

(No Model.)

R. BUTTERWORTH.

CUFF.

No. 329,813.

Patented Nov. 3, 1885.

Fig. 1.

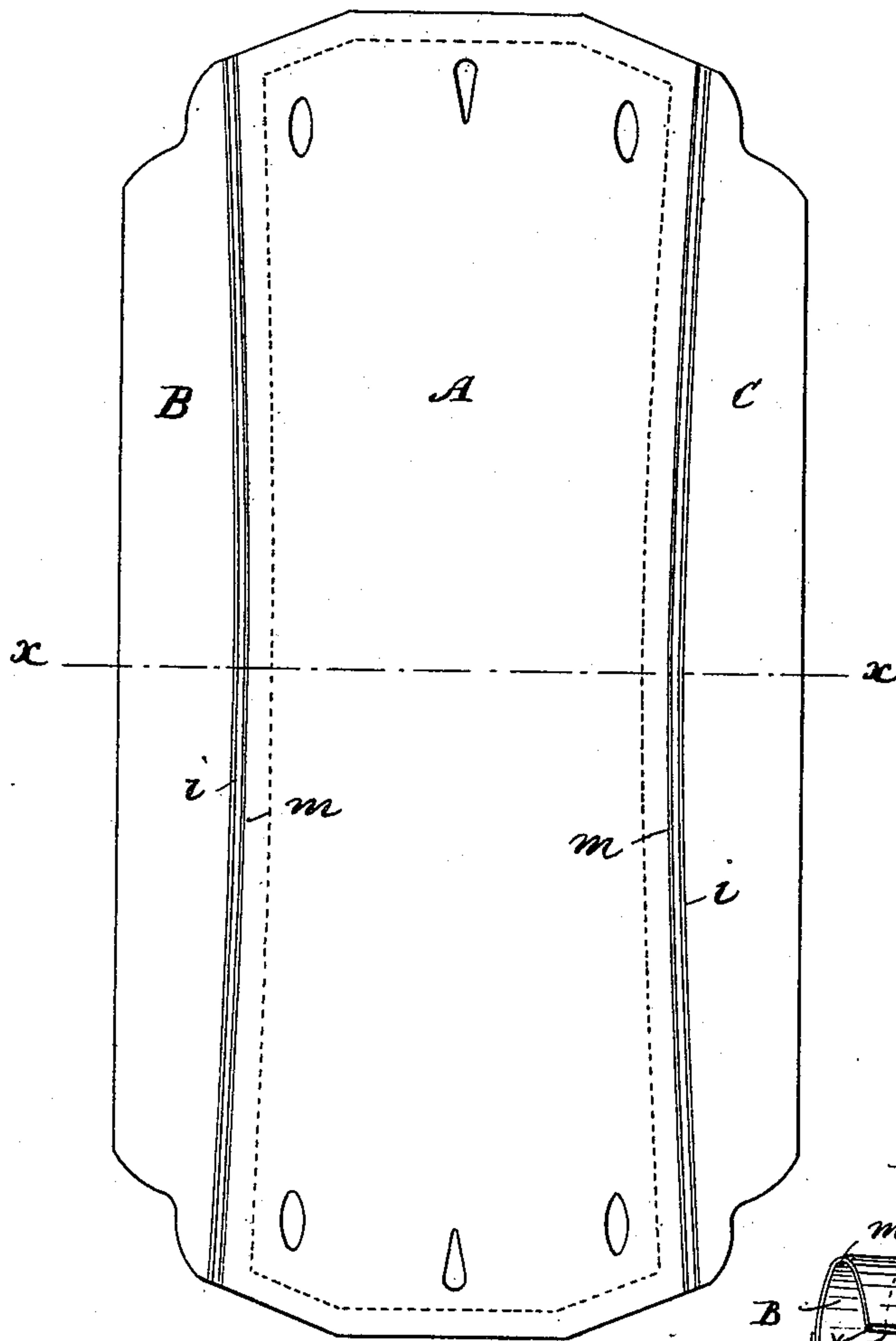


Fig. 4.

