

No. 729,295.

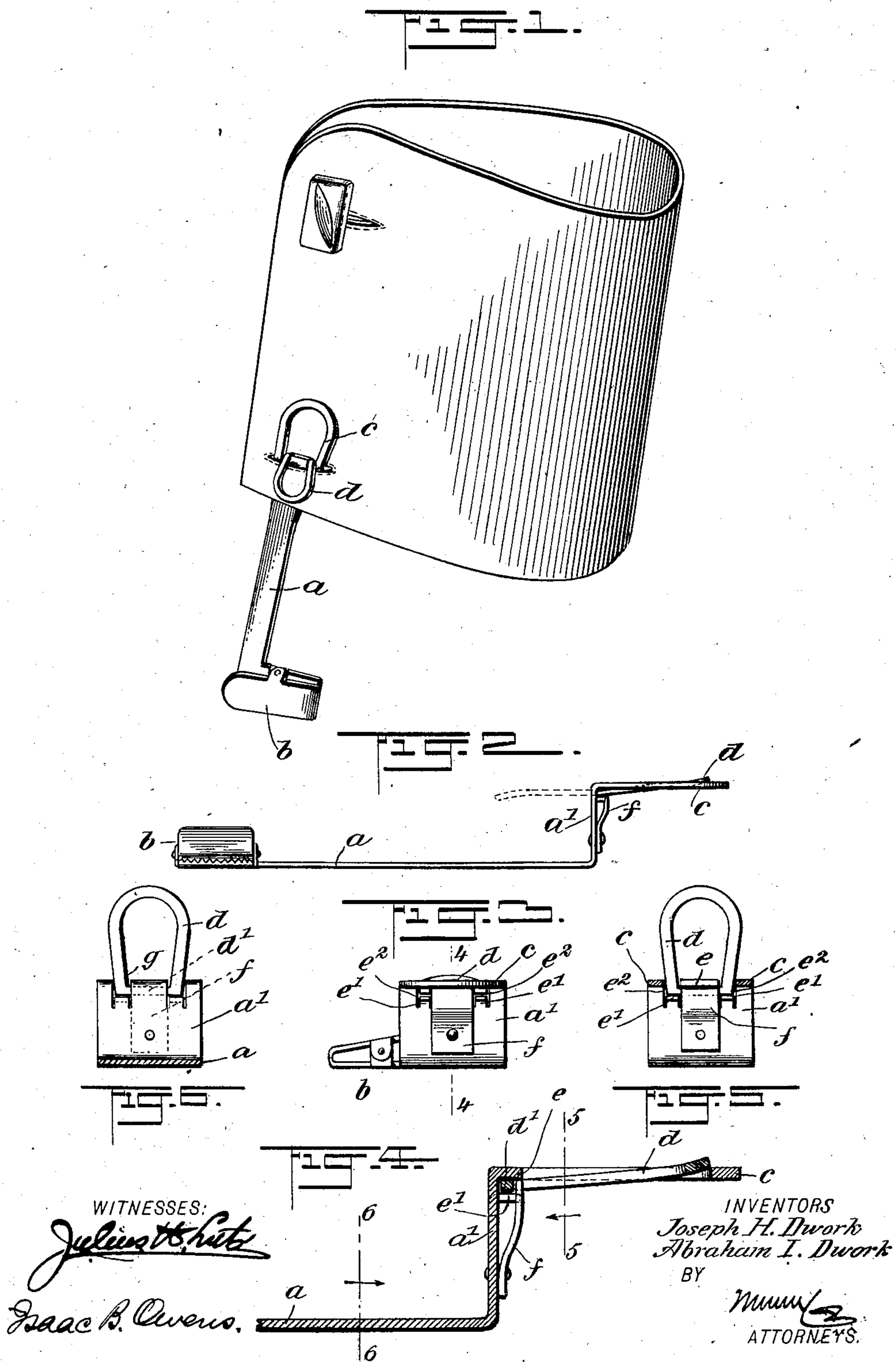
PATENTED MAY 26, 1903.

J. H. & A. I. DWORK.

CUFF HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 13, 1902.

NO MODEL.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CUFF-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 729,295, dated May 26, 1903.

Application filed September 13, 1902. Serial No. 123,310. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH H. DWORK and ABRAHAM I. DWORK, citizens of the United States, and residents of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Cuff-Holder, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a device for holding cuffs attached to the sleeves of one's shirt, and it is of that general class in which is provided a shank with an attaching device at each end, one device being adapted to engage the shirt and the other device being adapted to engage the cuff.

