

L. LAUER, JR.

CUFF.

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999,569.

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Fig. 1.

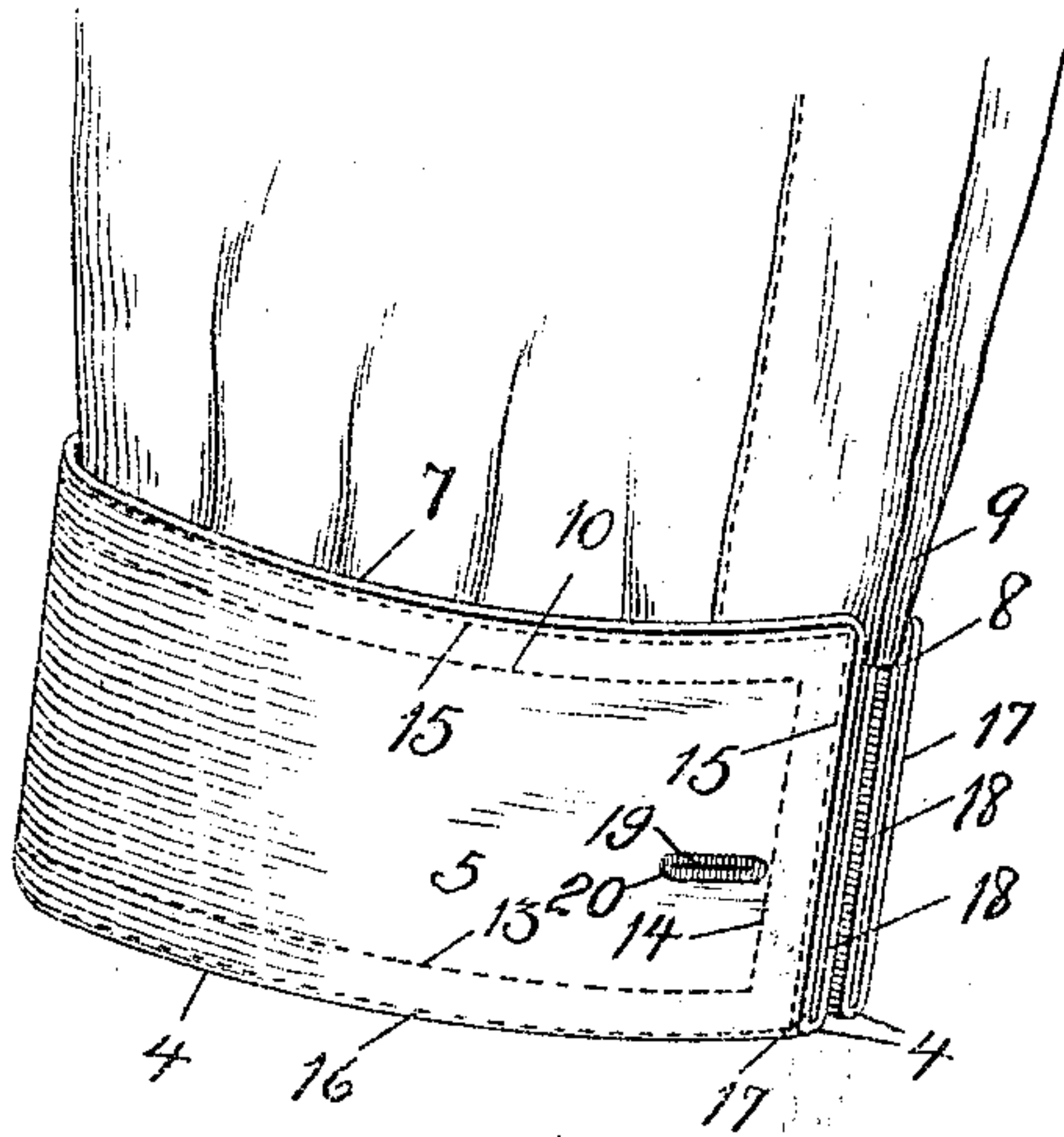


Fig. 2.

