

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

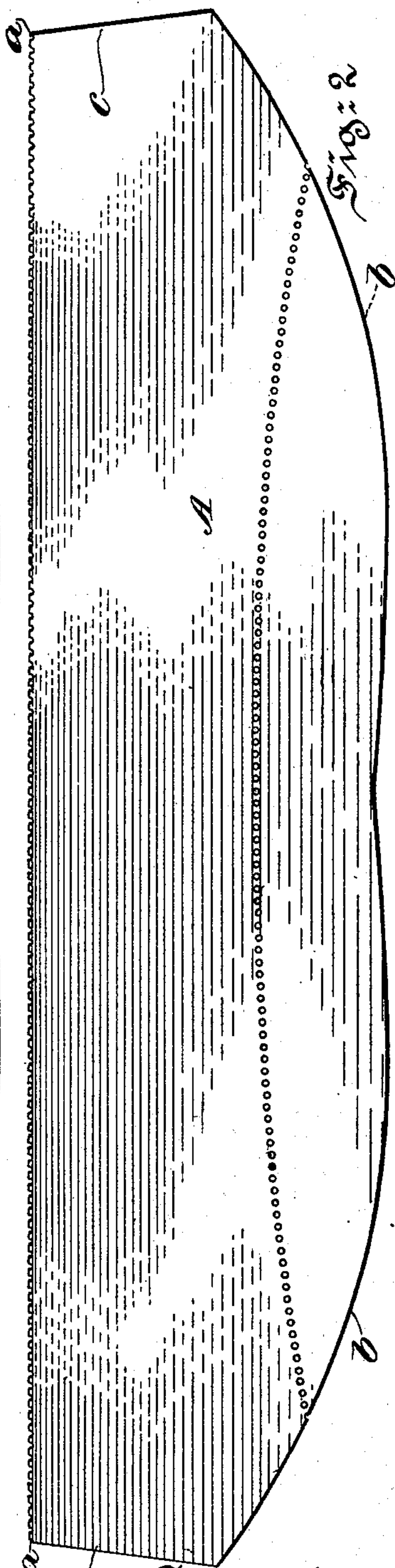
D. B. STOTT.
GOAT COLLAR.

No. 539,834.

Patented May 28, 1895.



Witnesses:
Thomas M. Smith
Richard L. Maxwell.



Inventor,
David B. Stott
By J. Walter Douglas
Attorneys.

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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COAT COLLAR.

