

(No Model.)

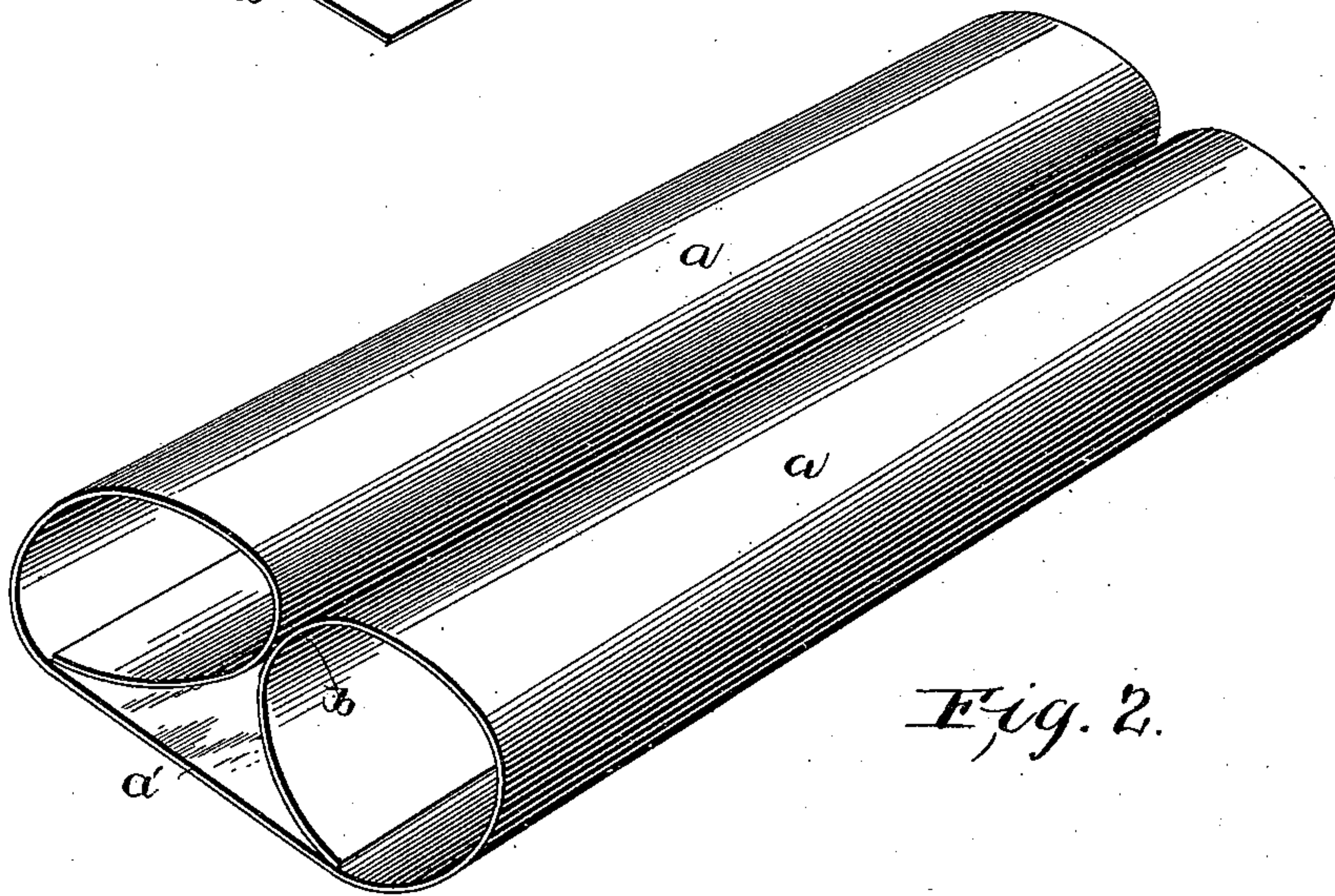
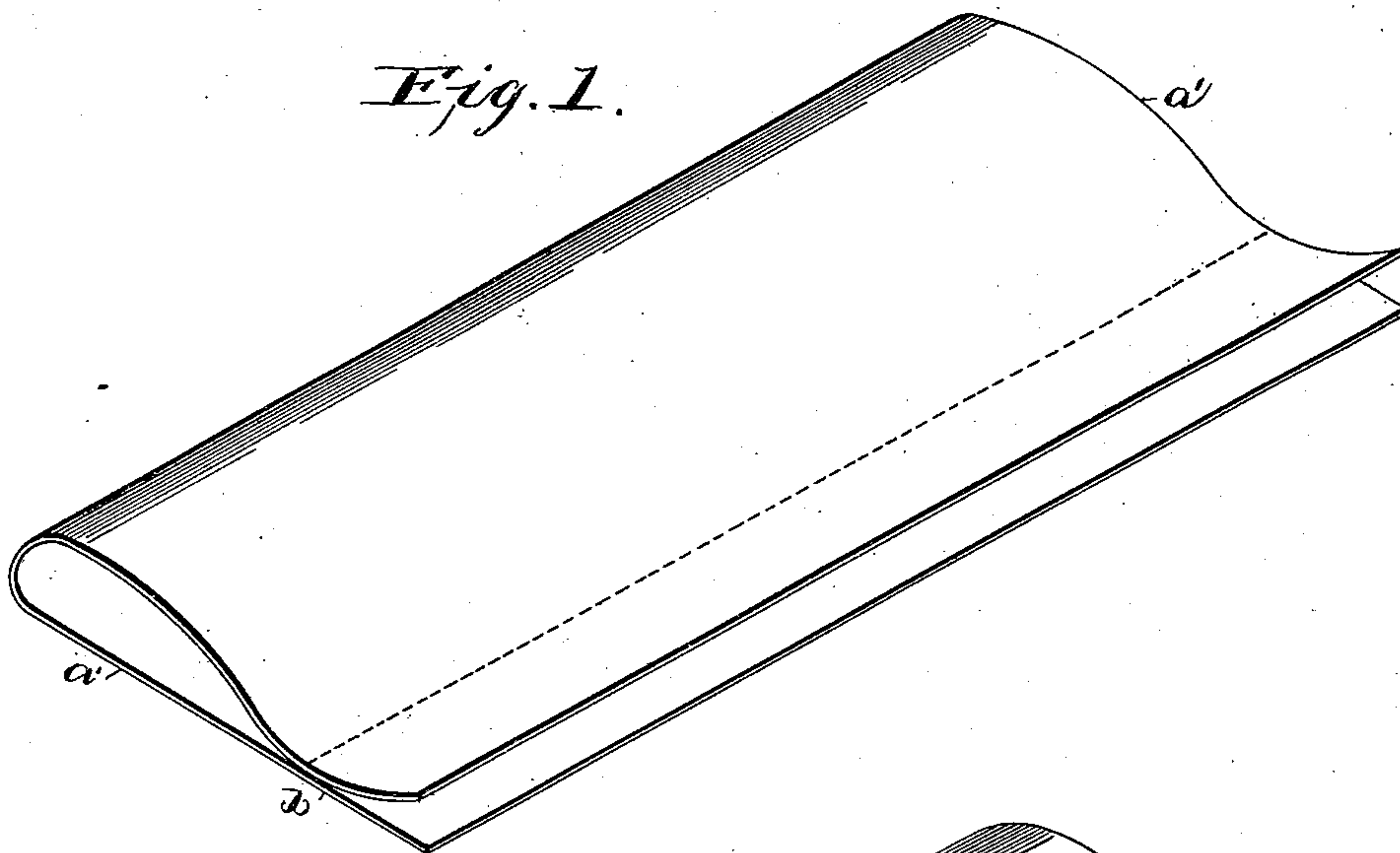
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W. E. SIMONDS.  
SHIRT CUFF.

