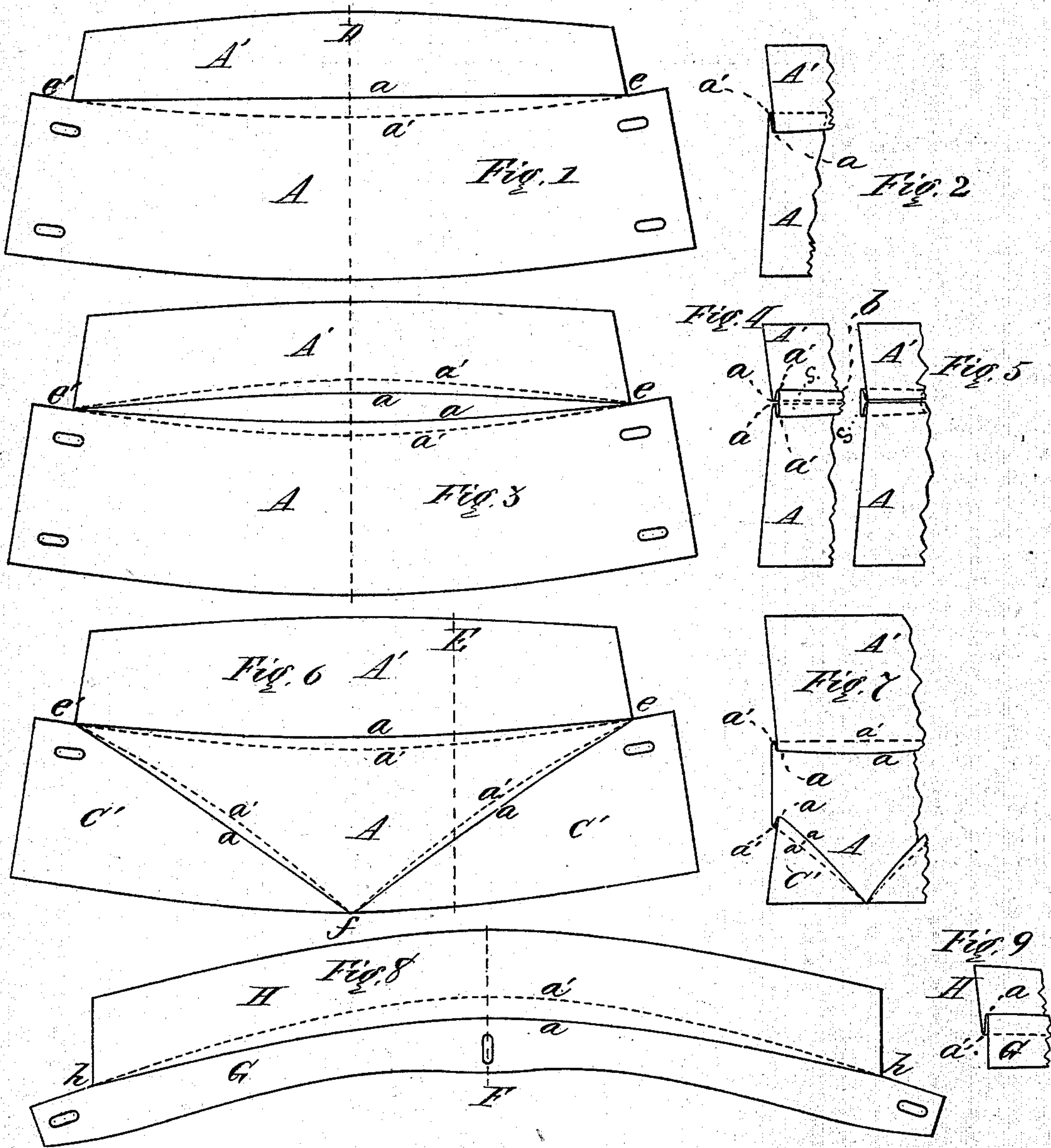


E. P. FURLONG.  
Collars and Cuffs.

No. 144,611.

Patented Nov. 18, 1873.



Witnesses.