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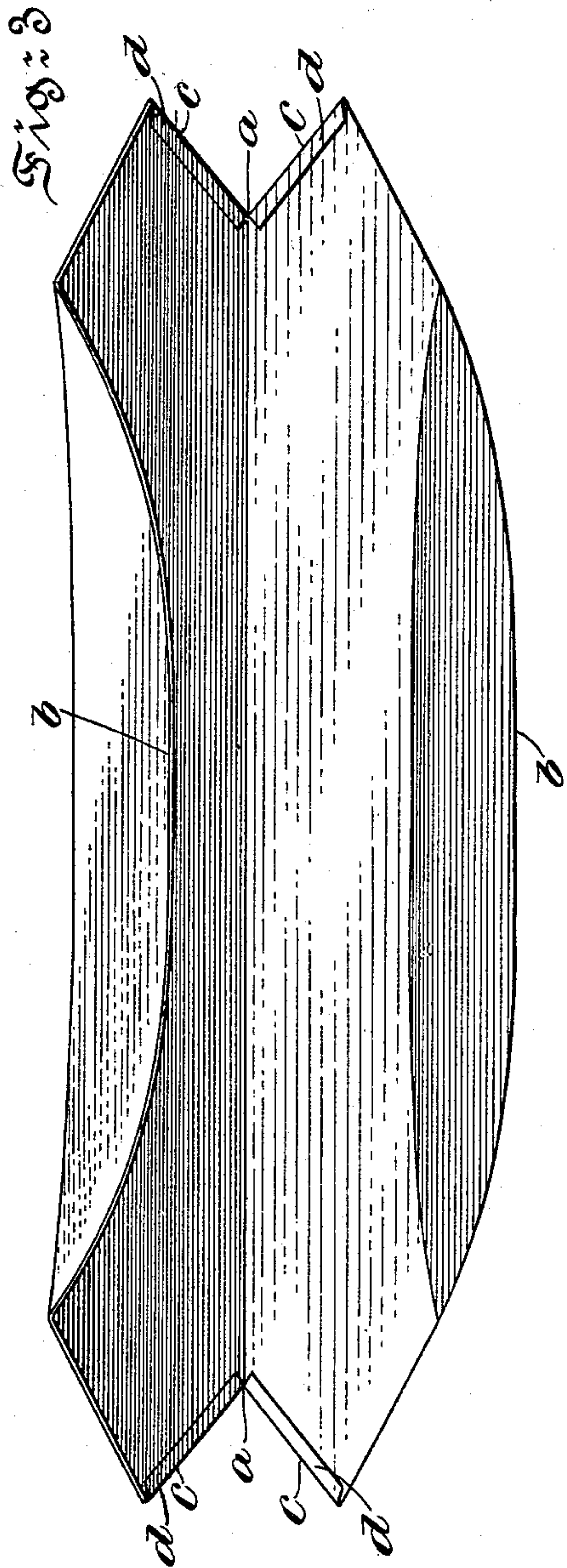
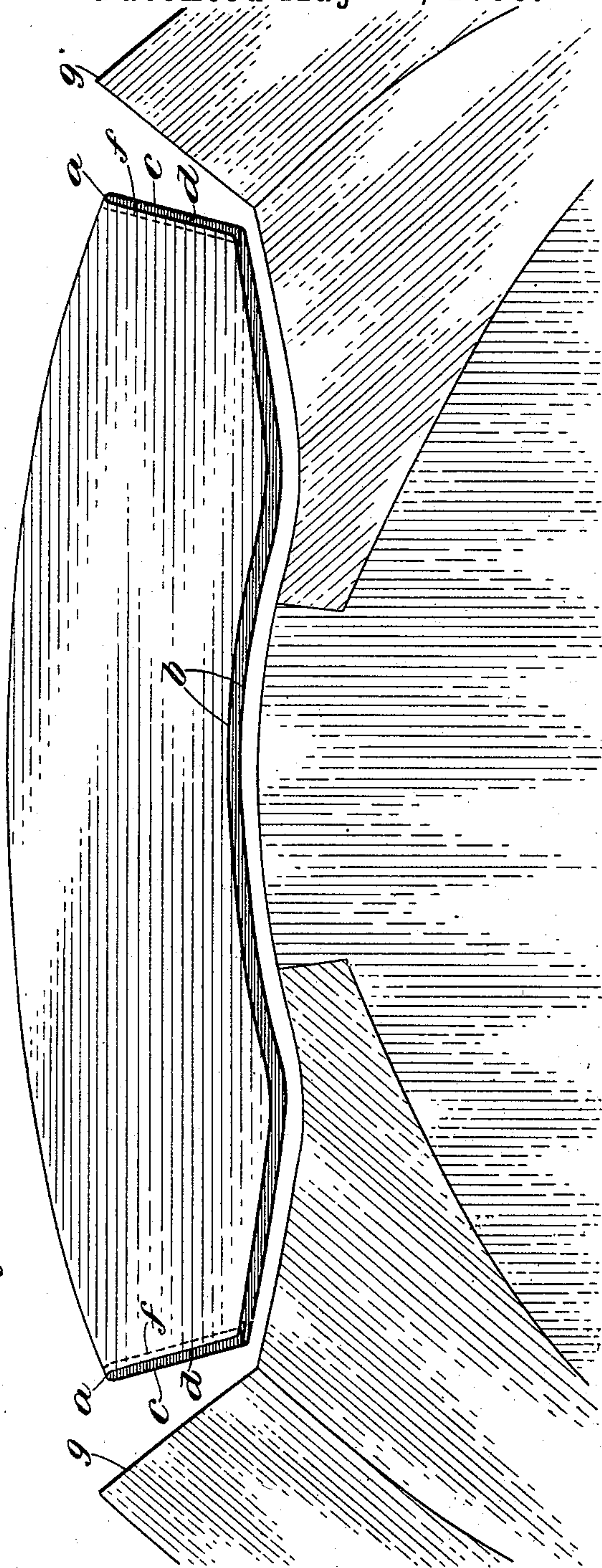


