

(No Model.)

I. P. TURNER & F. S. SEARLE.

COLLAR.

No. 279,994.

Patented June 26, 1883.

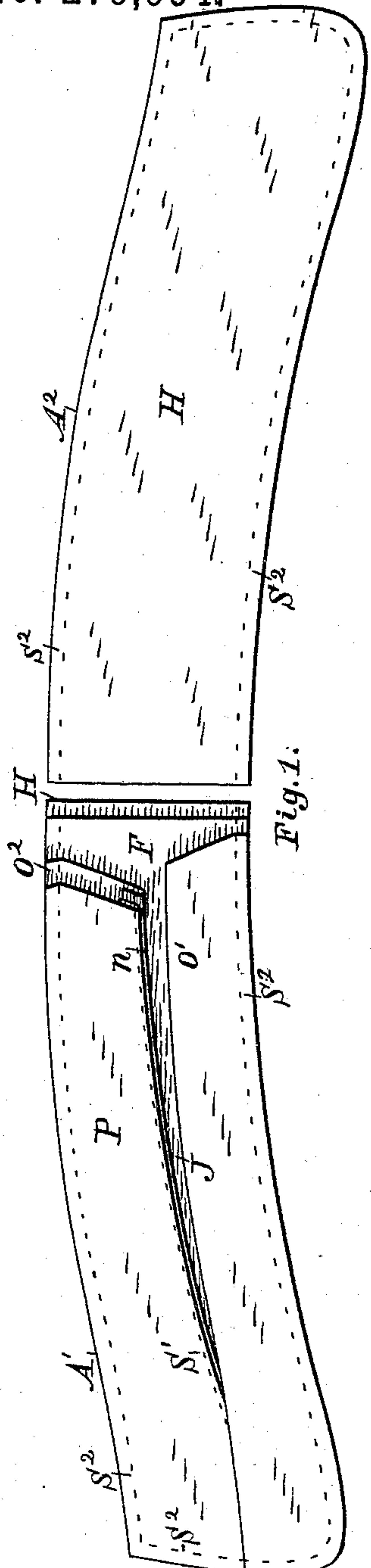


Fig. 1.

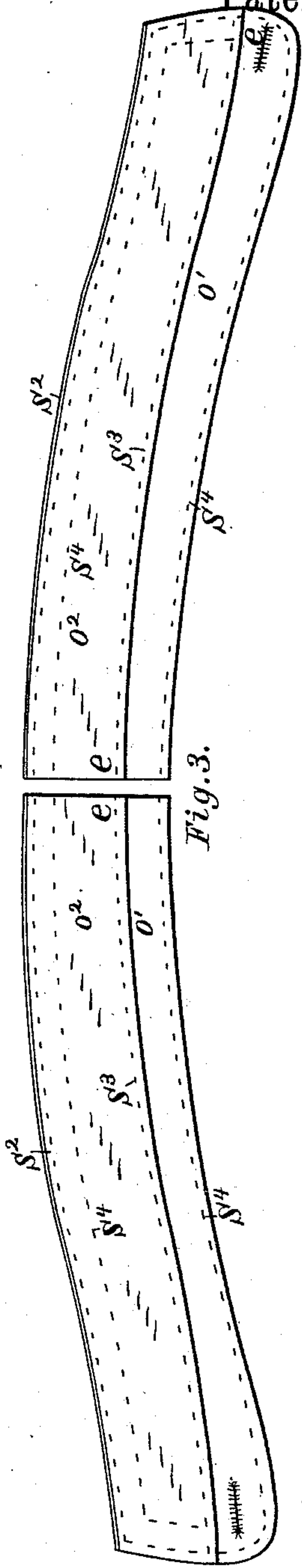


Fig. 3.

