

(No Model.)

F. B. IDE.

METHOD OF MAKING COLLARS AND CUFFS.

No. 250,735.

Patented Dec. 13, 1881.

Fig. 1

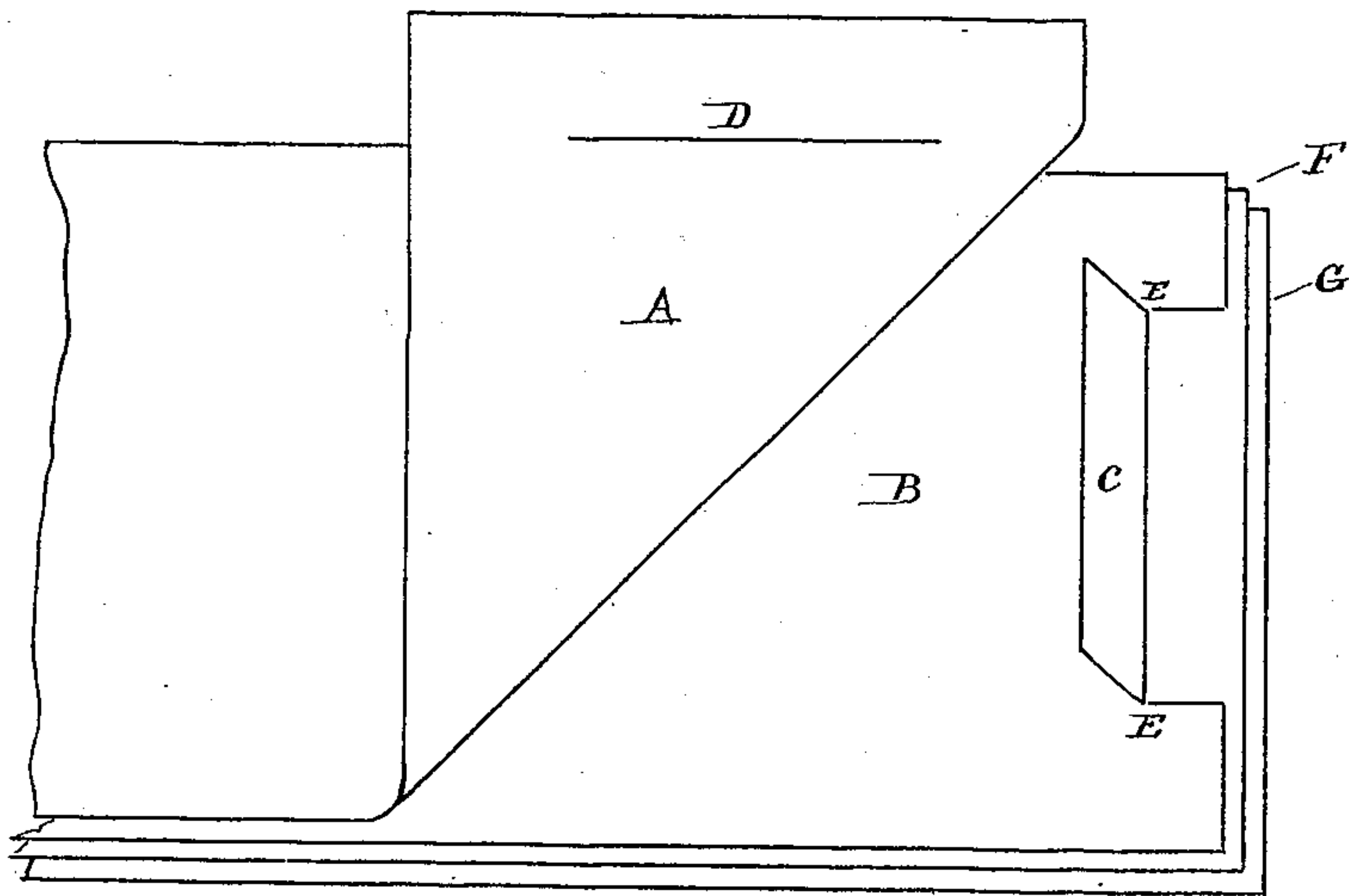
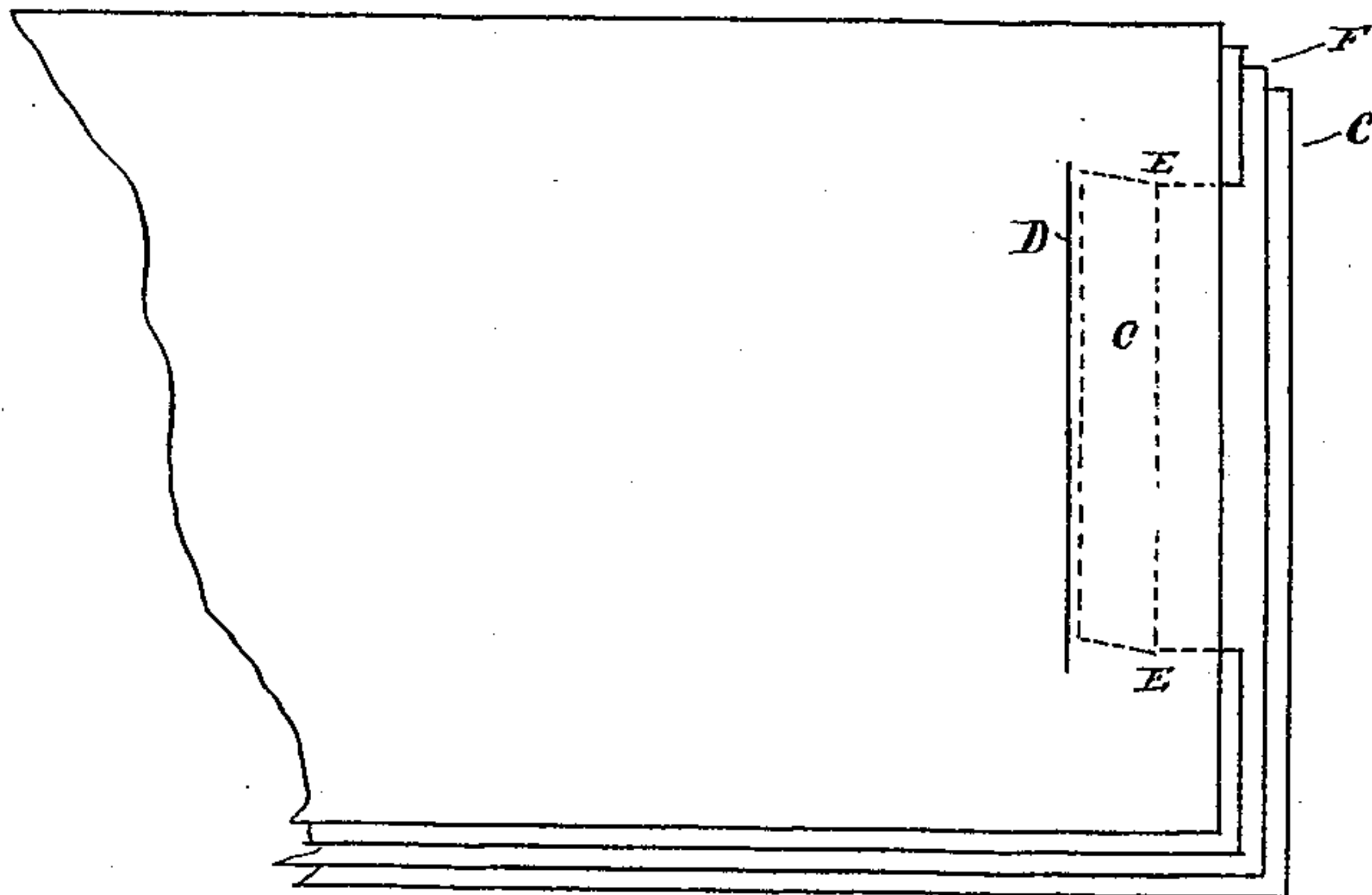


Fig. 2



Witnesses
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METHOD OF MAKING COLLARS AND CUFFS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 250,735, dated December 13, 1881.

