

(Model.)

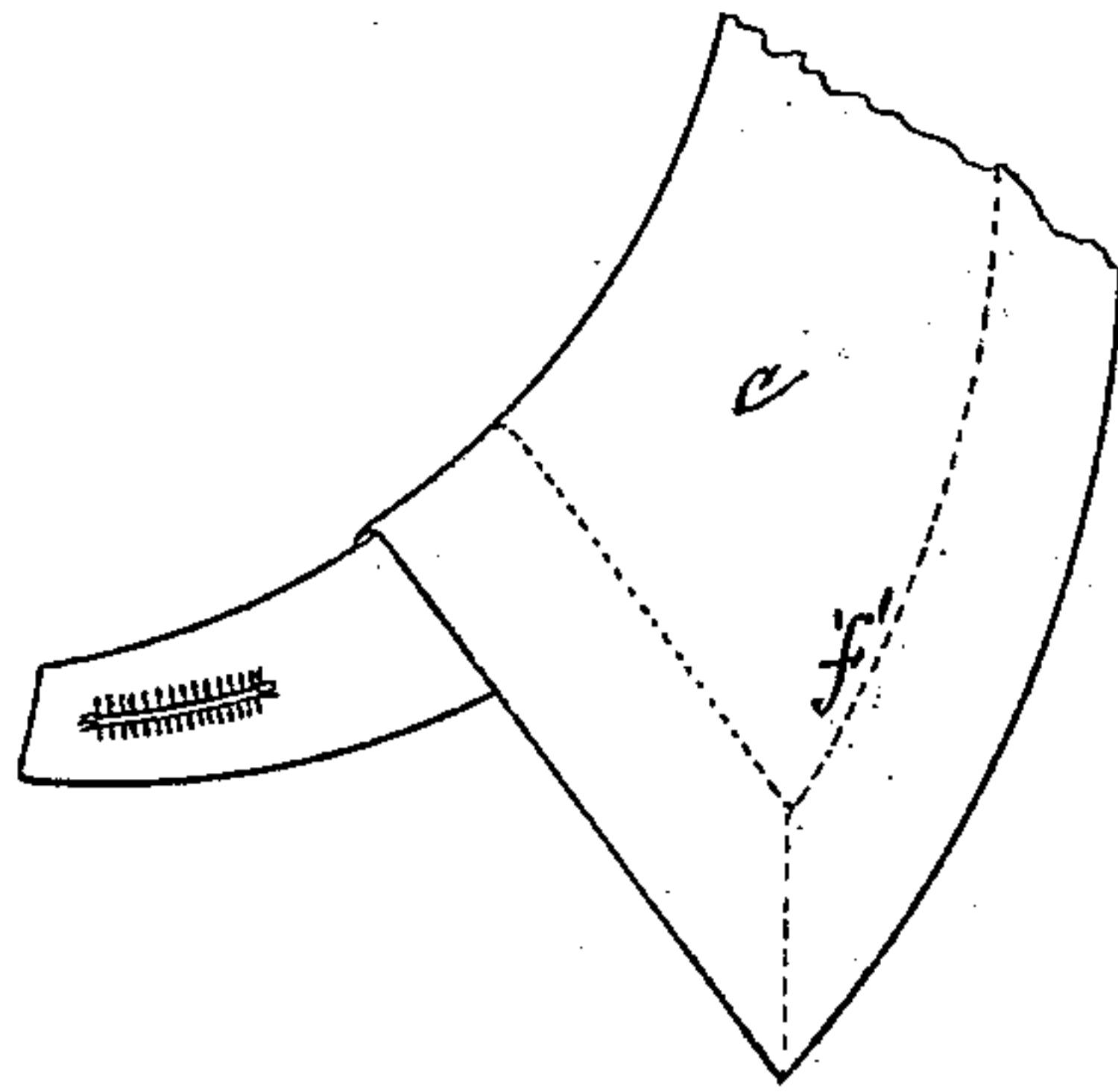
R. S. NORTON.

COLLAR.

