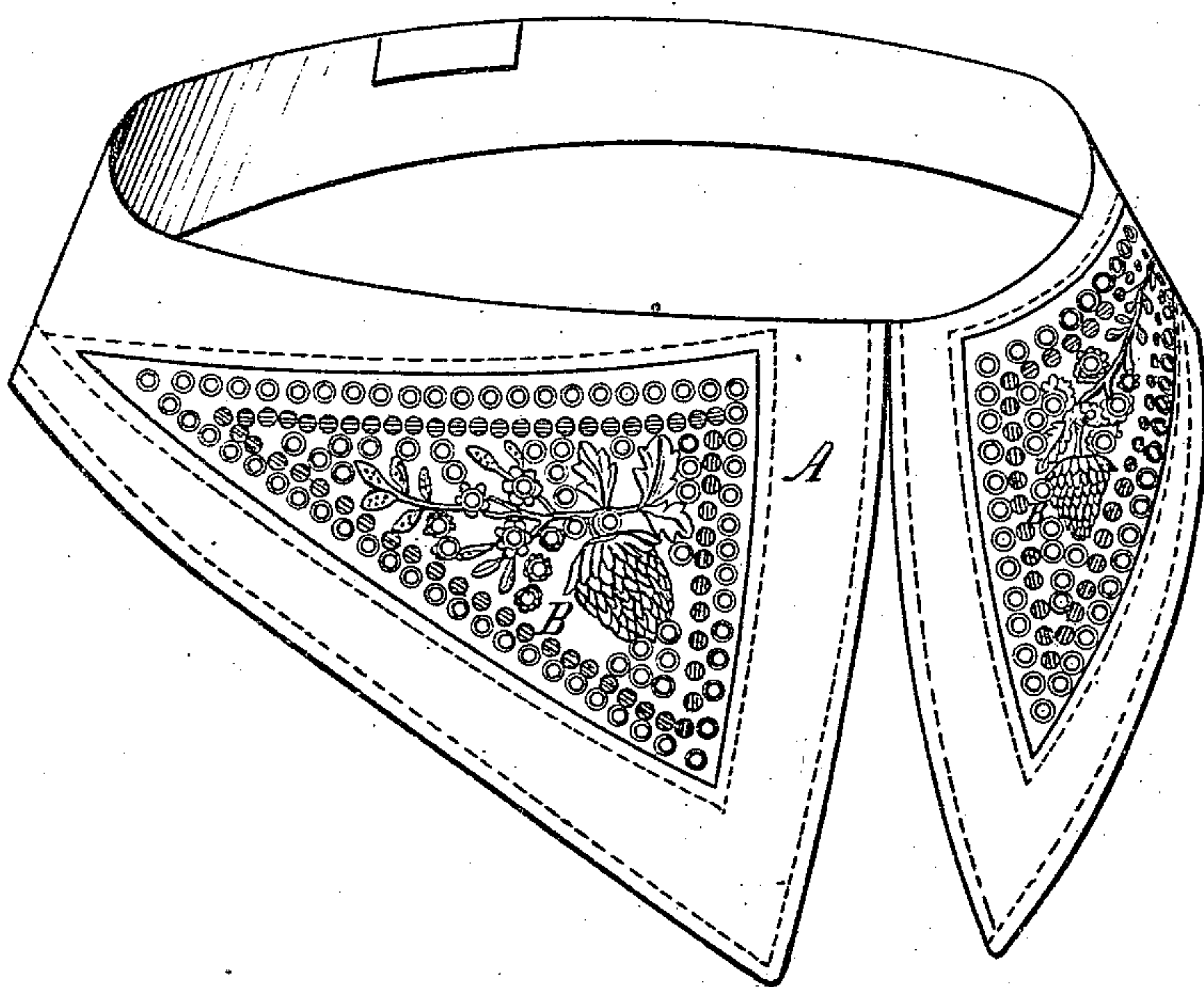


A Kaufmann

Paper Collar.

Nº 61,669.

Patented Jan. 29. 1867.



Inventor.

Witnesses.

Wm. Hovington
Wm. Green

A. Kaufman
Per *Munich &*

United States Patent Office.

A. KAUFMANN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 61,669; dated January 29, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER COLLARS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, A. KAUFMANN, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Paper Collars, Cuffs, etc.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification.

The drawing represents a perspective view of a collar made according to this invention.

