

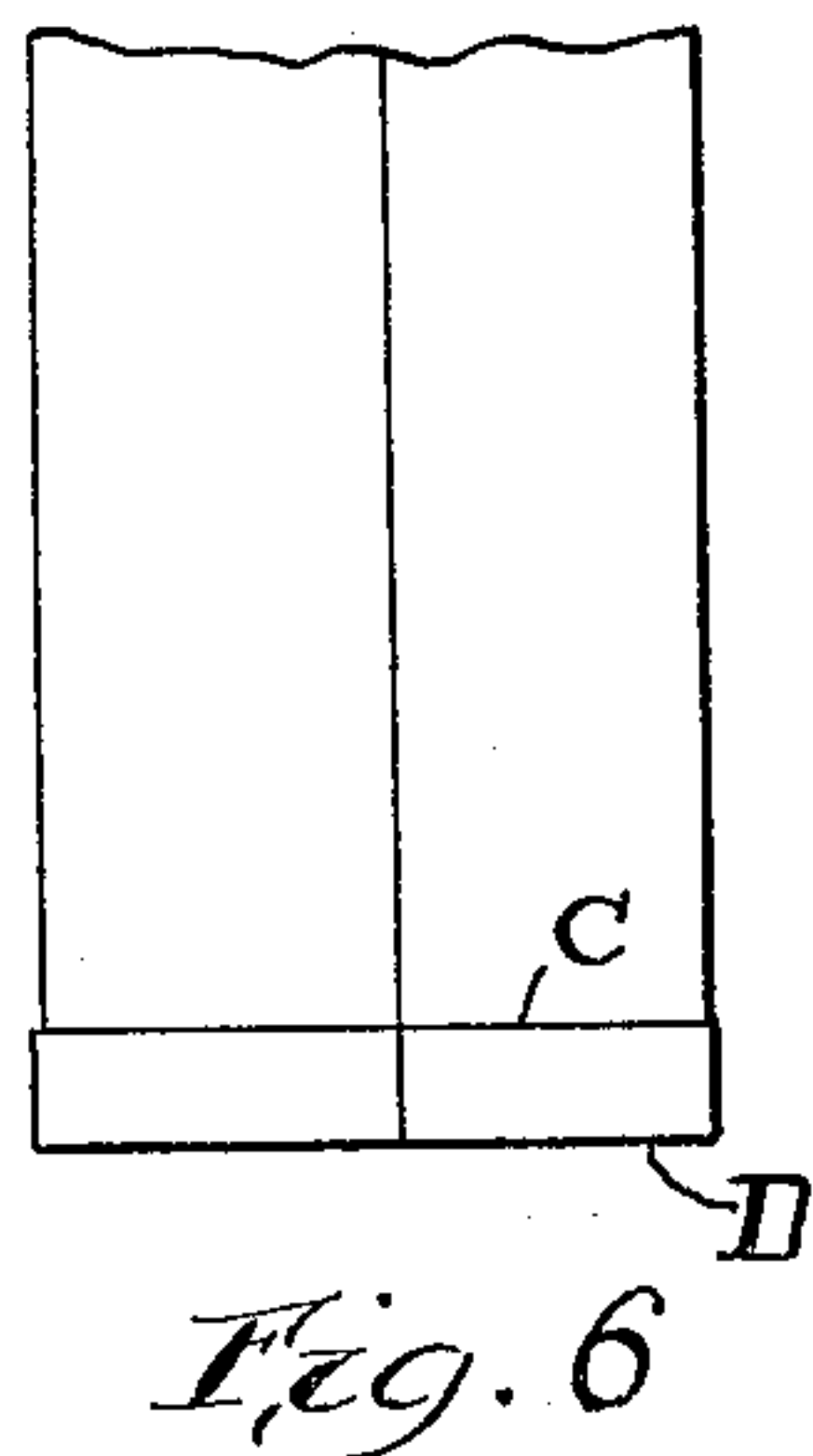