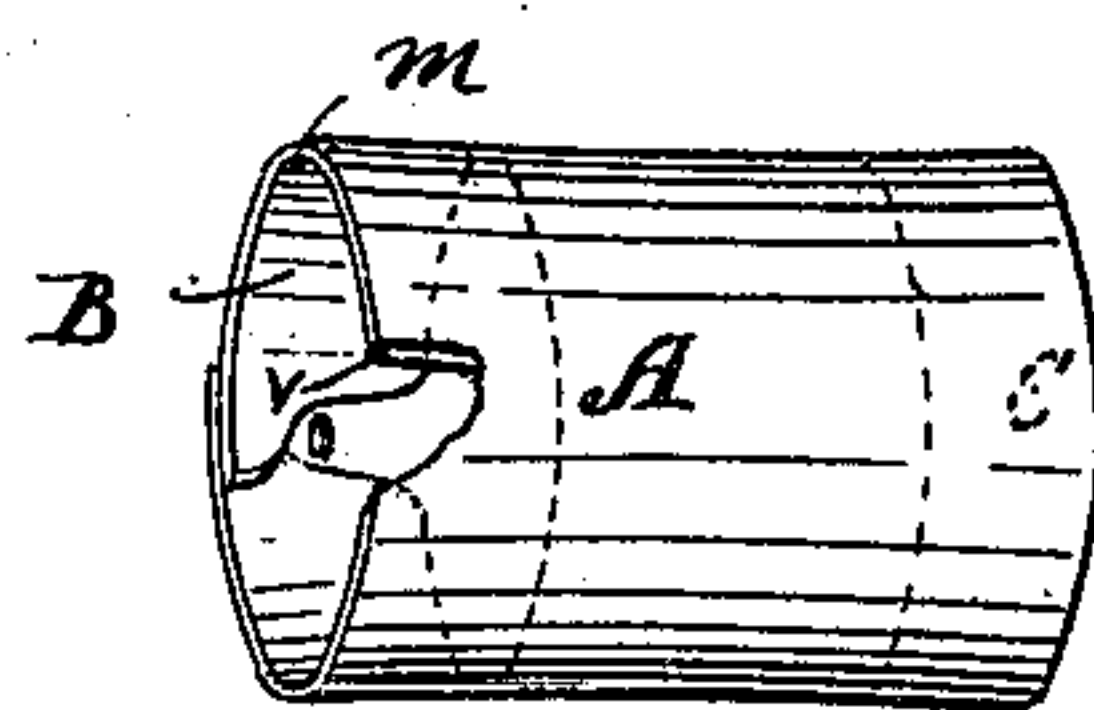


Fig. 2.

