

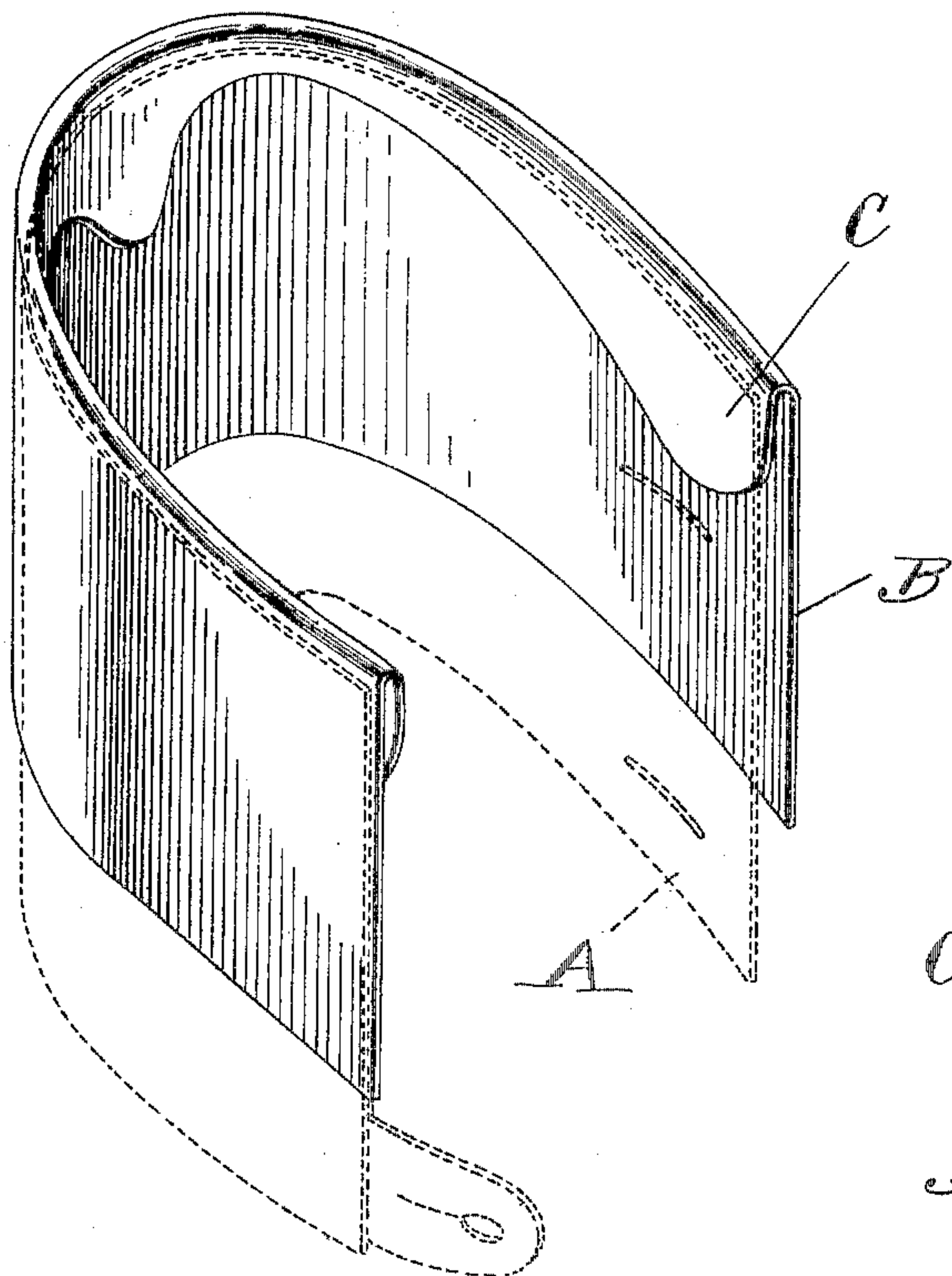
No. 793,890.

PATENTED JULY 4, 1905.

