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A. L. BELLONE

2,148,851

ADJUSTABLE SLEEVE FOR ROBES AND THE LIKE

Filed Feb. 24, 1938

Fig. 1.

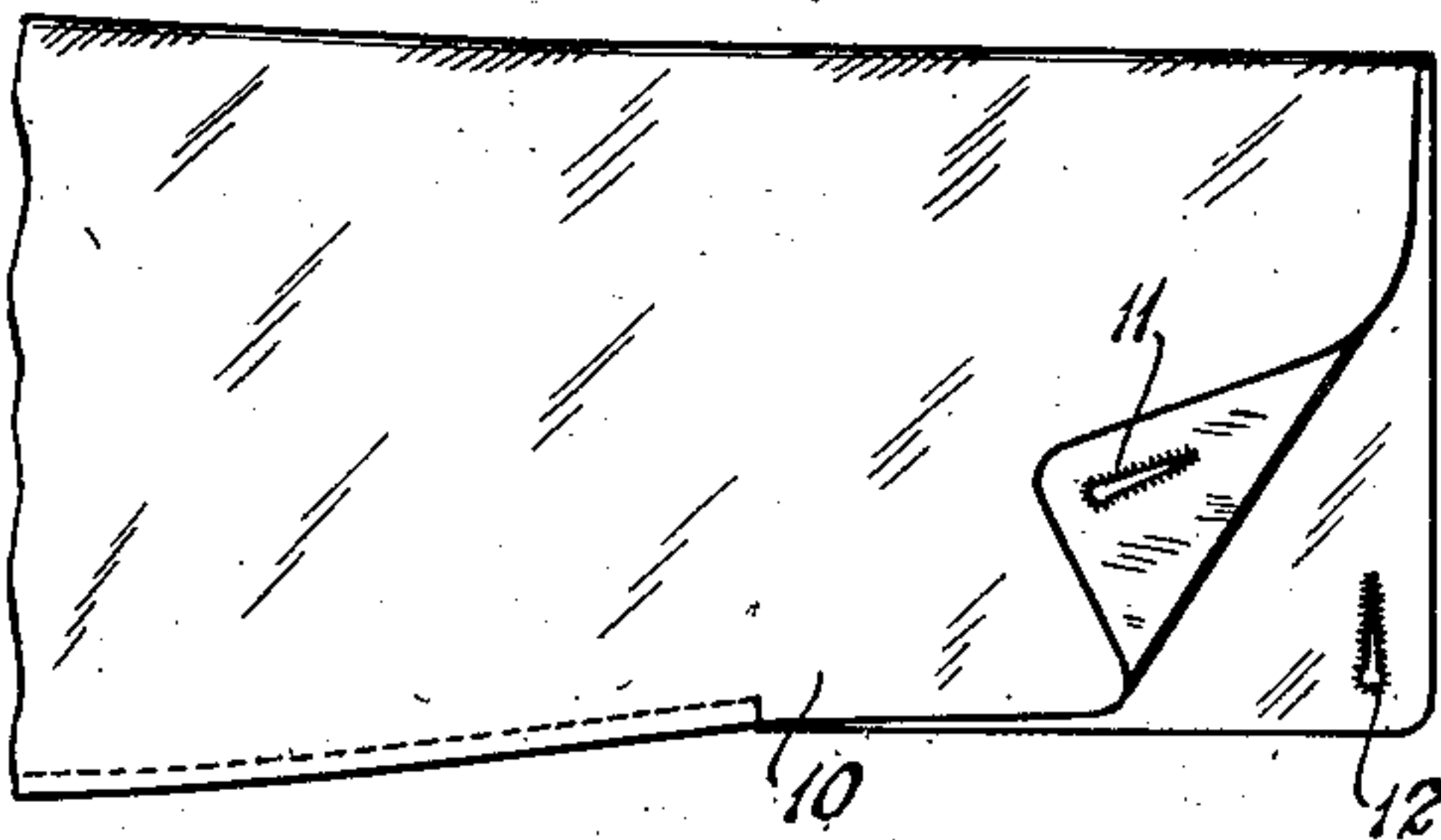


Fig. 2.

