

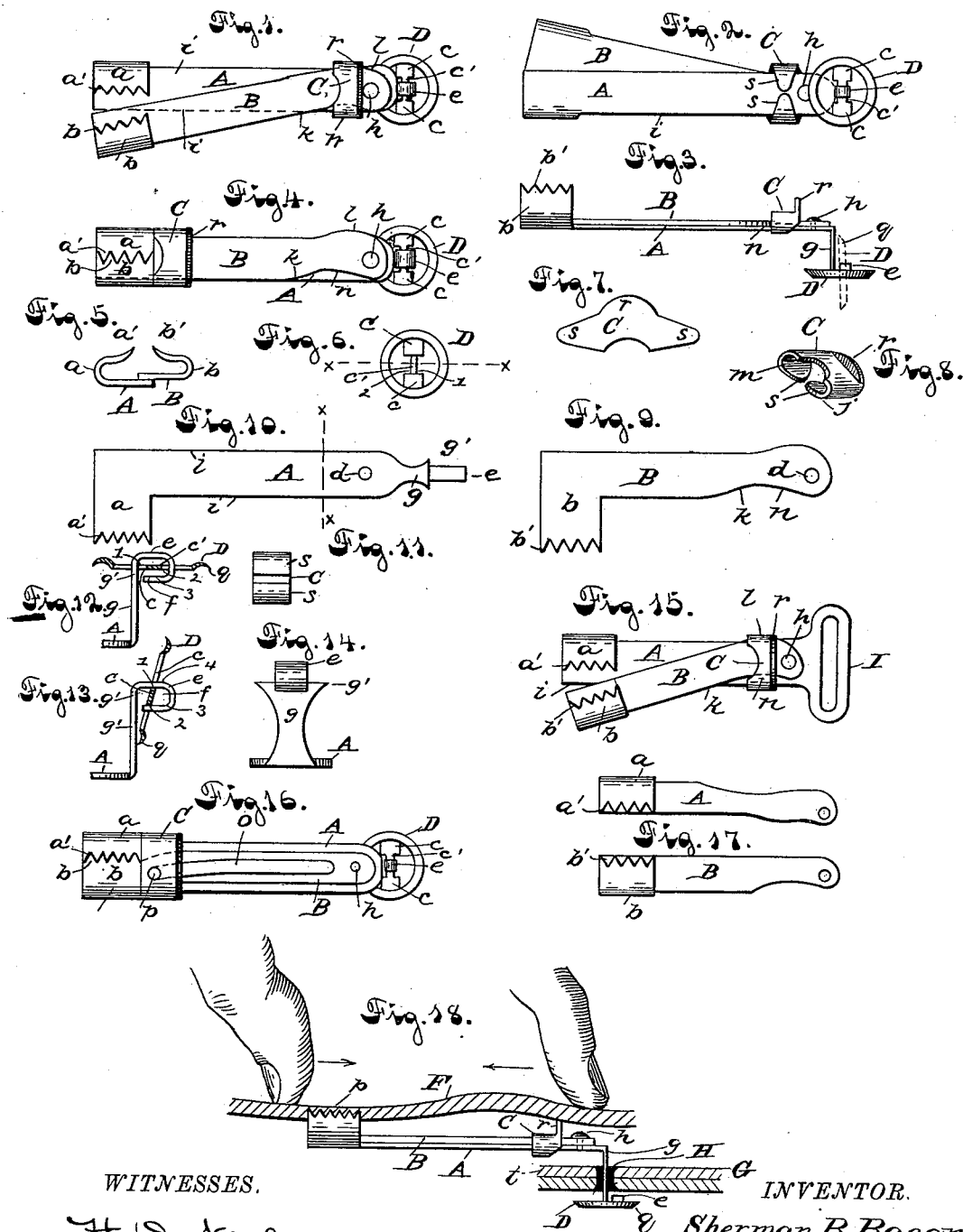
(No Model.)

S. B. BACON.

CUFF HOLDER.

No. 386,101.

Patented July 10, 1888.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CUFF-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,101, dated July 10, 1888.

Application filed December 22, 1887. Serial No. 258,779. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SHERMAN B. BACON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cuff-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cuff-holders. The object of my invention is to construct a holder that may be readily attached and detached from the garment and possessing the combined qualities of cheapness and durability.

My invention consists, first, in the arrangement of a pair of laterally-movable levers provided at one end with gripping-jaws, said levers operated by a cam, a movable slide to engage therewith, to open and close the same; second, a button blanked in one piece, having a diametrical bar, which is attached to one of the levers and arranged to assume a horizontal or perpendicular position. My invention possesses several novel features as regards its construction, which will be hereinafter more fully explained.

To properly understand my invention, reference is had to the drawings, and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 represents a plan view of the upper surface of the cuff-holder with levers distended. Fig. 2 shows the reversed side of the same. Fig. 3 represents a side elevation. Fig. 4 represents the levers closed. Fig. 5 is an end elevation of the gripping-jaws. Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, detail views. Figs. 15, 16, 17, slight changes in the construction of the device. Fig. 18 represents the manner of attaching the holder.

Its construction and operation are as follows: A B are the levers; *a b*, gripping-jaws; C, movable slide; D, button; *e*, central bar in same.

