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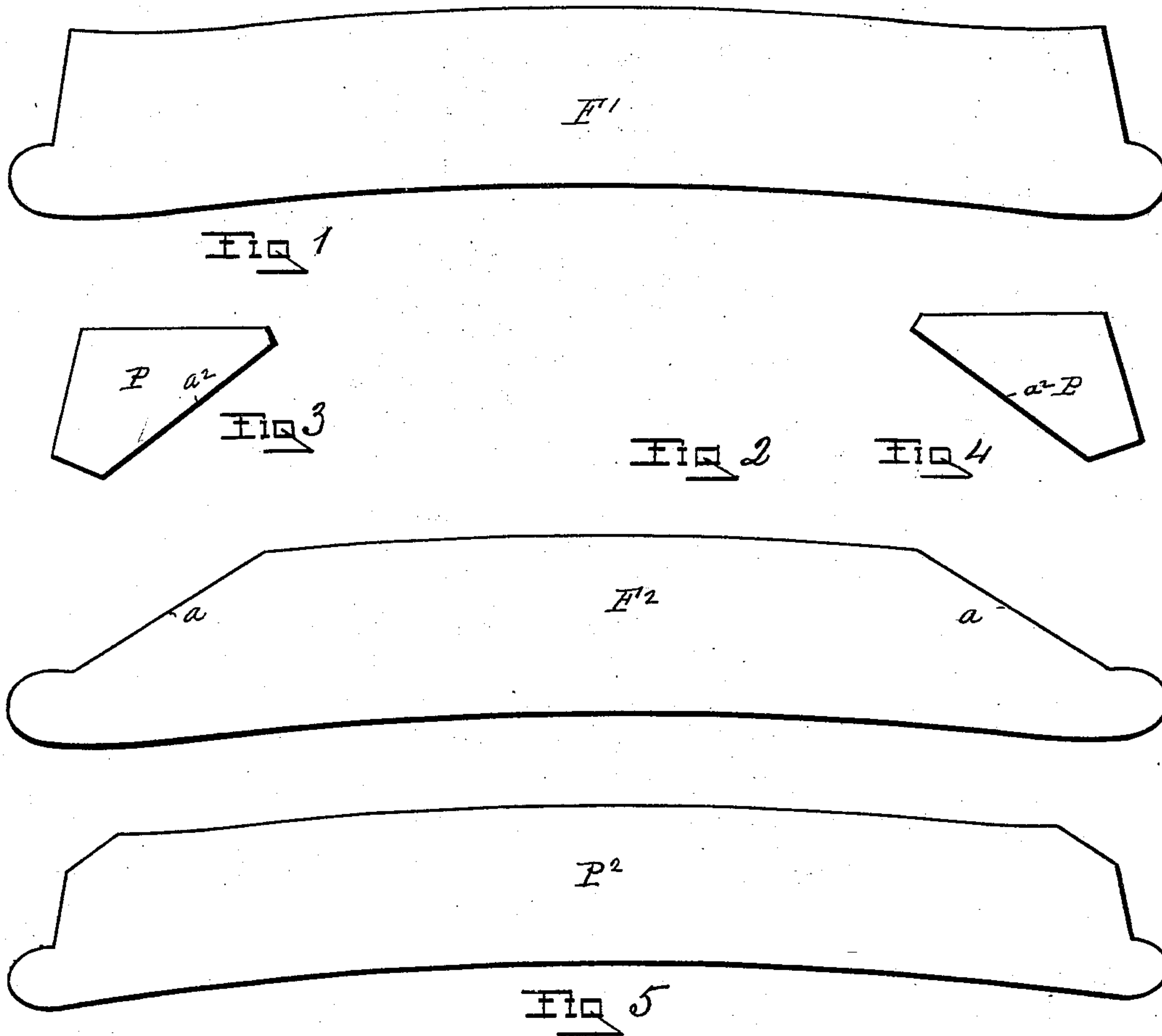
3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. K. P. PINE.

METHOD OF MAKING APPAREL COLLARS.

No. 415,059.

Patented Nov. 12, 1889.



