

S. KARP.
SLEEVE FOR GARMENTS.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 28, 1910.

1,012,648.

Patented Dec. 26, 1911.

Fig. 1.

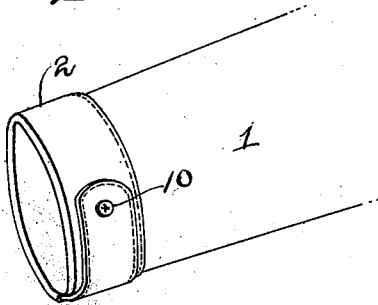


Fig. 2.

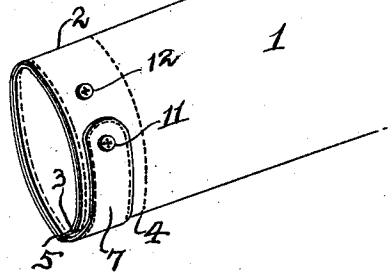


Fig. 3.

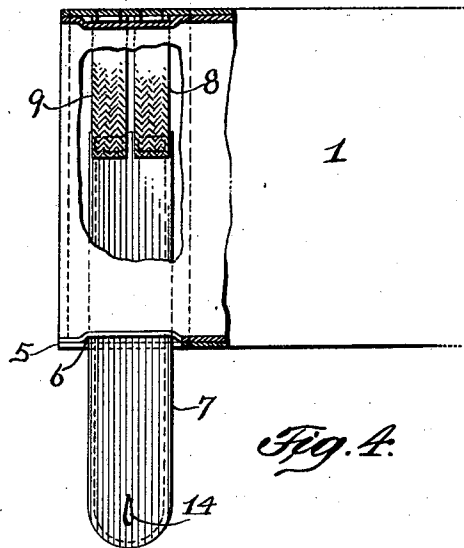
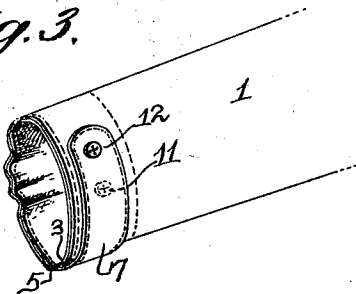
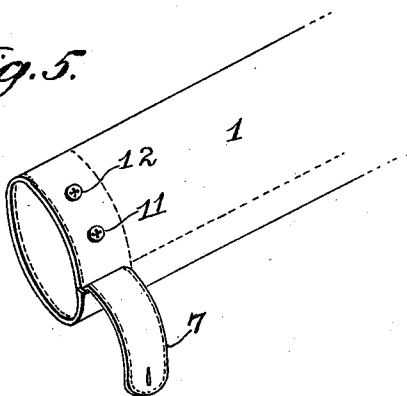


Fig. 5.



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SLEEVE FOR GARMENTS.

1,012,648.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 26, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL KARP, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sleeves for Garments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has to do with the lower part of the sleeve or cuff and is intended to make the cuff more readily adaptable to the changing conditions under which it is required to serve. Storm cuffs have been invented that would, to a limited extent, accomplish the same results as my device but they have lacked some of the most novel and advantageous features. In my Patents Number 971,539 of Oct., 4th., 1910 and 948,142 of Feb., 1st., 1910, I have approximated this device, and this invention is intended as an advance in the art.

I have in mind the construction of a device that operates easily and positively, one that will gather the cuff to any desired extent and secure it there, yet allowing the exposed part of the sleeve to be unaffected permitting it to remain as smooth and dressy as though the gathering means were not in use.

The following is what I consider the best means of carrying out this invention.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification, in which:

Figure 1 shows the device secured to a sleeve the cuff being turned back. Fig. 2 is a corresponding view of the sleeve showing the cuff turned down. Fig. 3 is a view corresponding to Fig. 2, in this figure the cuff is gathered and the tab is moved to engage the second button. Fig. 4 is on a larger scale, this view is in horizontal section, and by reason of the fracture the details of construction are plainly visible. Fig. 5 may be considered a modification, it shows the device secured to a cuffless sleeve.