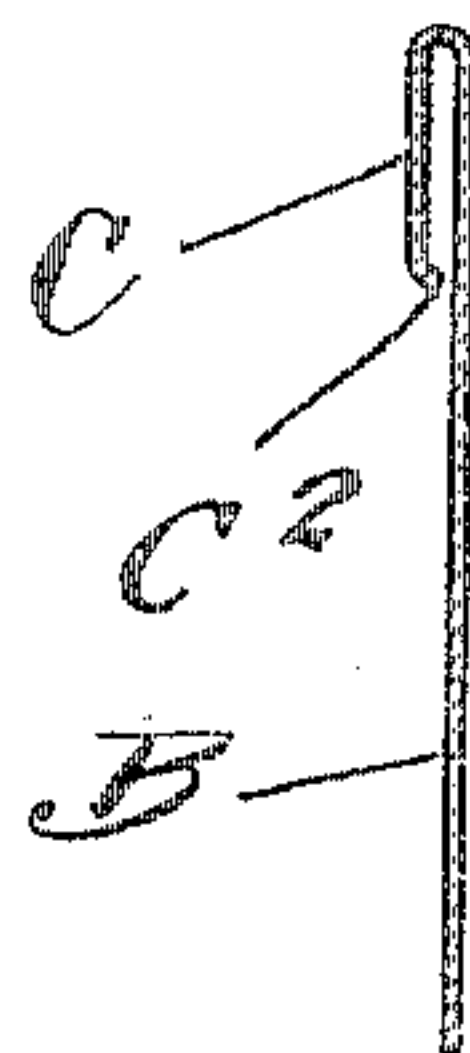
E. B. MAXON & P. S. LOHNES.  
CUFF OR COLLAR PROTECTOR.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 29, 1904.

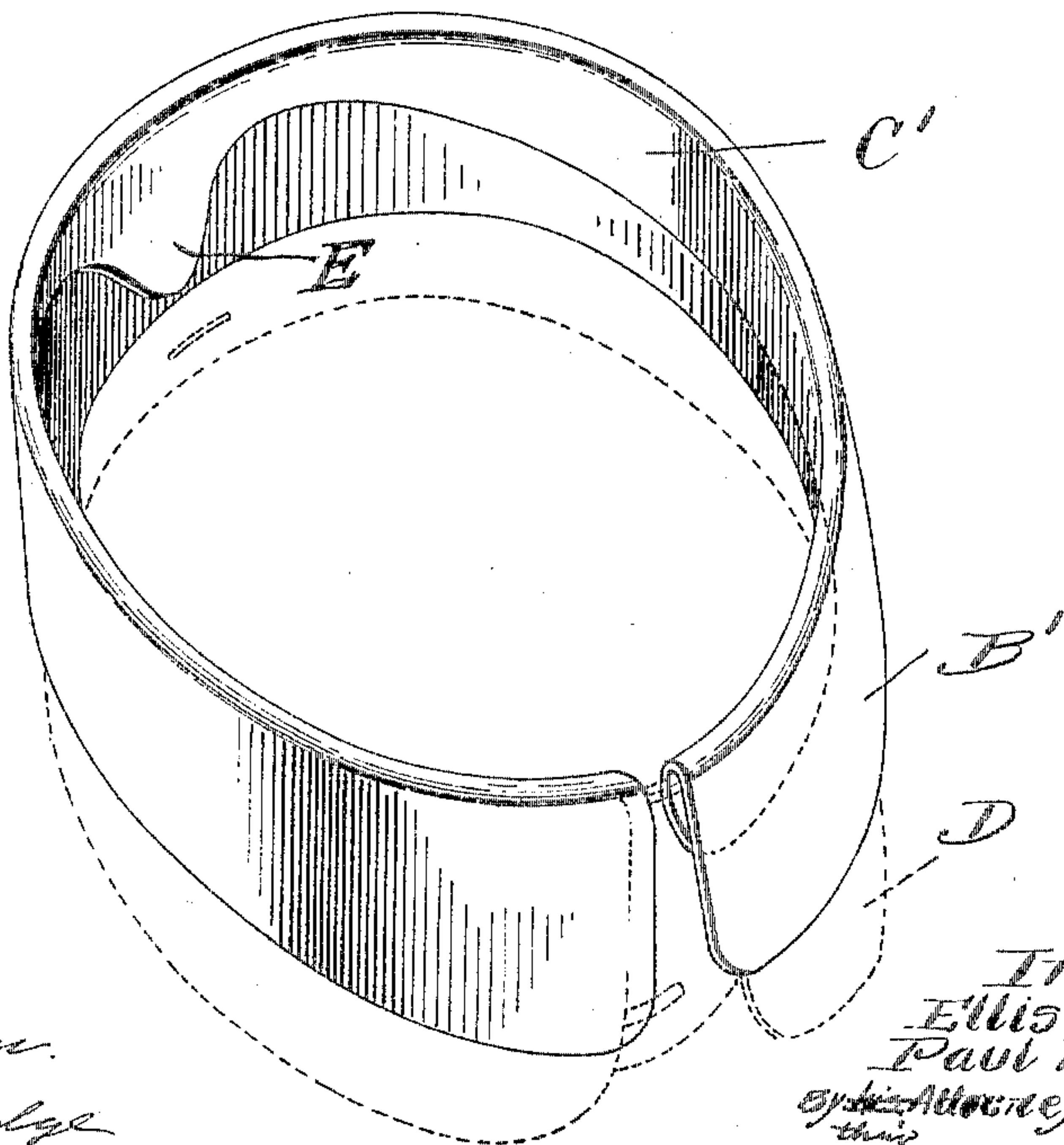
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 2.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELLIS B. MAXON AND PAUL S. LOHNES, OF LEOMINSTER,  
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## CUFF OR COLLAR PROTECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 793,890, dated July 4, 1905.