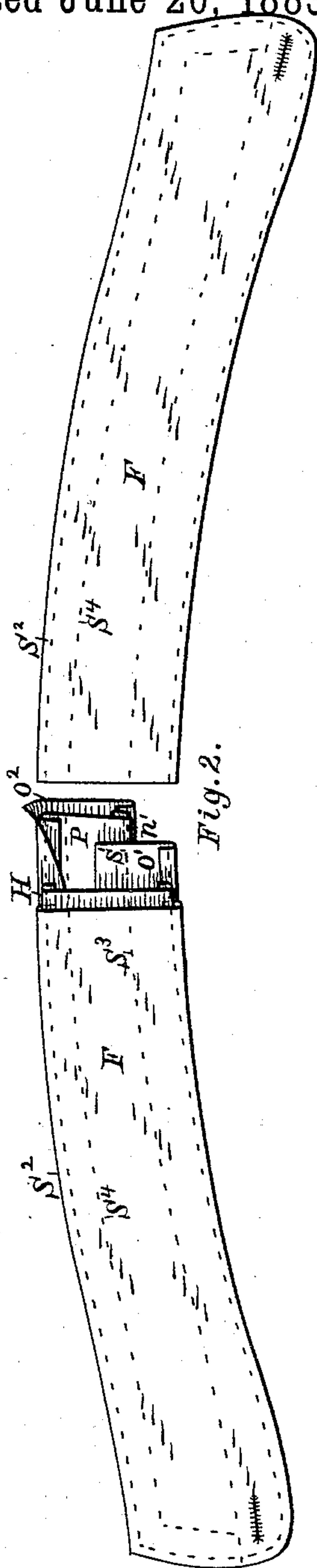


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

Charles S. Brintnall
Geo. A. Mosher

Inventor:

Isaac P. Turner
Frank J. Searle
by W. E. Hagan their atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC P. TURNER AND FRANK S. SEARLE, OF TROY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNORS
TO JAMES K. P. PINE, OF SAME PLACE.

COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 279,994, dated June 26, 1883.

Application filed April 12, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ISAAC P. TURNER and FRANK S. SEARLE, of the city of Troy, county of Rensselaer, and State of New York, have jointly invented a new and useful Improvement in Apparel-Collars, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to apparel-collars and an improved method of making them, the object of our invention and improvement being to facilitate their manufacture and to insure the production of regular well-defined edges when turned and finished. Our improvements more particularly relate to standing collars that are made with a thinner part on their lower edge, and which are made without a band proper.

Accompanying this specification, and forming a part of it, is a sheet of drawings containing three figures illustrating our invention, with the same designation of parts by letter-reference used in all of them.

Figure 1 shows the collar as divided crosswise, with the parts in position after having been sewed upon their edges wrong side out, and before having been turned, the end of each part where cut being indicated as underlapping those superimposed, so as to better illustrate their relative position, the part designated at A' showing the open face through which the collar is turned, and that at A² the opposite face of the unturned collar. Fig. 2 shows the position of the parts of which the collar is made after having been laid and sewed upon their edges, as indicated at Fig. 1, and then turned, with the collar illustrated as cut crosswise, and the ends of the parts being cut so as to underlap those superimposed, to better illustrate their relative position, both of the divided parts of the collar being shown with what is the collar exterior when worn as facing the view. Fig. 3 shows a collar that contains our improvement, which has also been crosswise divided in two parts, with what is the inner surface and that next to the wearer when worn indicated as facing the view.

The parts or pieces from which the collar is made are designated by letter reference as follows:

The letter H indicates a thickness of the ply; F, the linen exterior facing of the collar, the ply H and the facing F being both cut to have the full width of the collar. The inside facing of the collar, and that which is next to the person of the wearer when worn, is composed of two parts longitudinally divided. The narrower part, and that applied to form the lower edge, and thence upwardly to the extent of its width to face the inner side, is designated at O', and the wider upper part of this inner facing is indicated at O².

The letter P indicates a thickness of the ply which has about the same width as the upper linen inner facing, O².

