(No Model.)

# M. G. COOK.

## CUFF HOLDER.

No. 470,182. Patented Mar. 8, 1892.

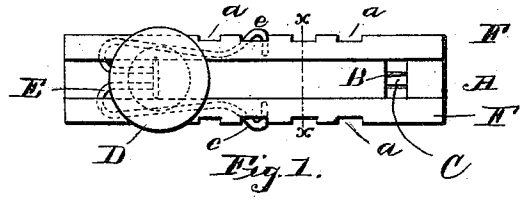


Fig. 1.

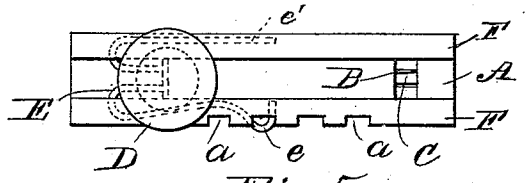


Fig. 5.

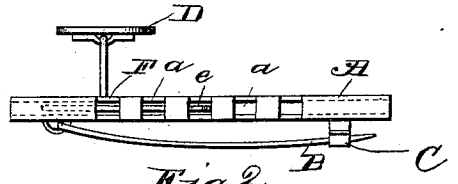


Fig. 2.

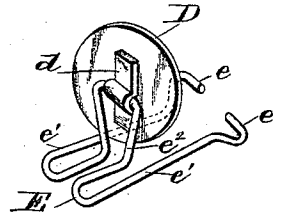


Fig. 3.

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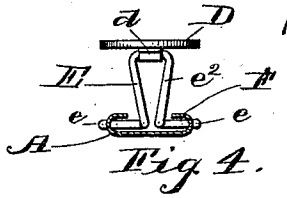


Fig. 4.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CUFF-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 470,182, dated March 8, 1892.

Application filed April 2, 1891. Serial No. 387,362. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MOSES G. COOK, of Ashfield, county of Franklin, and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cuff-Holders, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the drawings accompanying and forming a part hereof.

The object of my present invention is to provide a cuff-holder of improved construction which will serve to hold a cuff in position at the end of a coat-sleeve and in such manner that although the cuff may be adjusted so that such portion of it will show as the wearer may desire the cuff cannot become accidentally disengaged by the movements of the wearer or its own weight and caused to slide or fall over the hand.

My invention consists in the features of construction which will be described fully hereinafter, and then particularly pointed out in the claims at the close of the specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a cuff-holder embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side view thereof. Fig. 3 is a perspective of the slide and button hereinafter described. Fig. 4 is a view of the cuff-holder in transverse section on the line $x\,x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 shows a modification.

My cuff-holder has a base-plate or body portion A, intended to be secured to the interior of the sleeve of a coat by some suitable means—as, for example, the pin B shown, which pin is by one end thereof pivotally connected with one side of plate A at one end of the latter and at its pointed or free end is adapted to engage a hook or catch C on the plate A. Upon plate A is mounted a slide E, having a portion adapted for introduction into the button-hole of a cuff, in order to connect the cuff with the cuff-holder, and provided with means for locking it in the position on the plate A into which it is slid. The best means of holding the slide to the plate and locking it in desired position thereon after adjustment along the plate which I have so far devised is that shown in the accompanying drawings; but within certain limits I am aware that modification in both the manner of supporting the slide and the manner of locking the same in position is possible to be made without involving a departure from the spirit of my invention.

I have shown plate A as having its side edges bent over to form flanges F F, under which fit the sides of the slide E, as shown most clearly in Figs. 1 and 4. By having the sides of the slide fit under the flanges F F the slide is held securely to plate A. Slots or openings $a\ a$ are formed in the bent-over portions or flanges F F, there being shown a series of such slots or openings in each flange or bent-over portion. Dogs or engaging portions $e\ e$ on the slide E, spring-actuated, as will appear hereinafter, enter the slots or openings $a\ a$ and thereby lock the slide in the position into which it is adjusted on the plate. By having a number of slots or openings in series the slide may be moved along the plate, as desired, and held in any position of adjustment. The dogs or engaging portions are connected with or form parts of the ends of arms $e'\ e'$, forming part of the slide. Preferably the slide is formed of spring-wire bent, as shown, to form a loop at $e^2$, which loop constitutes a shank capable of being passed through the button-hole of a cuff, and has mounted on the closed portion thereof by an eye $d$ a disk or button D, serving as a head to the shank portion $e^2$. This disk or button swings freely in two directions on the shank portion—that is, to each side of the latter—so that either side of the disk or button may be made to turn uppermost to enter a button-hole. The two portions of the wire after the loop is formed are together bent at right angles to the loop $e^2$, and then the free ends are bent outwardly in opposite directions and returned upon themselves, forming thereby the oppositely-placed arms $e'\ e'$, extending in the same direction. At their free extremities these arms are bent to form the approximately V-shaped dogs or engaging portions $e\ e$, the free ends of which stand at approximately right angles to the length of the arms. When the slide E is applied to plate A, its arms $e'\ e'$ are slipped under the flanges F F, at the ends of the latter, the free ends of said arms entering the last, and the slide is moved along until it is in the desired position, where it will be held by the engagement of the dogs or engaging projections $e\ e$ in the slots or openings $a\ a$, the resiliency of the wire of which the slide