This specification is an exact description of one example of our invention, while the claims define the actual scope thereof.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a view showing the device attached to a cuff. Fig. 2 is a side view of the device. Fig. 3 is a front end view. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an elevational view with the main finger of the device in section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 4 and showing the minor finger in raised or intermediate position, and Fig. 6 is an elevation looking toward the inner side of the cuff-engaging end of the device and illustrating the shank in section on the line 6 6 of Fig. 4 and the minor finger thrown up into intermediate position.

a indicates the shank, and *b* indicates a device of any desired form for engaging the shirt-sleeve. This device *b* is at one end of the shank, and at the other end the shank is turned laterally, as indicated at *a'*. From this laterally-turned end *a'* projects the main finger *c* of the cuff-holder. This finger *c* is, as best shown in Fig. 1, essentially of horse-shoe form, the sides of the finger being extensions from the side portions of the shank end *a'* and the parts *a*, *a'*, and *c* being preferably constructed of one integral section of material.

d indicates the minor finger, which is also of essentially horseshoe form, and across the ends of the side portions of said finger an angular bar *d'* extends, said parts *d* and *d'* be-

ing preferably formed integral by striking them from a sheet of metal. The end of the lateral extension *a'* is bent outward (see Fig. 4) to form a flange *e*, and the cross-bar *d'* of the finger *d* lies just under this flange. At each side of the flange *e* two outwardly-projecting studs *e'* are located, these studs *e'* lying below the plane of the flange *e*, so as to bear on the under side of the cross-bar *d'*.

f indicates a spring which is fastened to the outer side of the end *a'* of the shank and bears immediately below the flange *e* between the lugs *e'*. This spring holds the minor finger *d* securely yet removably in the position shown in Fig. 4 or in that shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2 and full lines in Fig. 1. The studs *e'* are formed by stamping them from the material forming the laterally-disposed end *a'* of the shank *a*, and in doing this notches are produced in said end, these notches being indicated at *e''*, and said notches serve to allow the minor finger *d* to be thrown back to the position shown in Fig. 1, whereupon the finger will lie in or slightly below the plane of the main finger *c*.

In the use of the invention the two fingers are thrown the one within the other, as indicated in Fig. 4, and then they may be readily inserted into the buttonhole of the cuff. After the fingers have been moved through the buttonhole and the lateral end *a'* of the shank *a* lies in such hole the minor finger *d* should be thrown back into the position opposite the finger *c*, as illustrated in Fig. 1, and thus the holder is securely attached to the cuff and cannot be removed except by returning the finger *d* to its inactive position.

Various changes in the form, proportions, and minor details of our invention may be resorted to at will without departing from the spirit and scope thereof. Hence we consider ourselves entitled to all such variations as may lie within the scope of our claims.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A cuff-holder, comprising a shank having a laterally-turned end, a finger projected outward therefrom in a plane essentially parallel to that of the shank, said laterally-bent end of the shank having two outwardly-

projected lugs, a flange projected in the same direction as the lugs but spaced therefrom, a swinging finger having an angular bar lying between the flange and lugs, a spring pressing
5 the angular bar to hold it in either of two positions and a means for engaging the sleeve at the other end of the shank.

2. A cuff-holder, comprising a shank having a laterally-bent end, a rigid finger projected outward therefrom and lying in a plane
10 essentially parallel to that of the shank, said rigid or main finger being of essentially horseshoe form and the laterally-bent end of the shank having a flange projected outward between the arms of the said rigid or main finger
15 and studs projected outward and spaced from the flange, an essentially horseshoe-shaped swinging finger having an angular bar lying between the studs and flange, said swinging
20 finger being capable of moving into the main or rigid finger, and a spring fastened to the laterally-turned end of the shank and pressing against the said angular bar, to hold it in either one of two positions.

25 3. A cuff-holder, comprising a shank having a laterally-bent end, a rigid finger projected outward therefrom and lying in a plane

essentially parallel to that of the shank, said rigid or main finger being of essentially horseshoe form and the laterally-bent end of the
30 shank having a flange projected outward between the arms of the said rigid or main finger and studs projected outward and spaced from the flange, an essentially horseshoe-shaped swinging finger having an angular bar lying
35 between the studs and flange, said swinging finger being capable of moving into the main or rigid finger, and a spring fastened to the laterally-turned end of the shank and pressing against the said angular bar, to hold it in
40 either one of two positions, the free end of the swinging finger being arranged to lie above the plane of the outer end of the rigid finger so as to permit readily grasping the swinging finger to operate it.

45 In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH H. DWORK.
ABRAHAM I. DWORK.

Witnesses:

ISAAC B. OWENS,
JNO. M. RITTER.