

No. 626,985.

Patented June 13, 1899.

S. DEUTSCH.
NECKBAND FOR SHIRTS.

(Application filed Feb. 17, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

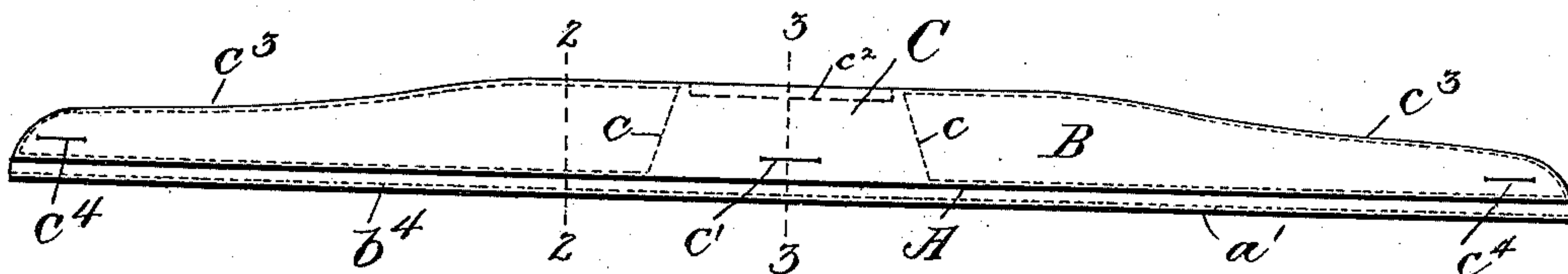


Fig. 2.