is formed tending to throw the dogs or engaging projections into the slots or openings. The slide may be adjusted merely by pushing it with slight force along the plate A in the direction opposite to that in which the free ends of the arms *e' e'* point.

A series of slots or openings is formed in each flange or bent-over portion of plate A by preference, although the same result might be secured by having a series of slots or openings in one flange or bent-over portion only, in which case only one arm will be formed with a dog or engaging portion, the other arm being plain and simply bearing against a corresponding flange of plate A, as shown in Fig. 5.

Forming the V-shaped engaging portions *e e* on the free ends of the arms *e' e'* enables the slide to be moved readily along the plate A in the direction which is the reverse of that in which the arms point, for when the slide is moved in this direction said arms readily are compressed toward each other as the said engaging projections draw out of the slots or openings *a a* in which they happen to rest; but pressure on the slide tending to move it in the opposite direction is found to have a tendency to spread the arms apart, and this renders the movement of the slide in such direction impossible. This peculiarity will prevent a cuff which has been connected with the slide from falling off in the movements of its wearer, and will permit the cuff and slide readily to be disconnected from the base-plate by being slid upwardly within the coat-sleeve, to the interior of which the base-plate has been connected.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the essence of my invention is a cuff-holder having a plate or body on which is mounted a slide adapted for connection with a cuff, the slide being capable of being moved along the plate or body in one direction only and being held in adjusted position thereon by engagement of a V-shaped dog or dogs on the end of a spring arm or arms carried by the slide, in slots or openings formed in longitudinal series in a flange or flanges of the plate or body, the spring arm or arms constituting a pawl or pawls taking an end bearing in the slots or openings to hold the slide positively from movement in one direction.

The distinguishing characteristic of my cuff-holder is that the cuff-engaging slide is positively locked against such movement thereof as would enable the weight of the cuff or the movements of the wearer to dislodge the slide from the body of the cuff-holder. Heretofore it has been proposed to construct a cuff-holder with a cuff-engaging slide mounted upon a body or plate of the cuff-holder, the said slide being provided with a spring-arm having a projection or projections to engage notches formed in longitudinal series on the body or plate. In such case, however, the projections and notches have always been so formed as to permit the slide to be moved readily in both directions longitudinally, and thus the accidental dislodgment of the cuff-engaging slide from the body of the plate has been easily effected.

What I claim is—

1. A cuff-holder comprising a flanged plate having a longitudinal series of slots or openings and a cuff-engaging slide having a spring-arm formed at the free end thereof into a V-shaped dog to enter successively the slots or openings and hold the slide in adjusted position, the extremity of said arm being bent at approximately a right angle to the length of the arm and the arm constituting the pawl taking an end bearing in the slots or openings to hold the slide positively from movement in the direction of the free end of the arm after adjustment, but leaving the said slide movable in the other direction under pressure to effect adjustment, substantially as described.

2. A cuff-holder comprising a flanged plate having a longitudinal series of slots or openings in each of the flanges thereof and a cuff-engaging slide having spring-arms formed at the free ends thereof into V-shaped dogs to enter successively the slots or openings and hold the slide in adjusted position, the extremity of each of said arms being bent at approximately a right angle to the length of the arm and the arms constituting pawls taking end bearings in the slots or openings to hold the slide positively from movement in the direction of the free ends of the arms after adjustment, but leaving the said slide movable in the other direction under pressure to effect adjustment, substantially as described.

3. A cuff-holder comprising a plate having bent-over flanges at its sides formed with slots or openings therein and a cuff-engaging slide having the body thereof formed of wire and having the said wire doubled upon itself and bent to form a projecting loop and the ends of the wire oppositely bent and returned upon themselves to constitute arms with the free ends thereof formed as V-shaped dogs to enter said slots or openings to hold the slide in adjusted position, the extremity of each of said arms being bent at approximately a right angle to the length of the arm and the arms constituting pawls taking end bearings in the slots or openings to hold the slides positively from movement in the direction of the free ends of the arms, but leaving the said slide movable in the other direction under pressure to effect adjustment, the said projecting loop having a disk or button pivotally swung thereto, substantially as described.

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