WITNESSES

William A. Sweet

Charles S. Brintnall

INVENTOR

James K. P. Pine

*By W. C. Hagan his
Attorney*

(No Model.)

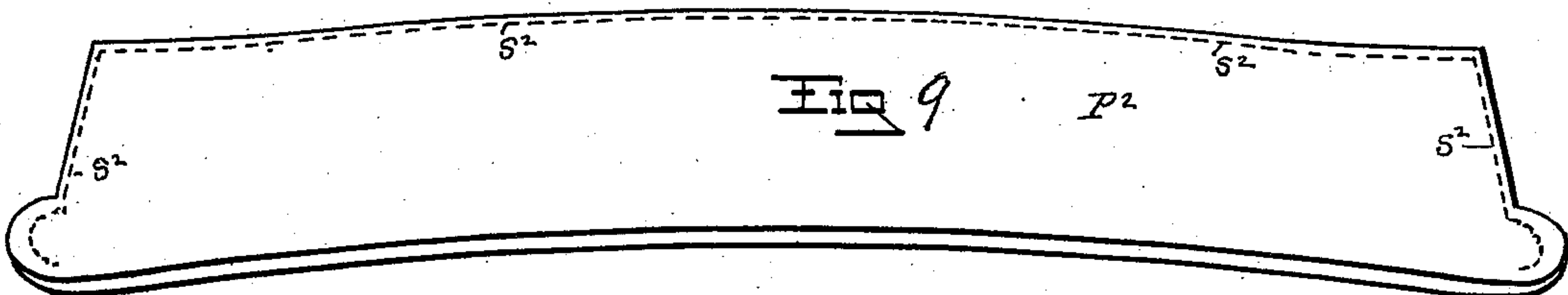
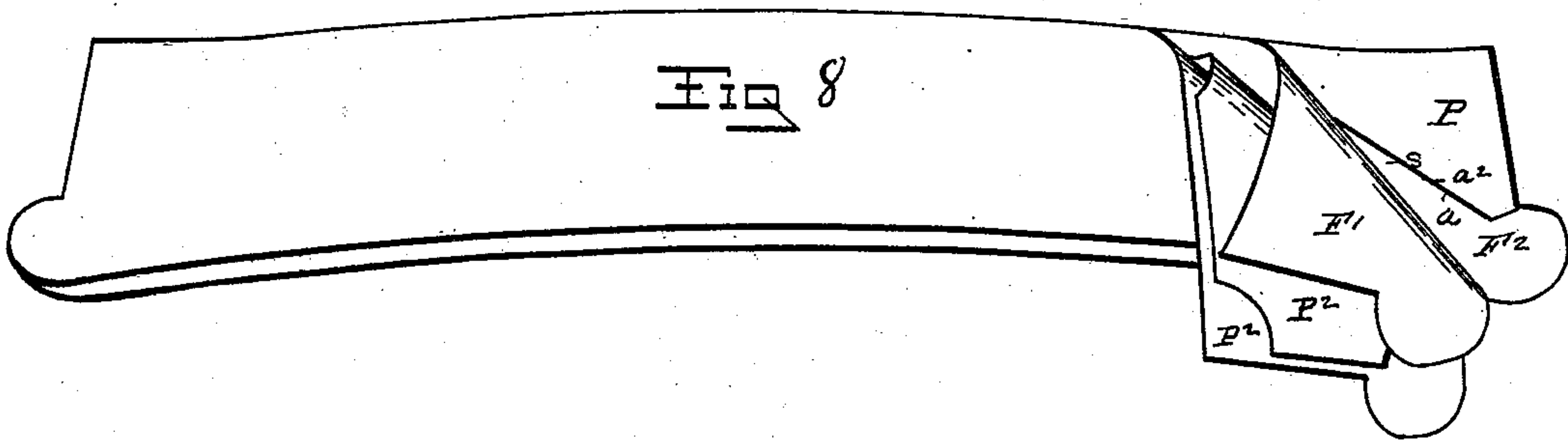
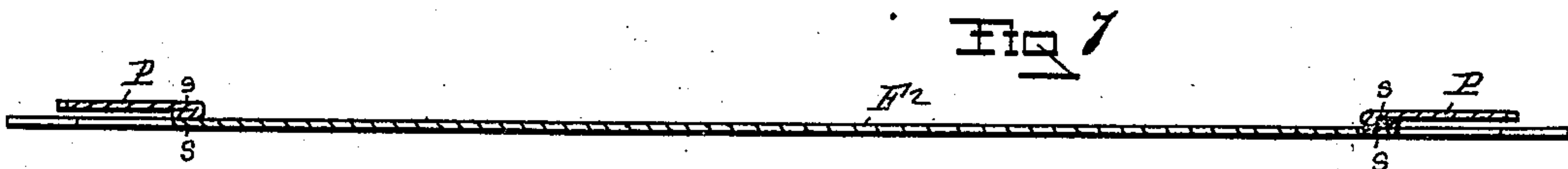
