

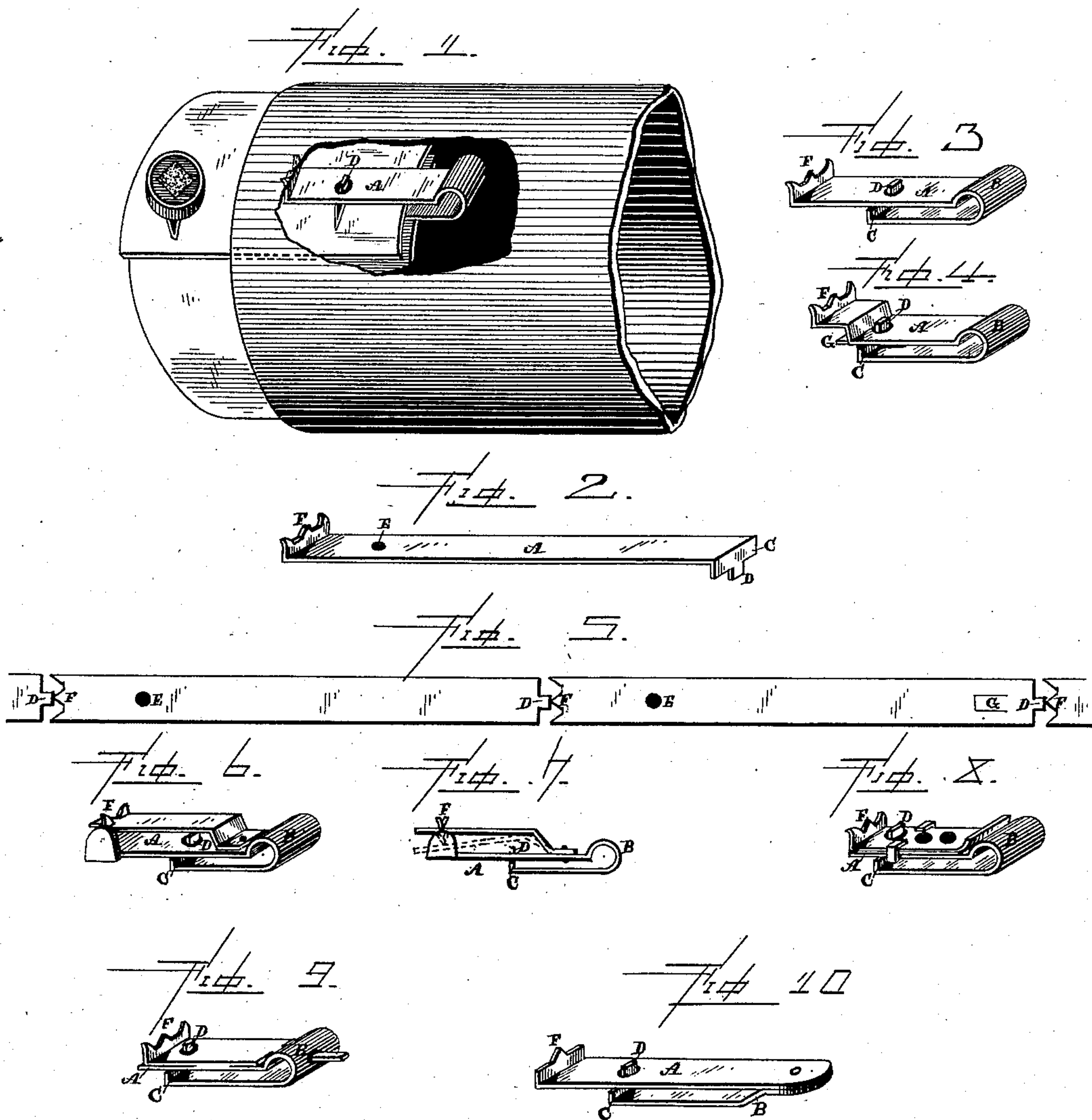
(No Model.)

A. S. PATTISON.

CUFF HOLDER.

No. 365,626.

Patented June 28, 1887.



WITNESSES.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CUFF-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,626, dated June 28, 1887.