The first operation in the construction of the holder is blanking. Fig. 6 represents the button-blank; Fig. 7, the slide; Figs. 9 and 10, the lever. The jaws *a b* are next bent in the form as shown at Fig. 5. Rivet-holes *d* are then pierced. The neck *g* of blank A is bent downward at right angles, forming the upright *g*, (see Fig. 3,) projecting beyond neck *g*, (see Fig. 10,) and at the extreme end of said blank

is the tongue *e*. From this tongue the eye *f* is formed, inclosing the reduced center portion, *c'*, of bar *e* of the button, as shown at Figs. 12 and 13, representing sectional view of button through dotted line *x* of Fig. 6, also lever A through dotted line *x'*, Fig. 10. The levers A B are fastened together by the rivet *h*. (See Fig. 1.) The slide C is bent around, so as to inclose levers A B. Lever A has two parallel sides or edges, *i i'*. Said slide will be bent, preferably, to embrace these edges, with as little lateral movement as possible, except what is necessary to insure a free longitudinal movement to said slide. Lever B is the movable lever. Lateral motion is imparted thereto by means of its cam-shaped edges engaging with the slide C. As shown at Fig. 1, said lever is opened to its full limit. To close the same, slide C is pushed forward toward the jaws *a b*. The inner angle, *j*, of the slide (see Fig. 8) engages with the swell *k* of lever B, and will draw said lever in until the jaws *a b* meet, as seen at Fig. 4. Reversing the motion of slide C, the angle *m* (see Fig. 8) will engage with swell *l* of said lever and cause it to open. On the edge of said lever B, and opposite to the swell *l*, the stock is cut away, forming the depression *n*. This will give free lever play to said lever when slide C and the swell *l* are engaged, and thus prevent cramping.

Both levers A B may be provided with cam-shaped edges, as seen at Fig. 17; or the cam-shaped slot *o*, (see Fig. 16,) formed longitudinally in the body of lever B, and the pin *p*, fastened rigidly in slide C to engage with said slot, will each produce the same result. The button D is sustained in a horizontal position by means of the bar *e*, resting on the top edge *g'* of the upright *g*. (See Figs. 12 and 14.) It is necessary that it should be held rigid while in an upright or perpendicular position, so that it may be readily inserted into the button-hole of the cuff. Therefore when turned upright, as seen at Fig. 13, the two edges 1 and 2 of the center portion, *c'*, of the button-bar *e* will crowd against the upper and lower sides, 3 and 4, of the eye *f*. The lower edge, *q*, of the button, as before stated, will also rest against the upright *g*. This arrangement will keep the button firm. To adjust the holder to the garment, it is preferably first attached to

the same by inserting beneath the cuff of the sleeve and within the same, with the levers of the holder opened. The forefinger (see Fig. 18) is pressed down upon the fabric, just back of the upright or projection *r* of slide C. The thumb will also press the fabric F down upon the jaws *a b*. The thumb, resting against the same, will resist the pressure of the finger. The slide C, as before stated, will act upon the levers and cause the jaws to grip the fabric. The button may then be inserted into button-hole H of cuff G. The teeth *a' b'* of the jaws *a b* (see Fig. 5) are curved upward, so as to assist them in readily grasping the fabric on the surface, which they could not do were the jaws straight. The ends *s s* of the slide (see Figs. 2, 7, and 8) are tapering. This will prevent the edge *t* of the cuff G (see Fig. 18) striking against the slide C and interfere with its removal, which would be the case if said ends were straight, as seen at Fig. 11.

The device, as above described, is well adapted for ladies' garments, as they can be readily attached to the inside of the dress-sleeve and the dress removed without removing the holder, it being necessary only to remove the cuff.

The holder, being constructed of thin light material, will occupy but little space, and its presence within the sleeve will be hardly noticeable. The facility with which the gripping-jaws will take hold on the outer surface of the fabric will also adapt them for use as garment-supporters, in which case the eye or loop L (see Fig. 15) will be used in place of the button.

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

1. The combination, in a cuff-holder or garment-supporter, of the two laterally-movable levers pivoted together, as shown, each of said levers provided with gripping-jaws, a slide to embrace both of said levers and having a free

longitudinal movement thereon, one or both of said levers having their outer edges irregular or cam-shaped, or the equivalent, to engage with said movable slide, so that by such engagement the levers may be opened or closed, as described and set forth.

2. The combination, in a cuff-holder, of two laterally-movable levers connected together, and provided each with gripping-jaws to engage the fabric, one or both of said levers having their opposite edges irregular or cam-shaped, a longitudinally-movable slide to engage therewith, one of said levers having a button attached thereto to engage with the button-hole of the cuff, as set forth.

3. The combination of lever A, having jaw *a*, parallel edges *i i'*, lever B, having jaw *b*, cam projections *l* and *k*, rivet *h*, slide C, having taper ends *s*, and finger projection *r*, with button D, having central bar, *c*, said bar engaging with and operating within the eye *f* of lever A, the outer edges, 1 and 2, of said bar engaging with the upper and lower walls, 3 and 4, of said eye, to maintain the button rigidly in an upright position, said bar also engaging with shoulder *g'* of the upright *g*, to support said button in a horizontal position, as described and set forth.

4. The laterally-movable levers A B, having jaws *a b*, said jaws bent or curved over the body of said levers, and a short distance above the same and parallel thereto, the extreme ends *a' b'* of the jaws curved upward to enable them to readily take a surface-grip on the fabric, as shown and described.

Signed at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, this 4th day of November, A. D. 1887.

SHERMAN B. BACON.

Witnesses:

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ROBERT ROBINSON.