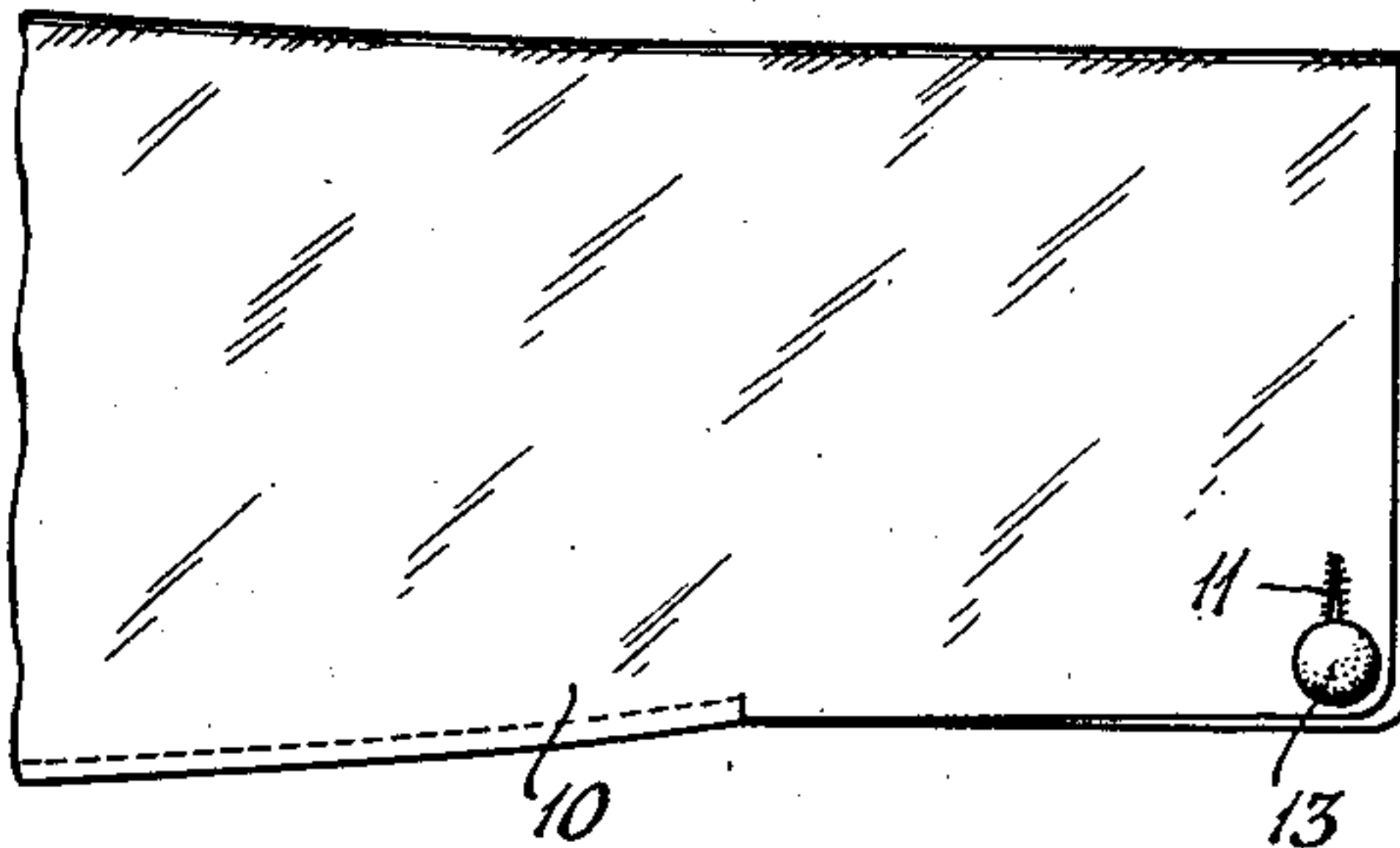


Fig. 3.