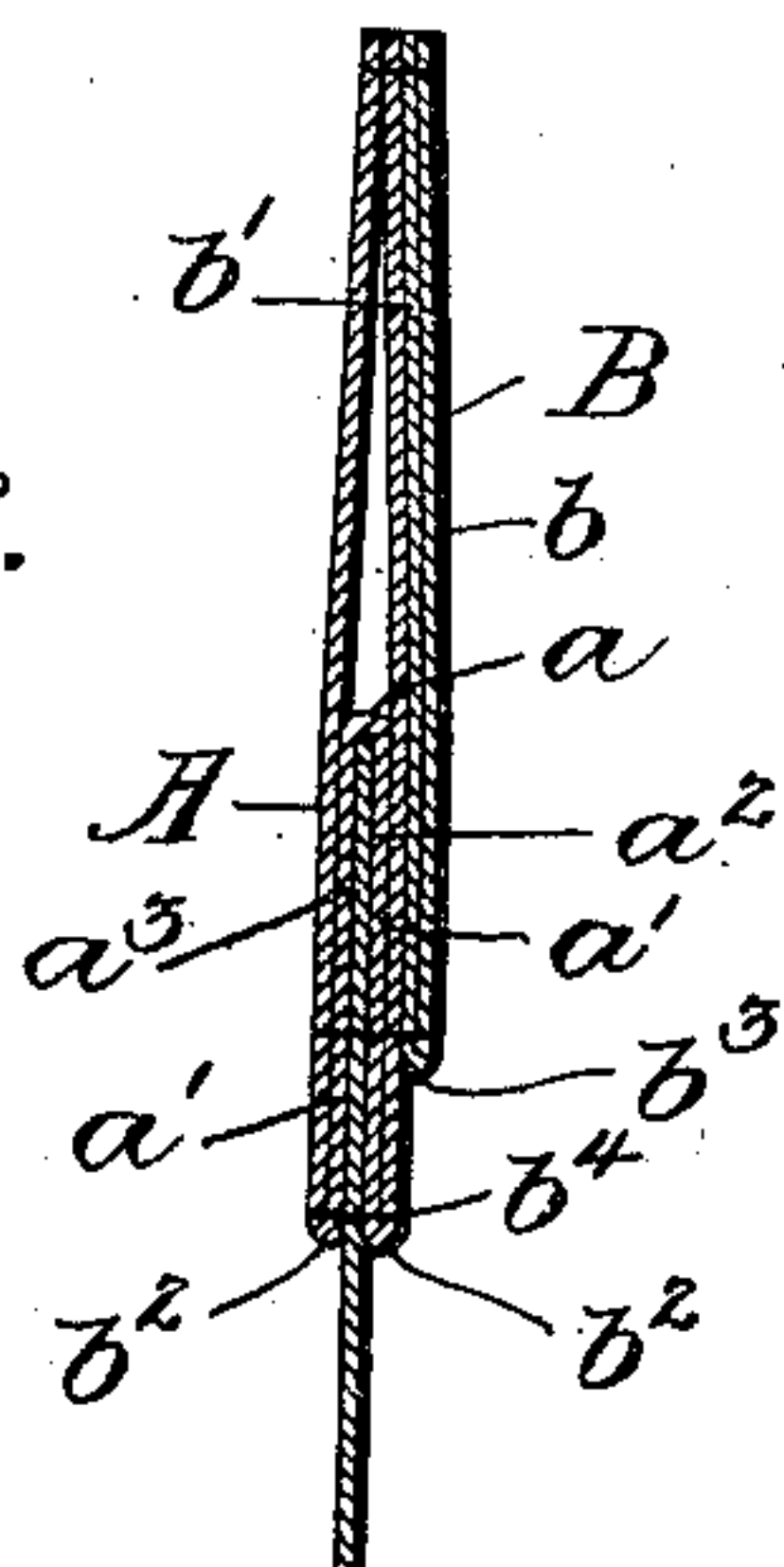


Fig. 3.

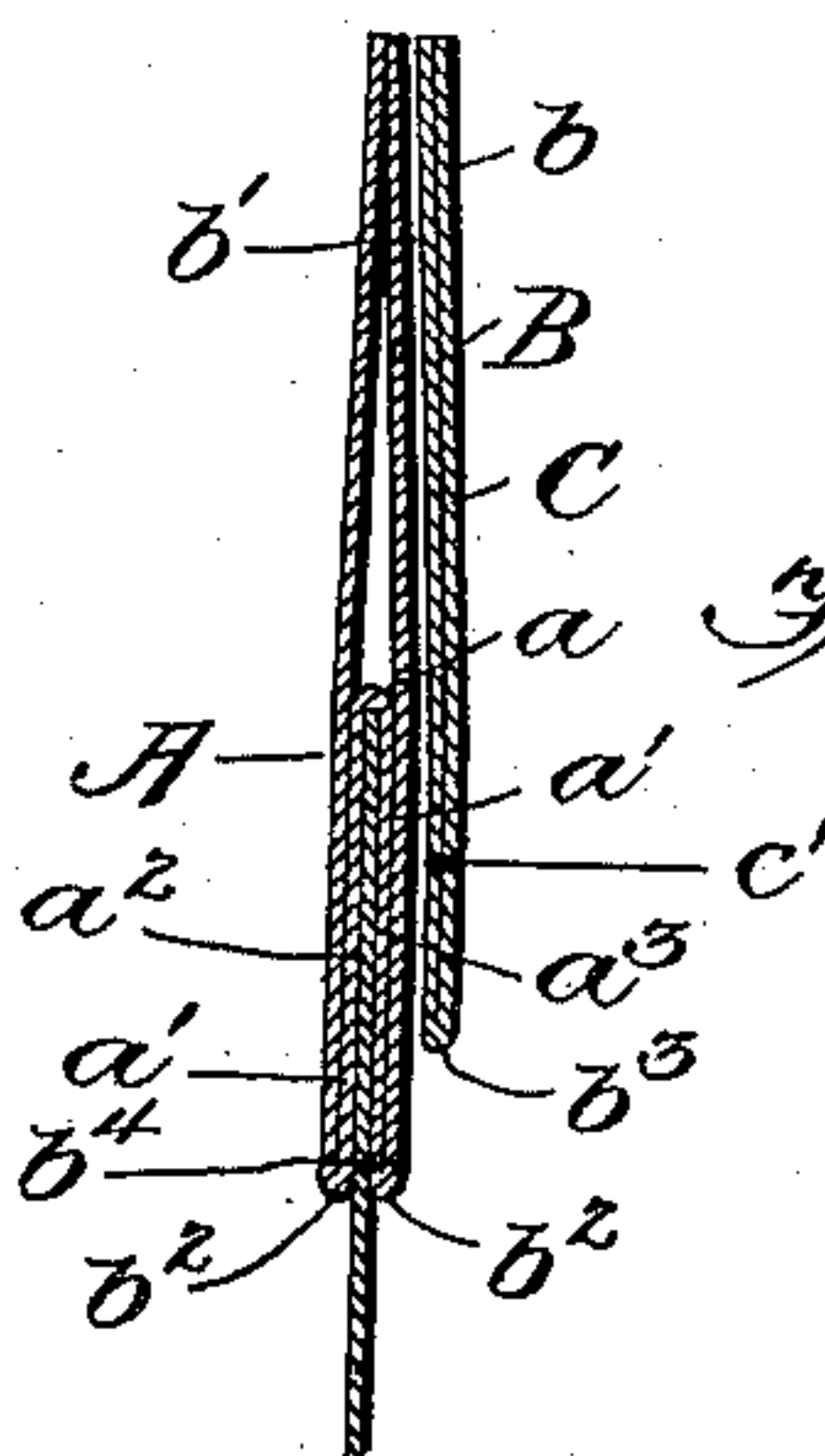


Fig. 4.