Application filed December 29, 1904. Serial No. 238,864.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ELLIS B. MAXON and PAUL S. LOHNES, of Leominster, in the county of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cuff or Collar Protectors; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention relates to apparel, and particularly to a device for protecting collars and cuffs.

An object of this invention is to produce a device which can be readily applied to cover the edges and portions of the surfaces of collars and cuffs, thereby preventing dirt, moisture, or other disfiguring agent from gaining access to the collar or cuff.

Furthermore, an object of this invention is to provide novel means whereby the inner or outer surfaces of the article of apparel are protected, and provision is also made for causing the protector to be self-retaining—that is, the inner extension of the protector serves to bind the article of apparel to which it is applied, and thereby cause the said protector to remain in its adjusted position.

Furthermore, an object of this invention is to provide a protector which requires a minimum space when not in use, so that the said protector may be stored in the pocket of the wearer when detached from the article to be protected.

This invention is especially applicable for use by clerks in stores, or it may be used for protecting garments from rain when driving or when out in severe weather, and it also affords protection to a collar, so that the contact of the outer garment with the collar will not discolor the linen.

Finally, an object of this invention is to provide a device of the character noted which will be simple in construction, efficient in practice, and economical to manufacture.

With the foregoing and other objects in view the invention consists in the details of construction and in the arrangement and combination of parts, to be hereinafter more fully set forth and specifically claimed.

In describing the invention in detail refer-

ence will be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, wherein like characters denote corresponding parts in the several views, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective showing a cuff in dotted lines and the invention in perspective applied to the said cuff. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a collar and collar-protector, the application of the invention being the same in both instances. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the protector embodying a slight modification.

In the drawings, A illustrates the cuff and B the protector, which is formed of very light celluloid, which is preferably flexible, so that it can be rolled or folded to occupy a small space. As shown in the drawings, the protector comprises a body portion which is adapted to overlies the surfaces of the cuff, and it also comprises a flange C, which is bent inwardly to lie parallel with the body, said flange being suitably spaced from the body to permit the insertion of the edge of the cuff, and it is our purpose to have the space between the flange and the body less than the thickness of the cuff in order that there will be a certain yielding of the flange when the protector is applied. It is also our purpose to have the material sufficiently rigid to cause the flange to bind against the cuff and frictionally retain the protector in position, and, if desired, the lower edge of the flange may be inwardly bent to more firmly contact with the cuff. The configuration of the edge of the flange may be irregular; but we do not wish to be limited in this respect, as it will be understood that the edge of the said flange may be straight.

Referring to Fig. 2, a protector is shown applied to a collar D, the said protector here shown being narrower than that used in connection with the cuffs and comprising a body B', with a parallel flange C'. Centrally of the length of the flange C' is a tab or depending portion E, which is designed for the purpose of extending a considerable distance over the inner surface of the collar to increase the friction between the protector and the collar at this point. This depending portion is cen-



trally of the collar or at the back of the wearer, where the greatest friction between the outer garments and the protector will occur. It is also to be noted that the flange  
5 has increased width at the ends in order that the said ends may have a firm engagement with the collar at this point.

If the edge of the cuff-protector is shaped as shown in Fig. 3, an increased frictional en-  
10 gagement is assured; but for the collar-protector this added safeguard is thought to be unnecessary and probably undesirable, as it will increase the thickness of the protector at this point.

15 It is to be noticed that the flange C has its longitudinal free edge bent inward, as at  $c^2$ , Fig. 3, to further bind against the cuff.

The construction, operation, and advantages will, it is thought, be understood from  
20 the foregoing description, it being noted that

various changes may be resorted to in the proportions and details of construction for successfully carrying the invention into practice without departing from the scope thereof.

Having fully described our invention, what  
25 we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In combination with a body, a protector therefor made of resilient material having an edge portion bent back upon itself to form a  
30 parallel flange, said flange being gradually reduced in width toward the center portion, the said center portion being enlarged to form a projection, the said flange having its longitudinal edge bent inward.

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Witnesses:

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