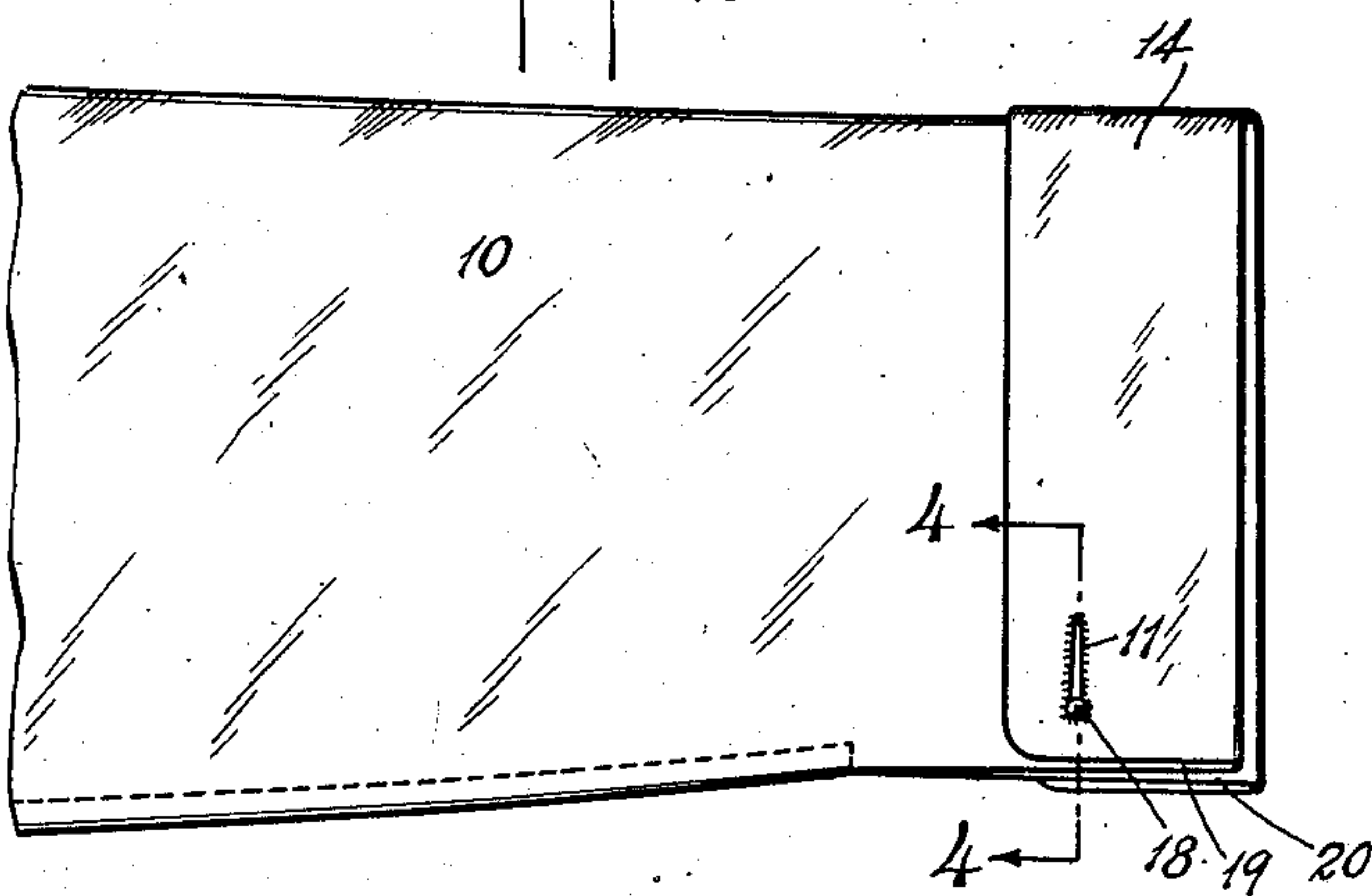


Fig. 4.