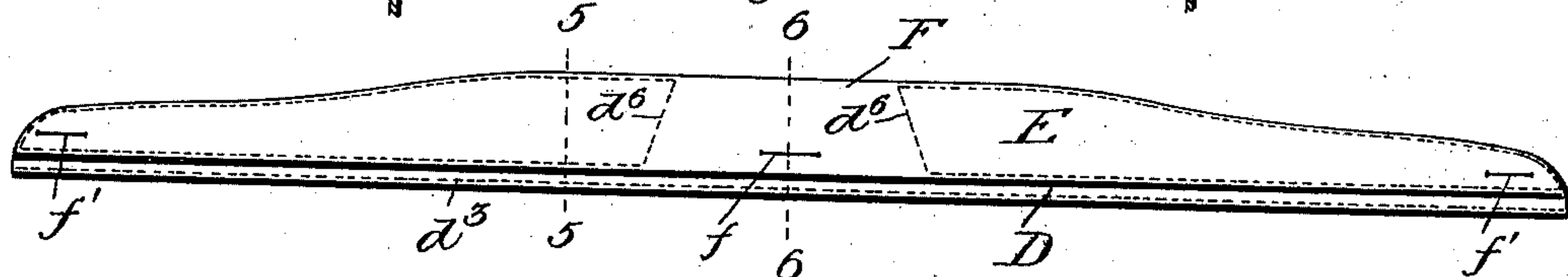


Fig. 5.

