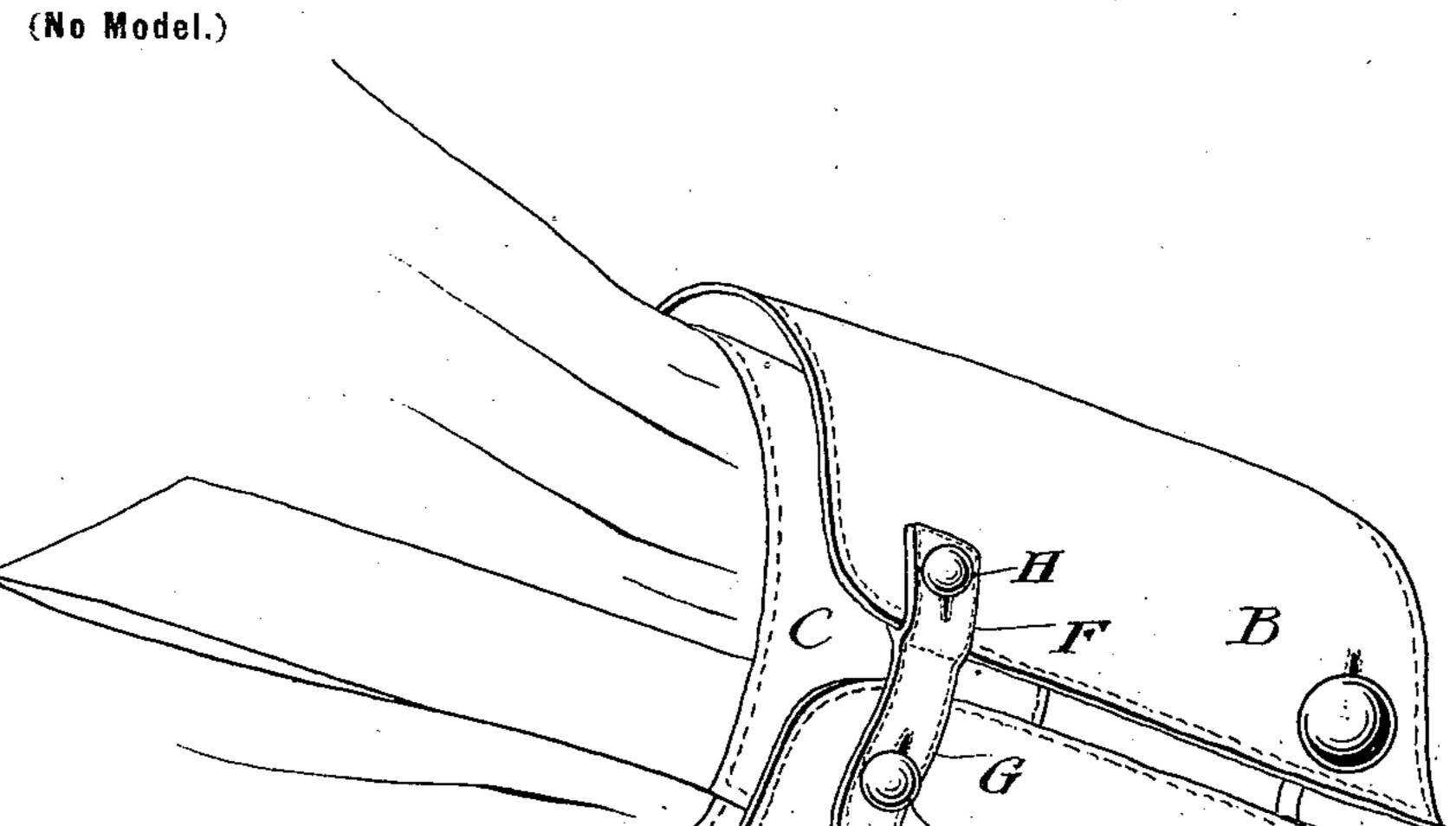