No. 446,367.

Patented Feb. 10, 1891.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*

Witnesses  
*Frank J. Gulik*  
*C. P. Chwell.*

Inventor

*William E. Simonds*

(No Model.)

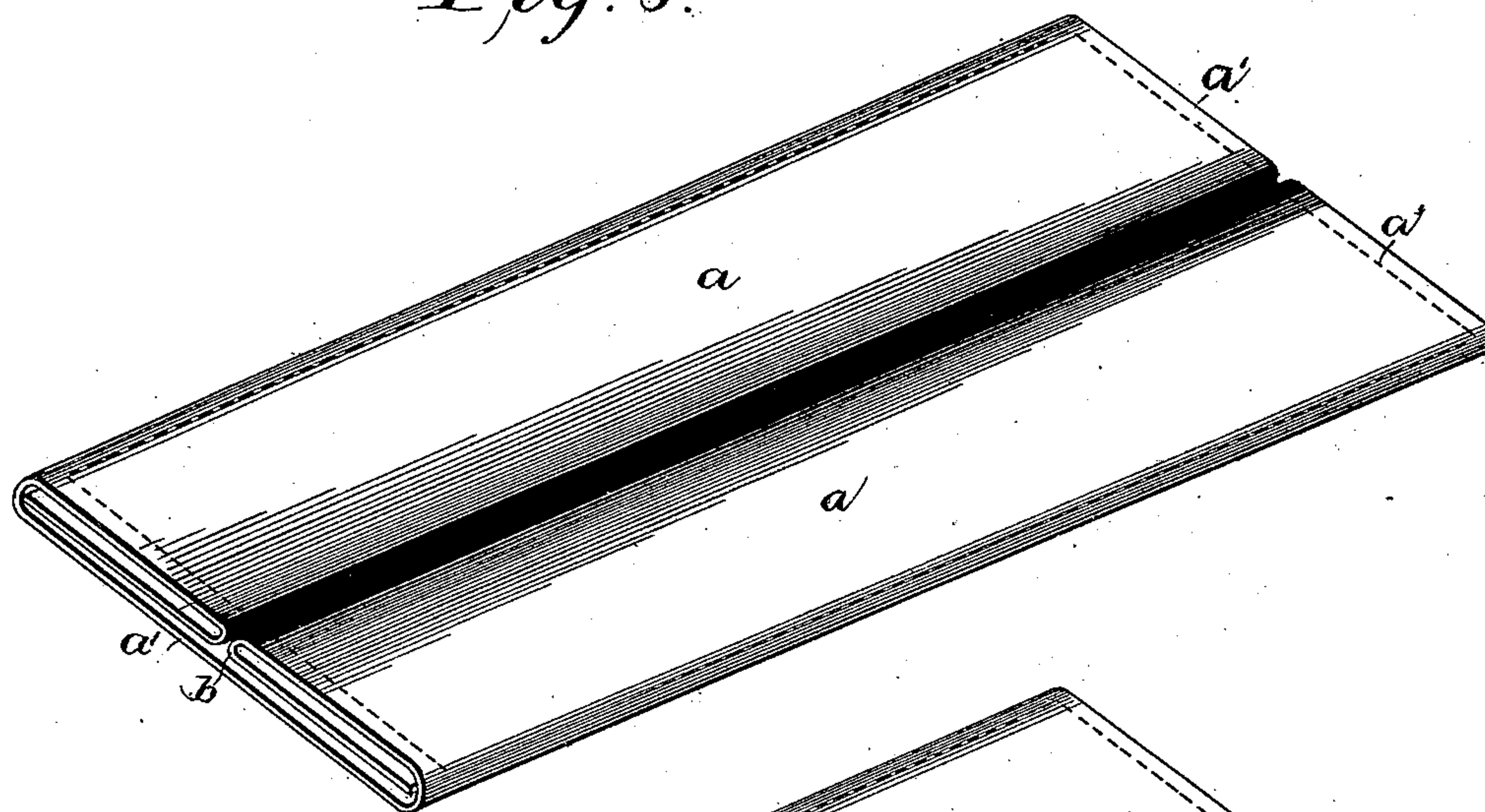
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W. E. SIMONDS.  
SHIRT CUFF.

