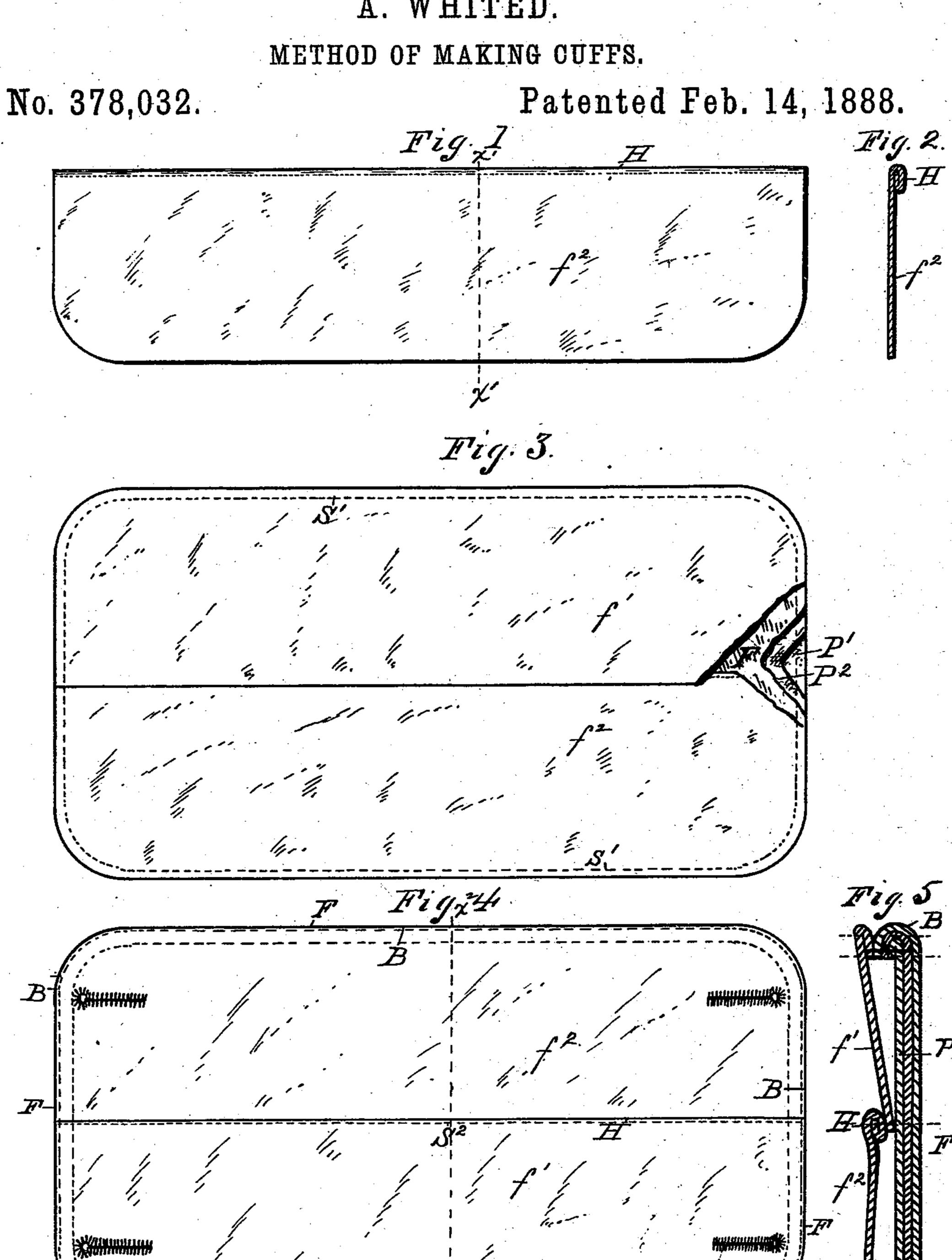
A. WHITED.



WITNESSES! Stauley M. Holden.

alvinge Whited. INVENTOR

W. E. Kagan, his. ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office.

ALVINZE WHITED, OF TROY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO HOLMES & IDE, OF SAME PLACE.

METHOD OF MAKING CUFFS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 378,032, dated February 14, 1888.

Application filed August 8, 1884. Serial No. 139,992. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALVINZE WHITED, of the city of Troy, county of Rensselaer, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Apparel-Cuffs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to apparel-cuffs and a the plies method of making them, it having for its obten ject their improvement in finish and a better f' and f^2 .

