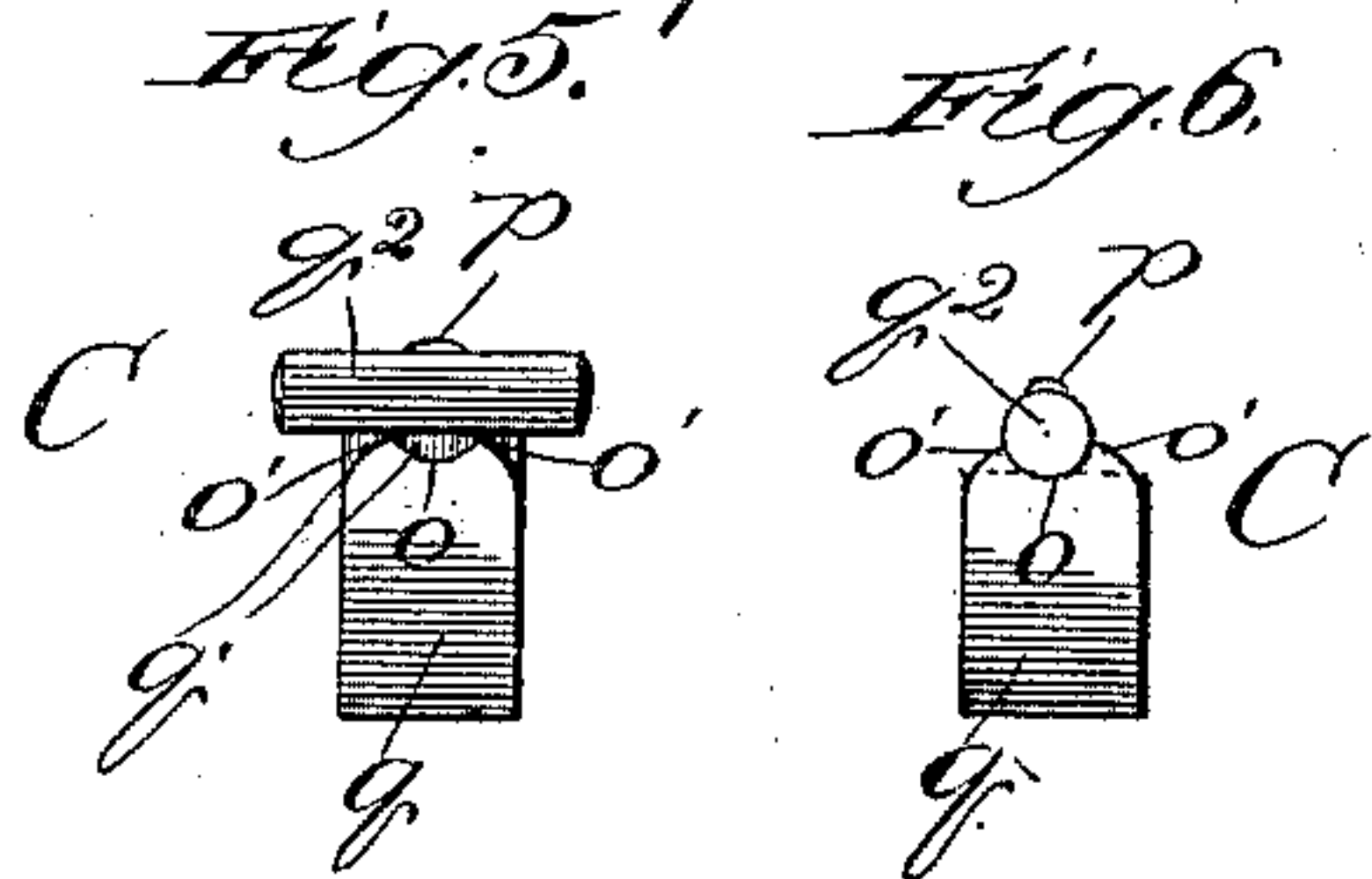