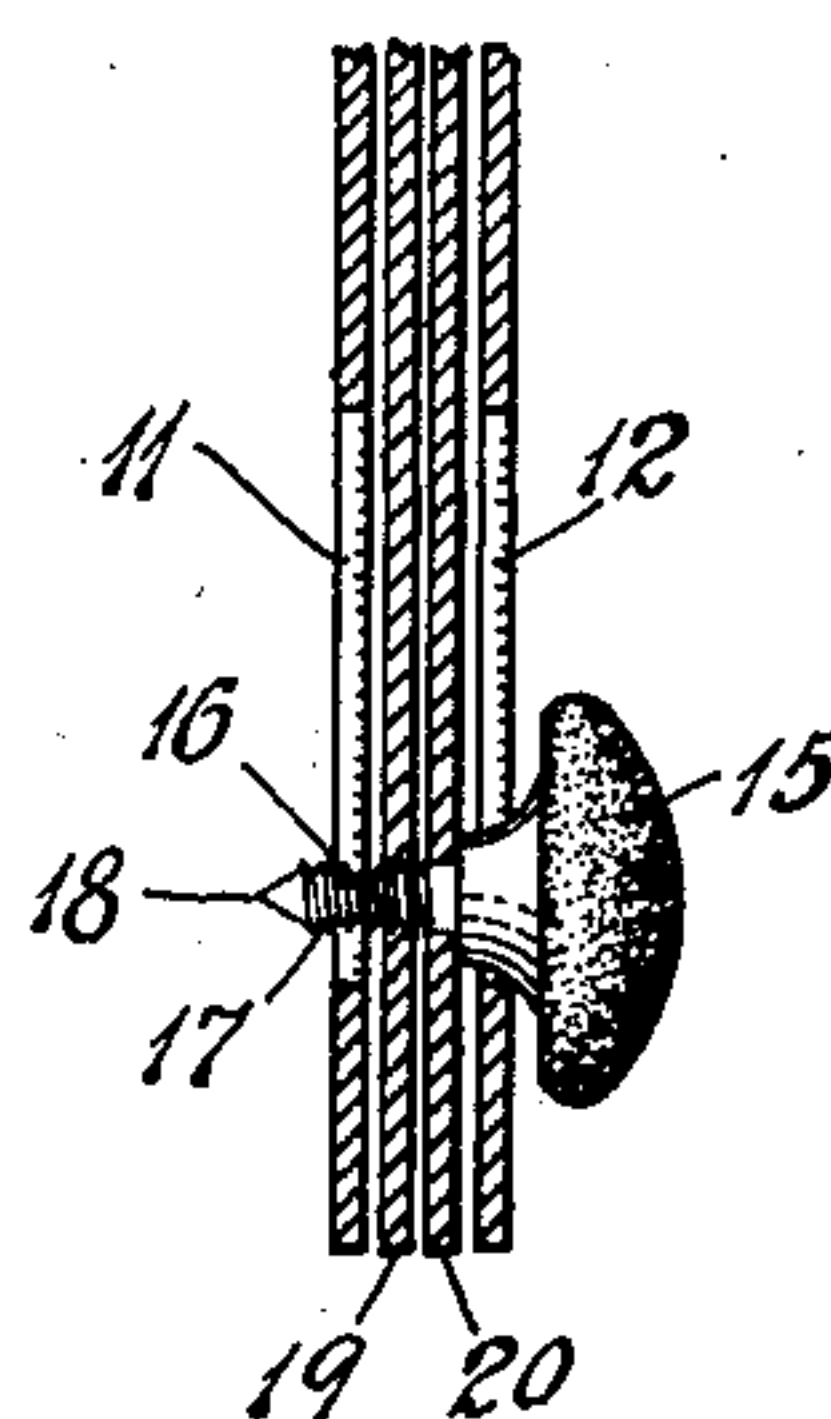


Fig. 5.