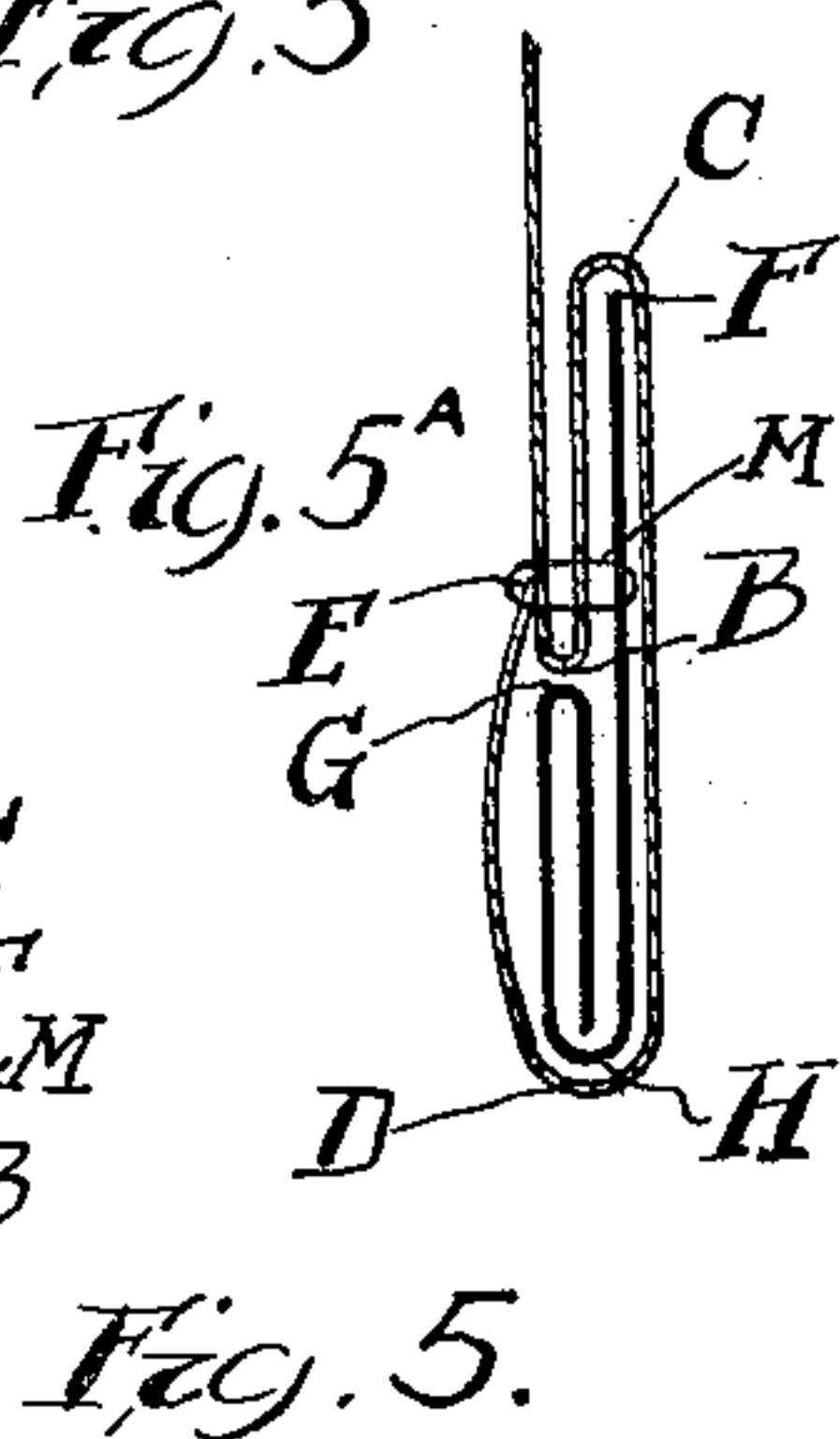
