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FASTENING TROUSERS CUFF

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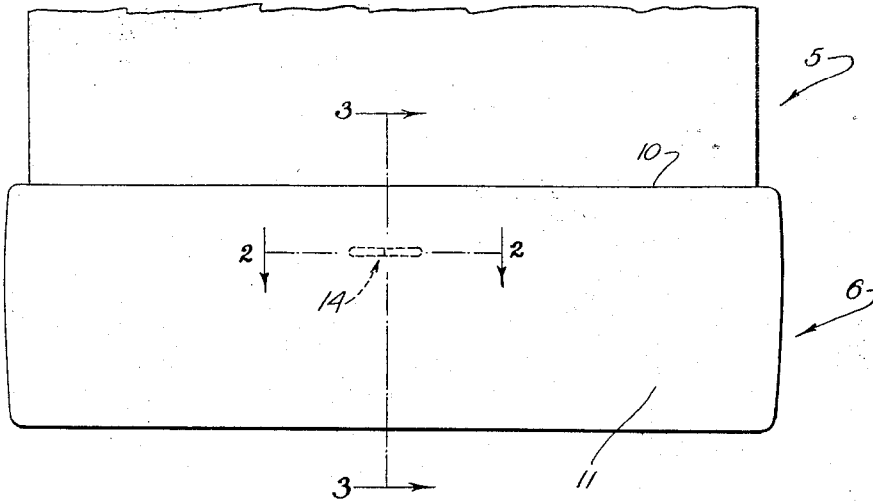


Fig. 1

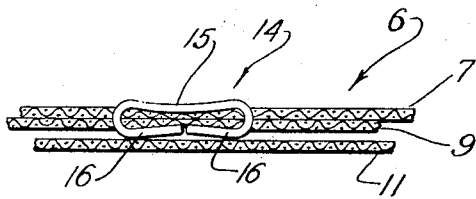


Fig. 2

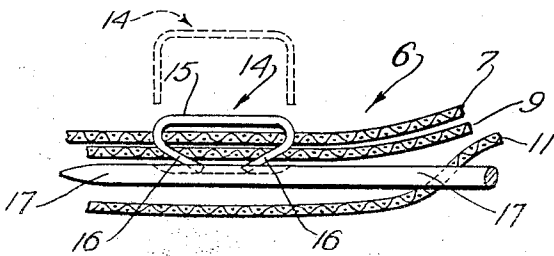


Fig. 4

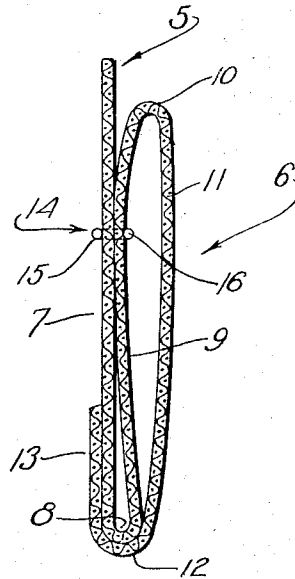


Fig. 3

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FASTENING TROUSERS CUFF

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REISSUED

5 Claims. (Cl. 2—232)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in trousers cuffs and has particular relation to a method of securing a trousers cuff in place at the lower end of a trousers leg.

5 An object of the invention is to provide a method whereby trousers cuffs may be secured in place without sewing.

Another object is to provide a method whereby a trousers cuff may be secured in place by a 10 staple or similar fastening means and in such manner that the staple does not show at the outer side of the trousers leg and has no projections at the inner side thereof.

Other objects and advantages will become apparent from a consideration of the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing wherein a satisfactory embodiment of the invention is shown. However, it will be understood that the invention is not 15 limited to the details disclosed but includes all such variations and modifications as fall within the spirit of the invention and the scope of the appended claims.

In the drawing:

25 Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of the lower portion of a trousers leg with the cuff secured in place according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view taken substantially along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

30 Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view taken substantially along the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2, but showing the manner of applying a staple.

The present application is a division of my 35 application Serial Number 703,032 filed December 19th, 1933 and in which is disclosed a means for satisfactorily carrying out the invention here claimed.

Referring in detail to the drawing at 5 is shown 40 the lower portion of a trousers leg and the latter is equipped with a cuff generally designated 6. The cuff is shown as formed by folding or bending the material 7 of the trousers leg at 8 and carrying such material upwardly to provide a 45 layer 9 at the outer side of the lower end portion of the leg 5. Depending on the depth of the cuff the material is again bent at 10 and carried downwardly providing the outer layer 11 of the cuff.

50 At the lower end of the trousers leg the material is again folded or bent as at 12 and carried upwardly providing a short inner layer 13 which may be sewed in place in the usual manner. Heretofore, it has been the practice to sew the 55 cuffs 6 into the position in which it is shown and

this is usually done by passing a few stitches through the cuff adjacent its upper edge at each side of the trousers leg. When the trousers are sent to a cleaning establishment it is necessary to open the cuff or fold it down and accordingly the 5 above mentioned stitches are cut. After the cleaning operation the cuff must be again secured in its proper place and this has been accomplished by again sewing it as above described.

