(No Model.)

F. P. JOHUM.

TAILOR'S MEASURE.

No. 419,452. Patented Jan. 14, 1890.

Fig. 1.

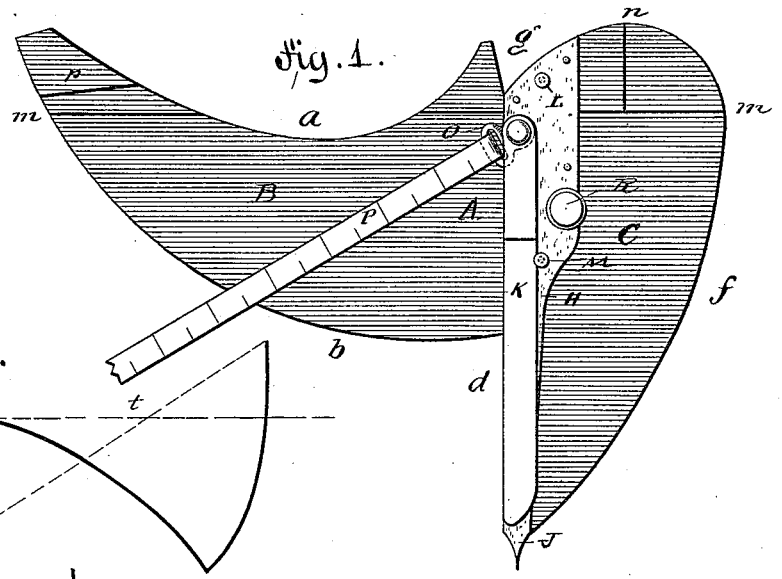


Fig. 3.

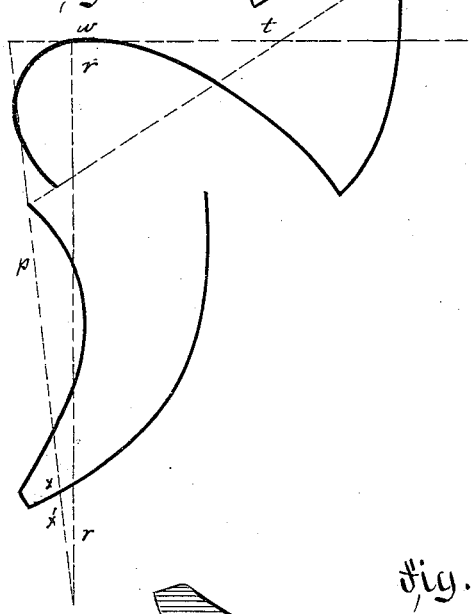
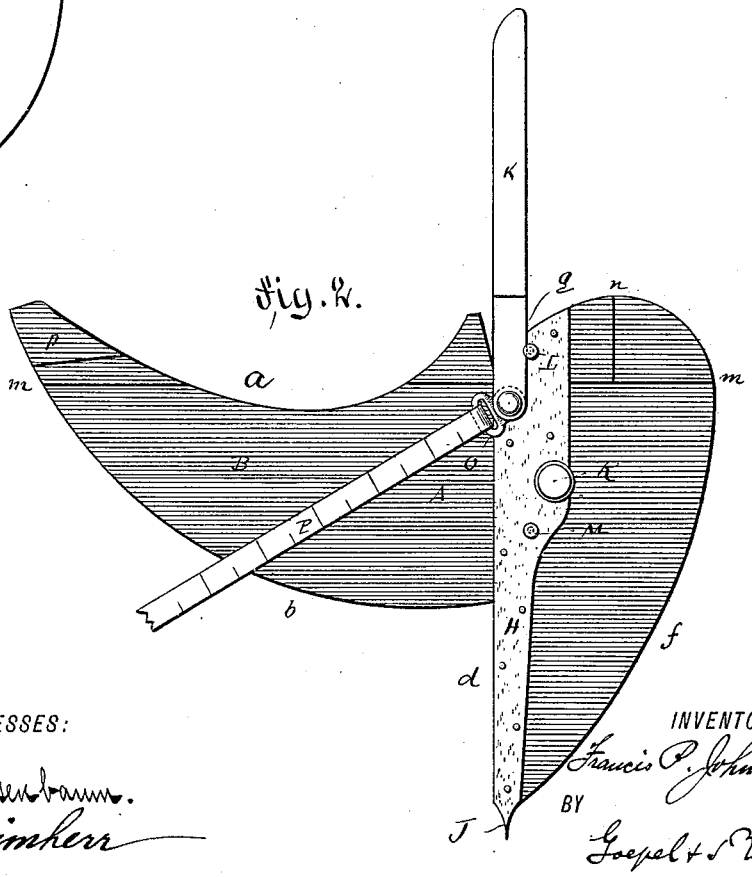


Fig. 2.