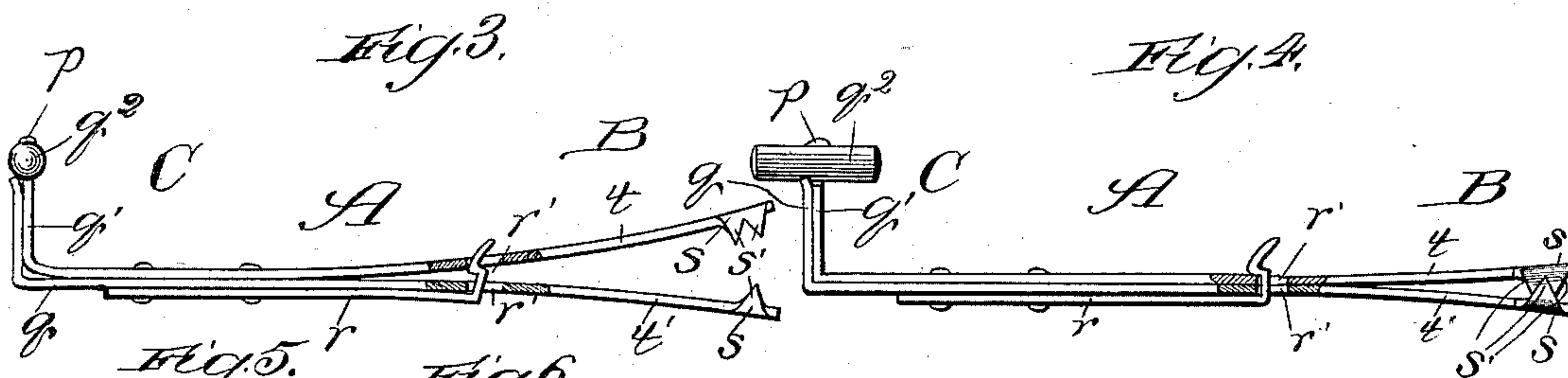
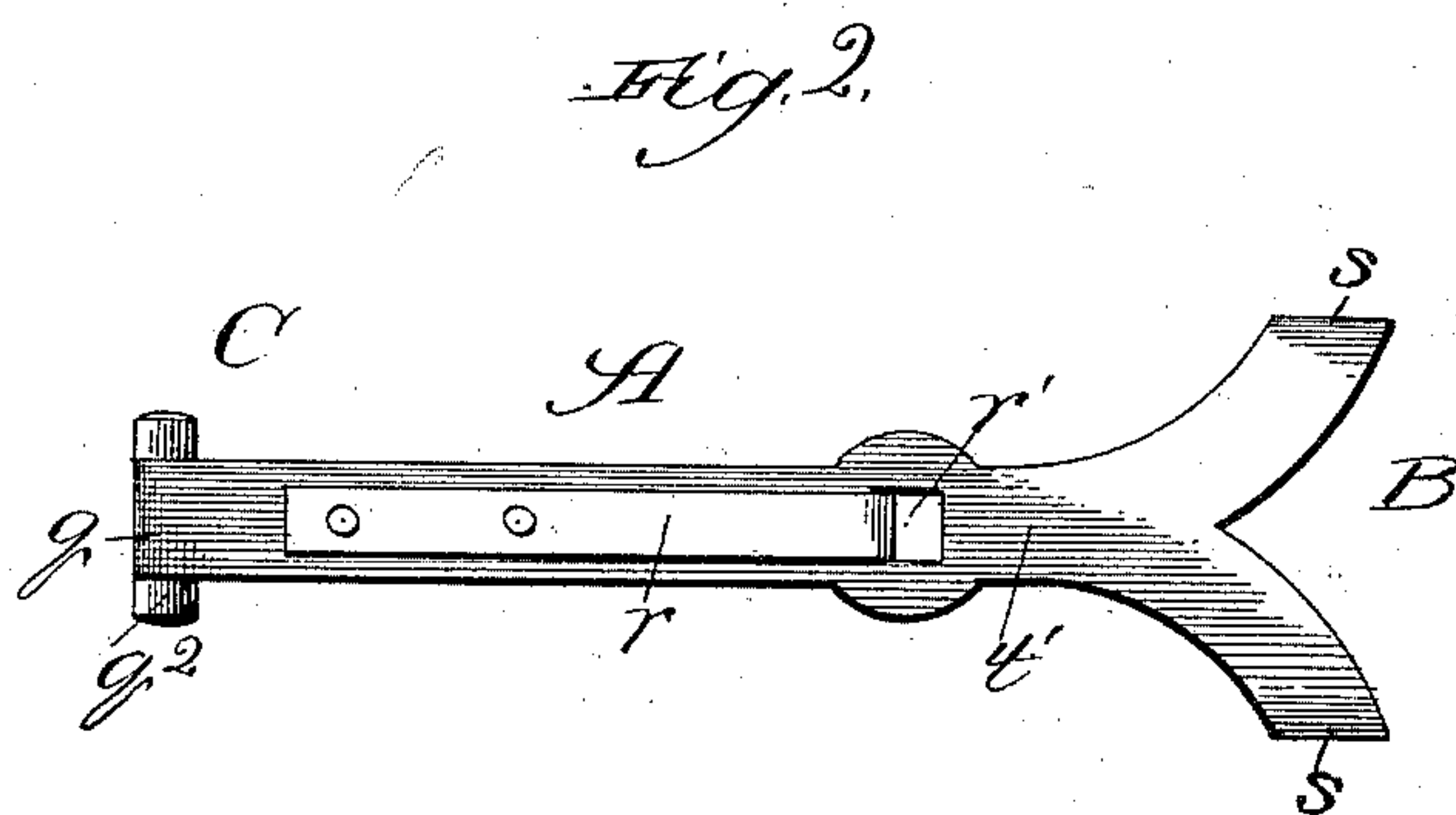