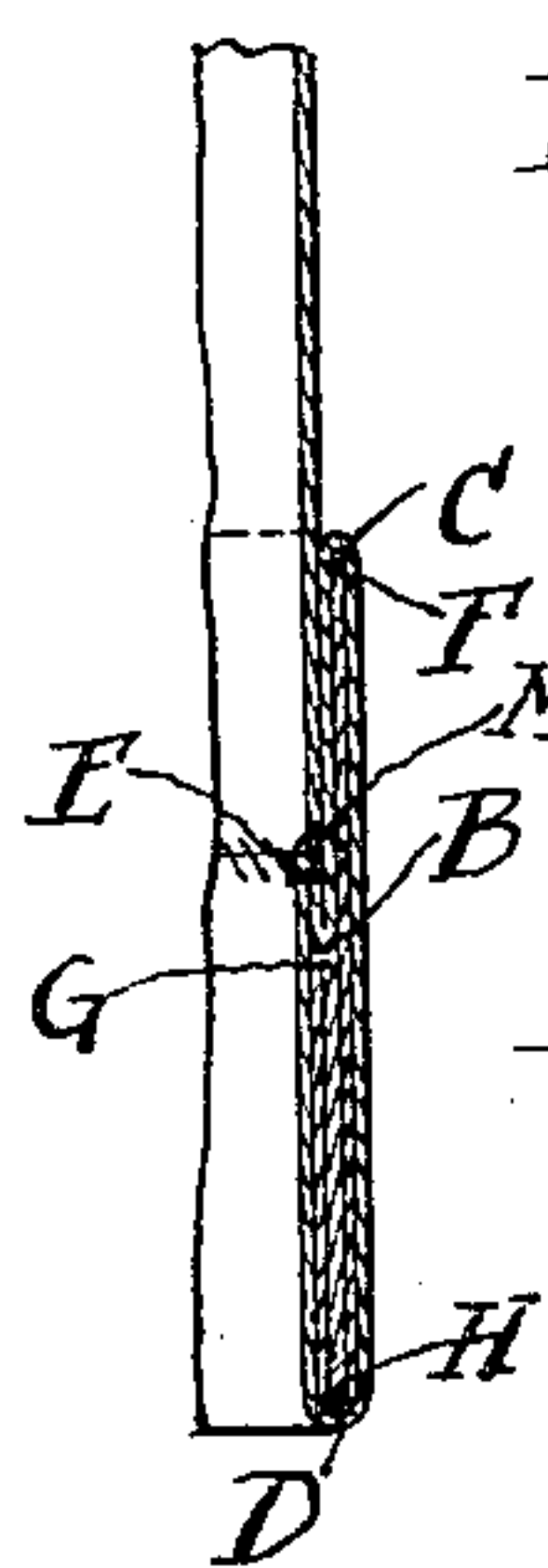
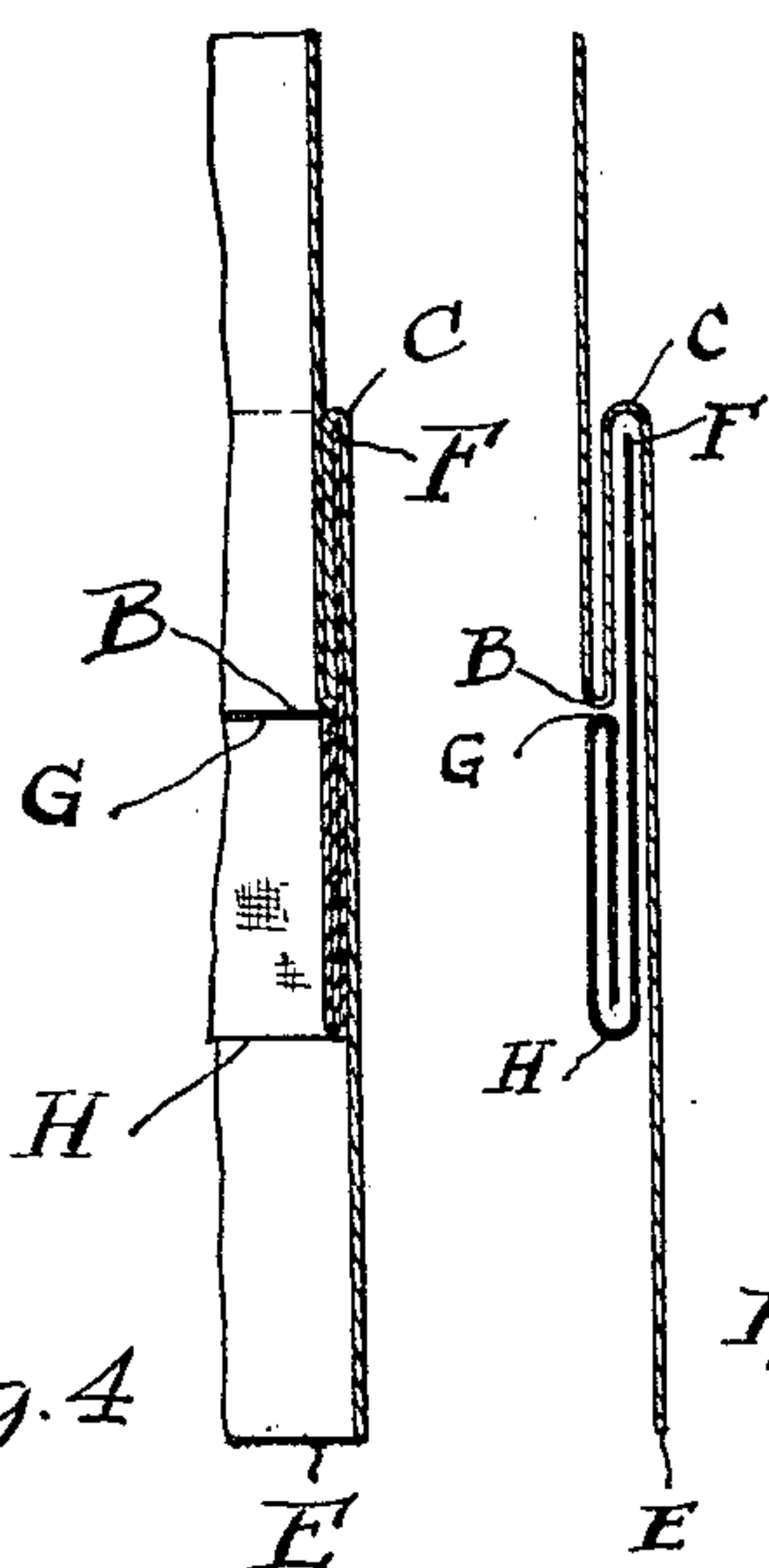