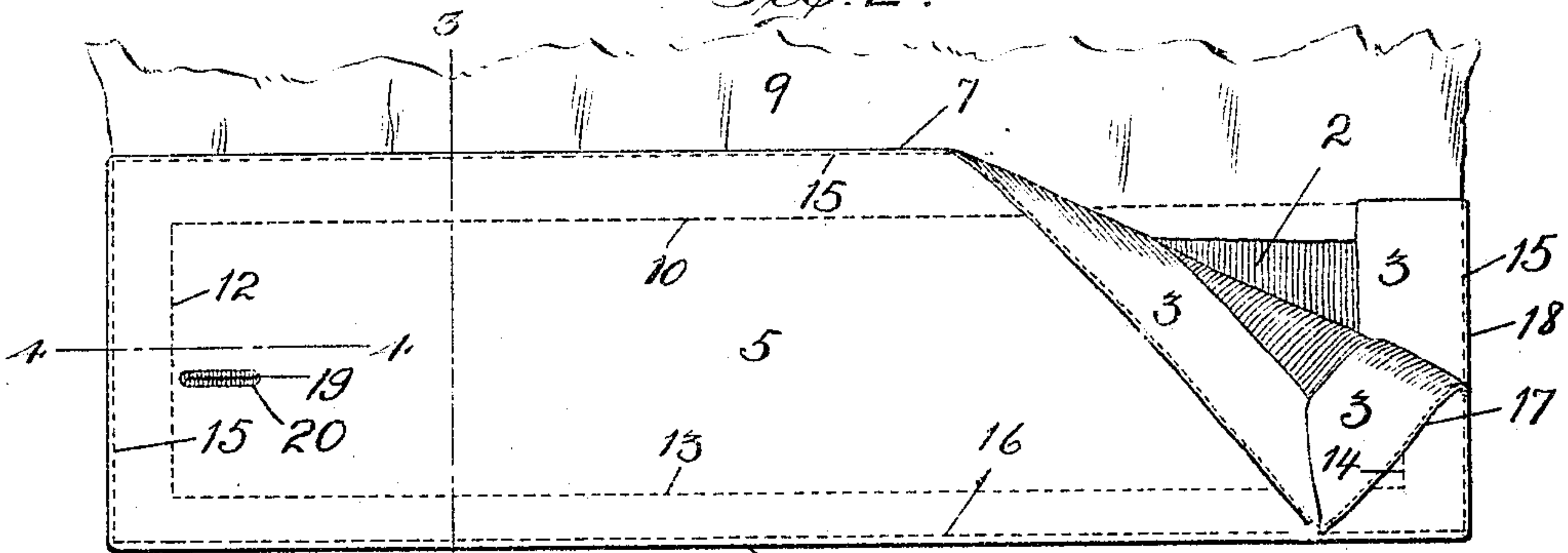


Fig. 3.