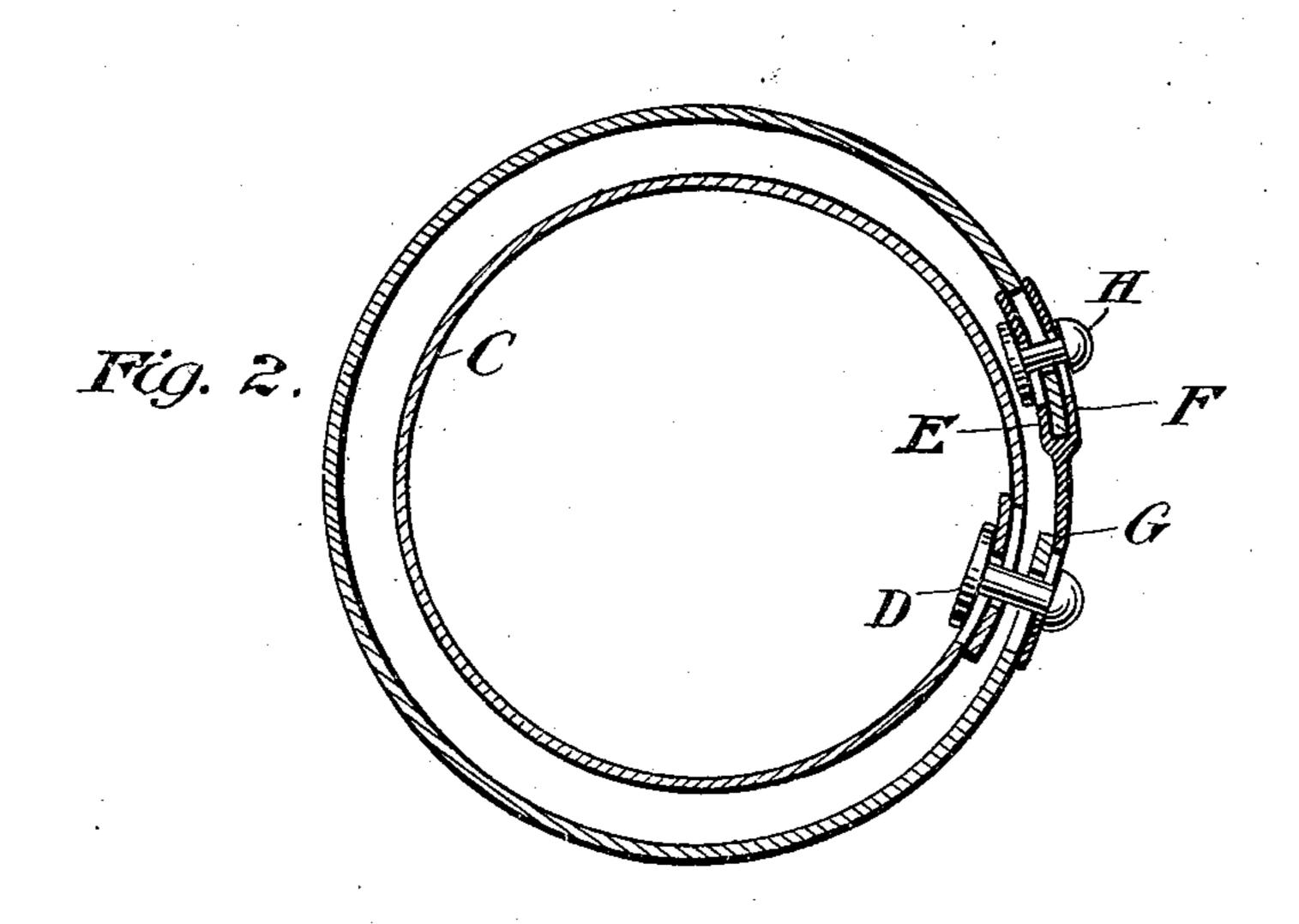
D. J. GUE. CUFF ATTACHMENT.

