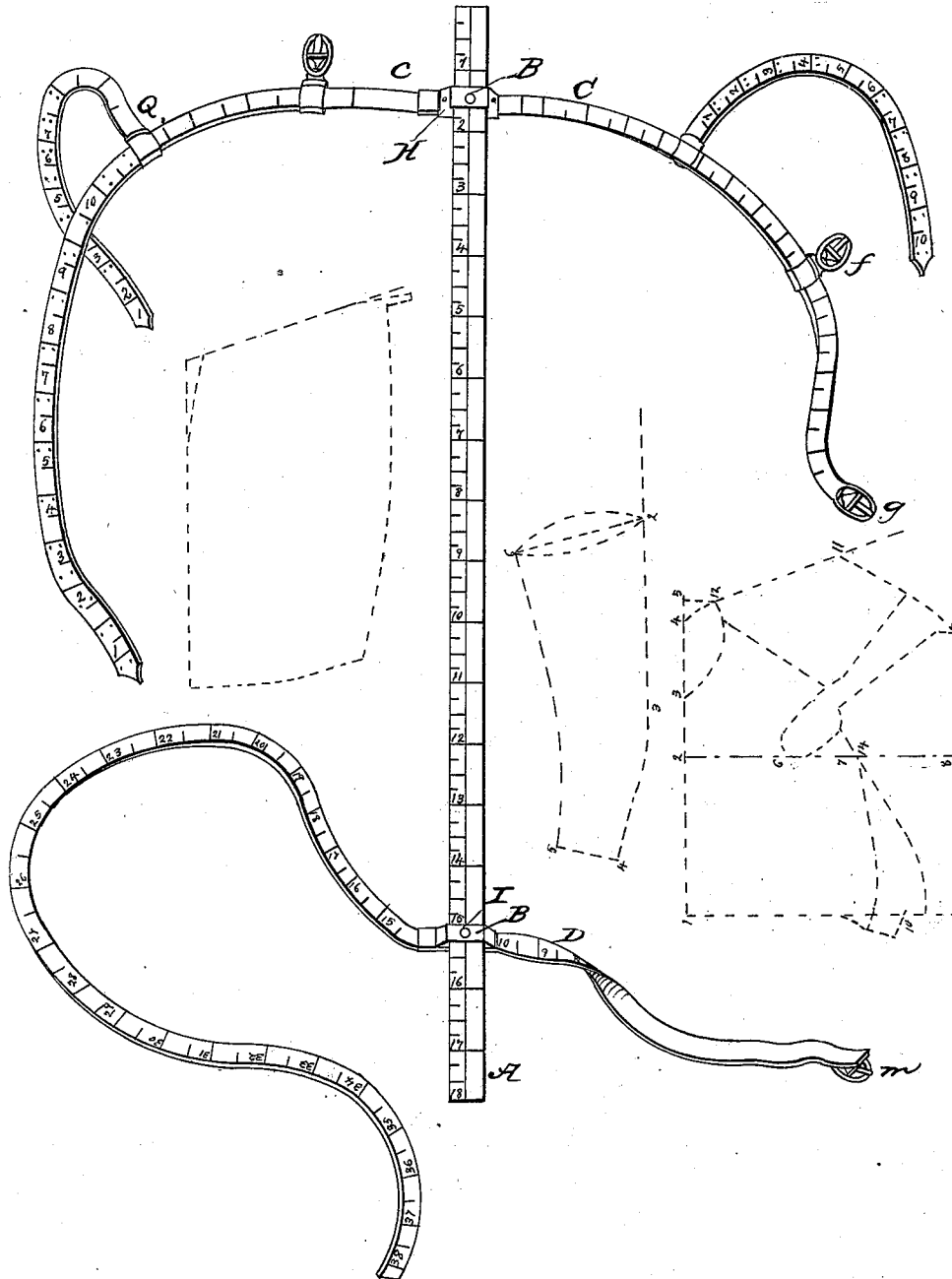


### Tailors' Measure.

No. 4,831.

Patented Oct. 29, 1846.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJ. G. MARTIN, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

## TAILOR'S MEASURE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 4,831, dated October 29, 1846.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN G. MARTIN, of the city of Richmond and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful Instrument for a Tailor's Measure; and I do hereby declare the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making a part of this specification, in which the figure is a perspective view.

The machine or instrument is composed of a graduated brass plate A about 18 inches in length to be applied vertically to the middle, or center, of the breast. Upon this plate are two movable slides B with clamp screws. Through these slides pass two graduated leather straps C and D. Upon the upper strap C, and to the right of the brass plate are two other straps E and F of unequal length and graduated. Upon this end of the strap C is a buckle *g* and between it and the brass plate is another buckle *f* which is movable. Upon the left of the brass plate and on the strap C is a movable buckle *h* nearest the plate and more toward the end of C is another movable strap Q. The lower strap D has a buckle M on one end and is also graduated. The clamp screws H and I are to clamp the brass slides or to allow them to move up or down the brass plate A.

The instrument is thus applied: Taking the square of the breast measure at 36 inches, draw a square of the breast measure as per diagram A, by 1, 5, 13 and 9. Then measure from 1 to 2,  $10\frac{3}{4}$  inches, to 3,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches and square the line from 2 to 8. Then measure from 2 to 6,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches, from 8 to 7,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, from 6 to 10,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches, from 1 to 9, 26 inches and form the curve to 11, from 10 to 4,  $24\frac{3}{4}$  inches and form

the curve to 11, from 1 to 5,  $21\frac{1}{4}$  inches and form the curve to 12. Square the top of the back at 9, the width at 7, the rest of the back is formed to the fashion or the taste of the cutter, and where so formed, the top placed at the intersection of the curves at 12 extending along to intersection of the curves at 11, to form the shoulder seam scye and neck gorge.

The pivot point No. 14 is for taking the coat in at the waist, this point is variable and varies according to the form of the back scye.

To form the sleeve, draw a line as from 1 to 3, then measure from 1 to 2,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the width of the back to 3,  $20\frac{1}{2}$  inches, to 4 on a moderate curve for the bend of the arm,  $30\frac{1}{2}$  inches, from 4 to 5,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, from 5 to 6,  $20\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Then draw a line from 2 to 6, and from this line form the sleeve head by half difference between the measures of the horizontal and vertical positions of the arm, taken from the top of the back over the shoulder near to the elbow.

The spring of the skirt is formed from the center of the scye between 6 and 7, ranged by the bottom line at the hips or waist.

What I claim is—

The invention of a (brass plate graduated, with slides, clamps and graduated straps) that will enable me by the aid of a tape to take measures, for garments and determine the corresponding points with more accuracy than any with which I am acquainted. The plate and straps being applied as set forth in the specifications.

B. G. MARTIN.

Witnesses:

THOMAS A. COTTING,  
JACOB CUMMINGS.