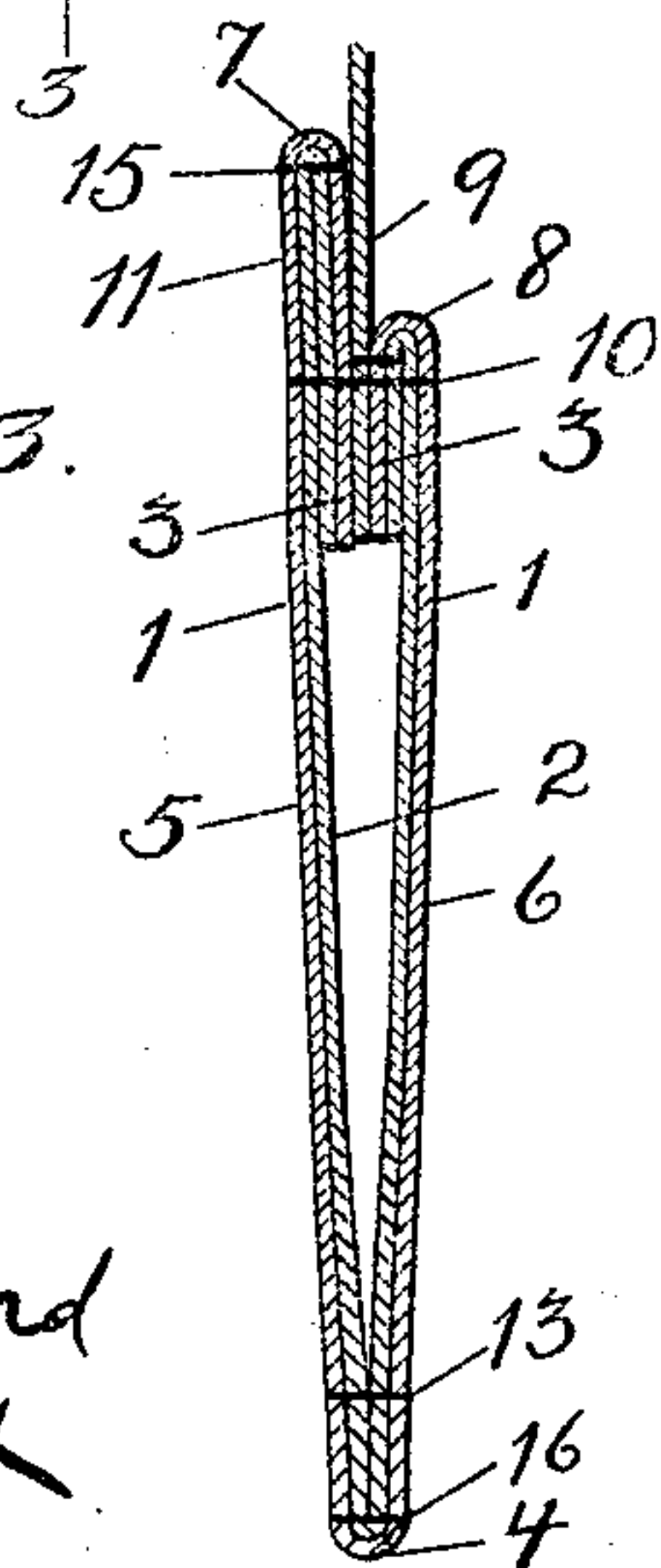
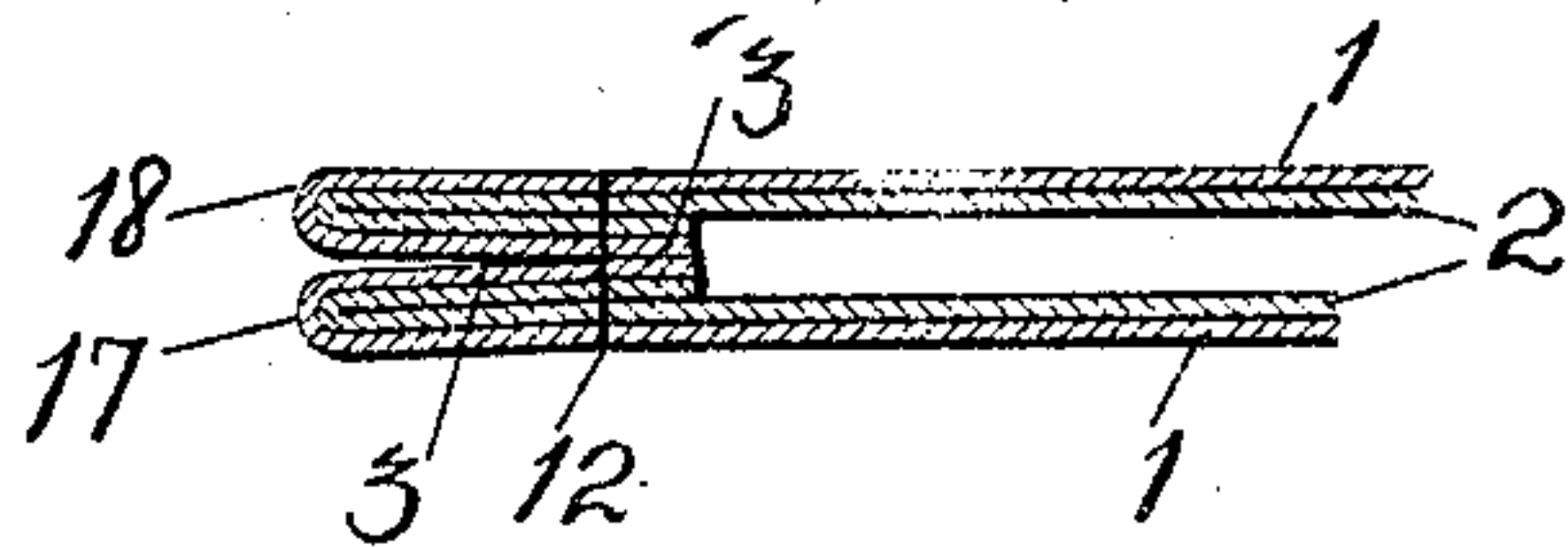