Application filed February 14, 1887. Serial No. 227,542. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALLEN S. PATTISON, of Cambridge, in the county of Dorchester and State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cuff-Holders; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in cuff-holders; and it consists in the arrangement and combination of parts, which will be more fully set forth hereinafter, and pointed out in the claims.

The object of my invention is to provide a cuff-holder which is especially intended for ladies' use, which will prevent the cuff from moving in or out of the sleeve when once adjusted in the desired position, which is self-fastening when the cuff is adjusted in the sleeve, and which can be manufactured at a minimum cost.

Figure 1 is a perspective of the holder attached to the cuff in position in the sleeve. Fig. 2 is a perspective of the holder before completed. Fig. 3 is a perspective of the holder detached. Fig. 4 is a perspective of a modification. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the blanks, showing the method of stamping them from a strip of metal. Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are perspectives of modifications.

In the drawings, A represents the body or main portion of the cuff-holder, which extends forward a suitable distance, having one, two, or more serrations that project upward, for the purpose of catching in the lining of the sleeve. The rear end of the holder is doubled upon itself, so as to form a spring, B, extending under the cuff a suitable distance, and having its end turned upward, as shown at C, for catching in the cuff-button hole. The body A is provided with an aperture, E, through which passes the lip or reduced portion D. The aperture E forms a stop for the lip D, which strengthens the upturned part C, and also serves as an indicator to show when the lip D and part C are immediately under the button-hole, so that they may be forced

upward through it after the lip D and the body A have been separated and the cuff passed between them. As shown in Fig. 1, the lip D and part C are preferably passed through only one thickness of the cuff, in order that the holder may be secured to the cuff before the cuff is applied to the wrist, and because the upper and lower button-holes upon the inner edge of the cuff do not always exactly register, in which case more time and carefulness would be required. In a newly-launched cuff the button-hole is closed, or nearly so, and the lip D and portion C must be forced through it. If no aperture E, mark, or similar guide were provided to indicate when the lip D had reached the proper point to be forced upward, it would require more carefulness upon the part of the wearer. I prefer to form three points, F, upon the body A, though one could be used, as shown in Fig. 10, and two, as shown in Fig. 6. It is found in practice that the cuff in a tight sleeve under some circumstances has a tendency to work up the sleeve, and for the purpose of preventing this I bend one of the points backward and two forward for preventing it from coming out. By turning the points in opposite directions, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 9, or leaving the middle one straight, as shown in Fig. 4, the cuff cannot come out or work up the sleeve, and hence is held rigidly in the place to which it is adjusted.

It is found preferable, and more especially when only one point is used, that the securing device which passes through the button-hole have a sufficient bearing-surface parallel with the length of the button-hole to prevent any lateral movement. If it were not so, a pull outward upon the cuff would turn the holder around and allow the cuff to come off. This tendency is not so great when several points are used, and they turned in opposite directions; but if only one point were used, or all the points turned outward, the holder would allow the cuff to slip from the sleeve by turning around in the button-hole, and especially where a sleeve is slightly larger than the cuff. If the holder were not provided with this broad bearing-surface, the cuff would be allowed a lateral movement whenever the arm was



moved, and hence the cuff work from the desired position into which it was first adjusted. By providing this broad surface all lateral movement of the cuff is avoided.

5 When the holder is to be used in a sleeve which is much larger than the cuff, I bend the front end upward, as shown in Fig. 4. In this figure is also shown the forwardly-extending lip G, for catching under the cuff and preventing it from slipping forward. This lip is  
10 formed by cutting out of the blank, as shown at Fig. 5, and bending forward, as shown in Fig. 4. This is not found absolutely necessary, but under some circumstances would be desirable, such as in large button-holes, when  
15 the holder could easily slip forward if not provided with this lip.

As shown in modifications, Fig. 6, the points for engaging the sleeve may be formed  
20 upon a spring, which has its rear end secured to the body A, and its front end to pass between ears formed upon the front end of the body, as shown. By this construction the spring carrying the points can be forced down-  
25 ward between the ears, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 7, and the cuff-holder inserted into or drawn from the sleeve without the point engaging the lining. When released, it will rise upward, engaging the lining and pre-  
30 vent the cuff from being withdrawn.