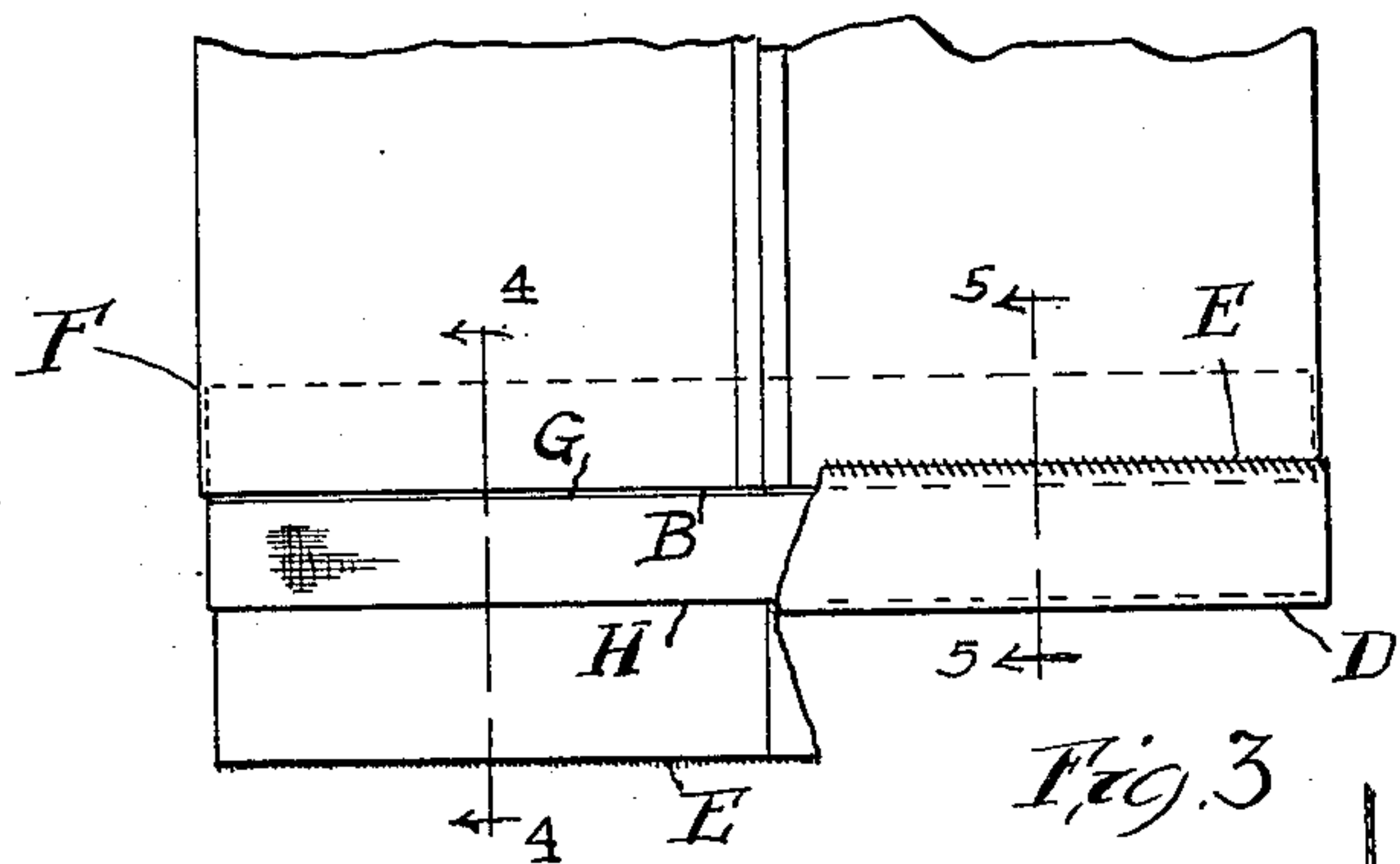