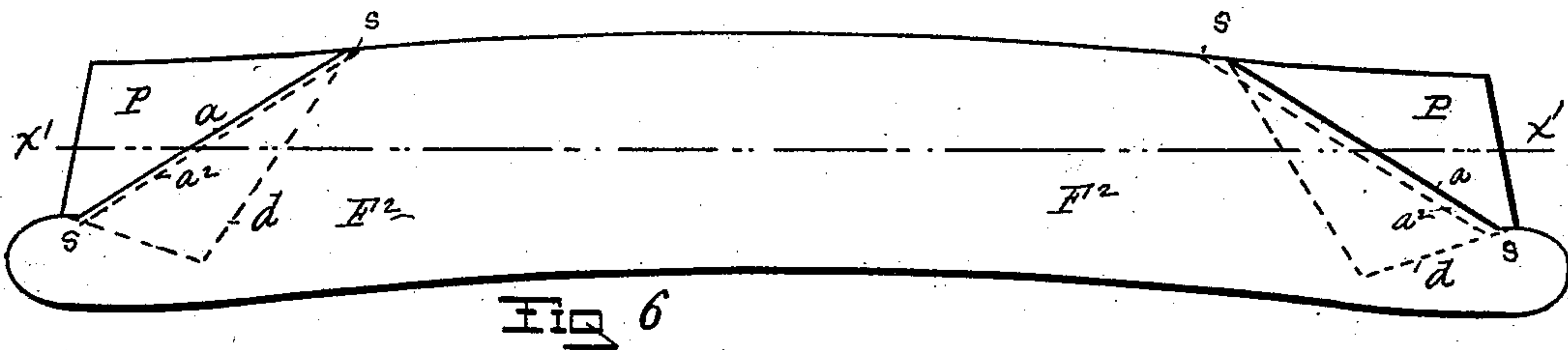
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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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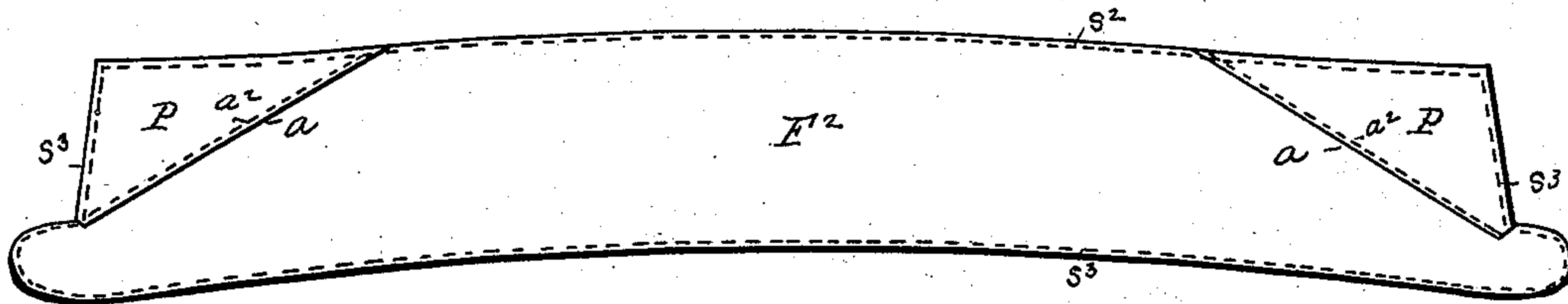