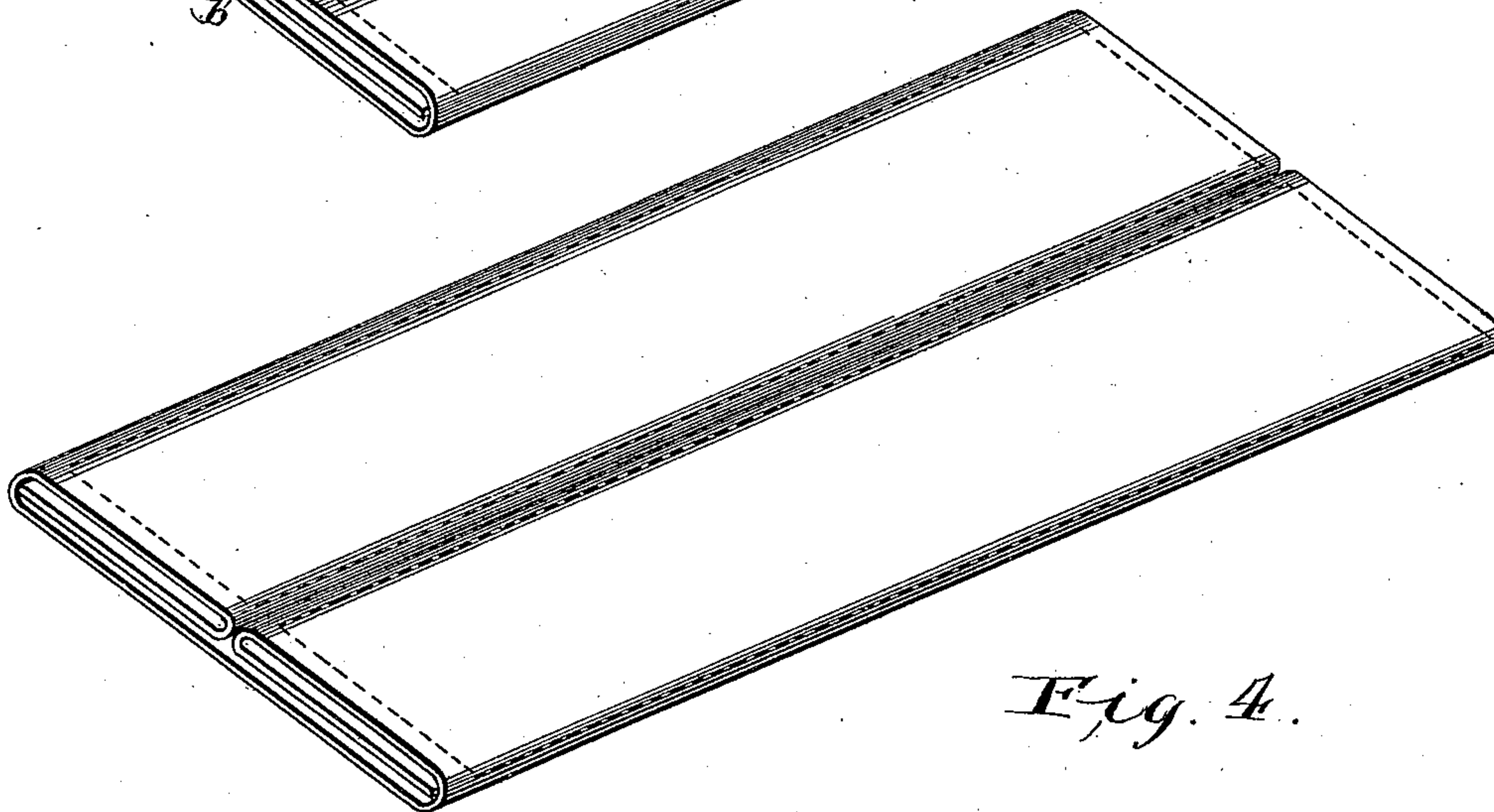
No. 446,367.

Patented Feb. 10, 1891.

