

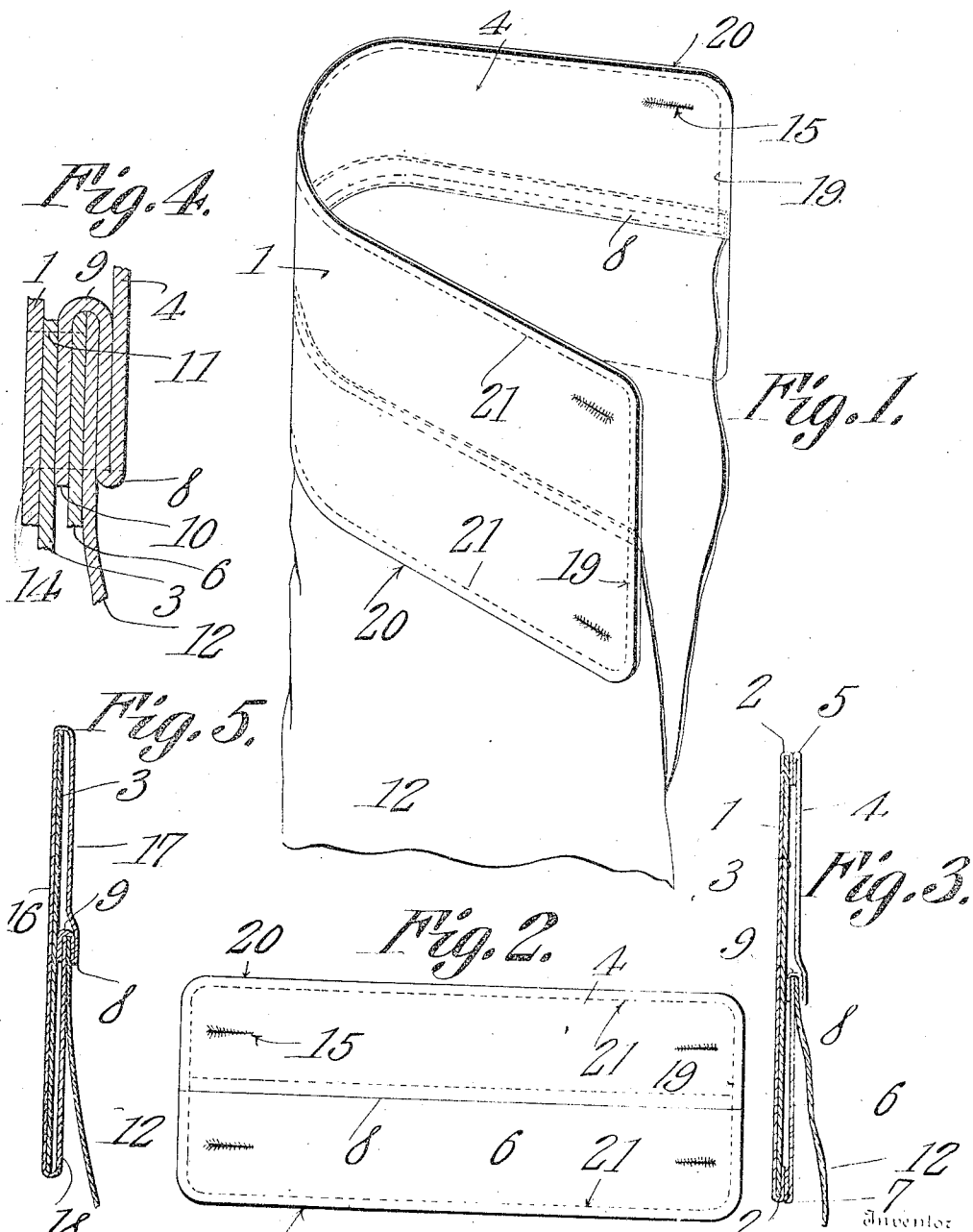
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CUFF.

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981,279.

Patented Jan. 10, 1911



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CUFF.

981,279.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR G. JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buckhannon, in the county of Upshur and State of West Virginia, have invented a new and useful Cuff, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of this invention to provide a cuff, so constructed that it may be connected to the end of a sleeve, intermediate the ends of the cuff, the construction being such that when one end of the cuff becomes soiled, the said end may be turned within the sleeve, to expose the other end.

Another object of the invention is to provide a cuff which may be adapted to a sleeve as hereinbefore described, or, if desired, be worn in the usual manner.

Another object of the invention is to improve those portions of the cuff which serve as an attaching means, when the cuff is connected with the sleeve.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, delineated in the accompanying drawings, and specifically claimed, it being understood that, within the scope of what is claimed, divers changes in the form, proportions, size, and minor details of the structure may be made, without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, wherein similar numerals of reference are employed to denote corresponding parts,—Figure 1 is a perspective of a cuff constructed in accordance with my invention, and attached to the sleeve of a shirt or other garment; Fig. 2 shows the cuff in elevation; Fig. 3 shows the same in section; Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional detail, designed to show the manner in which the sleeve is attached to the cuff, and the manner in which the component parts of the cuff are connected; and Fig. 5 is a section of a modified form of the invention.