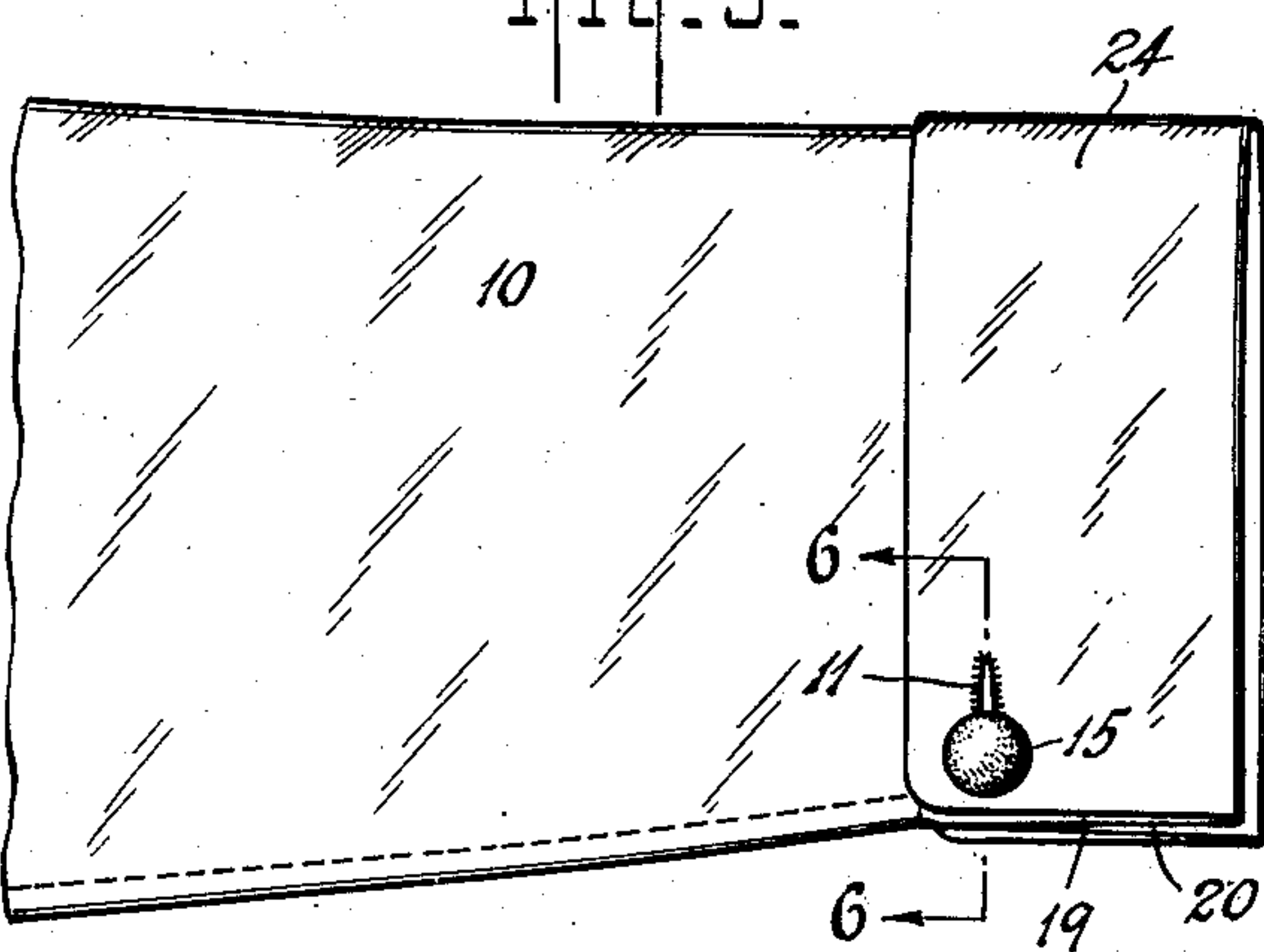


Fig. 6.