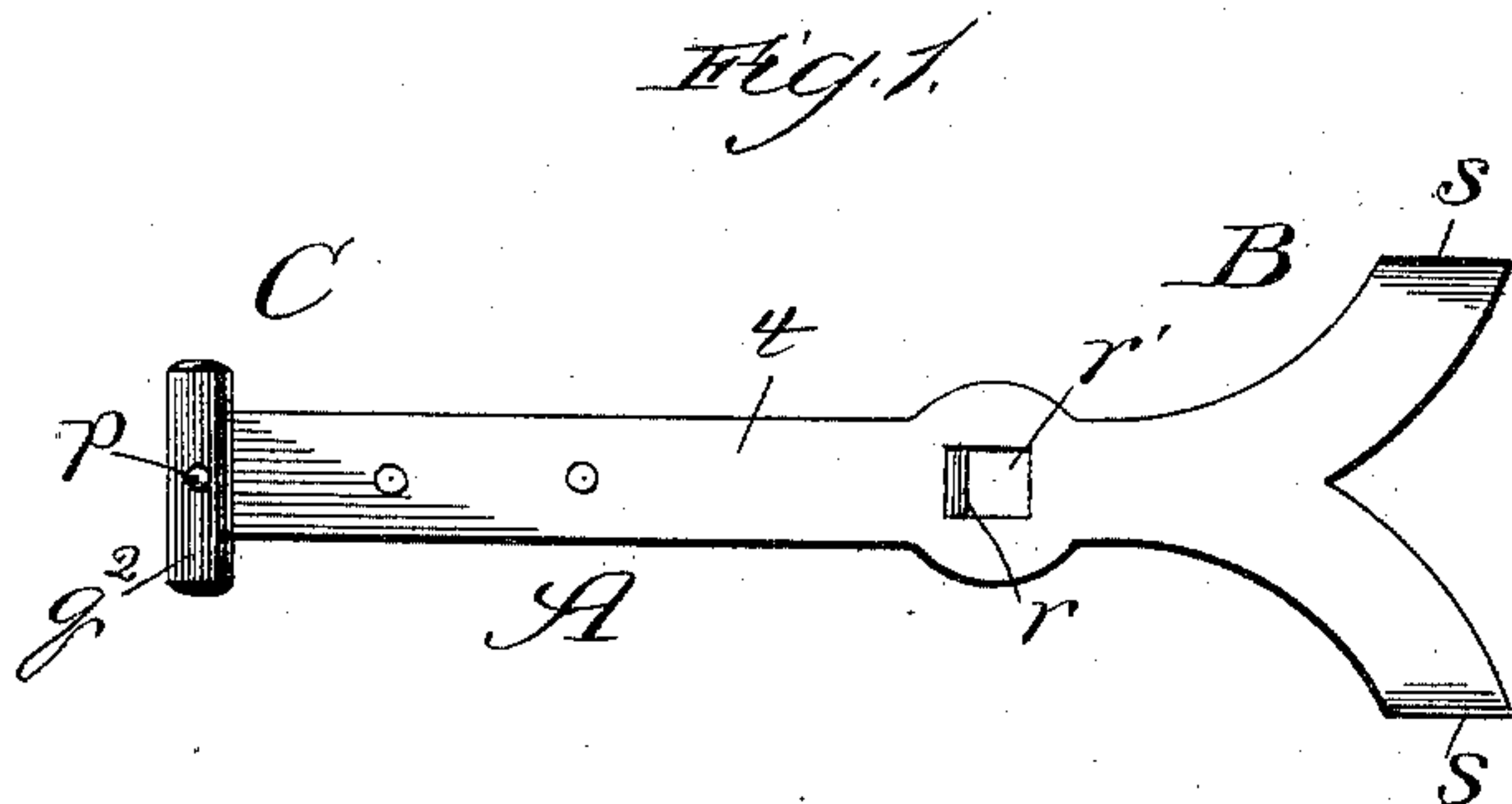