To produce a collar from the parts thus indicated according to our improved method, the wider part facing O² and the narrow ply P are sewed on what are their inner edges when in place, and they are then turned over and folded down on such sewed line, with the fold-line of the linen part facing O² subtending that of the part ply P, and as indicated at N, Fig. 1. When this has been done the parts are laid as shown at Fig. 1, with the full-width ply H at the bottom, and next above this the full-width outer facing, F, upon what forms the upper part of the collar when turned, and with their outer unsewed edges and ends coincident with the corresponding parts of the ply H and full-width exterior facing, F, are placed the previously-described united wider linen part facing O² and narrow ply P, with the latter uppermost, and then upon what is the lower part of the collar when turned, and being laid so as to coincide with the lower edges and ends of the ply H and full-width linen facing F, there is placed the narrower linen part facing O', with the inner edge of the latter overlapping the united edges of the ply P, and wider linen part facing O² where joined. The parts as thus placed, and as indicated at Fig. 1, are sewed together all around on their edges, as designated at S². They are then turned through the opening J', and, with the wider linen part facing O² overlapping the inner edge of the narrower part facing O', to form a fly-edge, e, the parts are sewed together, as indicated at S³. The beaded fly-edge formed

on the bottom of the under part facing O², and thus produced by uniting the turned-in and doubled thicknesses of the narrow ply P and wider part facing O² by means of the seam S³, 5 forms a boundary [between the thicker and thinner parts of the collar to receive starch when being laundered, as a fly-edge to better support and stiffen the collar when ironed. By our improved method of thus dividing the 10 thicker from the thinner parts of the collar by means of a beaded fly, the latter can be made to curve, if desired, so as to correspond with the curve upon the bottom of the collar, and in this respect being unlike older collars of 15 this kind, in which, as made, only a straight seam could be used, and in which no adaptation could occur on the line of the seam dividing the thicker from the thinner parts of the collar—an objectionable condition which our 20 better process obviates. As the parts of a collar are thus laid, sewed, and turned, well-defined and regular edges are produced, so that when the collars are border-stitched, as indicated at S⁴, they have a uniform appearance. 25

We are well aware that different widths of ply and facing have been used to produce a bowed or curved seam in the body proper of a banded collar, which seam was constructed 30 to extend upwardly from the band ends into the body proper of the collar to produce a fold-line, along which the collar could be turned over and down above the band, which construction, as thus applied, we disclaim, our invention being limited to the manner of producing and applying a seam to divide off the 35 thicker from the thinner parts of a bandless collar, and the method and process steps as used in sequence to give to such seam a beaded fly-edge. 40

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a bandless collar that is made with an upper thicker part and a lower thinner part, 45 and widths of inner facing corresponding in width thereto, a beaded fly-edge arranged on the horizontal dividing between the thicker and thinner parts of the collar, and said beaded fly-edge produced by the sewed, doubled, and turned-in lower edge of a thickness 50 of the ply that is placed in the upper thicker part of the collar, the sewed and turned-in lower edge of the upper part facing, and a row of stitching made through the overlapping 55 upper inner part facing, away from its lower edge, the underlapping upper edge of the inner lower part facing, the full-width ply, and exterior facing of the collar, as shown and described. 60

2. An apparel-collar made by first sewing together on their inner edges and turning over and down on such sewed line the wider part facing O² and the narrow ply P, then placing 65 upon the full-width ply H the linen exterior facing, F, and next the wider part facing O² and narrow ply P, united, as before described, with the outer edges of both coincident to those of the full-width facing F and ply H, and then 70 placing the narrow part facing O¹ with its lower edge and ends coincident to the ends and lower edge of the linen exterior facing, F, and ply H, then sewing the parts so laid and placed around their outer edges, turning them 75 through the opening J, and finally closing the latter, as indicated at S³, as herein described.

Signed at the city of Troy this 6th day of April, 1883.

ISAAC P. TURNER.
FRANK S. SEARLE.

Witnesses:

WILLARD W. SEARLE,
CHARLES S. BRINTNALL.