Fig 10

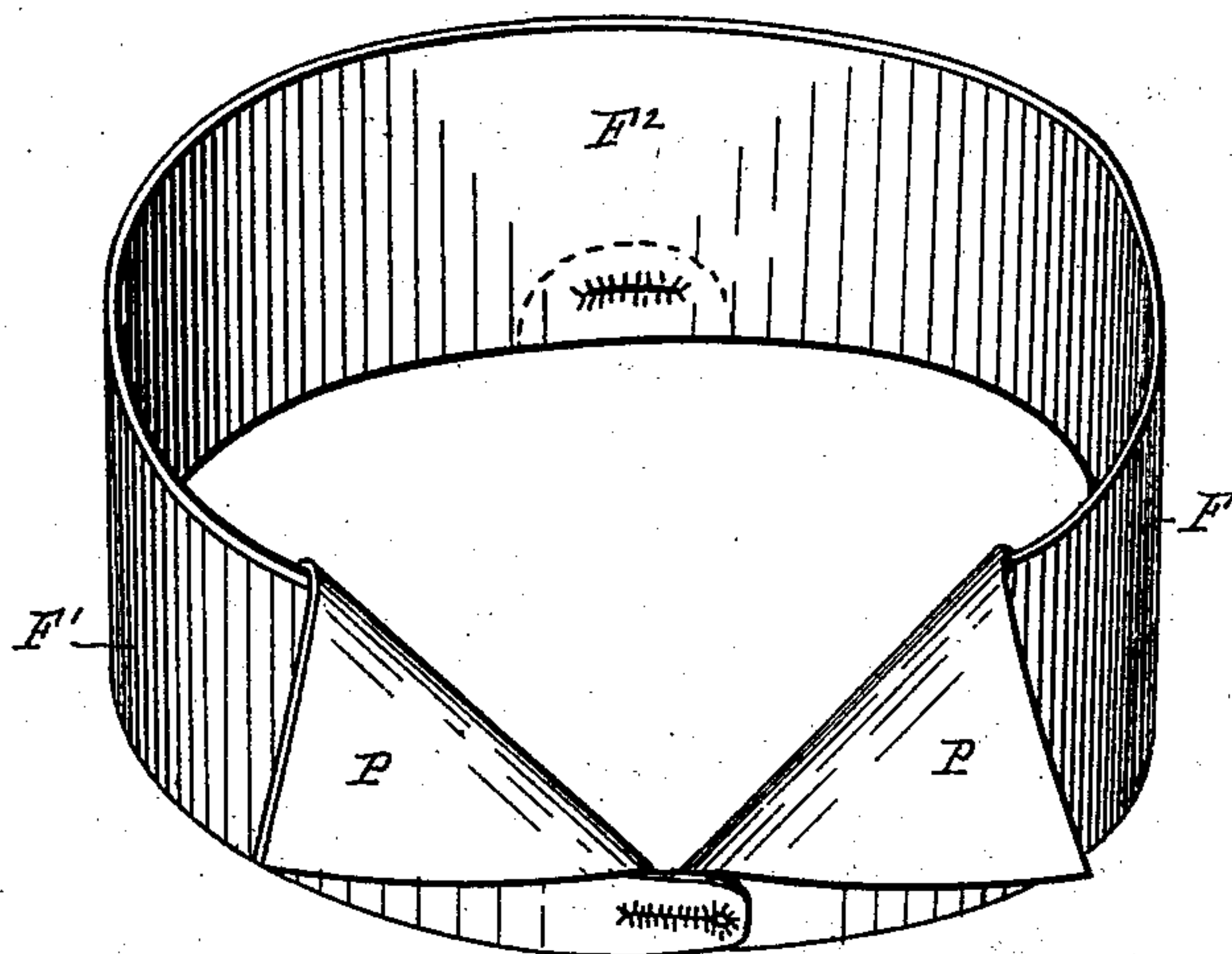


Fig 11

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES K. P. PINE, OF LANSINGBURG, NEW YORK.

