

(No Model.)

G. D. EIGHMIE.
SLEEVE FOR SHIRTS.

No. 452,179.

Patented May 12, 1891.

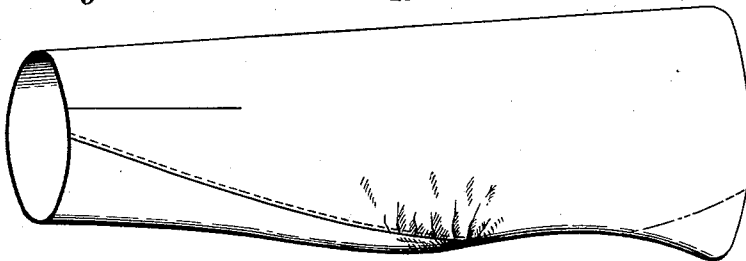
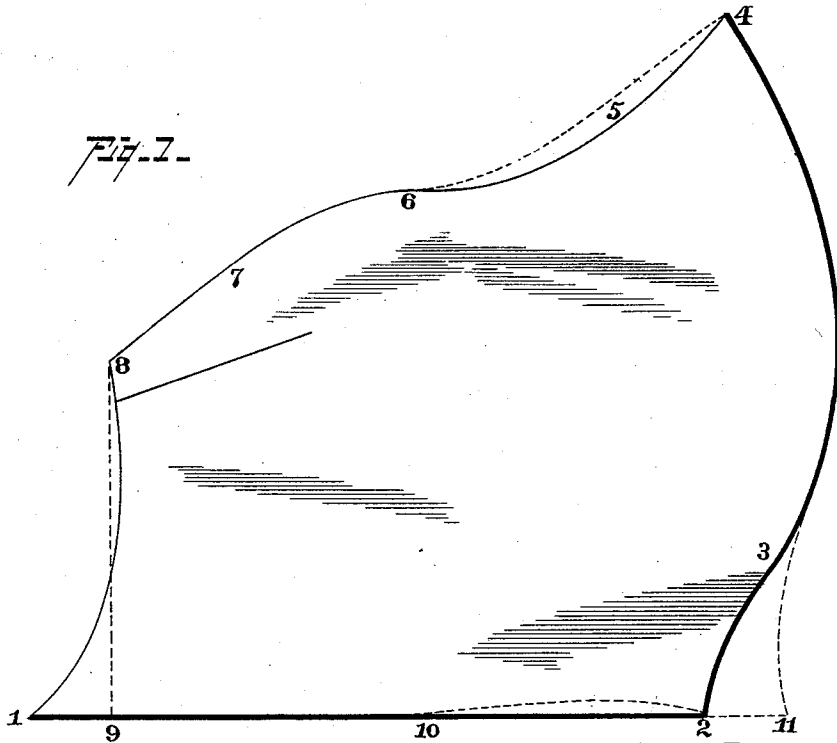


FIG. 2-

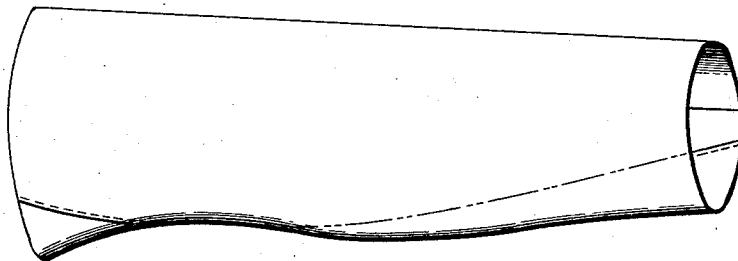


FIG. 3-

Witnesses
Albert Spiden
R. H. Smith

Inventor
George D. Eighmie,
By his Attorney,
Wm. Hunter Myers.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE D. EIGHMIE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SLEEVE FOR SHIRTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 452,179, dated May 12, 1891.

Application filed February 4, 1891. Serial No. 380,177. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE D. EIGHMIE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shirts, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to gentlemen's shirts; and it has for its object to provide an improved shirt-sleeve in which the usual objectionable fullness and consequent bagging of the under side of the upper portion of the sleeve is avoided.

The invention will first be described in connection with the accompanying drawings, and then pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a view of the sleeve before its edges are joined. Fig. 2 is a back view of the sleeve. Fig. 3 is a front view of the sleeve.

In applying my present improvement to a sleeve having a spiral seam and a fullness at the elbow—such, for instance, as the sleeve shown in Patent No. 414,199, granted to me November 5, 1889—I cut one edge straight of the fabric on the line 1 2. The upper end of the sleeve, instead of being cut entirely on the arc of a circle, has an inward curve from 2 to 3 in order to take up superfluous fullness in length on the inner side of the sleeve and give a greater relative fullness in length to the outer side; but from 3 to 4 this end of the sleeve describes an arc of a circle. The other edge of the sleeve is cut bias on the line 4 5 6 7 8. From 4 to 5 the line is straight. From 5 to 6 there is an inward curve, which serves to take up fullness in width, thereby preventing bagging of the under portion of the sleeve. From 6 to 7 there is an outward curve, serving to give fullness over the elbow, and from 7 to 8 the line is straight. The lower end of the sleeve I cut with an inward curve from 8 to 1, which latter point extends a short distance forward of a straight line (seen dotted) drawn from 8 to 9, in order that when the points 1 and 8 and 2 and 4 are joined the sleeve will have a spiral seam. It will be seen that while by

this construction I give the sleeve fullness over the elbow, as described in my patent alluded to, I also make provision for dispensing with the usual superfluous length of the inner portion of the sleeve without affecting the length and fullness of the outer portion, and that, furthermore, by cutting the inward curve from 5 to 6 I reduce the width of the sleeve between those points, thereby giving the sleeve a perfect fit between the armpit and the elbow without affecting the fullness over the elbow.

Aside from the advantages above set forth of cutting the edge 4 8 on reverse curves, I also obtain another valuable advantage, in that by a single cut I form one edge of two sleeves without the loss of any material.

Instead of taking up the fullness of width of the sleeve by making the inward curve 5 6 wholly in the edge 4 8, I may slightly reduce the depth of the curve in that edge, and compensate for that by cutting a shallow inward curve in the edge 1 2, extending from 10 to 2, as seen in dotted lines.

While I have described my present improvement as applicable to a sleeve having a spiral seam, it is equally applicable to one having a straight seam, the only change necessary being to cut the lower end of the sleeve on a straight line from 8 to 9 and make the edge 1 extend from 9 to 11.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A garment-sleeve cut straight of the fabric on one edge and bias on its opposite edge, the latter being longer than the former and curved inwardly below its upper end and then curved outwardly below the inward curve, whereby when the edges are joined bagging of the sleeve under the arm is prevented and fullness over the elbow is provided.

2. A garment-sleeve cut straight of the fabric on the edge 1 2 and bias on the edge 4 8, the latter edge being longer than the former and having an inward curve below its upper end and an outward curve below the inward curve, the upper end of the sleeve being inwardly curved from 2 to 3 and arc-shaped

from 3 to 4, whereby when the edges are
joined together and the sleeve attached to the
shirt the sleeve will be given fullness over the
elbow, bagging of the sleeve under the arm
5 will be prevented, and the sleeve will be
caused to fit up neatly to the armpit of the
wearer.

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

GEORGE D. EIGHMIE.

Witnesses:

WM. HUNTER MYERS,
R. M. ELLIOTT.