According to the present invention a trousers 10 cuff is secured in place quickly without sewing it with a thread and the cuff may be secured according to the teaching of the present invention by unskilled persons. As here disclosed the cuff 6 is secured in place by means of a staple 14. 15 The staple is inserted from the inner side of the trousers leg so that the staple crown 15 is at the inner side of the trousers leg while the staple legs or prongs 16 are caused to penetrate the fabric or layer 7 of the trousers leg 5 and the inner layer 20 of fabric 9 of the cuff. However, the staple prongs 16 are prevented from passing through the outer layer 11 of the cuff 6 and as clearly shown in Fig. 2 are clinched against the outer surface of the inner layer 9 of the trousers cuff. 25

It is preferred that the staples be applied with the aid of some means such as that disclosed in my application above identified. When a cuff is to be secured in place an anvil means in the form of a needle-like part 17 (see Fig. 4) is passed 30 through the outer layer 11 of the cuff and the staple 14 is then driven against such means from the inner side of the trousers leg. Normally the staple is substantially in the form of an inverted U as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 4 and as 35 the staple prongs engage the anvil 17 they are deflected as shown by the full lines in said figure. When the staple is fully driven it occupies the position of Fig. 3. By means of the anvil 17 the staple prongs are prevented from passing through 40 the outer layer 11 of the cuff and as they are driven they are clinched against the outer surface of the layer 9 of the cuff.

Thus, it will be seen that the layers of fabric 7 and 9 are secured together by the staple 14 and 45 are clamped against one another since a portion of each layer is gripped between the clinched staple prongs 16 and the staple crown 15. Obviously, one or more staples may be applied at each side of the trousers leg so as to secure the 50 cuff in place. It is particularly noted that the staple is inserted from the inner side of the trousers leg and is prevented from passing through the outer layer 11 of the cuff. Therefore, when the staple is in place it is not exposed 55

at the outer side of the trousers leg and in addition only its crown is at the inner side of the trousers leg so that the staple is not visible and the ends of its prongs are not in position to catch on a hose or to scratch the wearer.

In the drawing the staple prongs are bent toward one another to clinch them but when the cuff is to be opened or folded down this may be easily accomplished by catching the upper edge of the cuff and the trousers leg and pulling the cuff open. This causes the prongs of the staple to open without tearing the fabric and the cuff may be readily cleaned and again secured in place by new staples. The staple prongs may be clinched by bending them in any desired direction relative to the staple crown, it being only necessary that they be deflected out of their normal relation to the crown.

Having thus set forth the nature of my invention, what I claim is:

1. A trousers leg comprising at its lower end a cuff including inner and outer layers of fabric connected at their upper edges, a staple having its crown at the inner side of the trousers leg and having its legs passing through the fabric of the trousers leg and all but the outer of said layers and clinched whereby the staple secures the cuff in place and is concealed by the outer layer of the cuff.

2. The method of securing in place at the lower edge portion of a trousers leg a cuff including inner and outer layers of fabric connected at their upper edges, comprising locating an anvil member between the outer and inner layers of the fabric of said cuff, passing the prongs of a staple through the lower portion of the trousers leg and the inner layer of the fabric of the cuff while the cuff is in place at the side of the trousers leg, and forcing the prongs of the staple against said anvil to prevent the prongs passing

through the outer layer of the fabric of the trousers cuff and to clinch such prongs against the outer surface of the inner layer of fabric of the trousers cuff.

3. The method of securing in place at the lower edge portion of a trousers leg a cuff including inner and outer layers of fabric connected at their upper edges, comprising locating an anvil member between the outer and inner layers of the fabric of said cuff, passing a prong of a pronged fastener through the lower portion of the trousers leg and the inner layer of the fabric of the cuff while the cuff is in place at the side of the trousers leg, and forcing the prong of the fastener against said anvil to prevent the prong passing through the outer layer of the fabric of the trousers cuff and to clinch such prong against the outer surface of the inner layer of fabric of the trousers cuff.

4. A trousers leg comprising at its lower end, a cuff including inner and outer layers of fabric connected at their upper edges, a staple passing through all of the layers of fabric of the trousers leg except the outer of said layers and fastened, whereby the staple secures the cuff in place and is concealed by the outer layer of the cuff.

5. The method of securing in place at the lower edge portion of a trousers leg a cuff including inner and outer layers of fabric connected at their upper edges, consisting in passing the prongs of a staple through the lower portion of the trousers leg and the inner layer of the fabric of the cuff while the cuff is in place at the side of the trousers leg, and clinching the ends of the prongs of the staple between the layers of the fabric of the cuff, whereby the anchoring of the staple is inwardly of the outer layer of fabric of the cuff.

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