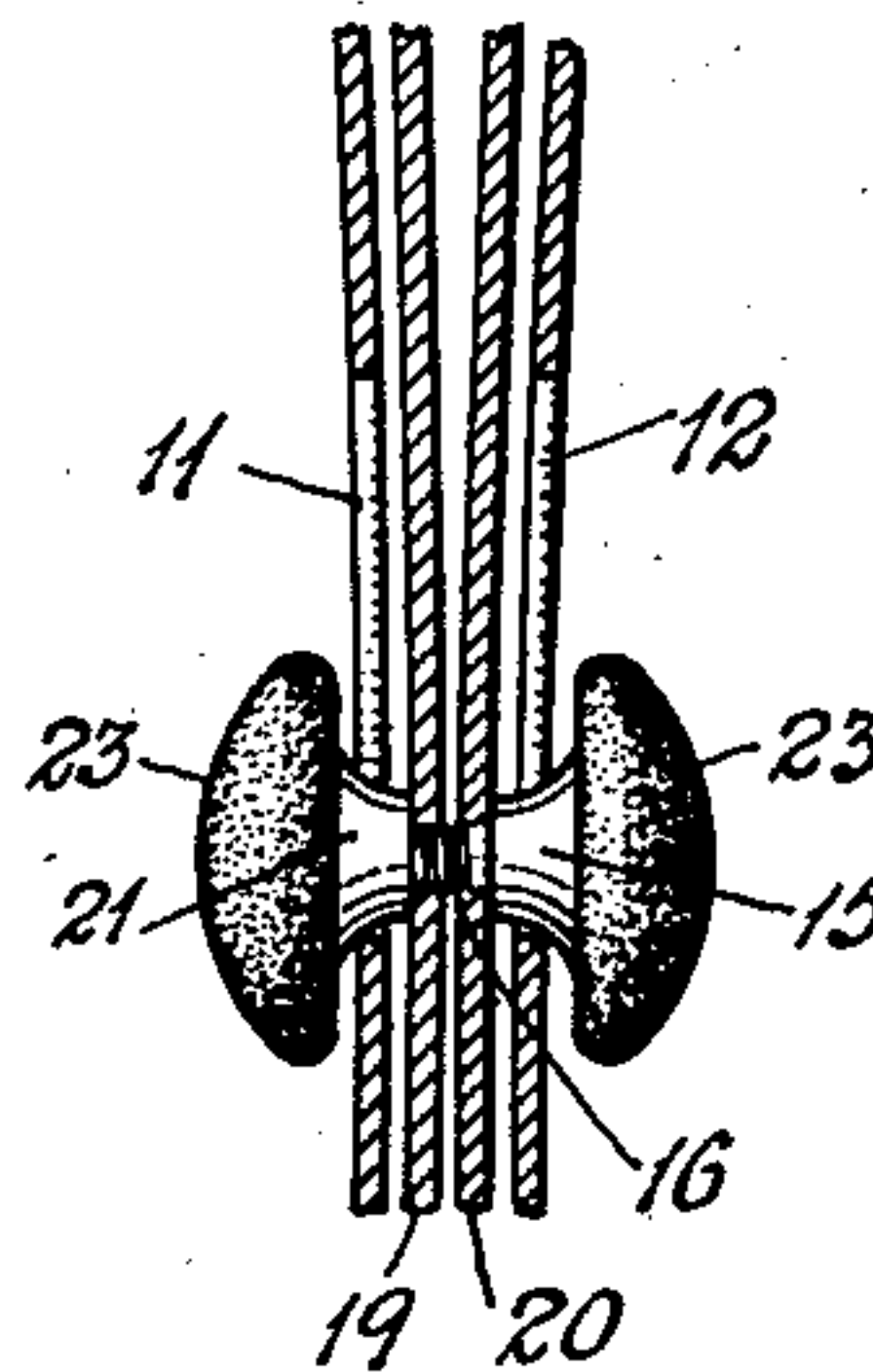
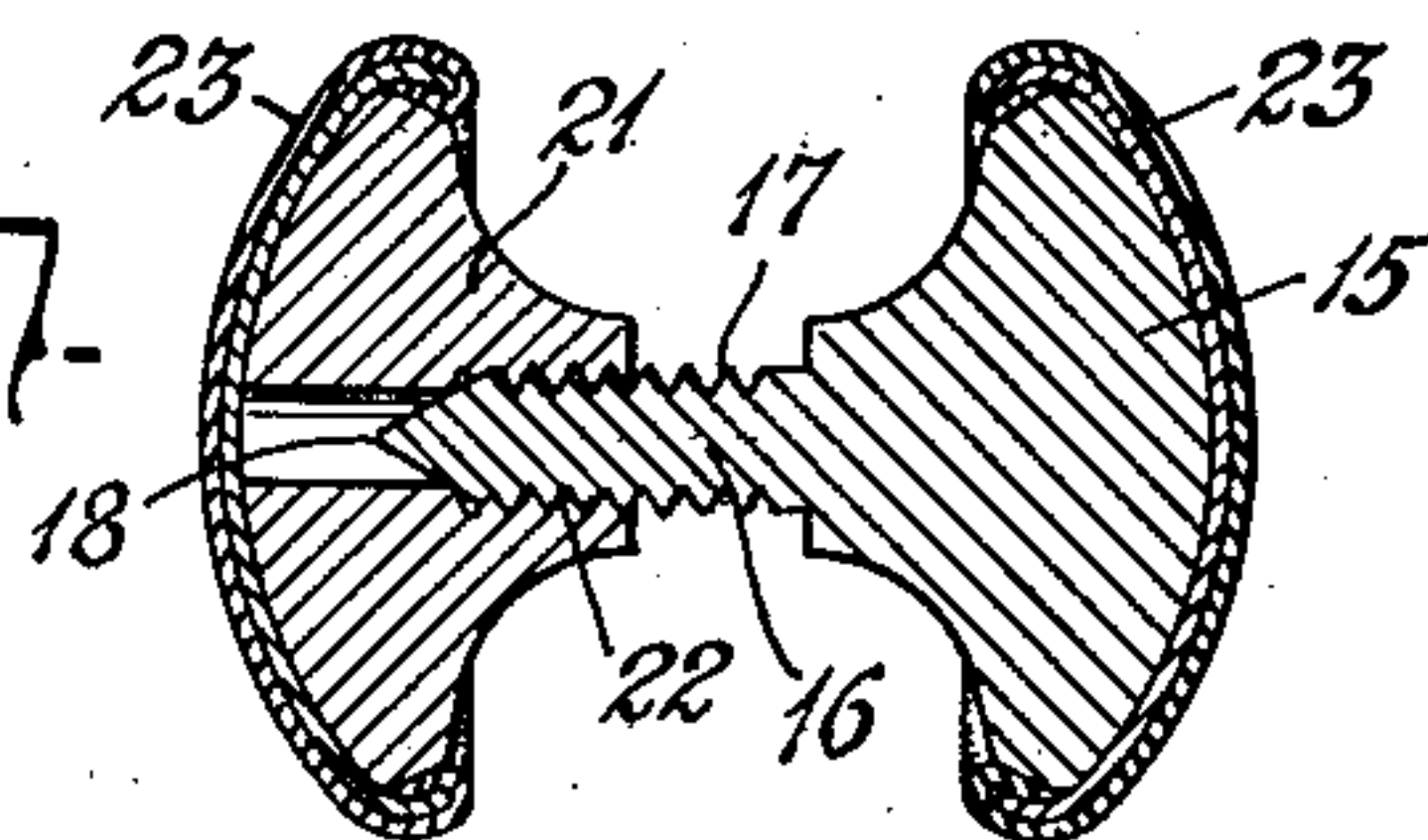


Fig. 7.



WITNESS

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ADJUSTABLE SLEEVE FOR ROBES AND THE
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5 Claims. (Cl. 2—123)

The invention relates to sleeves having suffi-
cient length in the material thereof to form an
integral cuff from such excess length of material.
More particularly, the invention relates to a robe
or similar garment, the sleeves of which are pro-
vided with a cuff formed by turning the sleeve
material near the extremity of the sleeve, so as
to constitute a double layer of the material at the
end of the sleeve, such double layer constituting
a cuff integral with the sleeve.

An object of the invention is to provide such a
garment sleeve with means whereby the length of
the sleeve, by providing different widths of cuff
thereon, may be adjusted to the proper arm length
of the wearer of the garment.

