(No Model.)

J. W. PILKINGTON.

SLEEVE HOLDER.

No. 339,460. Patented Apr. 6, 1886.

Fig. 1.

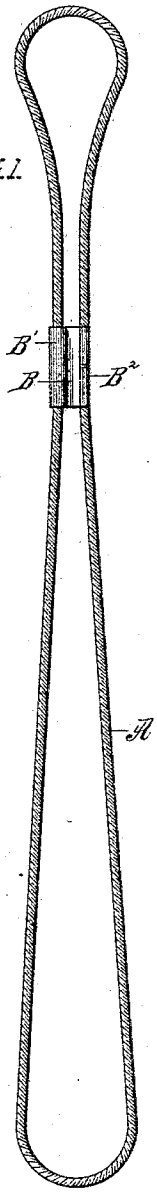


Fig. 2.

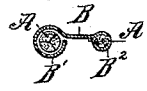


Fig. 3.

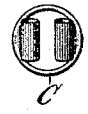
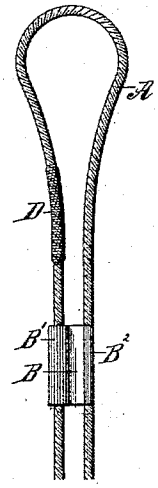


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
C. C. Perkins.
C. E. Ruggles.

Inventor,
Joseph W. Pilkington
By A. Wooster
Atty.

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH W. PILKINGTON, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO EDWARD R. IVES, OF SAME PLACE.

SLEEVE-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 339,460, dated April 6, 1886.

Application filed July 29, 1885. Serial No. 172,037. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH W. PILKINGTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sleeve-Holders; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates more especially to the class of devices that are used to hold the sleeves of garments while drawing on an outer garment. Heretofore devices have been used for this purpose which take a positive hold upon the material of the garment. This it is my object to avoid, and thus do away with any possibility of tearing fine light goods, or of creasing them or leaving the marks of the jaws upon them. Another objection to sleeve-holders having metallic jaws has been that they have been very inconvenient to carry about upon the person, as they cannot be doubled up into a small compass; and, again, sleeve-holders as ordinarily constructed have been practically useless as holders for sleeves not reaching to the elbow.

In order to obviate the above objections and to provide a sleeve-holder equally adapted for use in connection with long or short sleeves, in which jaws shall be wholly dispensed with, in which no special portion of the sleeve shall be grasped, but the sleeve shall be held entirely around the arm, in which the amount of pressure upon the sleeve is wholly within the control of the user, and, moreover, to provide a sleeve-holder which shall be perfectly flexible and capable of being doubled into very small compass, I have devised the simple and novel construction which I will now describe, referring by letters to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents my preferred form in elevation. Fig. 2 is a cross-section through the clasp; Fig. 3, a modified form of clasp; and Fig. 4, a view similar to Fig. 1, in which the clasp is shown as secured to the cord, but the ends of the cord are spliced outside of the clasp.

A is a cord, and B a clasp. The style of the cord is immaterial to the purposes of my invention, it being of course desirable that the cord should be soft and flexible. For this reason I preferably use a silk or silk-covered cord. The clasp is preferably made from a single piece of metal, two opposite edges of which are rolled over to form tubes B′ and B². Tube B′ is left large enough so that the cord will slip freely through it. It will of course be understood that the ends of the cord may be joined in any suitable manner. I preferably, however, make tube B² serve the double purpose of securing the clasp to the cord, and also of securing the two ends of the cord together. The parts are therefore assembled by passing the cord through tube B′, then passing the two ends of the cord into tube B² from opposite directions, as clearly indicated in Fig. 1, after which tube B² is compressed down upon the cord, so as to hold both ends thereof beyond the possibility of escape, as indicated in both Figs. 2 and 3. If preferred, however, the ends of the cord may be spliced outside of the clasp, as shown at D in Fig. 5. The device is always ready for use, and either end may be used without choice.

The operation is to pass the hand through the loop on either side of the clasp. This upper loop is placed around the sleeve, and is tightened up as much as may be desired by drawing the cord through tube B′, the lower end being held in the hand. As the cord is made sufficiently long, the device works equally well upon the upper or lower part of the arm. To remove the holder, the fixed end of the lower loop is drawn down. This at once loosens the upper loop (the one around the arm) and draws the holder off.

The operations either of placing the loop upon the arm or of removing it take less time than is required to read the description. It will be seen that the possibility of tearing, creasing, or marking any fabric is wholly done away with by my improved device, there being no special part of the material grasped, but a loop passed around the arm, which presses the fabric against the arm, and, furthermore, that the amount of strain upon the fabric is wholly within the control of the user, and can be lessened or increased without

removing the device, thus making it perfectly safe for fine silks or for swiss or organdies.

In the modified form of clasp illustrated in Fig. 3 two short tubes are soldered or otherwise secured to a ring, C. In use the cord is passed through one of the tubes, then the ends passed into the other tube and secured by compressing the tube down upon them, as in the other form; or the ends may be spliced outside of the tube.

I do not desire to limit myself in any respect to the exact construction shown, as it is obvious that the details may be varied greatly without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim—

A clasp consisting, essentially, of two tubes, in combination with a cord which passes freely through one of said tubes, and both ends of which enter the other tube from opposite directions and are secured therein, whereby adjustable loops are formed both sides of the clasp.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH W. PILKINGTON.

Witnesses:
A. M. WOOSTER,
C. E. RUGGLES.