

J. W. A. CLUETT.

Cuns.

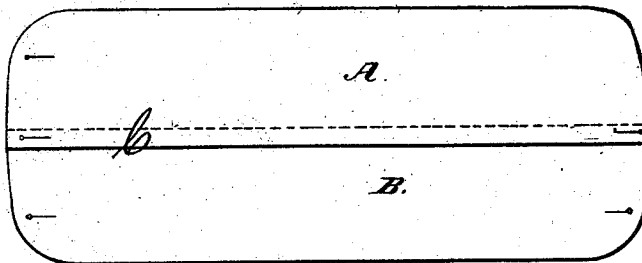
No. 158,627.

Patented Jan. 12, 1875.

*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 1.*



Witnesses

*Geo. P. Cluett*  
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Inventor

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

J. W. ALFRED CLUETT, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN CUFFS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 158,627, dated January 12, 1875; application filed July 13, 1874.

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, J. W. ALFRED CLUETT, of the city of Troy, county of Rensselaer, State of New York, have invented an Improved Cuff, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to an improvement in what is generally known as false cuffs—*i. e.*, a cuff made separate from the sleeve—and is adapted to any style of cuff for either gentlemen's or ladies' wear.

The object of the invention is to save material, and to avoid the turning out of the cuff at one edge after the same has been run together.

In the ordinary method of making cuffs, more particularly false cuffs, the fabric is cut in the desired shape, and of as many thicknesses as desired, two of these thicknesses being the front and back, and the remaining one or ones the interlining. These pieces are placed together, wrong-side out, and run or coarsely stitched together around three of the edges, then turned right-side out through the open or unstitched edge, called the closing edge. This closing edge is then folded inward and stitched, which closes the cuff. In this manner of making the cuff the closing edge, of course, cannot be run or stitched before turning, consequently there is, and must be, greater width of material at the closing edge than at the other edges in order to prevent this edge from raveling out. Further, the closing edge after having been stitched will open as far back as the seam made in closing it because not run up on the wrong side, while the remaining edges will not open, and if stitched on the edge to prevent its opening then the stitching will not be uniform unless the remaining sides be stitched to correspond, which adds materially to the cost of manufacture. Further, a raised cord, which is often stitched in the edge of the cuff for a more ornamental finish, cannot be placed at the closing edge. Consequently a reversible cuff cannot be corded on all of its edges so that they will be uniform. Further, unless great care be taken in turning in the closing edge of the cuff, and skilled workmen employed to do it, the fabric will wrinkle in laundrying.

To obviate these difficulties and to diminish

the cost of producing the manufactured article are the objects of my invention.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan or view of the back of the cuff finished, spread flat, and showing the closing seam through the center. Fig. 2 is a sectional view, showing the closing seam unclosed.

A and B are the two parts of the back of the cuff to be closed, making the closing seam. The face of the cuff is cut in the usual manner, but the back, instead of being cut out as one piece, is so cut that when folded in the center it will cover or make one-half, or more or less, of the back of the cuff; then another piece is so cut that when folded in the center it will make the remaining part of the back. These two parts are designated in the drawings as A and B. A single back thus cut will make a three-ply cuff. If more thicknesses are desired this back may be duplicated. These pieces are then put together wrong-side out, as in ordinary manner, and run or stitched entirely around the cuff, thereby making the edges equal and uniform in appearance and in fact. A cord or cords may also be stitched in entirely around the cuff. The cut edges of the pieces A and B are seamed in with the edge of the front and their folded edges left at the center for the seam C, which obviates the necessity of turning in an additional width of material to prevent raveling out. After the cuff has been run or stitched entirely around it is turned right-side out through or between the open edges of A and B; then these edges, which will readily lap just enough to leave the surface smooth and even, are stitched together and through the front, which not only closes the opening, but makes an ornamental seam, largely enhancing the market value of the cuff.

In a reversible cuff the pieces A and B would be made of equal size, or so that the closing seam would be through the middle, but it is obvious that these pieces may be so cut that the closing seam will not be in the middle, but near one edge or end, and that it may be in the front instead of the back of the cuff.

If a row of stitching through the center of the cuff be undesirable in some particular style

of cuff it may be omitted, because in laundrying the lap of the edges of A and B will be united by the starch and the pressing sufficiently secure for wear, and as these edges are folded they will not ravel out.

It will be observed that all the cut or raw edges of the pieces making the cuff are stitched in at the outer edges, and that the edges of A and B, between which the cuff is turned right side out preparatory to closing the same, are folded edges.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As a new article of manufacture, a detachable cuff made with a back having two sections, each section having a folded edge between which the cuff is turned right-side out, and the two sections then stitched or otherwise connected together at their folded edges, making the closing seam, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand.

J. W. ALFRED CLUETT.

Witnesses:

GEO. B. CLUETT,  
N. DAVENPORT.