The mode of manufacturing the holder is shown in Fig. 5. A strip of material of the proper width and thickness is prepared, cut  
35 into the proper lengths by a die of such shape that it will form the points F upon one end of one holder, the lip D upon the adjacent end of the adjoining holder, and the hole E at one stroke of the die, then only requiring to be bent, and the holder is complete.

40 Figs. 8 and 9 show modifications for the purpose of providing an adjustment of the part which is provided with points. As it is desirable to have the points as near the edge of the sleeve as possible, that the holder may be  
45 easily taken from and inserted into the sleeve, and as the width of cuffs varies, this can only be accomplished by an adjustment of this character. The sliding plate in this case is provided with a suitable number of perfora-  
50 tions, with which the lip D engages, and thus holds it at the desired point.

In Fig. 10 two plates are shown, which are pivoted together at their rear ends and provided with the bend B, to form a spring and  
55 to allow room for the cuff to be inserted between them. The operation of this modification is apparent.

In a lady's cuff-holder it is especially desirable that it should be so constructed that it  
60 will be automatic in its operation by securely fastening itself to the sleeve when inserted, for the reason that a clasp or other fastening device cannot be used in a tight sleeve, as there is not room to operate it. By the above con-  
65 struction the holder is made automatic, free from lateral movement, simple, and cheap.

When it is desired to remove the cuff from the sleeve, it is only necessary to pass one finger between the cuff and the sleeve, in proximity to the holder, when the sleeve will be forced  
70 upward, the points disengaged from the lining of the sleeve, and the cuff easily and quickly removed. The body portion A being placed upon the outside of the cuff and extending forward from the rear button-hole, when an  
75 outward pull is exerted upon the cuff, the points, though catching only slightly in the lining, will, as the cuff is drawn outward, be forced firmly into the lining, (the greater the pull the farther they will be forced,) for the  
80 reason that the rear button-hole forms a stop and fulcrum for the rear end of the body portion A, and as the points engage the lining and the front end is elevated by the forward pull, a wedging action takes place. This would not  
85 be the result if the upward movement of the body portion A were in any manner limited by its relative position to the cuff, and hence this feature is especially desirable when used in a loose sleeve, where a constant pressure is not  
90 upon the points.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a cuff-holder consisting of the straight body por-  
95 tion A, formed from a single piece and having its front end bent upward approximately at right angles thereto and serrated, and its inner end provided with a fastening adapted to enter directly the rear button-hole of a cuff,  
100 the said body portion resting upon the upper surface of the cuff, whereby its front end will have a wedging action, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A cuff-holder consisting of a body por-  
105 tion, substantially as described, provided with upwardly-projecting points or spurs and with a forwardly-projecting arm approximately parallel with the body portion, and having an upturned end to enter the button-hole of a  
110 cuff, substantially as shown.

3. A cuff-holder consisting of an apertured body portion, substantially as described, provided with upwardly-projecting points or spurs and with a forwardly-projecting arm  
115 approximately parallel with the body portion, and having an upturned end provided with a reduced portion to enter the aperture in the body portion, substantially as described.

4. A cuff-holder consisting of a body por-  
120 tion provided with upwardly-projecting points or spurs and with a forwardly-projecting arm approximately parallel with the body portion, and having an upturned end to enter the button-hole of a cuff, and a forwardly-extending  
125 lip for catching under the cuff and preventing the holder from slipping forward, substantially as specified.

5. A cuff-holder formed from a single piece of metal, having its forward end provided with  
130 points or spurs and extending forward in proximity to the outer edge of the sleeve, and its



opposite end with an upturned lip for catching in the button-hole of a cuff, the said metal being doubled upon itself to form a spring, substantially as set forth.

- 5 6. A cuff-holder consisting of a single piece of metal, having one end provided with points or spurs which extend in opposite directions, and its opposite end with an upturned lip for catching in the button-hole of a cuff, the said

metal being doubled upon itself to form a spring, substantially as shown.

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

ALLEN S. PATTISON.

Witnesses:

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