

A. N. LUCHS.
Collar.

No. 227,173.

Patented May 4, 1880.

Fig. 1.

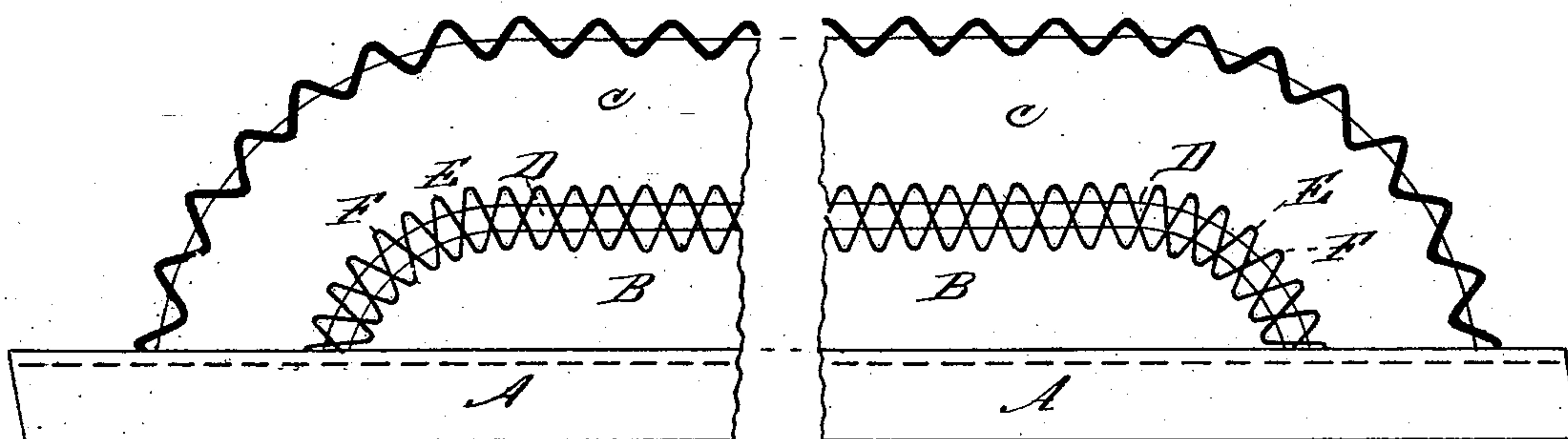
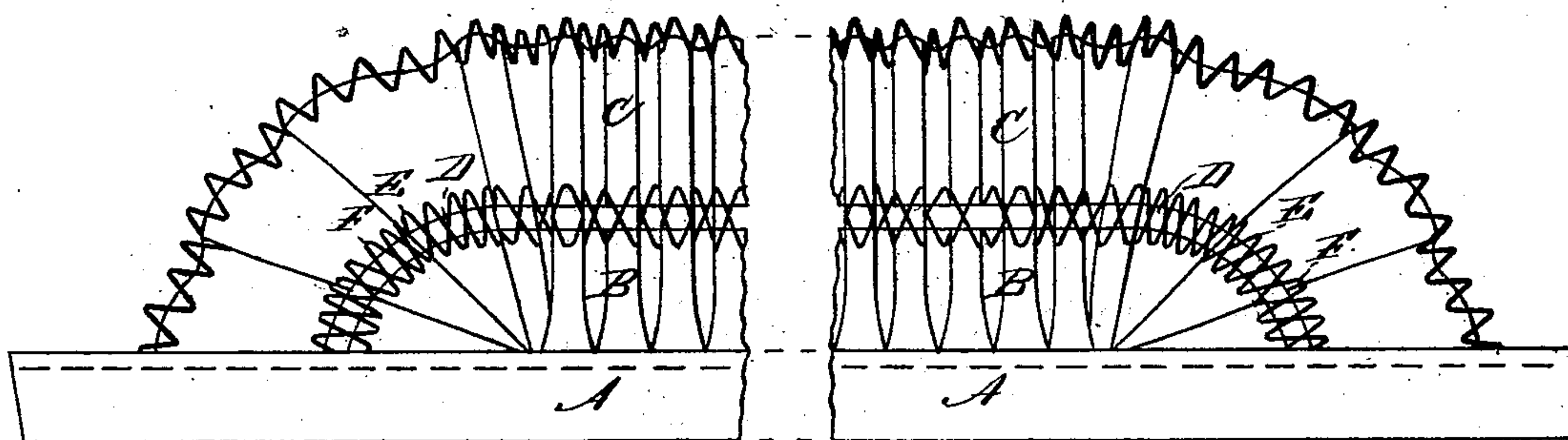


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 227,173, dated May 4, 1880.

