

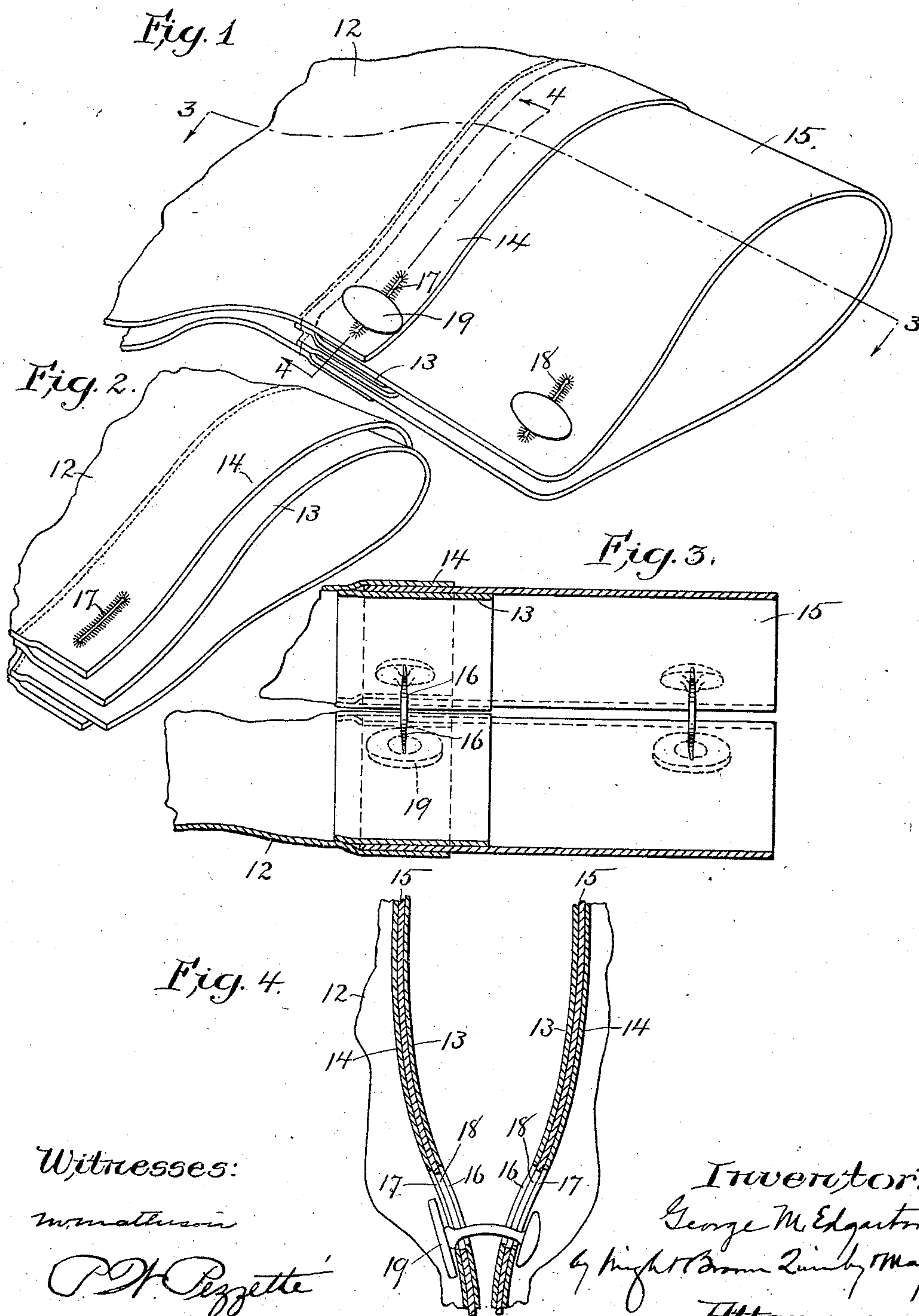
No. 842,536.

PATENTED JAN. 29, 1907.

