

(No Model.)

G. N. MARCH.
COLLAR.

No. 345,912.

Patented July 20, 1886.

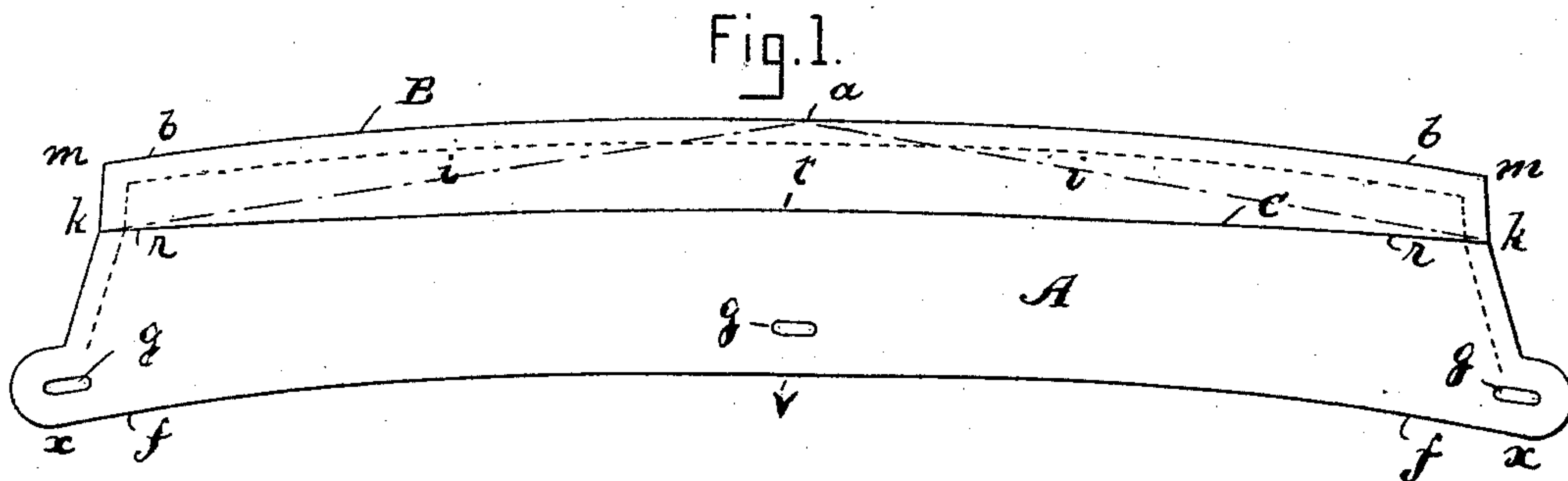


Fig. 2.