Application filed February 2, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ASHER N. LUCHS, of the city, county, and State of New York, have made a new and useful Improvement in the Manufacture of Collars for Ladies' Wear; and I do hereby declare that the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, gives such a full, clear, and accurate description of my invention as will enable others to practice the same.

My invention relates, principally, to those collars or neck-ruchings for ladies' wear which are generally made of some thin fabric.

An ordinary collar or neck-ruching usually consists of a band, to which the body of the collar or neck-ruching is sewed, the body or neck-ruching itself, and some appropriate finish for the upper or free edge of the collar-body.

My invention consists in making the body of the collar or neck-ruching in two distinct parts, and in uniting them together by wavy or zigzagged threads applied by the appropriate machines, and caused to adhere by the dressing of the fabric or thread, moisture, pressure, and heat to the margins of the two parts of the collar-body, thus uniting the separate parts, the margins of which are left at a little distance one from the other, thus producing the effect of an open-work insertion at a greatly reduced cost and without any sewing.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows a side view of a plain collar or neck-ruching made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 shows a side view of a collar or neck-ruching made as before, but having the body fluted.

At A is seen the band of the collar or ruching. At B is seen the lower portion of the collar or ruching. At C is seen the upper portion of the body of the collar or ruching. At D is seen the space between the two margins of the separate portions of the body formed of B and C. At E and F are seen the wavy or zigzagged threads which are attached to the margin of each portion B and C. Two sets of threads are shown, while only one set need be used, though I prefer a double set crossing each other, as shown.

Machines are now in use which at one operation gum or moisten the thread or threads, lay the threads as they are drawn from the

spool or spools in the wavy or zigzag form upon the fabric, and heat and press them all together.

In carrying out my invention, and in making the article herein shown, I take the two parts B and C and feed them through a machine, which at one operation applies and completes the laying of the threads, and consequently the attachment of the two parts B and C together.

Each of the threads E and F, it will be seen, at the place where the crest of each wave is formed, is lapped or laid upon the margin of one of the pieces B or C, and is stuck there to by gum or by the moistened dressing in the thread or fabric, as has previously been described.

In this way a two-part collar or neck-ruching is formed in which the insertion, instead of being of lace sewed to the adjacent margins of the pieces B and C, is simply and cheaply formed from inexpensive materials, the result being an article of greater utility and cheapness than would be produced by uniting the two pieces by cross-threads sewed thereto. When it is considered that articles such as are here specially referred to can only be worn a few times, it is obvious that the cheapening of the article is of great importance.

In Fig. 2 the same collar is shown, with the exception that the body, united as described, is, subsequent to the uniting operation and before it is sewed to the band, fluted to give it a full and rich appearance.

The line or lines of thread E and F, which unite the two parts B and C, may each be made up of one, two, three, or more separate threads laid as one, the object of using more than one thread being to give breadth to the wavy or zigzagged uniting-thread and obviate the necessity of using a single heavy thread where breadth of trimming is required.

A straight thread, not zigzagged or waved, may, at the same time as the uniting-threads E and F are applied, be stuck or fastened over the crests of the waves of the crooked thread, thus providing additional security when required.

One or more straight threads may be also stuck to the fabric forming the pieces B and C when additional ornamentation is desirable.

The edging formed of wavy or zigzagged threads, described by me in an application of even date with this, may also be used as a finish for the upper margin of the piece C. A
5 lace-edging may, if desired, be used.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The process of uniting the separate portions of a two-part collar by attaching one or
10 more wavy or zigzagged threads to the adjacent margins of the separate pieces forming

the two-part collar by moisture, heat, and pressure.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a two-part collar the separate portions of which are
15 united by one or more wavy or zigzagged threads cemented to said portions, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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