C. Kile.

Tailoring.

No. 4596. Patented Jun. 27. 1846

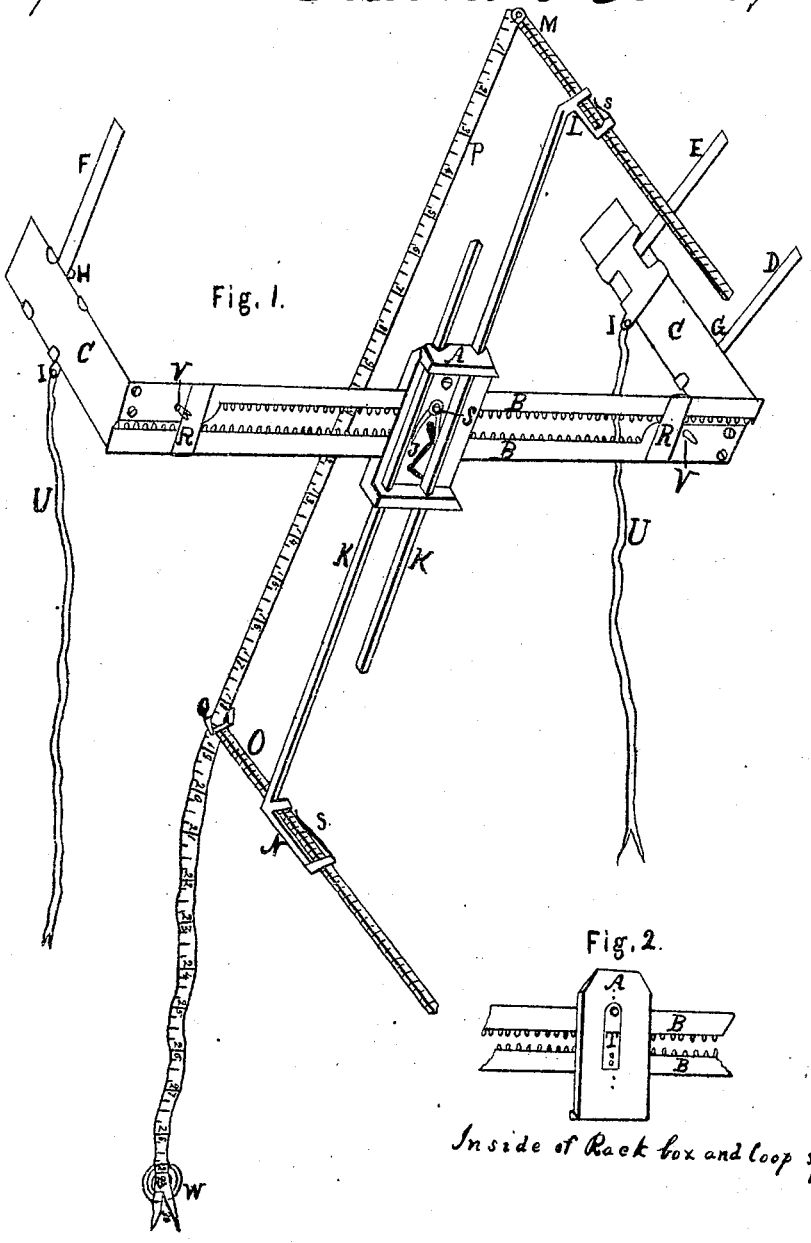
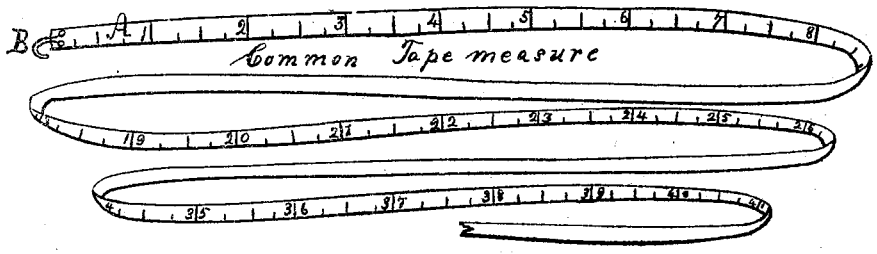


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Inside of Rack box and loop spring

Fig. 3.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CONRAD KILE, OF NASHVILLE, OHIO.

TAILOR'S MEASURE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 4,596, dated June 27, 1846.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CONRAD KILE, of Nashville, in the county of Holmes and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Machine for and Mode of Taking Measures for Garments, and that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the principle or character thereof which distinguishes it from all other things before known and of the manner of making constructing, and using the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the same; Fig. 2, a section separate for the purpose of bringing the back part of the rack box on which the loop spring is placed to view; and Fig. 3 is a common tape measure.

The same letters indicate like parts in all the figures.