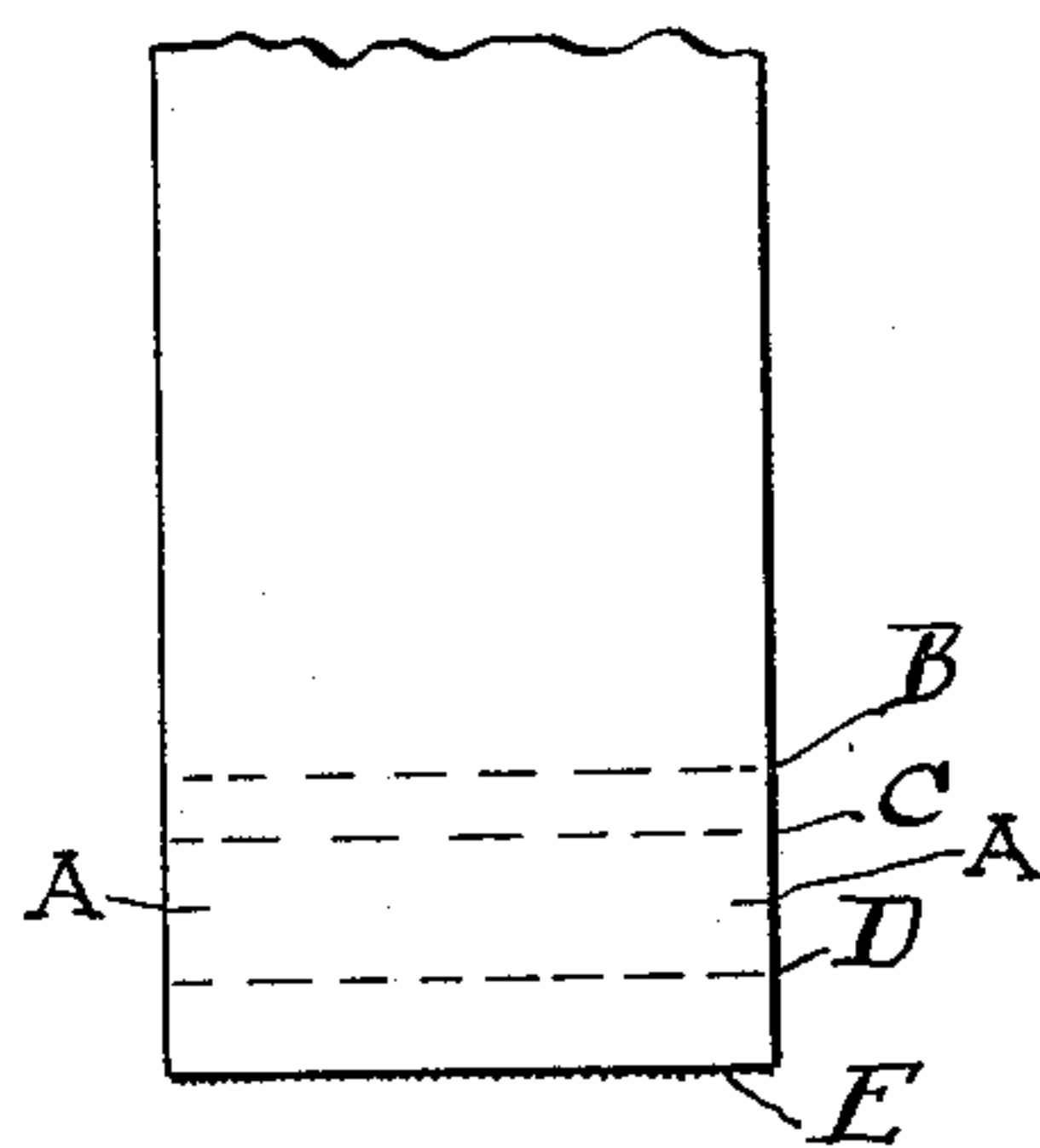
