March 16, 1926.

1,576,959

E. B. FISHER

REVERSIBLE CUFF

Filed May 27, 1925

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

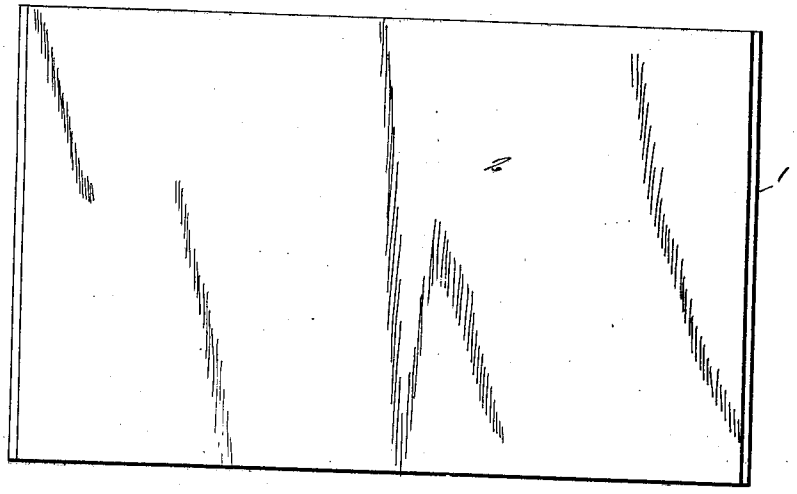
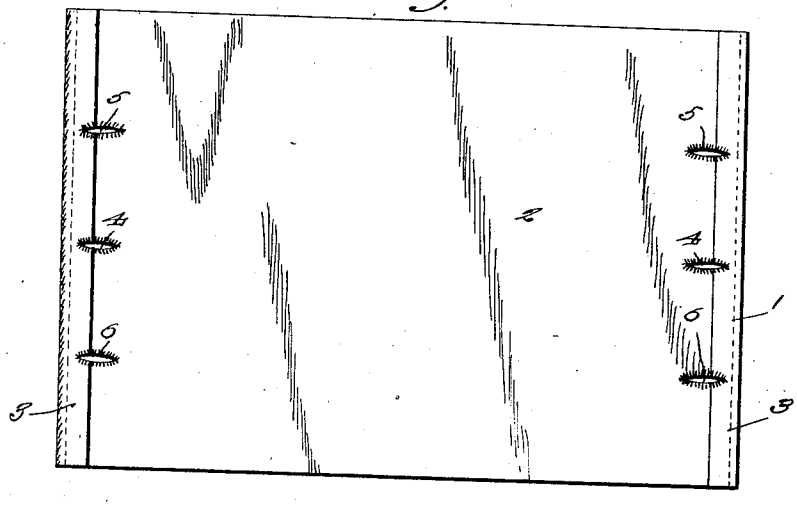


Fig. 2.



Inventor

Edwin Bayard Fisher

By Spear Middleton Donaldson & Hall

Attorney

March 16, 1926.

1,576,959

E. B. FISHER

REVERSIBLE CUFF

Filed May 27, 1925

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 5.

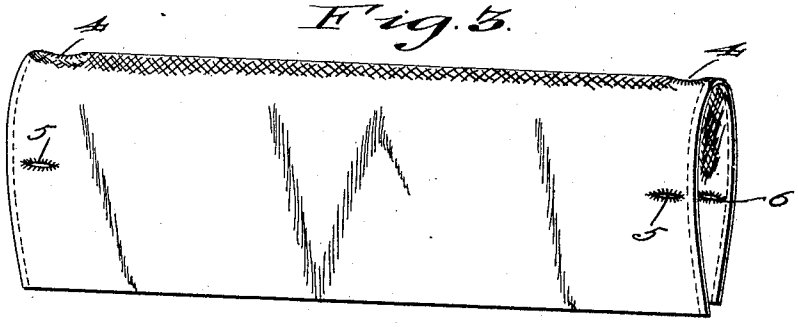


Fig. 4.

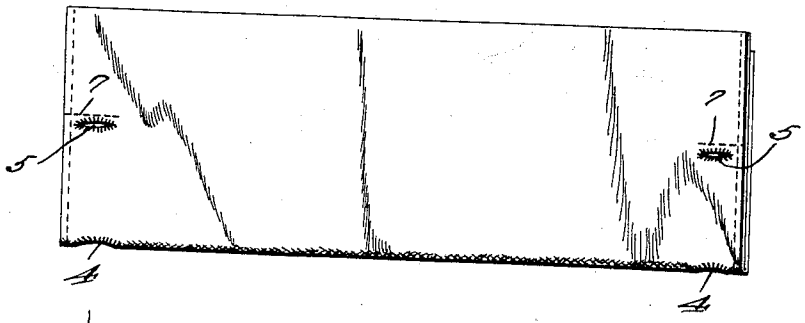


Fig. 5.

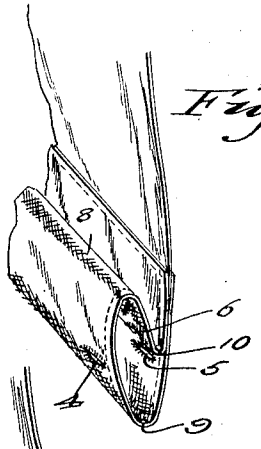


Fig. 6.