Fig. 4



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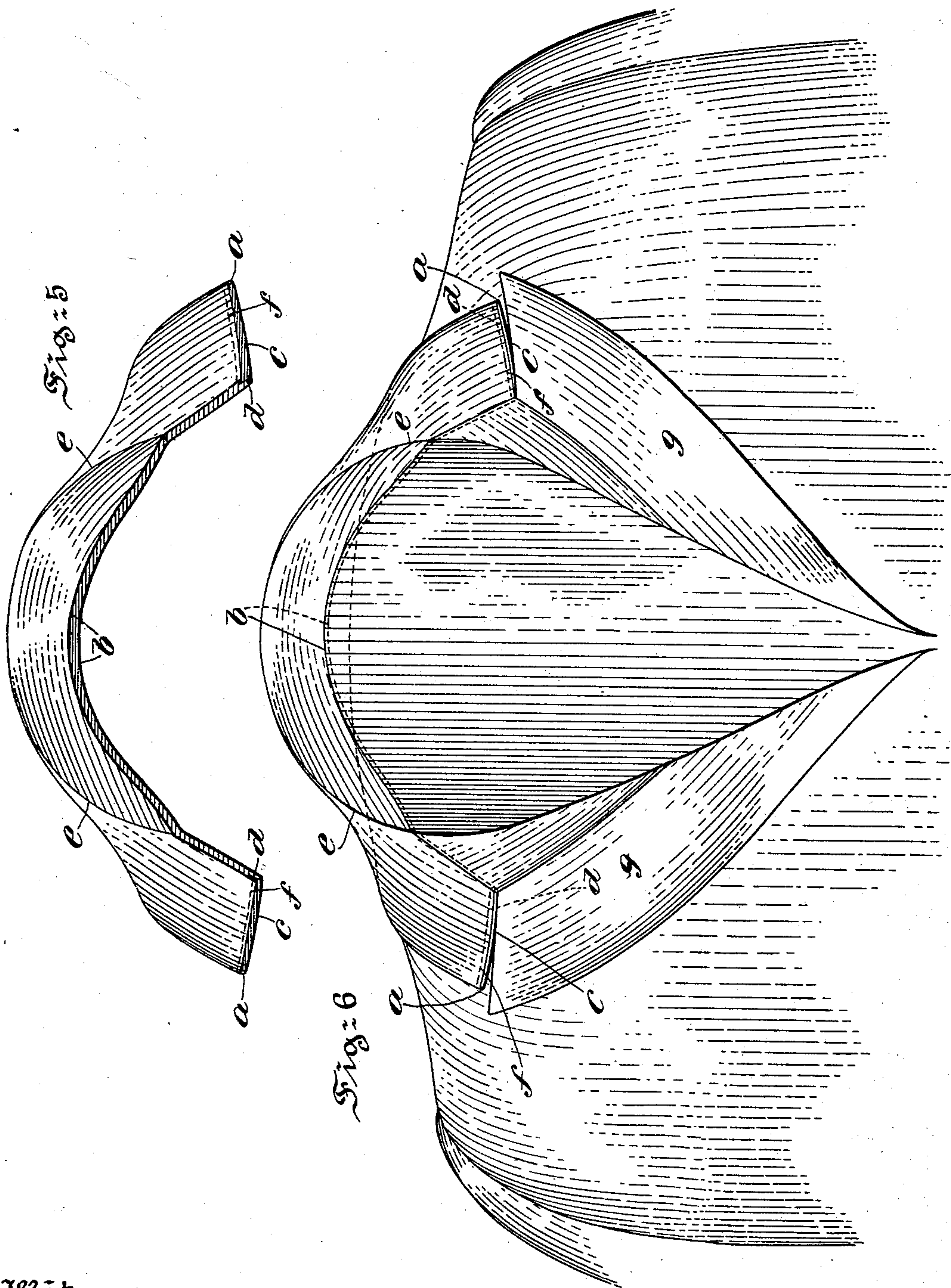
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID B. STOTT, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO
JOHN WANAMAKER, OF SAME PLACE.