*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



Witnesses  
*Louis C. Julian*  
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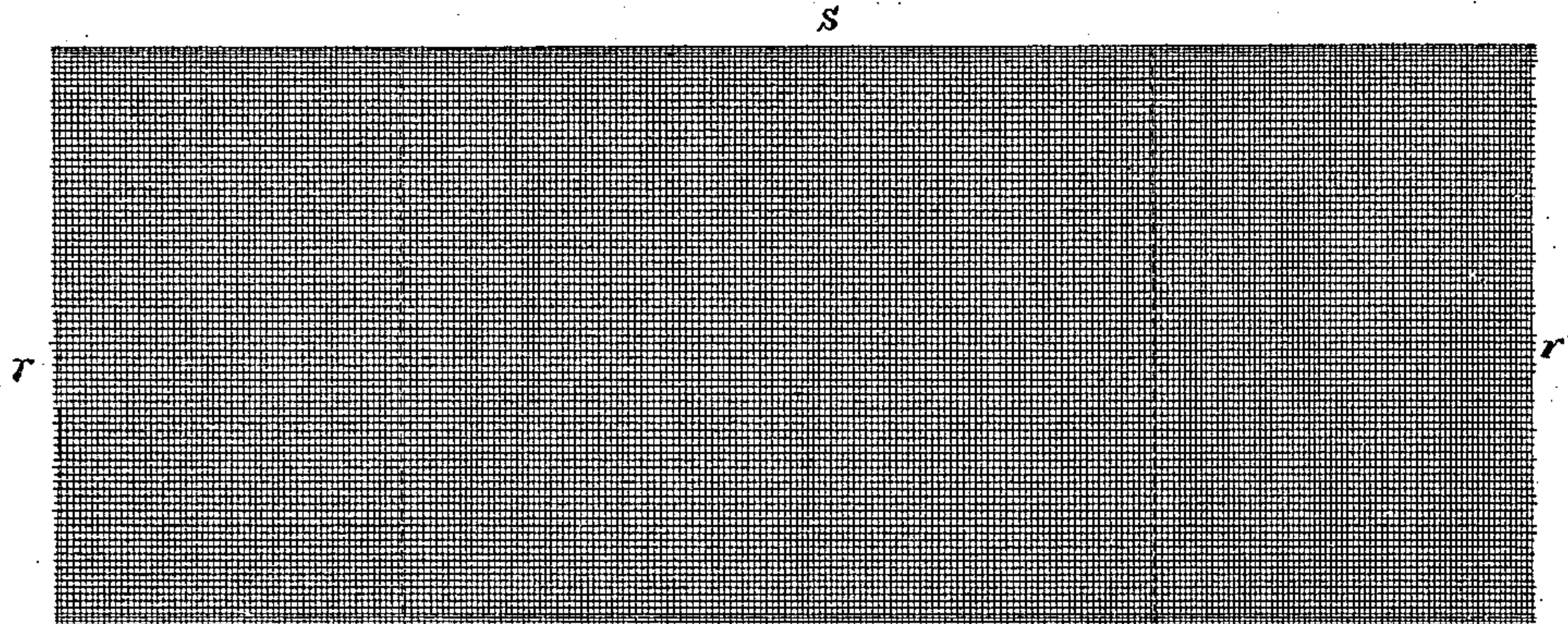