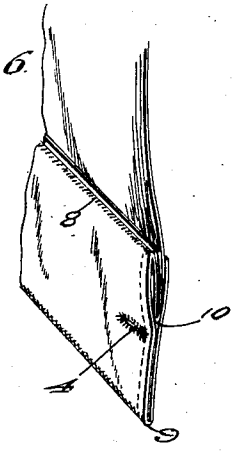
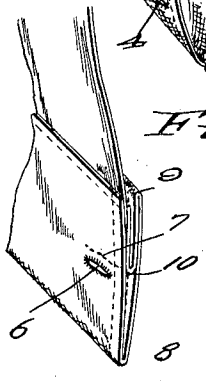


Fig. 7.



Inventor

Edwin Bayard Fisher

By Spear Middleton Donaldson & Hall

Attorneys

Patented Mar. 16, 1926. 1,576,959

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN BAYARD FISHER, OF BURSTALL, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA.

REVERSIBLE CUFF.

Application filed May 27, 1925. Serial No. 33,299.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN BAYARD FISHER, subject of the King of Great Britain, and resident of Burstall, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reversible Cuffs, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to improvements in reversible cuffs of the soft fold type, and aims to provide a cuff of this character which can be manufactured much more readily and cheaply than anything of this nature of which I am aware, and which can be easily reversed in use and will present an attractive appearance.

To this end the invention comprises broadly a cuff or wrist band formed from a unitary blank or sheet of material folded to form three flaps, one of which is formed by the juxtaposed free edges of the blank and is secured to the shirt sleeve, while the other two have looped edges, or edges formed by folds of the material and serve as reversible cuff portions.

The invention further includes the novel construction hereinafter described and defined by the appended claims.

In order that my invention may be better understood, I have appended hereto explanatory drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the material of which the cuff is made, cut to proper size.

Fig. 2 is a similar view illustrating a stage in the manufacture.

Figs. 3 and 4 are views showing further successive stages, the latter being reversed in position relative to Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the completed cuff attached to a sleeve, but with layers spread apart for illustrative purposes.

Fig. 6 is a view of the cuff as ironed and ready to wear, with one edge exposed, and

Fig. 7 is a similar view with the cuff reversed to expose the other edge.

In proceeding according to my invention, I take a blank 1 of suitable cuff material, such for example as shirt fabric, and place the same on a table wrong or back side up, as indicated in Fig. 1, and superimpose on this a blank 2 of lining material of less width than blank 1, though it will be understood that the lining might be omitted if the blank 1 were of sufficient thickness, or a light weight cuff desired, or the lining may be made of the same width as the blank 1.

The two ends of shirt material, including lining, are then turned in and stitched along the entire length making a hem 3 at each end, as shown in Fig. 2. Then the three buttonholes are properly spaced and buttonholed, as indicated at 4, 5 and 6. Then the material is doubled or folded upon itself so that the fold coincides with buttonhole 4 and the buttonholes 5 and 6 exactly register, the buttonhole 4 being in the crease of the turned over material, see Fig. 3. Thereafter the two layers are stitched together adjacent and just above the buttonholes 5 and 6, as indicated at 7, though if desired this line of stitching could be extended clear across the cuff. The line defined by the stitching 7 separates the upper body portion, or sleeve attaching flap, from the wrist band portions of the cuff, and it will then be seen that the three buttonholes at each end are all contained in the main cuff, or wrist band portion below the line of the stitching 7. The loop formed by the material below the stitching is now opened out and folded on lines equidistant between buttonholes 5 and 6 (see Fig. 5) to bring buttonhole 4 in juxtaposition to buttonholes 5 and 6 and produce two flaps 8 and 9, and the center of the loop at each end adjacent buttonhole 4 is stitched to the main cuff portion just below and adjacent buttonhole 6, as indicated at 10.

In the completed cuff, with the flaps properly ironed and with flap 8 arranged upwardly and on the outer side (Fig. 6), it will be seen that edge 9 is exposed for wear and buttonholes 4 and 6 are in alignment. After edge 9 has become soiled, the cuff buttons are removed, flap 9 is folded inwardly and upwardly, and flap 8 downwardly to bring the parts in position shown in Fig. 7, which brings buttonholes 4 and 5 in position to receive the cuff buttons and hold the cuff with the edge 8 exposed for wear.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. A soft cuff consisting of a piece of material folded upon itself with its meeting longitudinal extremities attached to a shirt sleeve, a part of the lateral edges of the doubled material being stitched together adjacent the shirt sleeve, the remaining lateral edges of the doubled material being free, a button hole in the fold of said doubled material, a fold in each thickness of material between said buttonhole and the lower end

of the lateral edge stitching, and a button hole in each thickness of material between said fold and said stitching.

2. A soft cuff consisting of a piece of material folded upon itself with its meeting longitudinal extremities attached to a shirt sleeve, a button hole formed in the fold of the doubled material, stitches between said buttonhole and the shirt sleeve attached extremities tacking the doubled material together, the remainder of the doubled material being open, a longitudinal fold in each thickness of material between said buttonhole and said tacking stitches, and a buttonhole in each thickness of material between said fold and said stitches.

3. A soft cuff consisting of a piece of material folded upon itself with its meeting longitudinal extremities attached to a shirt sleeve, a button hole in the fold of the doubled material, a button hole in each thickness of material between the fold and the sleeve attached longitudinal extremity, and a longitudinal fold in each thickness of material between the first mentioned fold and the second mentioned buttonhole, the doubled material between the second mentioned buttonholes and the first mentioned fold being free and open.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

EDWIN BAYARD FISHER.