hem line. If not already sufficiently filled with chalk dust, additional chalk dust is placed in the chalk container (17 in Fig. 1; 62 in Fig. 6). The device is then placed on the floor. If the garment is not positioned on a suitable dress form, the wearer may slip it on. The arms of the device (27, 27 or 75, 75) are then moved to desired position adjacent the material of the skirt, the operator grasps bulb 23, and squeezes it. This produces through the arm openings (28 or 79) a plurality of outwardly directed air streams or jets bearing a sufficient amount of powdered chalk to effectively mark the desired position of the hem line.

In the case of the structure of Figs. 1 through 3, the air stream developed by pressure on the manually operated resilient bulb is, as shown by the arrows, through the interior of hose-receiving protrusion 21, thence into receptacle 17 and against the powdered chalk material, where the air becomes chalk saturated, thence upwardly through the internal passageways in cylindrical portions and thence along the hollow interiors of the arms to discharge through the shown and described air outlet holes in the arms.

In the case of that form of the device shown in Figs. 5 through 7, the path of the air stream produced by pressure on the bulb is downwardly through the interior of tube 53 and into the chalk-holding bottle, where the air becomes thoroughly chalk-impregnated, thence upwardly through opening or channel 70, through slots 71, 71 and into recess 73, thence upwardly through the downturned arm portions 76 and into the hollowed out interior of main arm portions 75

and through the aligned air outlet openings shown and described with respect to the arms.

From the disclosure of the drawings and the above detailed description, it will be apparent that I have invented a device well adapted to perform those objects set forth with respect to it; and having shown and described my invention in considerable detail, I do not wish this exactness of disclosure to be taken in a limiting, but rather, in an illustrative sense, desiring to be limited only as I may be by the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In a skirt hem-line marking device, a calibrated standard, a support having a body portion with a laterally extending arm with an aperture slidably mounted upon said standard, said body portion having a pair of apertures extending therethrough, swivel studs mounted in said apertures, a hollow apertured arm secured in each stud and adapted for embracing a garment, said studs having passages extending from their lower ends and communicating with said hollow arms, a chalk container secured to the lower portion of said body portion in communication with said passages in said studs, and an air nozzle extending centrally upward of said

body portion and having communication with said container.

2. In a garment marking device, a calibrated standard, a support having a body portion and a laterally extending arm slidably mounted upon said standard, a chalk container attached to the lower side of said body portion, opposed swivel studs mounted in said body portion and extending thereabove, said studs having passages communicating with said container, opposed hollow apertured arms, one mounted in each stud and communicating with the passage therein, said body portion having a cap closed aperture for supplying chalk to said container and means connected to said container for blowing the chalk through said apertured arms.

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REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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