(No Model.)

M. EISEMAN & J. KAISER.
CUFF HOLDER.

No. 409,833.

Patented Aug. 27, 1889.



Witnesses:
Chas. E. Gaylord,
J. W. Dyrenforth.

Inventors,
Max Eiseman,
Joseph Kaiser.
By Dyrenforth & Dyrenforth,
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX EISEMAN AND JOSEPH KAISER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CUFF-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 409,833, dated August 27, 1889.

Application filed April 26, 1889. Serial No. 308,700. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MAX EISEMAN and JOSEPH KAISER, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook
5 and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cuff-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention has for its object the provision of a cuff-holder of peculiar and improved
10 construction, which shall afford a simple, durable, and readily-manipulative device for its purpose; and our invention consists in the general construction of our improved device, and also in details of construction and combinations of parts.

In the drawings, Figure is a face view of a cuff-holder embodying our improvements; Fig. 2, a rear view of the same; Fig. 3, a view
20 in side elevation of the cuff-holder shown in Figs. 1 and 2, with a portion broken away, showing the device in condition ready to be applied to its purpose; Fig. 4, a view similar to the last, showing the device as it appears when applied; Fig. 5, a view in elevation of
25 one end of the device as it appears in Fig. 3; Fig. 6, a similar view of the same as it appears in Fig. 4.

A is the stem of a cuff-holder, provided at one end with a clamp B, and affording toward
30 its opposite end a base for the buttoning mechanism C. The clamp B comprises the bifurcated spring-jaw portions $t\ t'$, maintained, by their resiliency normally open and provided upon their edges s with teeth s' .
35 Upon the under side of the clamp is fastened a spring-catch r , which projects through openings r' in the spring-jaw portions $t\ t'$. The catch, when the jaws of the clamp are closed, springs over the edge of the opening r' of the
40 jaw t and operates to hold the jaws together. When the catch is pressed outward to disengage the jaw t , the jaws separate by their resilience. The clamp thus constructed affords practically two sets of jaws, both of
45 which grasp a sleeve at the same time, and by distributing the bite over a comparatively large surface greatly lessen the strain upon the material of the sleeve and consequently the danger of tearing it.

50 The button mechanism C is formed with two strips of metal $q\ q'$ in spring relation to

each other, which may, as shown, be continuations of the jaws $t\ t'$ of the clamp B and afford the base and shank portions of the button. The strip q' is provided upon its
55 end with a centrally-projecting cylindrical pin p , carrying a bar q^2 , which has a central transverse opening through it to fit loosely over the pin, the latter being upset at its outer end to hold the bar against removal. 60
The strip q projects normally beyond the end of the spring q' about half the distance of the thickness of the bar q^2 , and its end is shaped to afford adjacent to the pin p a socket o between inclined shoulders o' . The bar q^2 , 65
being loosely mounted upon the pin p , may be revolved in a plane at or approximately at right angles to the shank. The two operative positions of the bar are, first, that shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 5, wherein it is
70 parallel with the plane of the shank and in condition to be passed with the shank through a button-hole, and, second, that shown in Figs. 4 and 6, wherein it crosses the plane of the shank and resists passage with the shank
75 through a button-hole. The shoulders o' project into the path of the bar q^2 and bear normally against it, thus operating to maintain the bar, in either of its operative positions, against rotation. To change the bar 80
from one position to the other, it is turned and caused to travel over one of the shoulders o' , thereby spreading apart the strips $q\ q'$ in opposition to their spring action, the resilience of the latter causing the bar on
85 passing the shoulder to spring into and be locked in its new position.

The specific construction of the button mechanism on the stem is of greater importance than the specific construction of the
90 clamp, and while the clamp shown is the one we prefer to employ, we do not desire to be limited to its use, as other clamps might be substituted and still afford with our improved buttoning mechanism a desirable cuff-holder. 95

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a cuff-holder, the stem A, provided toward one end with button mechanism C, comprising parallel strips $q\ q'$ in spring relation to each other and bent to an angle to
100 the stem to afford a shank, a bar q^2 , pivotally

mounted upon the end of the strip q' and rotatory thereon in a plane at or approximately at right angles to the shank, and shoulders o' , forming a recess o between them on the end of the strip q' and projecting into the path of the bar q^2 , and a clamp toward the opposite end of the stem, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a cuff-holder, the stem A, provided toward one end with button mechanism C, comprising parallel strips q q' in spring relation to each other and bent to an angle to the stem to afford a shank, a bar q^2 , pivotally mounted upon the end of the strip q' and rota-

tory thereon in a plane at or approximately at right angles to the shank, and shoulders o' , forming a recess o between them on the end of the strip q and projecting into the path of the bar q^2 , and a clamp B, comprising normally-open jaws t t' in spring relation to each other, and a catch r to hold the jaws together when closed, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

MAX EISEMAN.
JOSEPH KAISER.

In presence of—

J. W. DYRENFORTH,
M. J. BOWERS.