G. M. EDGARTON.

SHIRT SLEEVE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 7, 1906.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE M. EDGARTON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHIRT-SLEEVE.

No. 842,536.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 29, 1907.

Application filed September 7, 1906. Serial No. 333,647.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE M. EDGARTON, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sleeves, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates chiefly to shirt-sleeves, and has for its object to provide means whereby a reversible cuff may be detachably secured to the sleeve with which it is worn with its inner end concealed, so that the sleeve will have the appearance of one having a permanently-attached cuff.

The invention consists in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a portion of a shirt-sleeve embodying my invention and a reversible cuff secured thereto. Fig. 2 represents a perspective view of the portion of the sleeve shown in Fig. 1, the cuff being removed. Fig. 3 represents a section on line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 represents a section on line 4 4 of Fig. 1.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, 12 represents the outer end portion of a shirt-sleeve, the same having a divided wristband composed of an inner member 13 and an outer member 14. Said members are disconnected at their outer edges, so that they form a pocket adapted to receive the inner end portion of a reversible cuff 15, the latter being inserted between the inner and outer members, which are formed and arranged so that they have a close frictional bearing on the sides of the portion of the cuff that is inserted between them. The end portions of the members 13 and 14 are separated from each other by a division in the sleeve, and each member is provided at its end portions with buttonholes, the inner member 13 having two buttonholes 16 16, while the outer member has two similar buttonholes 17 17. The arrangement is such that when the end portions of the wristband members are brought together the buttonholes 16 16 17 17 will coincide, as shown in Fig. 4. The cuff 15 is of the ordinary reversible type, having at each of its end portions two coinciding buttonholes 18. The length of the cuff should be such that when its inner end is inserted between the wristband members the buttonholes 18 at the inner end of the cuff will coincide with the but-

tonholes in the wristband members, so that the ends of the end portions of the wristband members may be connected with each other and with the end portions of the cuff by a single double-headed button 19, as shown in Fig. 4.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the cuff may be conveniently and securely attached to the sleeve by one button and that the button will hold the inner and outer members of the wristband in close frictional contact with the inner and outer surfaces of the cuff inserted between them, so that there will be no liability of the central portion of the cuff slipping out from between the members of the wristband. Furthermore, the inner and outer members serve to protect the end of the cuff against wear and soiling, said members effectually concealing such end. In addition, the presence of but a single button of a character similar to that which is used in the outer end of the cuff does not damage the inner end of the cuff in a manner which would prevent the changing of the cuff end for end. The requirement of the use of but a single button is due to the fact that the cuff itself is of a multiple ply, and consequently of considerable stiffness, so that when its inner end is secured within the pocket formed by the stiffened inner and outer members of the wristband a relatively stiffened portion is formed at the point of connection, with the result that the inner and outer members of the wristband will be forced to lie snugly against the surface of the cuff.

As indicated by Fig. 1, the effect of the above-described construction is that of a cuff permanently attached or stitched to the sleeve. At the same time, however, the cuff may be readily detached and reversed, the soiled end of the cuff being effectually concealed by the members of the wristband and the clean part of the cuff brought to the front, enabling the wearer to get double service and have practically two pairs of cuffs at all times.

My invention also enables new cuffs to be applied to shirts only partially worn out, such as are generally discarded only because the cuffs are useless, while the rest of the shirt is in good condition.

I do not limit myself to the details of construction here shown, as any construction embodying a wristband with inner and outer members disconnected at their outer edges and ends and which are provided with coin-

ciding buttonholes in their end portions will constitute an embodiment of my invention.

I claim—

5 A shirt-sleeve having its wristband composed of inner and outer members which are disconnected at their edges to form a cuff-edge-receiving pocket, each of said members having buttonholes, the buttonholes of the two members coinciding, whereby either
10 edge of a reversible cuff may lie concealed in

said pocket and held therein by a single button passing through said coinciding buttonholes and through a buttonhole of such cuff.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE M. EDGARTON.

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