A garment, such as a robe, is usually manu-
factured and marketed in a small variety of sizes,
particularly determined by the body size of the
wearer. The body measurements, which may
make a particular garment of the correct size for
an individual, may, however, and usually is, not
in proper conformance or in the required propor-
tion to the length of the arms of the wearer. Thus,
robes like a bath robe, are usually made in ap-
proximately four sizes; each of such sizes being
provided with a different sleeve length. It is
usually unprofitable for a retail merchant to have
on his shelves any more than a small quantity of
each of four different sizes of a garment, and a
particular size of such garment which may other-
wise fit the prospective purchaser is ordinarily
found to have a sleeve length not suitable or com-
mensurate with the arm length of the wearer.
It is, therefore, usually necessary to shorten or
lengthen the sleeve by entirely removing the cuff
therefrom, removing a certain portion of the
material underlying the cuff, or adding a certain
portion of material to the sleeve material at a
point underlying the cuff, and then resewing the
cuff. If this procedure is not followed, the in-
ordinate length or shortness of the sleeve pre-
sents an appearance of the garment, when worn,
which may very well, and usually does, result in
the loss of the sale.

In accordance with my invention, I provide
means upon the sleeve of a garment, such as a
bath robe, of conforming the length of the sleeve,
by an adjustment of the width of the cuff portion
thereof, to the actual length of the arm of the
wearer. This I accomplish by means of the novel
structure of sleeve constructed in accordance with
my invention.

In its broadest aspect, the accomplishment of
this purpose is attained by providing a connecting
member constituted of a button at the end of a
threaded shaft having a sharp point which, after
passage through a buttonhole, and penetration of
the sleeve material, is adapted to cooperate with
a second, internally threaded, button element
passed through a second buttonhole provided in

the opposite portion of the sleeve. The sleeve, in
the condition in which the garment is delivered
to the retail store, is not pressed as is customary
to provide a finished cuff, but is in such condition
that any given width of cuff may be provided upon
the sleeve. This is accomplished either by in-
creasing or decreasing the width of the cuff as
much as an inch or an inch and a half in either
direction after it has been turned to constitute the
duplex cuff element on the sleeve. For best re-
sults, one element of the fastener structure, in
accordance with my invention, is passed through
a buttonhole provided near the end portion of
the sleeve material, such end portion being folded
over to form the cuff, and then the pointed end
of the threaded shaft, and the shaft itself, of the
fastener element is passed through the fabric of
the sleeve by a turning movement of the element,
the cooperating button, passed through the other
buttonhole, being secured to the end of the
threaded shaft on the opposite side of the folded-
over cuff.

A particular embodiment of my invention is
illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which
Fig. 1 is a view of a portion of the sleeve of a
garment showing the provision near the end
thereof of two buttonholes; Fig. 2 shows such
portion of the sleeve with the fastening elements
passed through the two buttonholes, the sleeve
being shown in this condition in which it may be
supplied to the retail shop, i. e. without any cuff
formed thereon; Fig. 3 shows the sleeve with the
end portion thereof folded over to constitute a
cuff of the desired width; Fig. 4 is a section on the
line 4—4 of Fig. 3; Fig. 5 shows the same sleeve
with a cuff of greater width than that in Fig. 3,
formed thereon in accordance with my inven-
tion; Fig. 6 is a section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5;
and Fig. 7 is a vertical section through the co-
operating fastener elements.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, in
which similar reference characters identify simi-
lar parts in the several views, 10 represents a por-
tion of the sleeve of a robe or similar garment
which is provided near the edge of the material
forming the open end of the sleeve, with two
buttonholes 11 and 12. In delivering the gar-
ment to a retail shop, no crease in the sleeves
thereof need be made, the garment being pref-
erably displayed or stored with the sleeve edges
secured together by the passing through the
buttonholes 11 and 12 of a cooperating fastening
structure broadly designated in Fig. 2 as 13.

When the prospective purchaser has tried on
the garment and it has been determined that the
size thereof is proper so far as the body dimen-
sions thereof are concerned, the edge portions of
the sleeve 10 are turned or folded over to consti-
tute a cuff 14 of such width as to make the sleeve
conform with the exact arm length of the wearer.

The width of the cuff 14 may be adjusted to any desired degree in the following manner:

The male member 15 of the fastener structure 13, which member is provided with a shaft 16 having threads 17 thereon and a sharp point 18, is passed through one of the buttonholes 11 or 12 and then through the two layers 19 and 20 of the fabric material constituting the sleeve. The male fastener element 15, in causing the penetration of the threaded shaft 16 through such material, is preferably given a rotary movement so that it will pass through the fabric without destroying the weave thereof, the sharp point 18 and the threaded stem 16 thus being effective to cause the production of an aperture having no inordinately raw edges. The edges of the aperture produced, in the event that the securing member should be removed and placed in a different position and therefore passing through a different portion of the fabric, may then be smoothed by rubbing the fabric or applying an iron thereto.