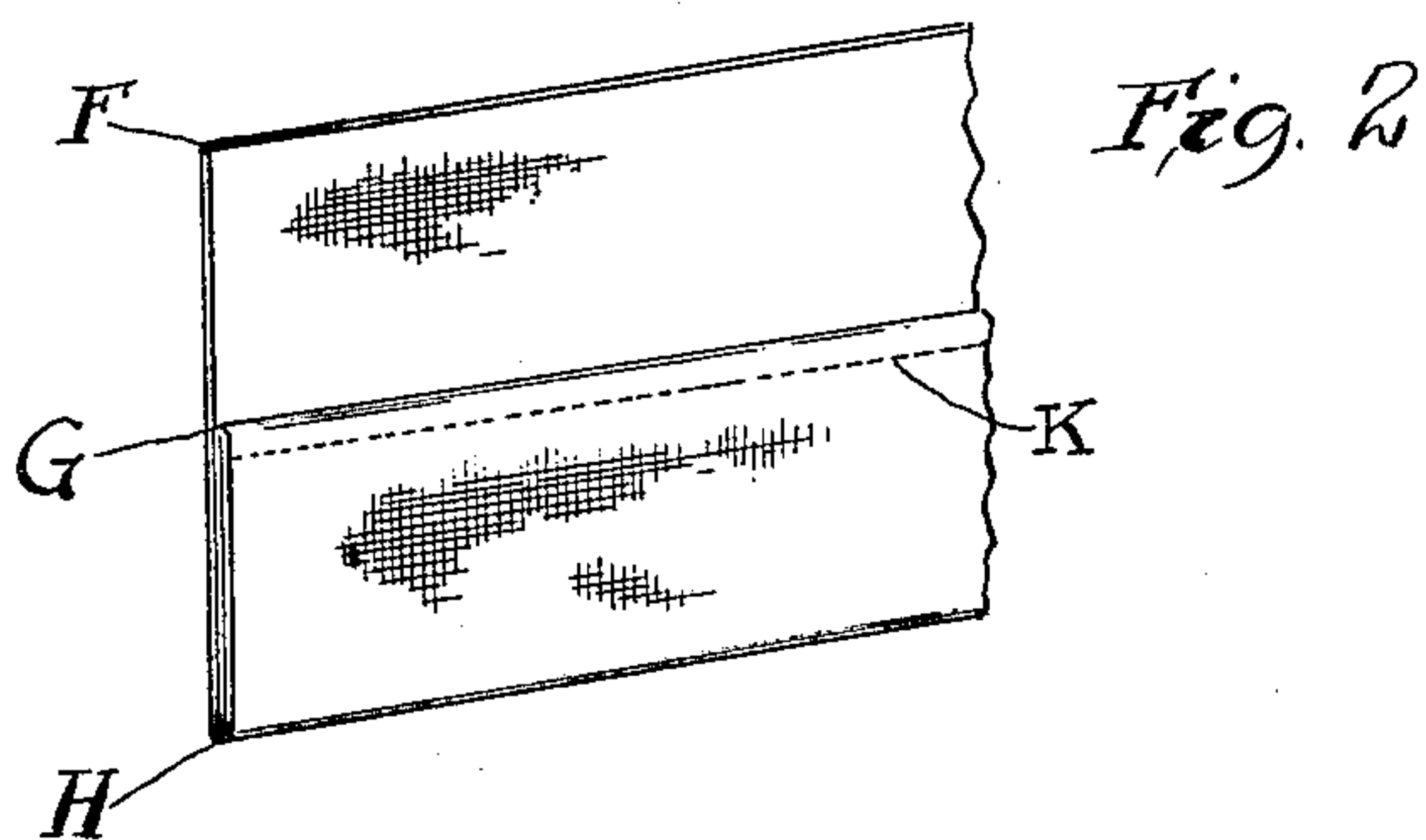
May 9, 1933.