The letter of the plies of their parts.

My invention is an improved method of uniting and completing apparel-cuffs; and it consists in uniting a full-width facing with one or more full-width plies and two part or half 15 facings, the last elements being longitudinally united in the middle of the cuff and made of unequal transverse widths, in order that a hem may be laid in the edge overlapping the edge of the other part facing, the said parts of the 20 cuff being superimposed, as will be described subsequently, then border-sewed to connect them, and turned through the opening between the adjacently-placed inner edges of the two part facings, with the lapping edges of the lat-25 ter longitudinally sewed to each other and to and through the ply and full-width facing after being thus turned, and a bead on the edge of the cuff made in the full-width facing.

Accompanying this specification, to form a part of it, there is a sheet of drawings containing five figures illustrating my invention, with the same designation of its parts by letter-reference used in all of them.

Of the illustrations, Figure 1 shows that part of the two part facings that is felled or hemmed on its inner edge. Fig. 2 is a section of Fig. 1, taken on the line x'x' of that figure. Fig. 3 shows the blanks as superimposed preparatory to border-stitching them. Fig. 4 shows the completed cuff, and Fig. 5 a section of the latter taken on the line x^2x^2 of Fig. 4.

The several parts of the cuff are designated by letter-reference, and the process steps by which they are connected are described as follows:

The letter F designates the full-width facing, P' and P² thicknesses of the ply, and f' and f' and f' the two part facings.

The letter H designates a hemmed or felled 50 or beaded edge formed on one of the two part

facings, f^2 , where it overlaps in the completed cuff the inner edge of the part facing f'.

The letter S' designates a row of borderstitching made to connect the said parts when laid wrong-side out, as shown at Fig. 3, the 55 plies P' and P² being at the bottom, next above the plies the full-width facing F, and above the latter, side by side, the two part facings f' and f²

The letter S² designates a line of stitching by 60 which the overlapping hemmed or felled edge H of the two part facings is united to the underlapping edge of the other part facing through the plies and full-width facing F, and the letter B indicates a beaded edge formed 65 around the cuff.

The hemmed or felled edge being produced upon the part facing f^2 , the blanks are laid as shown at Fig. 3, border-sewed at S', and then turned out through the opening between 70 the two part facings. The edge fold of the cuff is made in the facing F, and so as to be outside of the union of the parts at S', by drawing in toward each other where lapping the two part facings $f'f^2$, and so as to make the 75 facing produced by the union of the latter narrower than the facing F, and as a sequence producing the beaded edge B. As thus made, a good finish is given to the cuff, and the process steps by which the parts are connected 80. are simple ones. I am well aware that similar process steps have been employed in the production of collars wherein an upper thicker part and a lower thinner part are divided by a projecting fly edge; but in my improved cuff 85 the projecting hemmed or folded edge is produced in a different manner and for a different purpose.

I am also aware that an apparal cuff has been made of two or more thicknesses of material 90 having an outside blank of a single piece provided with a central plait, in which is a turning slit, through which the cuff, after being run along all its edges, is turned right side out, and the plait then sewed down to the cuff, and, 95 further, that a cuff has been made with a facing through the center of which a box-plait is formed and opened out and folded, and two half-blanks stitched to the cuff, with their inner and adjacent edges laid under the box-100

plait and secured by lines of stitches, a turning-slit being cut in the ply-blank near one of its edges.

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

The method herein described for uniting and completing an apparel-cuff, which consists in cutting from the fabric two half-facings, $f'f^2$, 10 of unequal transverse widths, then sewing a border-hem, H, in the straight inner edge of the wider part facing, then disposing a full-form facing, F, between ply-forms P'P² and the two part facings $f'f^2$, the said two part facings being lapped at the longitudinal middle of the cuff, with the hemmed edge on the outside, then securing all the parts together

by a line of border-stitches, S', then turning the full-width facing to the outside through the opening between the two part facings, then 20 running a line of border-stitches, B, around the edge of the turned parts, and then running a line of stitches, S², through the meeting or lapped edges of the two part facings and through the other blanks of the cuff, substan-25 tially as described, and for the purpose stated.

Signed at Troy, New York, this 2d day of July, 1884, and in the presence of the two witnesses whose names are hereto written.

ALVINZE WHITED.

Witnesses:

CHARLES S. BRINTNALL, CHARLES G. EDDY.