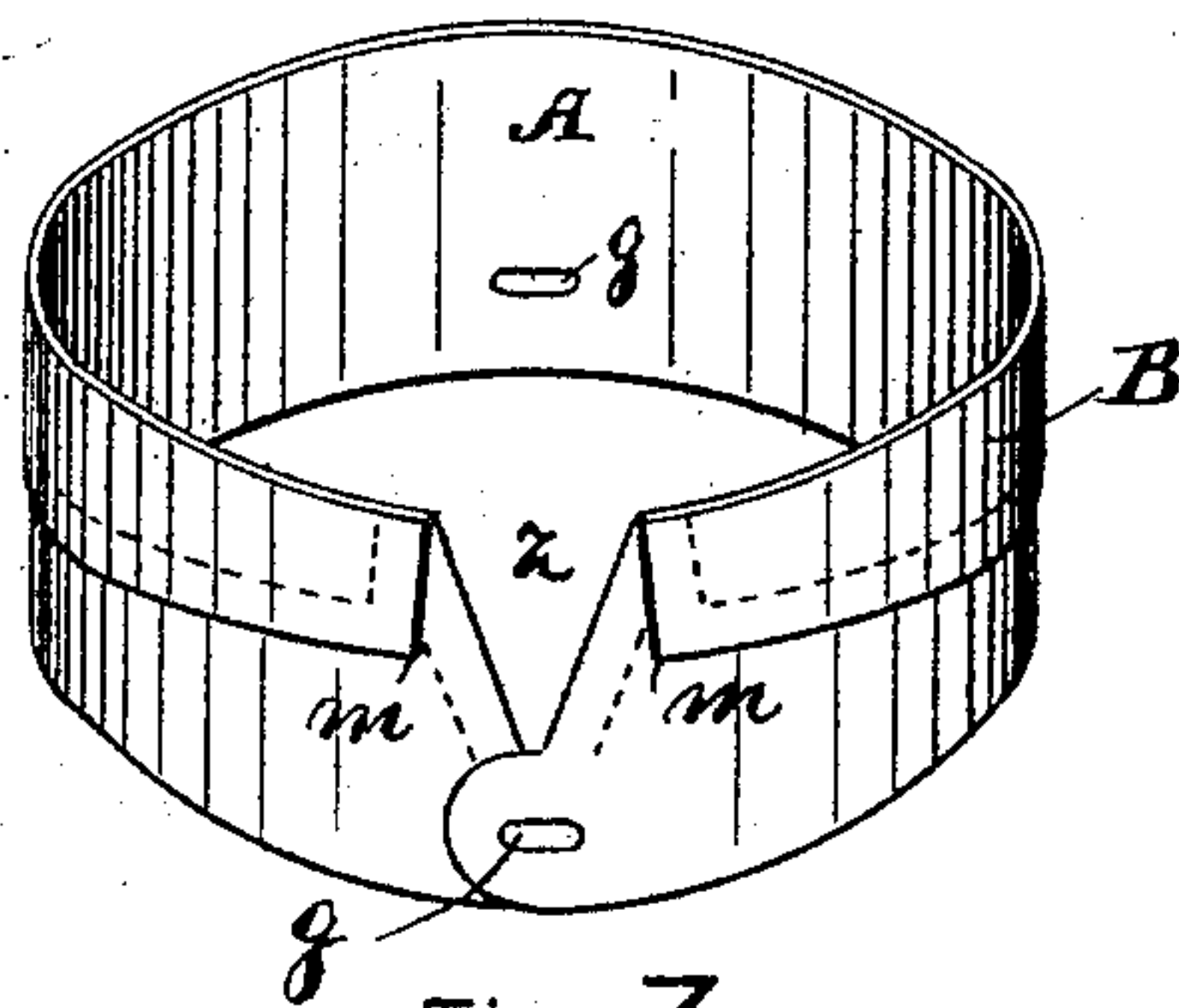
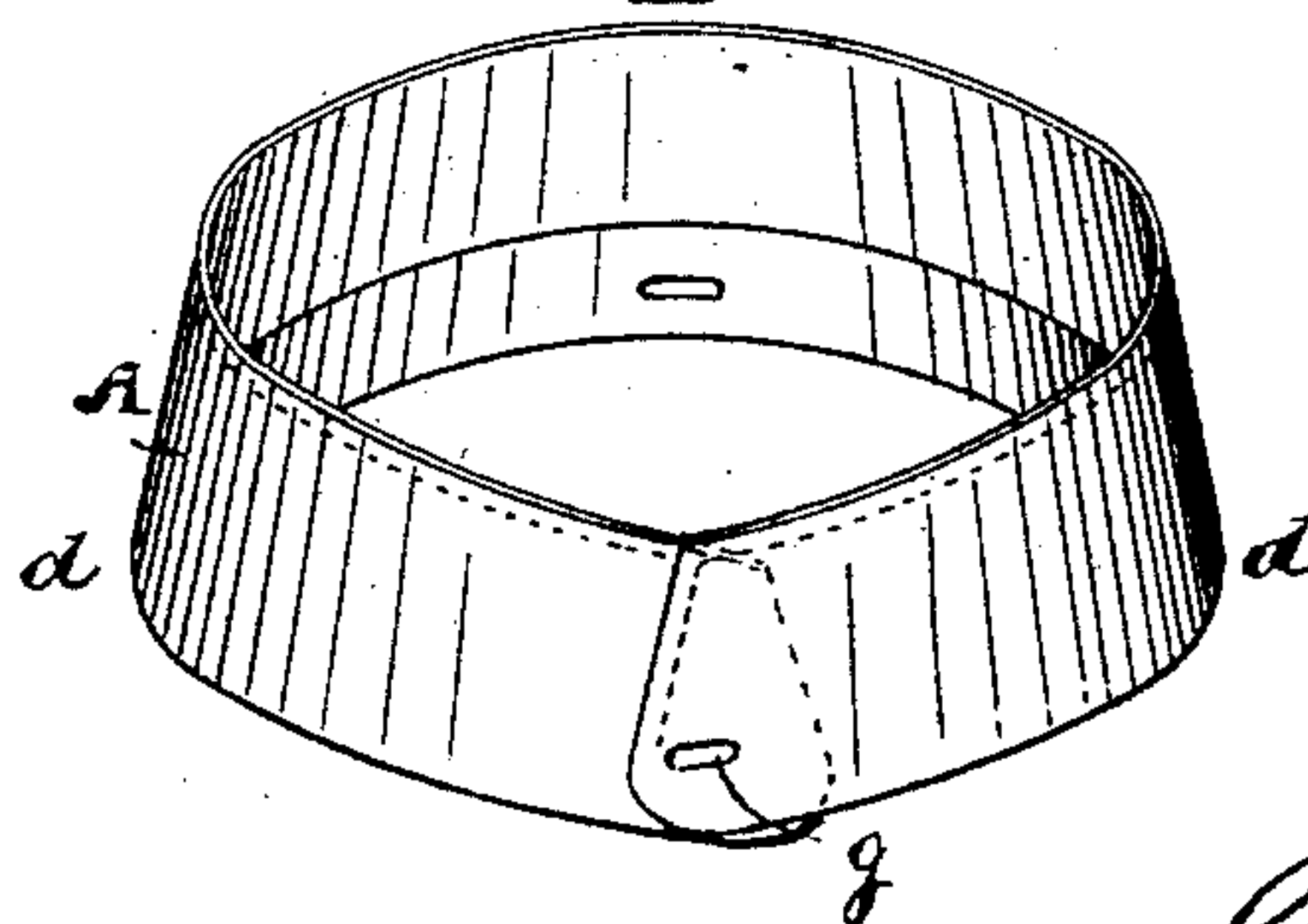


Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 345,912, dated July 20, 1886.

Application filed January 2, 1886. Serial No. 187,485. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE N. MARCH, of Watertown, in the county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Collars, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved collar represented as unfolded; Fig. 2 an isometrical perspective view of the same, representing it as folded and in position for use; Fig. 3, a diagram for reference. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line xx of Fig. 1.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates to that class of collars for gentlemen's wear which are composed of paper or cloth-faced paper which permanently retains its fold or creases, and which is not designed to be laundered; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a better fitting and otherwise more desirable article of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

The nature of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation.

In the drawings, A represents the band and B the flap. The lower edge of the band is cut on an upwardly-curved line from x to x and the outer edge of the flap on an upwardly-curved line from m to m , these lines or curves being in parallelism with each other throughout their length. A folding crease or indentation, C, is formed between the band A and flap B. This crease is also curved upwardly, but its curvature is less than that of the lower edge of the band from x to x or the outer edge of the flap from m to m ; or it forms the arc of a circle which is greater in diameter than the respective circles of which the curves xx and mm are arcs, thus making the band wider at either end from its lower edge at f to the crease at r than it is at the center, or from its lower edge at v to the crease at t , and the flap

wider at its center or from its inner edge at t to its outer edge at a than it is at either end, or from its inner edge at r to its outer edge at b .

In ordinary standing collars of this character the lower edge of the band is cut on a straight line from x to x , and the outer edge of the flap on a corresponding straight line from m to m , so that when the collar is worn the body or neck of the wearer opposite the shoulders, pressing against the lower sides of the band at $d d$, will raise it and cause the body of the collar, more especially at and near the front opening, z , to incline inwardly or toward the neck of the wearer, thereby detracting greatly from its appearance and permitting the scarf or necktie to work upwardly over its top.

The flap of the ordinary standing-collar, when the same is made with a flap, is narrow, of the same width throughout, and turned down on the inside of the band, the folding line or crease on which it is folded being straight, so that when the collar is bent into circular form for use the flap will be corrugated or wrinkled, and hence rendered very uncomfortable to the wearer.

My invention is designed to obviate these difficulties or objections, and also to enhance the appearance of the collar; and to that end I cut the lower edge of the band and outer edge of the flap on upwardly-curved parallel lines, form an upwardly-curved folding-crease between the band and flap, which has a greater curvature than the curve at the lower edge of the band, and turn the flap down on the outside, instead of the inside of the band. By cutting out or curving the band on its lower edge from x to x , the collar will maintain a vertical position when in use, thereby preventing the scarf from riding upwardly over it, and by forming the crease C on a greater curve than the curve of the lower edge of the band, curving said crease upwardly, and turning the flap down on the outside of the band, the flap is not only prevented from corrugating or wrinkling, but is caused to hug the band closely and prevented from flaring or standing off at an angle from the same when in use. The curve C being formed as described, or so as to make the band A narrower at its center

than it is at its ends, and the flap B wider at its center than at its ends, causes a strain to be exerted diagonally on the flap B from the center at *a* to either corner at *k*, on the dotted lines *i*, thereby making the flap set smoothly around the band when it is folded down and preventing its corners *m* from flaring or standing out at an angle to the body of the band when the collar is in use.

10 The ends of the flap on a full-size collar are made very narrow, or preferably about three-eighths of an inch in width, the back of the flap at its center being about an eighth of an inch wider than the ends, although these

15 widths may be varied somewhat, if desired. The opening *z* between the ends of the band may also be varied in width, or the collar so formed that said opening will be entirely closed, if desired.

20 The collar is provided with button or stud

holes *g*, and suitably embossed in imitation of stitches; but the latter may be omitted, if desired.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

25 As an improved article of manufacture, the paper or cloth-faced paper collar herein described, the same comprising a band and a flap integral therewith and extending throughout the length thereof, the outer edges of said members being on parallel upward curves, and said collar being provided with an upwardly-curved folding-crease between said members, the arc of said crease being smaller than that of the edges, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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