S. M. BLOCH

1,907,482

TROUSERS CUFF

Filed Feb. 4, 1931



INVENTOR.

Samuel M. Bloch.

BY

Ray Oberlin & Ray
ATTORNEY.S.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

SAMUEL M. BLOCH, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE FINTEX CORPORATION,
OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, A CORPORATION OF MICHIGAN

TROUSERS CUFF

Application filed February 4, 1931. Serial No. 513,336.

This invention relates to ready made trousers and has for its object the provision of a means and a method whereby a range of longer finished leg lengths may be made from
5 any given range of unfinished lengths or altered from already finished lengths than is now the case, and also whereby the trousers cuffs may be made with a smoother and neater appearance, accompanied by a saving of
10 material without sacrifice of either the "body" or strength of the cuff.

Other aims and purposes of the invention will appear from the following description and drawing taken in conjunction with the
15 appended claims.

For the purpose of illustrating my invention I refer to the following description and accompanying drawing of a preferred form of the invention, although it will be understood that the same inventive principles may
20 be applied in other ways.

In the drawing, Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic illustration of the method of measuring to form my improved cuff; Fig. 2 shows in perspective the inner face of a strip of material used in the construction of my improved cuff; Fig. 3 shows the inner surface of an opened trousers leg showing the method of incorporating the strip of Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a view
25 showing a section on the line 4—4, Fig. 3, and a portion of the inside face of the partly finished cuff pressed flat; Fig. 4^A is a diagrammatic view corresponding to Fig. 4, but with the layers of material spread apart for clearness of illustration; Fig. 5 is a view of the same nature as Fig. 4 but on the line 5—5,
30 Fig. 3, and showing the completed cuff; Fig. 5^A is a section corresponding to Fig. 5, but in the same diagrammatic style as Fig. 4^A; Fig. 6 is an outside view of the lower part of a trousers leg with the completed cuff thereon.

Although the present cuff is shown and described primarily as constructed with an
45 insert of material such as heavy linen, cheaper and stiffer than the trousers material, the principles of the method are also applicable to a filling for the cuff made entirely of the trousers material or of other material.

50 In the preferred form of the improved

cuff a filler strip is used inside the cuff. This will preferably be of relatively inexpensive stiffening material, and is shown in Fig. 2 and indicated diagrammatically by the solid black lines of Figs. 4^A and 5^A. It is made
55 in two parallel lengthwise sections preferably, but not necessarily, of equal width, the upper section, F—G, Fig. 2, being formed of a single thickness of material and the lower section G—H formed of several thicknesses,
60 three being illustrated, preferably by folding the material on itself. If advisable, the fold G—H may be held in place by a line of stitching K.

A convenient method of making the cuff
65 will be best understood by referring to Fig. 1, which is a diagram of the marks and folds of the trousers leg, and to Figs. 4^A and 5^A, which show the folding and the placing of the filler strip. The usual in-seam measurement is taken and is marked on the leg at A.
70 The lines C and D are drawn half the intended width of the finished cuff respectively above and below A, and the line B is drawn sufficiently above C so that the distance B—C
75 will equal the distance F—G. The bottom edge E is cut so that the distance D—E is enough greater than G—H to allow the edge E to be brought up and felled just above the fold B when the cuff is completed, as will be
80 apparent from Figs. 5 and 5^A. It will be noted, however, that the finished bottom comes at D and not at A because of the pulling up of the material by the up fold from B to C. If the thin and thick portions of
85 the filler strip of Fig. 2 are of equal width the distance C—B will equal half the distance C—D, but this relation will vary if the filler strip is made in other proportions. Similarly, in the present illustrative embodiment the distance D—E is slightly more than
90 one-half the width of the finished cuff, but this again will vary with the width of the lower, thick, part of the filler strip. It will of course be understood that in measuring
95 and marking, various arrangements such as guides and so on may be employed, so that it is not always necessary to make actual chalk marks on the various lines, and that the above illustration is not a limitation 100

upon the method of making the cuff. It will be apparent from the above description and from Fig. 5^A that there are three thicknesses of trousers material in the upper half of the cuff and only two thicknesses in the lower half. However, the thickness of the completed cuff is substantially even throughout, for the reason that the extra thickness of the lower part G—H of the filler strip compensates for one thickness of the trousers material.