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TAILOR'S MEASURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 419,452, dated January 14, 1890.

Application filed November 19, 1889. Serial No. 331,021. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS P. JOHUM, of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, a citizen of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Measuring Devices for Tailors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of devices that are used by tailors for measuring garments; and the object of my invention is to provide a device of this kind which is to be used especially for measuring the shoulder and neck parts of garments and the sleeve-openings.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts and details, as will be fully described hereinafter, and finally pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top view of my improved measuring device, showing it folded and in position for tracing the contours. Fig. 2 is a face view of the same, showing it extended for use on the body. Fig. 3 is a diagrammatic view showing the manner of drawing the pattern.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The plate A is made of leather, thin spring metal, hard rubber, or any other suitable material that can readily be bent to fit snugly on the body without breaking and which readily assumes its original shape. The plate A is provided with the wing B, having the concave edge *a* and the bottom convex edge *b*, and with the wing C, having the straight edge *d* and the convexly-curved edge *f*, and at the top of which wing C the recess or notch *g* is formed. A metal strip H is riveted on the plate A in such a manner that one edge of the same extends along the straight edge *d* of the wing C, and said bar is provided at its lower end with a point J. On the metal strip H a brace K is pivoted near the upper end of said strip H, and the strip H is provided with check-pins L and M above and below the pivot of the rule or brace K, against which pins said rule or brace K can rest. A link O is mounted to turn on the pivot of the rule or brace K, and to the same a measuring-tape P is applied. A line or groove *m m* is made on the outer surface of the plate *a*, and another line or groove *n* is provided at right angles to the same on the wing C. An additional line or groove *p* is provided on the face of the plate, an extension of which line would cross the line *n* at the curved end of the wing C.

R is a handle-knob for holding the device.

The device is used in the following manner: It is placed under the arm of the person of whom measurement is to be taken in such a manner that the curved edge *a* rests against the armpit, the wing C extending toward the front and wing B toward the back, the point J being forced into the garment, so as to hold the device in place. The brace or rule K is swung up so as to rest against the upper pin L, as shown in Fig. 2, and the edge of said rule is rested against the front part of the top of the arm where the same joins the body. The measuring device then being held securely in place, the measuring-tape P is drawn over the body for the purpose of obtaining the proper measurements. After the record has been taken of the measurements the rule or brace K is folded, and then the apparatus is placed flat upon a sheet of paper and the edges *a b f* are traced on this sheet. The line *r r* is drawn on this sheet, which is a continuation of the line *m m* on the instrument. The line *p* is also drawn on the sheet and extended until it meets the line *r r*. Then a line *t* is drawn, which is at right angles to the line *m m* or *r r* and meets the line *n n* at *w*. If, for example, the measurement taken is thirty-six inches, one-quarter of thirty-six, equal to nine, is measured from the point *w* on the line *m m*, which nine inches extend from the point *w* to the point *x*. If the measurement is more than thirty-six inches—for example, thirty-seven—the length between the points *w* and *x* will be nine and one-fourth inches. The plate A is then moved downward until the end of the line *p* on the edge *a* is at *x'*, and then the contours of the instrument are traced, &c., the operator using the necessary skill and judgment. The edge *a* gives the shape of the neck, the edge *b* the back, and the edge *f* the armhole.

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

1. In a measuring device, the combination, with a flexible plate having a spur or point

at one end, of a brace or rule pivoted on said plate and stop-pins at the opposite side of the pivot of said rule, against which stop-pins said rule can be rested, substantially as set forth.

2. In a tailor's measuring device, the combination, with a flexible plate having a spur at one end, of a rule or brace pivoted on said plate, a link mounted to turn on the pivot of the rail or brace, and a measuring-tape for said link, substantially as set forth.

3. In a tailor's measuring device, the combination, with a plate A, having the wings B and C, curved and shaped as herein described, of the metal strip H, secured on said plate and provided at one end with a spur or point, and of the rule or brace K, pivoted on the said plate, substantially as set forth.

4. In a tailor's measuring device constructed with a flexible plate A, having the arm B, provided with a concave edge *a*, the convex edge *b*, an arm C, having the convexly-curved edge *f*, and the lines *m m*, *n*, and *p*, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANCIS P. JOHUM.

Witnesses:
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