After passage of the threaded shaft 16 through the material of the fabric, such threaded stem is brought into cooperative engagement with the female member 21 of the fastener structure, such member being provided with internal threading 22, whereby the fastening structure is secured in position to retain the specific length of cuff thus formed. The sleeve, with the cuff as thus produced, may then be ironed or otherwise pressed with the length of the sleeve conforming exactly to the arm length of the wearer of the garment.

An advantage of my novel structure resides also in the fact that the fastener structure, or one of the elements thereof, may be readily removed, so that the cuff may be folded back for washing or facility in laundering the garment. To accomplish the first of these purposes, the female member of the fastener structure need be disengaged only, leaving the male member in position, so that no other aperture need be formed in the sleeve material when the two parts are again engaged.

The fastener structure 13 may have both of its cooperating elements provided with a covering or surfacing material 23 of the same material as that constituting the sleeve or of a material and color contrasting with that of the sleeve material.

In Fig. 5, I have shown the same garment sleeve with a cuff 24 of greater width produced exactly in accordance with the operations described with respect to the formation of the cuff 14 of Fig. 3.

It will be noted, therefore, that in accordance with my invention, I am enabled to conform the length of the sleeve of any garment, by an adjustment of the width of the cuff formed thereon, to the actual arm length of the wearer.

It will be understood, of course, that while I have described the application of my inventive structure specifically to a garment such as a robe, it will be obvious that the structure of my invention may be applied to other types of garments, namely any garment having a sleeve the length of which it may be desirable to adjust to conform with the wearer's actual arm length.

I claim:

1. An adjustable sleeve structure for robes and the like, comprising a tubular sleeve member having a slit along a portion of its length adjacent the open end thereof and having a pair of buttonholes adjacent said slit, the end portion of said sleeve, constituting an unbroken extension thereof, being folded over to form a cuff, the ma-

terial below the folded over portion being imperforate, and a fastener structure constituted of a female member and a cooperating male member, the latter having a pointed shaft, passing through one of the buttonholes of the sleeve, then through the double ply of imperforate material constituting the sleeve and folded-over cuff and then into said female member extending through the other of said buttonholes.

2. An adjustable sleeve for robes and the like, comprising a substantially tubular piece of fabric slit along a portion of its length whereby any portion of the end section of the fabric, constituting an unbroken extension thereof, may be folded over to constitute a cuff, integral with the sleeve, of any desired width, the remaining portion of the fabric being imperforate and a fastener structure for securing said folded-over cuff to the imperforate material constituting the sleeve, said fastener structure being constituted of a male member having a pointed and threaded shaft and a threaded and recessed female member for receiving said shaft, the threaded and pointed shaft passing through the double ply of imperforate material constituting the sleeve portion underlying the folded-over cuff.

3. An adjustable sleeve for robes and the like, comprising a substantially tubular piece of fabric, imperforate throughout the major portion of its length and slit along a portion of its length whereby the end portion of the fabric, constituting an unbroken extension thereof, may be folded over to constitute a cuff, integral with the sleeve, and a fastener structure for securing said folded-over cuff to the imperforate material constituting the sleeve, said fastener structure comprising a male member having a pointed shaft and a female member for receiving said shaft, the pointed shaft passing through the cuff and through the double ply of imperforate material constituting the sleeve portion underlying the folded-over cuff.

4. An adjustable sleeve for robes and the like, comprising a substantially tubular piece of fabric, imperforate throughout the major portion of its length and slit along a portion of its length whereby the end portion of the fabric, constituting an unbroken extension thereof, may be folded over to constitute a cuff, integral with the sleeve, and a fastener structure for securing said folded-over cuff to the imperforate material constituting the sleeve, said fastener structure comprising cooperating elements, one of which passes through the double ply of imperforate material constituting the sleeve portion underlying the folded-over cuff, whereby the width of the folded-over cuff, and therefore the length of the sleeve, may be conformed to the actual arm length of the wearer of the garment.

5. An adjustable sleeve structure for robes and the like, comprising a tubular sleeve member, the end portion of which, constituting an unbroken extension thereof, is folded over to constitute a cuff, integral with the sleeve, the material below the folded over portion being imperforate, and a fastener structure constituted of two cooperating elements, one having a pointed shaft adapted to be passed, at any point along and through the double ply of imperforate material forming, with the end portion of the sleeve material, a folded-over cuff and then into cooperating engagement with the other of said elements.

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