After the places for the folds have been indicated, the trousers cloth is folded up at B, the filler strip is applied and may be basted in place, the trousers cloth is next folded down at C outside the filler, as will be apparent from Fig. 4^A, which shows the arrangement of the layers, although the material is actually flat, as in Fig. 4. Next the trousers cloth is folded upwards at D on the inside of the leg, and is felled along the edge E, as shown by diagram in Fig. 5^A, although the actual flat lay of the materials in the completed cuff is shown in Fig. 5. If basting has been used to hold the filler strip, such basting can now be pulled out. The felling stitches will preferably be caught through into the filler strip, as shown at M, Fig. 5 and exaggerated in Fig. 5^A, making a very firm durable job. The stitching M as well as the fold at B holds the cuff to the leg proper, so that no tacking is needed to keep the cuff top from opening away from the leg. Thus the neat close appearance of the cuff is secured and maintained.

The following is given as an illustration of the saving of cloth and also of the additional range of finished lengths possible from the use of my improved cuff.

As contrasted with the known styles of making cuffs, this saves a length of cloth amounting to the entire finished cuff length. Taking, for example, a 2 inch cuff, in which the distance C—D would be 2 inches, the improved cuff requires only 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches of material as against 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches for an old style cuff. The distance C—D is 2 inches, B—C is 1 inch and D—E is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, allowing $\frac{1}{4}$ inch overlap from B to E for the felling. As compared with this, an old style cuff would have the fold corresponding to B just about the bottom fold D thus requiring an extra length of trousers material equal to twice the distance B—D.

As a result of this saving, for any given leg length supplied by the manufacturer, the retailer can provide his customers with finished trousers legs in the new style a full cuff width longer than when using the old style of cuff.

In making the above cuff any hand or machine work, or combination of the two may be used as may be most economical and convenient.

It will be seen that I have invented a cuff

which saves material, enlarges the range of customer demand which may be supplied from any manufactured lengths, is easily made, is firm, neat and smooth.

Although I have above described the preferred form of my cuff, my invention is not limited to that form nor to the details above set forth, but the invention may be otherwise applied, the scope thereof being indicated by the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A trousers cuff comprising successive folds one below the other, the combined depth of the two folds equalling the cuff width, said folds being of different thickness, and a filler strip within said folds, said filler strip being of uneven thickness, the thick parts of the strip being opposed to the thin folds and vice versa.

2. A trousers cuff comprising upper and lower portions of approximately equal width and thickness, each portion containing trousers material and stiffening material, said materials being disposed in strips which are relatively thick on a portion of the cuff width and other strips which are relatively thin the entire cuff width, the relatively thick portions being disposed with their inner edges abutting.

3. A trousers cuff comprising upper and lower portions of approximately equal width and thickness, each portion containing trousers material and stiffening material, said materials being disposed around the leg in strips which are relatively thick on one portion of the cuff width and relatively thin on the entire cuff width, the relatively thick portion of each material being disposed adjacent part of its own relatively thin portion and adjacent the complementary part of the relatively thin portion of the other material.

4. A trousers cuff comprising successively an up intermediate fold of trousers material part of the cuff width, a down outside fold the entire cuff width, an up inside fold terminating in the edge of the material joined to the bottom of said first-named fold, an inner strip of material longitudinally arranged in thick and thin portions, and disposed with its thin portion between said first-named up fold and the upper part of said down fold and its thick portion between the lower part of said down fold and said last-named up fold.

5. A trousers cuff comprising successively an up intermediate fold of trousers material half the cuff width, a down outside fold the entire cuff width, an up inside fold terminating in the edge of the material joined to the bottom of said first-named fold, an inner strip of material longitudinally arranged in thick and thin halves, and disposed with its thin half between said first-named up fold and the upper half of said down fold and its

thick portion between the lower half of said down fold and said last-named up fold.

6. A trousers cuff comprising successively an up intermediate fold of trousers material
5 part of the cuff width, a down outside fold the entire cuff width, an up inside fold terminating in the edge of the material joined to the bottom of said first-named fold, an
10 inner strip of material longitudinally arranged in thick and thin portions, and disposed with its thin portion between said first-named up fold and the upper part of said
15 down fold and its thick portion between the lower part of said down fold and said last-named up fold, and a line of stitching joining the upper edge of said last-named up fold to the lower edge of said first-named up fold, said stitching being caught into said inner strip.

20 7. A trousers cuff comprising successive folds one below the other, each being half the cuff width, said folds being of different thickness, and a filler strip within said folds, said filler strip being of uneven thickness,
25 the thick parts of the strip being opposed to the thin folds and vice versa.

Signed by me this 2nd day of February, 1931.

SAMUEL M. BLOCH.

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65