Clarence E. Buckland.

J. P. Wall

Inventor.

Edward P. Furlong.  
By J. A. Curtis,  
his Atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD P. FURLONG, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 144,611, dated November 18, 1873; application filed October 2, 1873.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD P. FURLONG, of the city of Springfield, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Collars, Cuffs, and other articles of wearing-apparel, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to give a proper shape to the article of wearing-apparel to which the invention is applied, whether it be a collar or cuff, so that it may properly fit the neck or the wrist, as the case may be, and whereby the article is strengthened; and I accomplish this by folding the article in opposite directions, making a crease on the two opposite sides of the collar or cuff, both being made close together, and one being made on a different curve from the other.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a cuff with the two folds made one on a straight line and the other on a curve. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same through line D. Fig. 3 represents a cuff having two sets of folds made near each other, both sets terminating, at each end, at the same point, and one set reversed, whereby greater strength is obtained. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the same at line D. Fig. 5 is a transverse section at the same line, showing the strengthening-rib formed on the outside instead of on the inside, as in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 represents a lady's cuff ornamented and strengthened by three sets of folds. Fig. 7 is a transverse section of the same on line E. Fig. 8 is a garrote-collar having the upper part set out or shaped by means of said folds; and Fig. 9 is a transverse section of the same at line F.

In making this fold in a cuff, a crease or continuous indentation is made at *a*, from the point *e* to the point *e'*, and a similar crease, *a'*, shown in dotted lines, is made on the other side of the cuff between the same points, but upon a different curve, so that said creases shall be more or less distant from each other, about midway, but shall terminate at each end at or nearly the same points.

The article is folded at the crease *a*, and is folded in an opposite direction upon the other side at the crease *a'*, and, when the cuff is curved or placed around the wrist the folds

assume the position shown in Fig. 2, the cuff being of three thicknesses at the part where it is so folded.

This double folding of the cuff causes the part *A'* to stand at an inclination to the part *A*, so that when the cuff is placed upon the wrist the part *A'* stands out from the hand, and, especially in warm weather, protects that part, *A'*, from soiling by the perspiration from the wrist or hand.

This invention is susceptible of great variation in its application to articles of wearing-apparel, examples of which may be seen in Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. In Figs. 3, 4, and 5, the cuff is represented as being folded on one side at the curved creases *a a*, and folded in the opposite direction at the curved creases *a' a'*, shown in dotted lines, all the folds terminating at the points *e* and *e'*. As thus folded a rib, *s*, is formed on the inside, as shown in Fig. 4, or, if the folds are reversed, the rib *s* is formed on the outside, as shown in Fig. 5.

For ladies' wear, the main part of the cuff *A* may be ornamented and strengthened by similar folds made diagonally from the points *e* and *e'* to the point *f*, and, when thus folded, the parts *C'* of the cuff will stand at a certain inclination to the part *A*, and the part *A'* at still another inclination, as seen clearly in Fig. 7.

A garrote-collar may have a crease, *a*, made on one side, and another curved crease, *a'*, made on the other side, and be folded at these creases in opposite directions, as above described, and when thus folded the upper standing part, *H*, of the collar will stand out from the neck, and the lower part, *G*, will prevent the upper part from being soiled easily by perspiration.

Both collars and cuffs made in this manner may be made from thinner and cheaper material, as the article is of three thicknesses at the part where it is folded, and is thereby very much strengthened; and the rib *s*, if made somewhat broad, will set against the hand, in manufactured cuffs, and effectually prevent the cuff from being soiled.

By making one fold, *a*, upon one line—say, a straight line or a curve—and the other upon a line of a different curve, and using different

curved lines together, as above described, collars and cuffs may be brought to any shape desired, and may be made of very many different shapes, and yet all be cut out with the same knife, or of the same pattern.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

The combination of two or more folds in collars, cuffs, and other similar articles of

wearing-apparel, arranged in opposite directions, as herein described and shown, whereby the article is given the desired shape and strength, as set forth.

EDWARD P. FURLONG.

Witnesses:

T. A. CURTIS,

C. E. BUCKLAND.