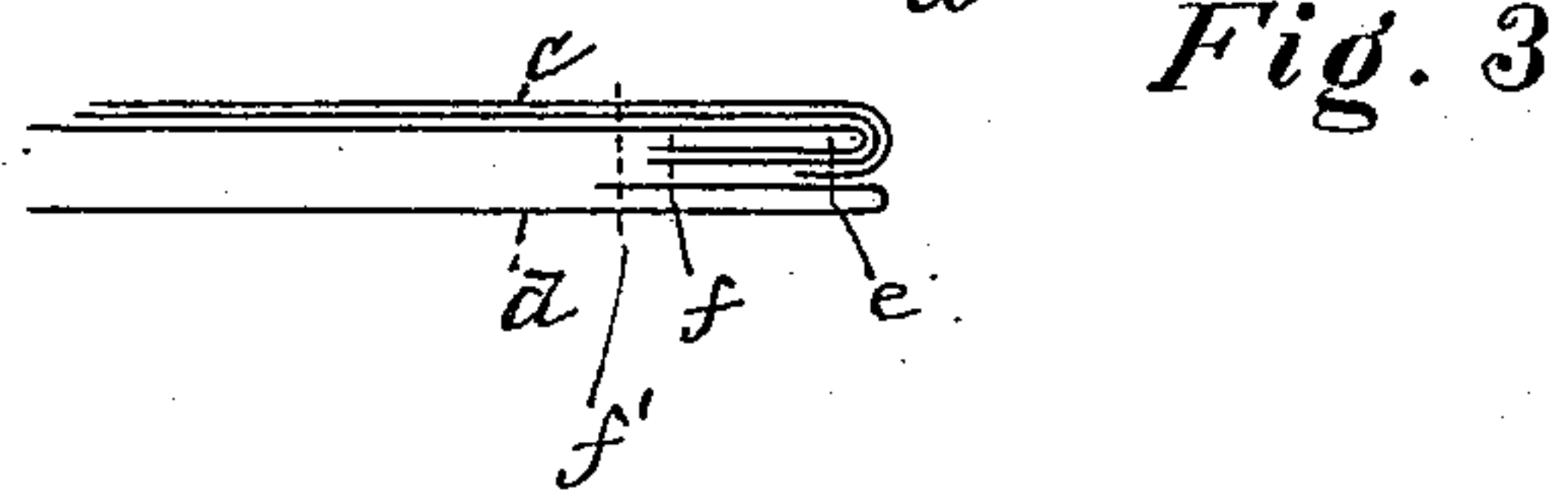
No. 250,953.

Patented Dec. 13, 1881.

*Fig. 1*



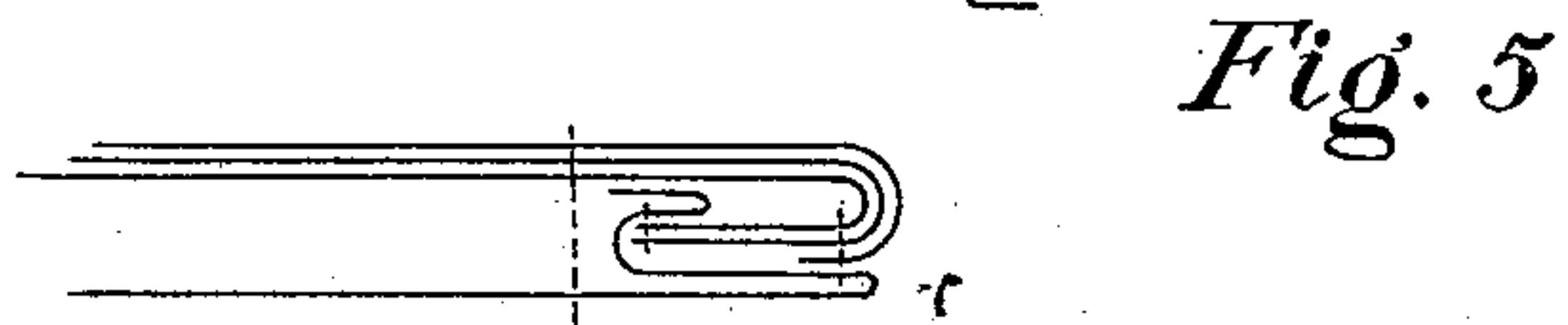
*Fig. 2*



*Fig. 3*



*Fig. 4*



*Fig. 5*

Witnesses

*Wm. H. Hueston*  
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Inventor

*Rosland S. Norton*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROWLAND S. NORTON, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

## COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 250,953, dated December 13, 1881.

Application filed July 30, 1881. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROWLAND S. NORTON, of the city of Troy, county of Rensselaer, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Collars, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, with letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to collars for ladies' and gentlemen's wear; and it consists in the method, hereinafter described, of so making and placing together the parts of the collar that a broad plain seam will be formed around the upper part of the collar-body, and with no row of stitching between the boundaries of such seam; and my object is to form such a broad and prominent seam around the upper edge of the collar-body without immediate surface-stitching, and yet the parts composing such seam be so secured that they will not roll up when laundered.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a portion of a collar, showing the seam complete. Fig. 2 is a section of the edge before turning. Fig. 3 is a section of the edge after turning. Fig. 4 is a section of the edge with additional roll before turning. Fig. 5 is a section of the same after turning.

Broad seams around the upper edge of collars are not new; but as heretofore produced it was necessary to put a row of surface-stitching between the outer edge of the collar-body and the lower boundary of the seam, to prevent the parts from washing or rolling up in the seam when laundered; and my object is to produce such broad and prominent seam in such manner that no part within the seam can wash or roll up, and without the intermediate row of surface-stitching. This intermediate row of surface-stitching detracts from the beauty and finish of the collar and divides the broad seam into two narrow ones, and entirely defeats the object sought to be gained. As heretofore made the edges of this seam, if made as wide as desirable, would in laundering become displaced and roll up into unsightly ridges, and destroy the finish of the collar.

To accomplish my object I cut the face, back, and interlinings of the collar-body in the or-

dinary manner, except that I cut the back or an interlining (either will answer) a little wider than the remaining parts. I then place the parts together, wrong side out, and run them together around the ends and upper edge, the widest piece projecting beyond the remaining parts, and also run them together far enough from such edges and ends, and to produce the required width of seam, from one-quarter to three-quarters of an inch, or even wider, as indicated in Fig. 2. The parts are then turned right side out, and a row of stitching is then put around the body, below the edges of all the parts, which are folded over in turning the parts right side out, except the projected edge, which, by reason of its projecting beyond the other parts, receives the stitches, and thereby prevents the seam from rolling up when being laundered. This row of stitching being below the edges of all the parts so folded over, save one, closes the parts closely and compactly below the seam, and thereby throws out the broad seam very prominent and clear.

If it be desired in some styles of collars to give this broad seam still greater prominence, I turn the projecting edge of the back or interlining over the remaining edges while the parts are wrong side out, thus forming a binding, and run it down with such remaining parts, as before described, and then fold such projected edge back again, which thickens the seam and makes it still more prominent, as seen in Fig. 5; then, when turned right side out, the row of stitching below the seam passes under such binding and through the projected edge, which will prevent the parts composing the seam from washing up in the laundry.

This mode of making a collar-body is entirely novel, and a material and substantial improvement. The band is stitched to the body of the collar, and the collar completed in the usual manner.

The letters *a b* represent the interlinings; *d*, the back; *e*, the face, and *e f f'* the stitching.

In the manner described a very attractive and durable and finished collar is produced.

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

The method of making a collar-body, consist-

ing in uniting the face, back, and interlining  
pieces wrong side out and then running them  
together around the ends and upper edge, then  
running them together a given or desired dis-  
5 tance from such edge and ends to produce the  
required wide seam, then turning the right  
side out, and finally running a row of stitches  
around the body, below the edges of all the  
parts, which are folded over in turning the

parts, except one, substantially as hereinbefore 10  
set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my  
hand this 20th day of June, in the year 1881.

ROWLAND S. NORTON.

Witnesses:

N. DAVENPORT,

WM. H. HOLLISTER, Jr.