Fig. 4.



Inventor

Leon Lauer Jr.

By

Mann & Co.

Attorneys.

Witnesses

Edwin L. Bradford
G. Ferd. Vogt

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEON LAUER, JR., OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

CUFF.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEON LAUER, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cuffs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved construction of cuff and has reference to the production of a cuff which shall have the appearance of a folded or turn over cuff.

One object of the present invention is to provide an improved construction of cuff which when worn will have the appearance of a folded or turn over cuff but which will be free of the many objections to such cuffs.

Another object is to provide a cuff which while having the appearance of a folded or turn over cuff when viewed at the vertical edges adjacent the ends of the button holes will in reality be permanently stitched to produce the effect desired.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved construction of cuff having a permanent fold along that longitudinal edge which becomes the exposed edge of the cuff when worn and to so secure the cuff permanently in a cross-wise direction adjacent to and at a point spaced from its two end edges as to produce permanent open end folds at said end edges.

A still further object of the invention is to provide an improved construction of cuff which will present the appearance of a foldable cuff but which will be cheaper to manufacture; which will present but two button-holes instead of four as in the ordinary foldable cuff through which the cuff-buttons must be threaded and which button-holes may readily be aligned; which will avoid the tendency to crack along the longitudinal fold; the lining of which will be so secured as to avoid producing wrinkles in the cuff when ironed and which may be laundered stiff as well as soft.

With these and other objects in view, the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein,—

Figure 1 shows the improved cuff in perspective as it appears when in use. Fig. 2, shows the cuff in a flat condition,—one corner of the outer surface of the same being turned over to show the lining and the in-turned edges of the fabric. Fig. 3, shows an enlarged vertical cross-section through the cuff and the lower edge of the sleeve,—

the section being taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4, shows an enlarged horizontal section through one end of the cuff,—this section being taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

In making the improved cuff the outer material, 1, is cut into the desired size and shape and the lining, 2, is then laid on the so-called wrong side of said cuff material. All four edges of the two materials are then turned back over the lining so that the outer material surface will form a binding, 3, for the back-turned edges of the lining.

While in the flat condition a row of stitching, 15, is then taken along the two opposite ends and along one longitudinal edge thus effectively securing the lining and exposed cuff material together along said fold lines. The two materials are then longitudinally folded at, 4,—the fold forming the lower exposed edge of the cuff when the latter is worn, and said fold being nearer one longitudinal edge than the other and forming an outer cuff surface, 5, of greater depth than the inner cuff surface, 6, as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

It will be noted by reference to Fig. 3, that in turning back the material to form the binding, 3, two longitudinal folds, 7, and, 8, are produced and that the fold, 7, forms the upper edge of the broader outer cuff surface 5, while the fold, 8, forms the upper edge of the narrower inner cuff surface, 6. It will also be noted that the fold, 7, has position above the fold, 8, and that the sleeve, 9, has its lower edge projecting between said two folds and is secured thereto, in the present instance, by means of a series of stitches, 10, that extend through the turned-back longitudinal edges of the cuff and also through the lower edge of the sleeve material. These stitches, 10, pass through the cuff near the fold, 8, but are sufficiently removed from the fold, 7, at the outer side of the cuff (because that outer side is wider than the inner side) to permit said fold, 7, to be free and to have the form of a loose flap, 11, in that said fold may be turned outwardly as far as the row of stitches, 10, will permit.