COAT-COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 539,834, dated May 28, 1895.

Application filed March 27, 1895. Serial No. 543,328. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID B. STOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Collars for Coats, of which the following is a specification.

The principal object of my present invention is to provide a coat collar of simple and comparatively inexpensive construction.

My invention consists of a coat collar produced and attached to the body of a coat in substantially the manner hereinafter described and claimed.

The nature, general features and scope of my invention will be more fully understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a top or plan view illustrating the shape or form of a blank or pattern from which from cloth or other material is cut a collar embodying the particular features of my present invention. Fig. 2 is a side view of the blank or pattern, the parts of which are creased and folded onto each other. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a collar cut from a blank or pattern of the type illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, partially folded and with the lapel edges folded inward and to form when united to each other by stitching a gutter-edge. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a coat and a collar of my invention detached therefrom, showing the blank constituting the same folded and pressed together and the gutter-edged lapel ends. Fig. 5 is a similar view of the collar properly shaped and pressed and with the lapel gutter-edges united by stitching, and Fig. 6 is a similar view of a coat having a collar embodying features of my invention connected or united therewith.

Referring to the drawings A, represents a blank or pattern from which the collar is to be cut from cloth or other suitable fabric which is preferably of the shape or form fully illustrated in Fig. 1, and from which a collar is to be cut, embodying the particular features of my invention. This blank constituting the pattern is longitudinally perforated on the line *a, a*, to afford means for indicating

on the material to become the collar where this crease or fold, as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, is to be formed and which fold or crease constitutes as shown in Figs. 4, 5 and 6, the exposed edge of the completed collar. The upper and lower curved edges *b, b*, of the blank are cut substantially as shown in Fig. 1, one of these edges being united to the inside of the coat body and the other edge to the outside portion of the coat body, as illustrated respectively in Figs. 4 and 6.

The ends *c, c*, of the blank to constitute a collar are cut as shown in Fig. 1, and are folded inward and down as at *d, d*, the two folds facing each other when the blank is in a folded condition along the crease line *a, a*, and the blank united at the ends *c, c*, when so folded by stitching *f*, passing through and through the folds *d, d*, and constituting gutter edges or ends at those points, which in the completed garment form part of the lapels *g*, of the coat as illustrated in Fig. 6.

The blank when doubled and united to the coat body is creased along the line *e*, in the usual manner. If desired the crease line *a, a*, may be sewed through forming a piped edge to the collar.

Hitherto coat and similar collars have been formed of two sections or blanks, the meeting edges of which have been folded inward and united by stitches to form along the entire exposed edge and sides of the collar a gutter edge. By my present invention but one blank is required and the collar has a creased, pressed or piped edge and gutter lapel ends substantially as illustrated in Fig. 6.

To secure the collar to the body of the coat, the material is first creased as at *a, a*, the edges *b, b*, are united to the complementary portions of the coat body, and the edges *c, c*, are folded in and united by stitching *f*, which may if desired be continued around the creased outer portion of the collar.

The advantages of the improved structure of a collar for coats are numerous, and among them may be mentioned the following:—The exposed edge *a, a*, of the collar consists of but a double thickness of material instead of four thicknesses as heretofore, and in consequence the collar can be formed in a better shape. It is far more easily pressed and more durable

and fits the neck more completely or snugly. The comparatively thin edge of the collar and the fact that it is smooth, renders the exposed edge less liable to wear or to become abraded, 5 the abrading constituting one of the main disadvantages of collars as hitherto made and applied to coats.

Having thus described the nature and objects of my invention, what I claim as new, and 10 desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A coat collar, consisting of a single strip of material folded longitudinally about the middle to form the doubled exposed edge of the turned down portion of the collar, said strip 15 having creased portions forming the stand up

portion of the collar and this portion provided with curved edges adapted to be united with the inside and outside of the coat body and the end edges of the turned down portion folded inward and united to form gutter edged 20 lapel portions, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DAVID B. STOTT.

Witnesses:

W. B. COOLEY,
GEO. W. REED.