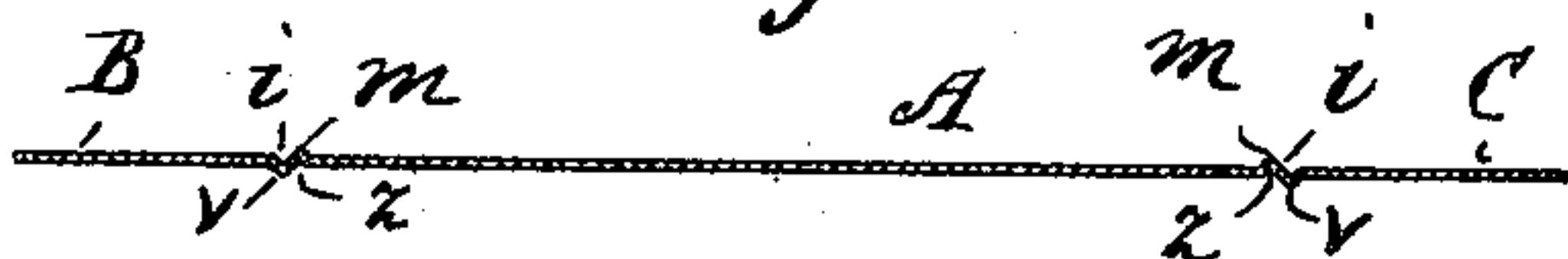
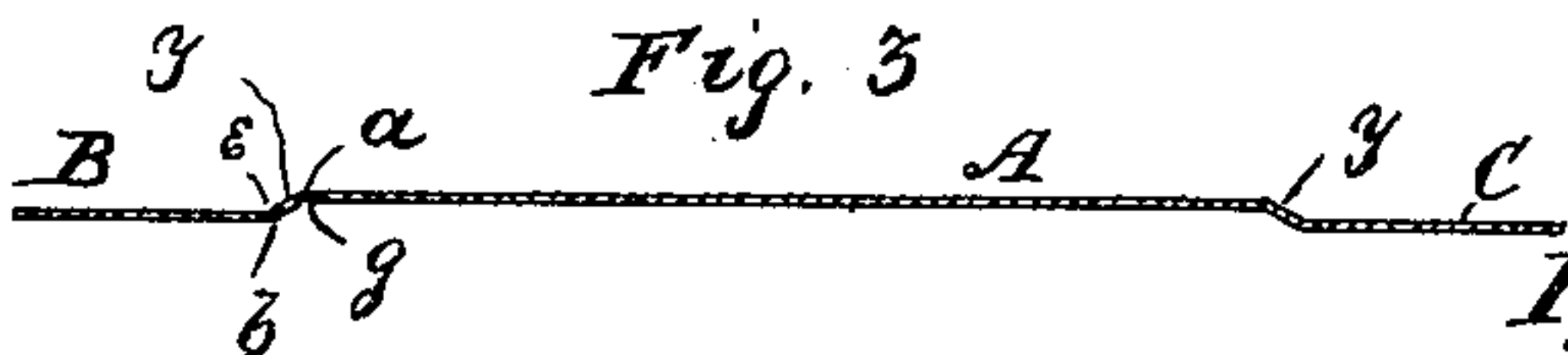


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

E. Blanka.  
L. J. White.

Inventor

Robert Butterworth

Per C. C. Shaw  
Attorney.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT BUTTERWORTH, OF BOSTON, MASS., ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE FIBERLENE COLLAR COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, ME.

## CUFF.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 329,813, dated November 3, 1885.

Application filed June 9, 1885. Serial No. 168,197. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROBERT BUTTERWORTH, of Boston, (Somerville,) in the county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Cuffs, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of an unfolded reversible cuff or cuff-blank embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a vertical transverse section of the same, taken on line  $x x$  in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a vertical transverse section of an ordinary unfolded reversible cuff provided with offsets between the flaps and body; and Fig. 4, a reduced perspective view of my improved cuff, a portion being represented as broken away.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates more especially to that class of paper or cloth-faced-paper cuffs which are reversible; and it consists in a cuff composed of paper, cloth-faced paper, or any other suitable materials of like nature, and provided with two longitudinal creases or indentations formed, respectively, at or near the junction of its flaps and body, the members of each pair of said creases being arranged in parallelism with each other and on opposite sides of the cuff, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, the object being to produce a more perfect and desirable article of this character than is now in ordinary use.

The nature and operation of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation:

In the drawings, A represents the body, and B C the flaps, of the cuff, these parts being integral and composed of paper, cloth-faced paper, or any other suitable materials of like nature. Before the blank from which the cuff is formed has been cut from the stock in the usual manner, or at the time of cutting it, as may be most convenient, I indent or crease it

longitudinally at or near the junction of each of the flaps with the body, as shown at  $i z$ , by means of dies, rollers, or any other suitable means for that purpose, the members of each pair of the creases being disposed on opposite sides of the blank, as shown in Fig. 2, and of sufficient depth to respectively emboss or raise the corresponding bosses or projections,  $v m$ , thus leaving the body A and flaps B C on or nearly on the same plane.