By referring to Fig. 2, it will be seen that the stitches 10, extend parallel with but spaced from the fold, 7, and then turn at a right angle and extend at, 12, toward the edge fold, 4, and then make another turn and extend longitudinally at, 13, and in a di-

resection parallel with but spaced from the fold, 4, and finally at the opposite end of the cuff said stitches make another turn and extend in a row, 14, and connect with the starting point or at the end of the row, 10. Thus it will be seen that the stitches including the rows, 10, 12, 13 and 14 together form a rectangle and permanently secure the cuff material and lining through the inturned ends or binding, 3. A row of stitching, 16, is then taken along and through the longitudinal fold, 4, thus securing the outer cuff material and the lining together at said fold. It is therefore to be understood that the folded cuff and lining materials are secured permanently together by a rectangular row of stitching that is spaced from the horizontal top edge so as to leave said edge outside of the said row of stitching free and in the form of a flap.

At the two vertical ends the same condition prevails as at the upper edge. The rows of stitching 12, and, 14, are spaced from the folded edges, 17, and, 18, thus leaving the marginal portions from the stitching outwardly free. The result of this construction is that when the cuff is bowed and the vertical edges placed side-by-side as in use the edges of the two outer wider surfaces and the edges of the two inner narrower surfaces may all be seen and as said edges are free and disconnected from each other from the lower fold, 4, to the upper longitudinal free edge, 7, the cuff will have the appearance at said edges of the foldable cuff.

Each button-hole, 19, extends through the outer surface, 5, of the cuff material the two layers or thicknesses of the lining, 2, and also through the inner surface, 6, of the cuff material and the stitching, 20, about the said hole draws said thicknesses of materials close together so that in reality there will be no intervening spaces between said materials.

By reference to Figs. 1 and 2, it will be seen that the button-holes are located in the rectangular space bounded by the rows 10, 12, 13, and, 14, of stitches. It will also be seen that when the cuff is bowed and the two vertical ends brought together that there will be but two button-holes to be brought into register and through which the buttons must be passed.

From the foregoing explanation it is to be understood that the thicknesses of materials of which the cuff is formed are permanently stitched along lines that are separated or spaced from the vertical end and horizontal upper marginal edges leaving those portions from the stitched lines to the edges free thus giving the permanently-secured cuff the appearance of a foldable cuff.

Having thus described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,—

1. A cuff having the material of which it is formed folded to produce a longitudinal edge from end to end and permanently stitched from one side to the other adjacent the said fold edge and one side of the cuff from the longitudinal fold edge to the opposite longitudinal edge being of a greater width than the other side of the cuff from the fold to the opposite longitudinal edge, lines of stitching passing through the cuff material from one side to the other,—said lines of stitching extending parallel with the longitudinal edges and being spaced from the edge at that side of the cuff that has the greater width whereby to leave a free longitudinal flap along said latter side and the lines of stitching extending along but spaced from the opposite vertical edges of the cuff whereby to form free flaps at said vertical edges and the cuff having button-holes at the inner side of the vertical lines of stitching.

2. The combination with a shirt sleeve, of a cuff having the lining and the outer material turned inwardly at the marginal edges and forming a binding around the lining at one longitudinal edge and at the opposite vertical edges; stitches passing through the edges of the binding and securing the same to the lining and the outer material and lining being folded longitudinally from end to end and having a row of stitching along the longitudinal fold for permanently securing the materials together at said fold and the opposite sides of the cuff from the longitudinal fold toward the sleeve being of unequal width with one longitudinal edge projecting beyond the other—the lower edge of the sleeve being inserted between the longitudinal edges and secured therein by a line of stitching passing through the cuff and sleeve,—the said line of stitching being spaced from the longitudinal edge of the longer side of the cuff whereby to leave said latter edge free and in the form of a flap and the cuff having rows of stitching extending parallel with but spaced from the vertical edges of the cuff whereby to form end flaps, and a button hole in each end of the cuff at the inner side of the vertical rows of stitching.

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

LEON LAUER, JR.

Witnesses:

ROBERT COLE,
JOHN L. RUDIGER.