Application filed September 5, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED B. IDE, of the city of Troy, county of Rensselaer, and State of New York, have invented certain new and
5 useful Improvements in the Method of Manufacturing Cuffs and Collars, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

10 The nature of my invention consists in cutting a slit in the ply or interlining which lies next to the front or back of the cuff or collar, and in cutting two notches or slits at right angles with the slit in the ply or interlining
15 in the front or back of the cuff or collar, whichever one may lie next to the ply having therein the slit, so as to form a flap to be turned down at a certain stage of manufacture, as hereinafter described; and the object is to provide
20 a suitable means for turning the parts of the cuff or collar right side out after they have been run entirely around wrong side out.

These improvements, so far as they relate to collars, only apply to collars without bands,
25 commonly called "garrote collars," or to collars having the body and band made in one piece, in which case the collar is in all respects like the cuff, except in shape and size.

In my drawings, Figure 1 represents the
30 parts of the cuff or collar superimposed on each other, the ply or interlining containing the slit being uppermost, and turned back to show the face or back containing the notches or slits in the edge and the flap formed thereby. Fig. 2
35 represents the same parts, all in position for the edges to be run together. In both figures the parts are represented wrong side out.

I am aware that cuffs have been made so that they could be turned right side out through
40 openings in the face or back of the cuff, and I do not claim, broadly, as my invention the method of so making a cuff or a collar that it can be turned right side out through an opening or slit after the cuff or collar has been run
45 entirely around its edges wrong side out, but limit my claims as hereinafter set forth.

I cut the parts of the cuff and collar, in the usual manner, with a front and back, and as many interlinings as may be desired. The front
50 or back, preferably the back, has two notches or cuts, E E, in the edge thereof, just deep

enough to form a flap, C, and to avoid the stitches when turned down and when the cuff is run together wrong side out. The ply or interlining A of the cuff or collar lying next to
55 the notched front or back B has a slit, D, cut therein at right angles to such notches E E, and parallel with the said flap C, and nearly opposite to the lower edge of such flap when the same is turned down. The several parts
60 are then placed together, one upon the other, wrong side out, the ply or interlining containing the slit being on the outer side, and the notched front or back B next under it, the flap C having been turned down. The parts
65 are then run entirely around, making a continuous and uniform seam entirely around the parts. The flap C, having been folded down, does not receive the stitching. Then the finger is passed through the slit D, and by means
70 of the flap C the parts are drawn through the opening over the flap and turned right side out. The slit D is so near the edge of the parts that the running seam comes very closely thereto, and when the parts are turned right
75 side out such slit is inclosed within the final seam and prevented from washing up in the laundry. The office of the slit is merely to afford the means for reaching the flap C, the parts being turned out through the opening
80 above such flap. After the parts have been turned right side out, as aforesaid, the cuff or collar is finished with the final rows of stitching around the edges, in the usual manner.

In the manner described I am able to pro-
85 duce a collar or cuff the parts of which are closed together by a continuous and uniform seam entirely around without any open edges or slits between folds to be subsequently closed up, and, in a cuff, avoid the intermediate rows
90 of stitching through the center of the cuff made to close such open edges or folds, and thereby produce a cuff or collar having all the recognized advantages of the continuous-seam cuff, and without any visible opening through which
95 the parts were turned right side out, and can produce it with less labor and less material.

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

The herein-described method of making cuffs
100 and collars, such cuffs or collars having a face and back and one or more interlinings, such

face or back having two notches or cuts in the edge sufficiently separated to leave a convenient flap between them for the purposes herein described, and the interlining lying next to
5 such notched face or back having a slit therein at right angles to such notches or cuts, and parallel with the flap and about opposite thereto, so that the edges of the parts of the collar or cuff may be run entirely around wrong side

out, and then turned right side out through the opening left above the said flap, substantially as herein described.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand this 1st day of September, 1881.

FRED B. IDE.

Witnesses:

A. WESTON GATES,
FRED B. DAUDRY.