Similar reference numerals indicate like parts in all the figures where they appear.

Although in most instances formed integral, I choose to consider the cuff and sleeve as two independent members and I will so describe them. At 1 I have shown a sleeve of the ordinary construction and of any desired design or material. Secured thereto or formed integral therewith is the cuff 2 a complete circle for the arm though having its ends unjoined, the end 3 being unse-

cured as far back as the line 4, the end 5 is also free to the same extent. This cuff is constructed duplex, or of two layers of material. The two layers are stitched firmly together at the end 3 but are formed independently at the end 5 so as to produce the pocket or slit 6.

Referring to Fig. 4, I show in detail the construction of the tab 7 and the means for attaching it within the pocket formed between the two layers of material which go to make up the cuff. The tab 7 is constructed of a flat piece of material or of two pieces of material stitched together. One end of the tab is rounded, and in the rounded end a button hole 14 is produced, the opposite end of the tab is squared, and to this end two short lengths of elastic fabric are secured by stitching, the free end of the elastic strips or ribbons are secured between the two layers of the cuff at a point that will allow the tab 7 to project to some extent beyond the end 5 of the cuff.

The proportional length of the elastic material and the tab proper is not of great importance as it is only necessary that the tab be within the pocket 6 to such an extent as will insure, the squared end remaining in the pocket during the whole operation of the device.

In Fig. 1 the cuff is shown folded back on the sleeve, when so conditioned it is not intended that the cuff shall be puckered, so a single button 10 is secured to the cuff in a position conveniently adjacent to the button hole in the tab 7. The tab is attached to the button by means of the button hole and the result is a finished cuff for ordinary wear.

In Fig. 2 the cuff is shown turned down or extended as it would be worn while walking in ordinarily stormy weather. In this figure the cuff is also ungathered. To the exterior of the cuff I attach two buttons 11 and 12, the button 11 is arranged to serve with the tab while the cuff remains in its distended condition.

In Fig. 3 I have shown the cuff also turned down but in this figure the material on the under side of the cuff is gathered or puckered causing more of the tab 7 to protrude from the pocket 6. The tab now being placed against the upper side of the cuff it will be found that the single button hole is adjacent to the button 12 and if it be buttoned thereon the cuff will remain in the

gathered condition suitable for driving or motoring in extremely cold or stormy weather, or even for general use.

One of the principal advantages of this device is the fact that the usefulness of the gathered cuff can be obtained without the unsightliness usually accompanying devices of this class. While the inner part of the sleeve, the part nearest the body of the wearer is gathered, the outer or exposed part remains undisturbed. To accomplish this result the ends of the elastic ribbons 8 and 9 must be attached to the cuff at a point diametrically opposite the end 5 in which the pocket 6 is produced.

So far I have described a sleeve having an independently shaped cuff, one that can be turned up or down, and I have also described a cuff slitted for a length greater than the width of the tab 7, and although I may consider this the best means of carrying out this invention never-the-less I have found that my improvement works well with a plain cuff. It is only necessary that the cuff be made duplex and that one end of the outside layer of material be left open, thus forming a pocket. In this use of the device it is necessary to secure two buttons to the outside, exposed surface of the sleeve, one for use when the sleeve is fully distended and the other for use when the sleeve is gathered. This construction is shown in Fig. 5.

Modifications may be made within the scope of the appended claim without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of this invention.

It is obvious that a single piece of elastic material may be used in lieu of the ribbons 8 and 9 with the same good results.

Other modifications of greater or less importance may be made.

Having carefully and fully described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A sleeve, a slitted cuff formed integral therewith, said cuff being constructed of two layers of material arranged parallel to each other and joined together at the outer edge, a tab of the same material within said cuff, and extending for the greater part of its length between the two layers of said cuff, an elastic member securing the inner end of the tab to a point between the two layers, and arranged to retrieve said tab into the space between the two layers of the cuff while gathering both of said layers as specified.

Signed at New York city, this 21st day of November 1910, in the presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL KARP.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM KARP,
M. S. WALKER.