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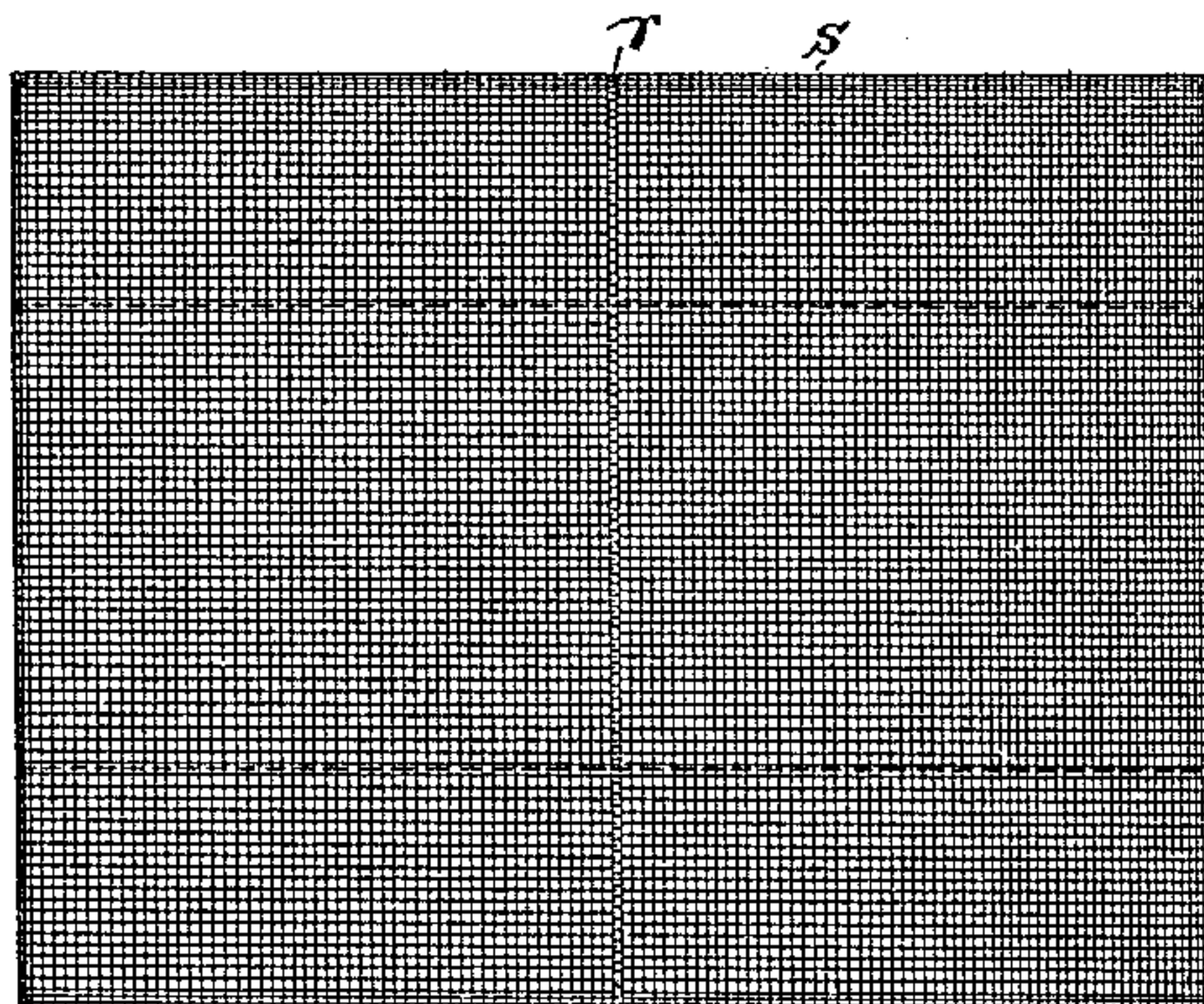
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*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