METHOD OF MAKING APPAREL-COLLARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 415,059, dated November 12, 1889.

Application filed March 25, 1889. Serial No. 304,715. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES K. P. PINE, of the village of Lansingburg, county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Making Apparel-Collars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in a method of cutting and connecting the blank parts of a stand-up collar having turn-down points, so as to produce such a collar with an outer facing of linen and a body side facing of cotton, with the exterior of the turn-down points having a linen facing, and to produce where the linen of the points and the cotton facing connect a fold-line, on which the points are turned down.

Accompanying this specification to form a part of it there are three plates of drawings, containing eleven figures illustrating my invention, with the same designation of parts by letter reference used in all of them.

Of the illustrations, Figure 1 shows the exterior linen facing of the collar. Fig. 2 shows the body-side facing of the collar, which is made of cotton, and which forms the body-side facing when worn. Figs. 3 and 4 show the turn-down points of the collar, which are made of linen. Fig. 5 illustrates a ply-blank. Fig. 6 shows the linen points and body-side facing of cotton as connected, a dotted line showing the position in which the parts are laid before being sewed and turned up. Fig. 7 shows a section taken on the line $x'x'$ of Fig. 6. Fig. 8 shows the parts as laid before being sewed together and turned, with one end of several of the blanks turned up to illustrate their relative position. Fig. 9 shows the parts as sewed before being turned. Fig. 10 shows the parts as turned through the open bottom, with the latter and the exterior edge of the parts border-stitched. Fig. 11 is a perspective of the collar as curled into the position in which it is worn.

The several blanks thus illustrated are designated by letter reference and the several process steps by which they are connected are described as follows:

The letter F' designates the exterior facing of the collar, which is cut from linen.

The letter F^2 shows the body-side facing, which is cut from cotton, to have the same top, bottom, and button-hole tab form as the linen facing designated at F' ; but this cotton body-side facing F^2 has its top end corners cut off on an angle a , that is obtuse to the line of the collar-top.

The letters P designate angularly-shaped points cut from linen, one of these points being attached to each of the cut-off corners a of the cotton blank F^2 by laying one of these points with its longest side a^2 coincidently with each of the angular top end edges a of the blank F^2 , as shown by the dotted line d of Fig. 6, then sewing the parts at s , and turning up of each of the points on the line of their union with said facing-blank, as shown at said Fig. 6. After this has been done the parts are laid, as shown at Fig. 8, with the body-side facing F^2 at the bottom, next above this the exterior linen facing F' , and above the latter the ply thicknesses $P^2 P^2$. In this position the parts are sewed at s^2 to unite their end and top edges when the parts are turned so as to bring the two facings F' and F^2 to the outside, when the bottom edges are turned in and the turned parts are border-stitched at s^3 . As thus made, the collar has an exterior face of linen, a body-side facing of cotton, with turn-down points, having a linen facing on both sides, while the connection with the cotton body-side facing of the linen points where sewed forms a well-defined fold-line, on which, when being laundered, the points can be turned down uniformly. The substitution of cotton for the body-side facing of the collar reduces the cost of the latter, and at the same time renders it equally serviceable.

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

The method of making an apparel stand-up-collar having linen-faced turn-down points and an exterior facing of linen and a body-side facing of cotton, and consisting in cutting the outer linen facing to have the form of the collar, as shown, cutting the body-side facing from cotton to correspond to the form of the outer facing, excepting at

the top corners, which are cut away on an angle
obtusely to the top, cutting the angular turn-
down points from linen, connecting the points
to the angularly-cut top corners of the body-
5 side facing and turning them up, then lay-
ing the several blanks with the two facings at
the bottom and the ply above them, then
sewing them together at the ends and sides,
turning them through the open bottom so as
10 to bring the facings to the outside, then turn-

ing in the bottom edges and border-stitching
the parts, as shown and described.

Signed at Troy, New York, this 15th day
of January, 1889, in the presence of the two
witnesses whose names are hereto written.

JAMES K. P. PINE.

Witnesses:

W. E. HAGAN,

CHARLES S. BRINTNALL.