To enable others to make end use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

(A) is the rack box through which two rack slides (B, B) move, to the outer ends of said rack slides are fastened by screws, rivets, or otherwise, two pieces (C, C) forming an elbow or square at each end, on said elbow or square pieces are placed several movable slides; the first slide (D) is on the right side square, and is placed on the back part thereof; the second slide (E) is placed in front of the other on the same square; and the third (F) is placed on the left side elbow or square piece in the said first slide and close to the top of said square is a hole (G) for the purpose of fastening a measure into, and also in the third slide close to the top of the square piece is a hole (H) for the same purpose and two more holes (I, I) are in the lower part of the two slides of (E) and (F) close to the square pieces for the purpose of tying two straps, strings, cords, or anything else for the purpose of fastening the machine to the customers body while taking the measure; (J) is the handle or crank of a cam wheel which is placed in the rack box (A) and cannot be seen by the turning of which the rack slides B B are moved in and out so as to adjust to the body; (K, K) are two upright slides which are moved up and down through the rack box for the purpose of getting the length of the back from the waist up; L is a box on the top of the right hand upright slide (K) through which the spaced neck or socket bone slide (M) is moved; (N) is a box on the lower end of the left hand upright slide K through which the spaced lower or waist slide (O) is moved; the two spaced slides are for the purpose of giving the length of waist and shape of the back, whether round, crooked, or straight; (P) is a tape measure attached to the inside end of the top or neck slide from thence it passes down through a loop hole (Q) in the inside of the lower or waist slide and gives the length of the waist and shape of the back; (R, R) are two loops through which the two rack slides (B B) pass; (S, S, S) are friction springs to hold the several slides to their places when adjusted; (T) is a loop spring not seen in Fig. 1, but is seen in Fig. 2 on the back part of the rack box (A); (U, U) are two straps, strings, cords, or springs, &c., tied into the holes (I, I); (V, V) are two slit studs into which said straps, cords, &c., are fastened in fixing the machine to the customers body.

Fig. 3, (A) is a view of the common tape measure; (B) is a small hook fastened to the same for the purpose of hooking or fastening the said measure to the machine in several places for taking the several measures; (W) is a small weight attached to the tape measure (P). This is only to keep the measure stretched while in use.

To enable others skilled in the art of my invention to use and apply the same, I will now proceed to describe the use and application as follows: First I take, in the ordinary way of measuring, the thickness of the breast and waist, the length of the waist, length of the skirts, length of the sleeves, thickness of the arm and hand; when this is done, I then commence with the machine. The only alteration that has been made is in the application of the machine to the customer; in the first place, I request my customer to stand trim, with his hands placed one on each haunch bone with his thumbs back which position frees the arm from the side, I then place the machine on the customer's arms (C, C) of machine under the arms rack slides (B B) across the back, shoving it close up under the arms. I then shove slide (E) close in front of right arm. I then take cord (U) of the right side and bring it in front across the breast of the customer and over the left shoulder draw it close or tight and force it into slit stud (*b*) on the left side; I then shove up slide

(F) close to left shoulder in front of arm and take cord U of left side and bring it across the breast and over the right shoulder and force it into slit stud V on right side in same manner as left. When all this is done, I am ready to proceed to take the measures as follows: First adjusting the slides K, K, M, and O, to their proper places. I take the tape measure, Fig. 3, and fasten it by the hook (B) to the loop spring (T) (seen in Fig. 2) and is now placed right on the center of the back. I now measure first, from thence level across the shoulder blade to the slide (D), and mark the distance; this gives the width of the back; secondly, measure through under the right arm to the slide (E) right in the corner of the square piece, this gives the size of the front part of the arm hole or scie; thirdly, measure up to the top of the back or the socket bone, which gives the length of the upper part of the back; fourthly, measure over the right shoulder and down in front to the inside corner of slide (E), this gives the length of the upper part of the back and shoulder; fifthly, now unhook the measure from said loop spring and fasten it into a hole (G) in the corner of slide (D) and the square piece (C); from thence measure directly over the point of the shoulder and down in front into the inside corner of the slide (E), and the square piece (C), this gives the lower shoulder point; sixthly, unhook the measure again and hook it in the hole (H), in the corner of (F) and (C); measure from thence over the left shoulder to the point of the socket bone, from thence down over the right shoulder to the inside corner of (E) and (C), on the opposite side corresponding with the place of beginning; this gives the length of the shoulder and breadth of the top of the back; and then carry the measure down in the inside of the square piece (C), to the length of the waist from thence to the opposite side and point, corresponding with the place of beginning, this gives the proper distance to throw the coat in at the waist; lastly, bring the measure round under the arm and up behind the point of the socket bone, inside and under the machine, from thence down under the right arm to the corner of the slide (E) and piece (C), the opposite point of the place of beginning; this gives the upper point of the side seam.

Having thus fully described my machine, what I claim therein as new is—

The combination of the compound sliding pieces (B), (C) and (K, O, M) together with the measuring tapes, the whole being constructed, arranged, and operating in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

CONRAD KILE.

Witnesses:

J. H. SNEDEKER,

CHAMBERS SHARPE.