My invention relates to that class of wearing apparel known as collars and cuffs, etc., and consists in producing the same from paper, or paper having cloth combined with it for the purpose of imparting strength, so embossed and tinted that a close imitation of the article used in this manufacture, and known as cambric lace, is achieved. Articles of this class of apparel are extensively worn by ladies, and are usually made of thread, lace, muslin, cambric, and linen embroidered to suit the taste and fancy of the trade and consumer, and of cambric lace, or cambric having a centre of fine cambric lace upon which designs are embroidered. This latter manufacture is extensively sold and worn, and is much sought by the trade and consumer for its beauty, finish, and durability, it not having the objection which is urged against the fine lace collars, etc., but instead of losing shape and beauty by the process of laundering, is, by reason of its protecting border of cambric or linen, preserved in form and beauty while undergoing washing and ironing. This makes it a desirable article of apparel, and hence the extent of its use. This latter manufacture is what I have adapted paper to the manufacture of, and, by the use of certain means, perfectly imitated. I will now proceed to more minutely describe the article as produced in woven fabric, that the scope of my invention will be more perfectly understood.

The article known as cambric lace derives its name from Chambrey, where it was first made, and is a known article of commerce. It is a thin, white, translucent fabric, made from linen or flax, and exceeds in quality the finest linen, or, in other words, is the advance step from the finest linen toward the finest lace, and for its fineness of texture and beauty of finish is much sought and used in the manufacture of ladies' goods. It has been for years extensively used in the manufacture of collars and articles of like character, and at present forms at least one-half of the collars worn by ladies. The collars known in commerce as cambric lace collars, which to such an extent have superseded lace, are made of this material by the process known as insertion, that is to say, cambric lace is inserted within the body of a collar which is composed of linen, cotton, cambric, or other fabric having sufficient body, and secured to and between the edges thereof by sewing. This cambric lace centre, shown in the drawing at B, is there embroidered to suit the fancy, and forms an article of much beauty and finish. As thus composed it will be observed that the body of the article, that is, the portion which surrounds the cambric lace centre, is composed of two thicknesses, each of which is equal to about twice the thickness of the central cambric lace portion; this makes the article firm and strong, and permits and protects the use of the thin tissue cambric lace centre. In general appearance upon its face, it seems to be a thick linen collar with its central portion shaved or ground down to the thinnest possible state, and artistically ornamented, or, in other words, it is a fine linen collar, with a translucent centre, upon which the ornamentations occur. It is a well-known principle of light and shade, that when a colorless body is reduced to a thinness to become translucent, a blue or blue brown tint is imparted to its appearance; this is the case in the article described, and is the principle upon which my invention is founded, the object being to produce this translucent appearance to a portion of a collar, by imparting to such portion a slight tinting of a blueish or blueish brown cast, while other portions are left in their natural or white state. The substituting and adaptation of paper to the manufacture of collars and other like articles of wearing apparel are well known to commerce, and their cheapness has already made them one of its principal articles of sale. Paper collars having cloth combined with the paper, others made entirely of paper of long fibre, ornamented by printed and embossed devices, others with an enamelled face, others both embossed and perforated to imitate lace, and others embossed, perforated, and having printed devices upon them, have long been manufactured. My improved article of manufacture is produced from paper, or paper strengthened by cloth, by any of the known means of embossing or depressing and raising by means of dies. The main portion of the collar is ornamented with raised designs, or not, as may be desired, and has lines of stitching embossed at proper points to represent the stitching of the corresponding parts in the linen collar, and is also provided with button-holes or tabs by which to secure it to the apparel. To imitate the cambric lace inserted portion of the textile collar, that portion of the paper composing my collar is depressed below the place of the main portion

and embossed and perforated to imitate the various designs of embroidery, or it may be embossed and perforated without being depressed, and further, that the translucent appearance existing in the textile collar may be closely imitated, is tinted with a faint color on all parts of its face except that occupied by the embossed parts. My improved manufacture may also be formed from pulp pressed up in dies. It will be seen that the central portion is thinner than the surrounding main portion of the collar, and moreover, that the imitation shall be more complete, the raised portions of the embossing on the central part extend no higher than the face of the main portion of the collar, while the embossed portions of the main part are raised from its face as an ordinary embossing. The feature of this invention is the close imitation of the translucent portion of the cambric lace collar attained by the faint tinting, the parts not embossed corresponding to that portion of a textile collar. Thus an article is produced in paper, which is not easily distinguished from the expensive textile collar, at a much reduced cost, and superior in wear and appearance. I am aware of the patent granted April 26, 1859, to W. E. Lockwood, in which is described a paper collar embossed, perforated, and printed, but in this case the printing is applied in devices to the face of the collar to improve its appearance or imitate printed muslins, while I, instead of applying distinct devices in colors, cover the whole surface in contradistinction to his invention, for the purpose of imitating a fabric rather than the devices upon the fabric. I do not claim anything set forth in the patent before cited.

But what I desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A new article of manufacture, a paper collar, cuff, or similar article of wearing apparel, embossed and perforated, that portion which imitates the cambric lace portion of a textile article being tinted throughout its face, except where it is embossed, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

A. KAUFMANN.

Witnesses:

WM. F. McNAMARA,
ALEX. F. ROBERTS.