*Fig. 7.*

Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. SIMONDS, OF CANTON, CONNECTICUT.

## SHIRT-CUFF.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 446,367, dated February 10, 1891.

Application filed December 10, 1890. Serial No. 374,196. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. SIMONDS, of Canton, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Shirt-Cuffs, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a view of a piece of fabric where-  
of to form a shirt-cuff embodying my improve-  
ments, doubled into two plies, and these plies  
united along a certain line by stitches. Fig.  
2 is a view of the fabric shown in Fig. 1 after  
it is turned "inside out" and the "ravel  
ends" thereby carried inside. Fig. 3 is a view  
of the fabric shown in Fig. 2 with the plies  
flattened nearly into their proper position and  
all united or fastened together face to face.  
The plies are not shown flattened quite into  
their final and proper position, because if so  
shown it would be very difficult to distinguish  
the different plies one from the other. Fig.  
4 is a view the same as Fig. 3, except that it  
shows a modified method of sewing the plies  
together.

In all the foregoing figures the fabric is  
shown thicker than it really is in order to  
make the manner of folding more manifest to  
the eye.

Figs. 5, 6, and 7 illustrate a mode of apply-  
ing the improvement, which will be herein-  
after described.

The object of the improvement is the pro-  
duction of a so-called "false" cuff for a shirt-  
sleeve of more than a single ply, having each  
of its four edges a selvage edge or a folded  
edge, and the whole cuff of uniform thickness  
throughout, so that there may be uniformity  
of pressure on all its parts when it is passed  
through an ordinary ironing-machine, with a  
consequent lengthening of the life and dura-  
bility of the cuff as compared with cuffs of  
unequal thickness thus ordinarily ironed.

In order to describe the practical applica-  
tion of my invention, let it be supposed that  
it is desired to produce a cuff substantially  
ten inches long by four inches wide, having the  
end edges of the cuff selvage edges and the side  
edges folded edges. The length of the cuff—  
ten inches—determines the width of the fab-  
ric to be used as ten inches, which fabric  
practically needs to be made specially for the

purpose. Having then a suitable fabric—  
such as linen—ten inches wide, of indefinite  
length, and with both edges selvaged, there are  
to be cut off twelve inches in length thereof.

The letter *a* denotes the fabric, and *a' a'*  
the selvage edges. The fabric is doubled and  
united, as by sewing, face to face along the  
line *b* parallel with and substantially two  
inches from each end of the fabric, as shown  
in Fig. 1. The two ends of the fabric not be-  
ing selvaged are liable to ravel, and I will  
term them "ravel ends." Now the fabric is  
turned "inside out," as the phrase is, which  
will bring the ravel ends inside, as shown in  
Fig. 2. Now the plies are flattened upon each  
other. This flattening is illustrated approxi-  
mately in Fig. 3. In reality the plies are flat-  
tened close together with the ravel ends just  
touching the insides of the folded edges.  
Then a line of stitching, as indicated by dot-  
ted line in Fig. 3, is run entirely around the  
cuff, near the periphery, which fastens the  
three plies together face to face, and, aside  
from the button-holes, the cuff is finished.  
The end edges of the cuff are selvage edges,  
the side edges are folded edges, the ravel ends  
are inside, and the cuff is of uniform thick-  
ness throughout.

If more than three plies of fabric are de-  
sired in such a cuff, they can be had, prefer-  
ably, by using separate additional plies inside  
corresponding in the position of their selvage  
edges with the selvage edges of the fabric *a*.

In the modification shown in Fig. 4 the sew-  
ing together along the line *b* is omitted; but  
the fabric is folded the same as in Fig. 3, and  
the three plies are fastened together face to  
face by lines of sewing, as indicated by dot-  
ted lines in Fig. 4.

Figs. 5, 6, and 7 illustrate the application  
of this improvement to the production of a  
cuff of four plies substantially ten inches long  
and four inches wide, in which each one of  
the four edges of the cuff is a folded edge  
and the whole cuff is of uniform thickness  
throughout.

Fig. 5 represents a piece of suitable fabric  
twenty inches long and eight inches wide.  
The letters *s* denote selvage edges, and the  
letters *r* denote ravel ends. The first step is  
to fold the ravel ends toward each other at  
the dotted lines, Fig. 5, so that the ravel ends

meet, as shown in Fig. 6, the folded fabric being now in two plies and substantially ten inches long by eight inches wide. The next step is to fold the selvage edges toward each other at the dotted lines, Fig. 6, till they meet, as shown in Fig. 7, the folded fabric being now in four plies and substantially ten inches long by four inches wide. Now the four plies are fastened together face to face, as by stitching along the dotted lines of Fig. 7, and, with the exception of the button-holes, the cuff is finished. Each edge is a folded edge, and the whole is of uniform thickness throughout.

15 In order to attain that uniformity of thickness which is the prime object of this invention, two things are necessary: first, a fabric (preferably with two opposite selvage edges)

of a width predetermined by a desired dimension of the cuff, and, second, that the ravel ends be carried inside of outer plies. Within these limitations fabrics may be folded in different ways and the improvement be attained.

I claim as my improvement—

A cuff of uniform thickness throughout, comprising three or more plies of fabric, the ravel ends of the fabric being inside of the outer plies and all the plies united face to face, all substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

WILLIAM E. SIMONDS.

Witnesses:

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LOUIS G. JULIEN.