(Application filed Jan. 29, 1898.)





WITNESSES:
Fig. 3.
Fig. 3.
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Cuusoul S. Uwell

INVENTOR:
David J. Gue.

Réculable ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office.

DAVID J. GUE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO FRANK JULIAN PRICE, OF SAME PLACE.

CUFF ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 618,569, dated January 31, 1899.

Application filed January 29, 1898. Serial No. 668,375. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID J. GUE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, (Blythebourne,) Kings county, New York, 5 have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cuff Attachments, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact de-

scription.

My invention relates to improvements in to cuff attachments, and has for its object the provision of suitable means whereby the plain round or ordinary cuff (as distinguished from what is known as the "link-cuff") may be changed into what is known as a "link-cuff," 15 and, further, an additional object attained is that of making said cuff reversible.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention as it appears in operation. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of Fig. 20 1 through the operative parts, and Fig. 3 is a detailed view of a preferable form.

A is a cuff of the ordinary plain round type, but transformed, as hereinafter described, into a link-cuff by means of the attachment 25 made the subject-matter of this application.

B is a button of the type known as a "link

cuff-button."

C is the wristband of a shirt.

D is the button employed to secure the edges 30 of the wristband together in the usual way.

The device by which I accomplish the hereinbefore-named objects comprises a detachable member formed of a plurality of wing members E F G. These wing members are 35 united at a common axis, and each member thereof is preferably of approximately the same length, as shown in Fig. 3, for the purpose hereinafter set forth.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the members E and F are 40 shown as slightly shorter than the member G for the purpose of making it clear that it is not essential that all of the said members

shall be of the same length.

In operation when it is desired to trans-45 form an ordinary plain round cuff into a link-cuff two of the flaps E and F are placed on opposite sides of the cuff adjacent one of the buttonholes at the rear thereof, and to secure said parts together a button H of the go ordinary kind is used, which may pass through

suitable buttonholes in the wings or members E and F and the cuff A. (See Fig. 2.) When the attachment has been thus secured to the cuff, the third wing G constitutes a flap projecting beyond the edge of the cuff and 55 affording a means whereby the said edge may be connected to the button which holds the ends of the wristbands, this flap extension providing such a means as is common in all link-cuffs whereby the cuff may be adjusted 60 without distorting the same in such a manner as to prevent the proper use of the linkbutton B, previously referred to.

The means employed for securing together the cuff and the attaching member—to wit, a 65 button—may be entirely detachable from the said parts or may be carried by one of the members E or F. If desirable, in place of a buttonhole in the projecting flap G the button by which the said flap is secured to the wrist-7c band may be carried by the said flap. It is desirable, however, that the attaching member herein described should be provided only with buttonholes, as that is the simplest form, although I desire to have it understood that 75 I contemplate that a button may be carried by one or more of the wing members and still be within the spirit and scope of my invention.

In using the term "button" I intend to include thereby studs, hooks, or other mechan-80

ical equivalents.

I have referred to the detailed view, Fig. 3, as illustrating a preferable form of cuff attachment, and in said Fig. 3 I have illustrated all of the said wing members as ap- 85 proximately the same length. The advantage gained by making the members E' F' G', Fig. 3, of approximately the same length is that by so doing the same are rendered interchangeable—that is to say, any two of the three mem- 90 bers may be used to secure one edge of the cuff at the buttonhole toward the rear edge of the cuff, while the remaining member still serves as a flap whereby that edge of the cuff may be attached to the wristband.

What I claim is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a cuff attachment for fastening a cuff to a wristband, comprising several narrow wing members, whose width is much less than their length, 100 said members attached together but movable with respect to each other each of said members having a part of suitable attaching means.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a cuff attachment, comprising a plurality of wing members each having attaching means, one end of each member being joined to the others

at a common axis, said axis being much shorter than the length of said members.

Signed at 33 Pine street, New York city, this 27th day of January, 1898.

DAVID J. GUE.

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Witnesses:

DAVID SCOTT, PIERRE W. WILDEY.