The cuff described herein, is of laminated construction, consisting of an outer layer 1, the edges of which are folded over as denoted by the numeral 2. A lining, adapted to give stiffness to the cuff, is disposed adjacent the outer layer 1 and engaged by the folded over portions 2 of said layer, the said lining being denoted by the numeral 3.

The inner wall of the cuff consists of an upper portion 4 and a lower portion 6, the

portion 4 being folded over as shown at 5, and the portion 6 being folded over as shown at 7. The portions 5 and 7 of the inner wall are brought into contact with the portion 2 of the outer layer 1, as clearly shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, and stitched together as shown at 21, to define the edges 20 of the cuff.

The portions 4 and 6 of the inner wall of the cuff are of sufficient length so that they may overlap at their adjacent ends. The portion 4 of the cuff is folded upon itself as denoted by the numeral 8, and this portion 8 is adapted to overhang the adjacent edge of the portion 6. The portion 4 is then carried across the edge of the portion 6, as shown at 9, the edge 10 of the portion 4 being disposed between the portion 6 and the lining 3 of the cuff.

By means of stitching 11, the portions 1, 3, 6, and 10 are united, so that the overhanging fold 8 of the portion 4 may define a recess in the inner wall of the cuff. Into the recess thus formed, the edge of the sleeve 12 is adapted to be inserted. Stitching 14 unites the portions 1, 3, 10, 6, 12 and 8. By this construction, the sleeve 12 is secured to the cuff, the construction being such that an unusually strong union is effected, so that the cuff may readily be turned end for end, either during the process of laundrying, or while the cuff is being worn, without tearing or injuring the cuff. Moreover, the rounded portion of the fold 8 is well adapted to receive the sleeve 12 when the cuff is turned end for end, without unduly fraying or wearing the sleeve, no matter how stiffly the cuff may be starched.

A cuff constructed in the manner above described may be worn in the usual manner without attracting any attention due to peculiarities of construction, the cuff being provided with the usual buttonholes 15, adapted to receive the sleeve link.

In Fig. 5 of the drawings, a slight modification of the invention is shown. The modification consists in carrying the outer layer 16 over the edges of the lining 3, to form the upper portion 17 of the inner wall and to form the lower portion 18 thereof, both the inner and the outer layers of the cuff being, in such case, fashioned from a single strip of material.

The portions 2, 5 and 7 of the cuff, hereinbefore applied specifically to the upper and lower edges of the cuff, are duplicated upon

the ends of the cuff, the ends of the cuff being stitched together as shown at 19, the said stitching serving to hold down the extremities of the folded portion 8.

5 In operation, the cuff, being disposed as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings is worn until the outstanding edges of the cuff become soiled, whereupon the said soiled edges are turned within the cuff, to present for wear, the opposite edge of the cuff, and like-
10 wise to present an opposite side of the cuff.

It will be seen that the device calls for no specific form of sleeve, the construction of the cuff, moreover, being such that, if de-
15 sired, the fold 8 may be starched and ironed down, the cuff in such case being worn in the usual manner, and unattached to the sleeve, saving for the usual attachment afforded by means of sleeve buttons or the
20 like.

A manufacturer, handling a cuff constructed in accordance with my invention, may, during slack seasons, make a large supply of them, to be carried as a stock
25 form. Should the market subsequently call for an attached cuff, the cuffs may readily, by means of the stitching denoted by the numeral 14, be assembled with the sleeve of a garment and put upon the market in the
30 form shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. However, should there be little call for an attached cuff, the cuffs may be put upon the market for use in the ordinary manner, it being noted that there are no ragged edges,
35 or other features tending to disfigure the

cuffs and to stamp the same as an unfinished product. The purchaser may, at his option, buy a garment with the cuff attached thereto, as shown in Fig. 1, or, if he so desires, purchase the cuff alone, as shown in Fig. 2
40 of the drawings. When the cuff is purchased alone, the same may at any time be attached to a garment which the purchaser may already own, he being therefore en-
45 abled to provide himself with the structure shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, without being compelled to purchase the entire gar-
ment.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

50 A cuff consisting of a lining and a single piece of material completely inclosing the lining to form the inner and outer layers of the cuff, the said piece of material being
55 folded over the edges of the lining, the ends of the said piece of material being overlapped, and one of said ends being folded upon itself and carried over the edge of the
60 other end to form a sleeve-receiving recess in the cuff, the extremity of the first named end being disposed between the second
named end and the lining, and secured to the lining and to the outer layer of the cuff.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EDGAR G. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

J. G. HALL,
W. T. HEFNER.