It has heretofore been common in the manufacture of paper or cloth-faced-paper cuffs having overturned flaps, or flaps adapted to be folded, to make a single crease or indentation directly on the folding line or dividing-line between the band and flap, to enable the blank to be readily and properly folded; but in reversing such cuffs, after having been worn as originally folded, it is not only difficult to fold them properly, but rough and unfinished edges are presented at the folding lines, which detract materially from their appearance. In seeking to overcome this defect an inclined offset,  $y$ , has sometimes been formed in the collar-blank, as shown in Fig. 3, by means of dies, rollers, or other suitable means, the body A being raised thereby to a higher plane than the flaps B C. It has, however, been found that when a cuff provided with offsets, as described, is reversed in wearing, the body and flaps being on different planes, it will when bent anew fold in such a manner as to present rough and unfinished edges at the folding lines. For instance, when the flap B in Fig. 2 is bent downwardly and brought against the under side of the body A, the cuff will be folded on the angle  $g$ , and the boss or projection  $a$  will form the edge; but if, now, it is reversed and the flap B is bent upwardly and brought against the upper side of the body A, the cuff will be folded on the angle  $r$  and the boss or projection  $b$  will form the edge, thus leaving the angle  $g$  exposed, and as the wearing of the cuff always wrinkles and crimps the surface of the material on the under side of the fold, that portion which forms the angle  $g$ , when exposed, as described, will give the cuff an unfinished appearance at or near its edge.

It has also been found to be exceedingly



difficult to fold such cuffs readily on account of the body and flaps being arranged on different planes and the lack of indentations or creases on the folding lines.

5 My invention is designed to obviate these objections; and to that end I make use of two well-defined or positive longitudinal creases or indentations,  $i z$ , at or near the junction of  
10 each of the flaps with the body of the cuff, the members of each pair of said creases being disposed on opposite sides of the cuff, or one crease of each pair on the outer side and the other on the inner side, as described, by means of which it may be readily folded, and may  
15 also be reversed, and still preserve the same or nearly the same finished appearance at and near its edges which it has in its normal condition. For instance, if the flap B in Fig. 2 is bent downwardly, and brought against the  
20 underside of the band A, the cuff will be folded on the angle  $z$ , and the boss or projection  $m$  will form the edge; and when the flap B is bent upwardly in reversing the cuff, and brought against the upper side of the body A, the cuff  
25 will be folded on the angle  $i$ , and the boss or projection  $v$  will form the edge, thus concealing the under side,  $z$ , of the original fold and presenting a smooth and finished edge both before and after the cuff is reversed, the same  
30 description being applicable to the folding of the flap C.

It will of course be understood that the cuff is to be properly embossed with imitation stitches, if the same are required, and otherwise so constructed and finished as to adapt it  
35 to be reversed, after the usual manner of making such cuffs; also, that the creases or indentations  $i z$  may be curved or straight, in accordance with the style of the cuff.

40 The creases or indentations  $i z$  may be varied in depth and distance apart in accordance with the thickness or nature of the stock being used; but the members of each pair of the creases should always be arranged in parallelism with each other and disposed one on  
45 either side of the cuff, as described.

It will be obvious that the creases, when

formed and arranged as described, are analogous in their operation or the function they perform to the double hinges of a door, such  
50 hinges permitting the door to be readily swung in either direction, and the creases enabling the flap of the cuff to be turned down or folded with equal facility on either side of the body.

In the drawings the creases  $i$  are represented  
55 as formed on the upper side of the cuff, and nearer its edges than the creases  $z$ ; but the creases on the under side may be placed nearest the edges, if preferred, or the creases may be transposed in any other manner desired,  
60 provided the members of each pair are kept properly together.

I do not confine myself to constructing the cuff with two flaps, as one may be employed, if desired; neither do I confine myself in the  
65 construction of the cuffs to folding the flaps, or either of them, before the cuffs are boxed or sold, as, for convenience and economy in packing and transportation, they may be cut out and creased or indented, as shown in Fig. 1,  
70 and then sold or disposed of "flat," or in the shape of unfolded blanks, if desired, to be folded by the purchaser or user.

My improvement is also equally well adapted to the manufacture of reversible paper or cloth-  
75 faced-paper collars; but as I have made the same the subject-matter of another application for Letters Patent I do not claim such collars herein. (*Vide* application Serial No. 168,196, filed June 9, 1885.)  
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Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

As an improved article of manufacture, a paper or cloth-faced paper cuff provided with a longitudinal crease or indentation on each  
85 side, said indentations or creases being arranged in parallelism with each other and disposed at or near the junction of the body and flap of the cuff, substantially as described.

ROBERT BUTTERWORTH.

Witnesses:

C. A. SHAW,  
L. J. WHITE.