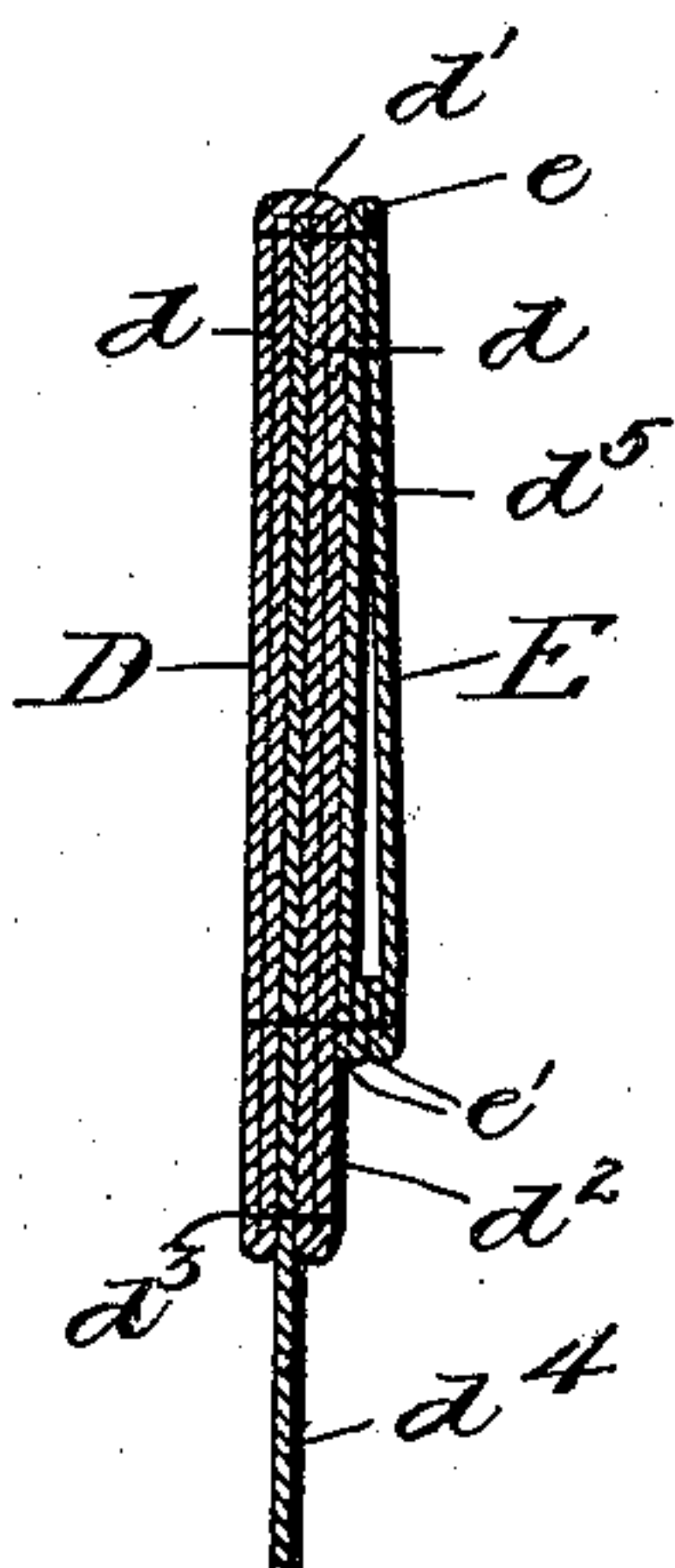
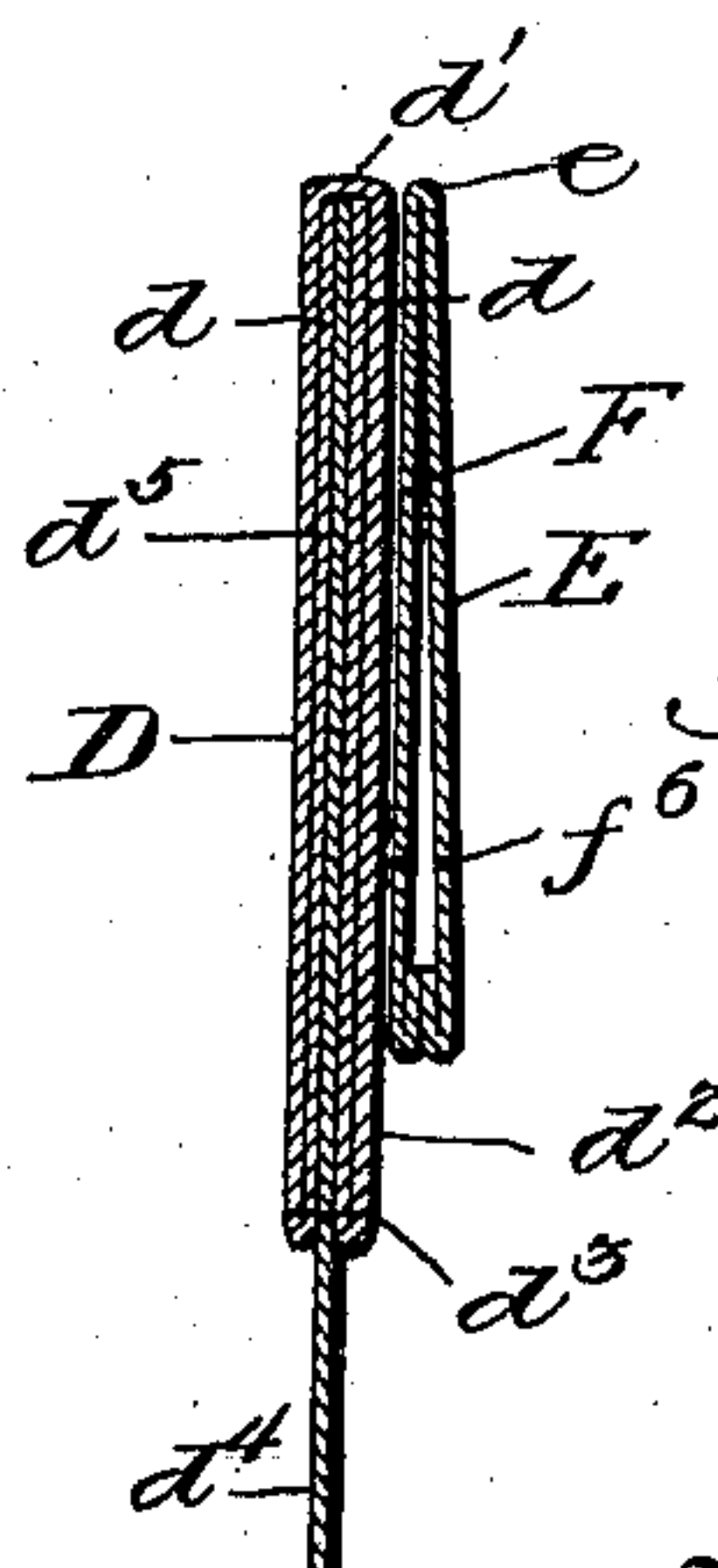


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

T. L. Moxham
Harold L. Pole.

Inventor

Sigmund Deutsch
by Jas. L. Skidmore
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIGMUND DEUTSCH, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO
JOHN H. HAGEDORN, DANIEL MERZ, AND JOSEPH H. HAGEDORN, OF
SAME PLACE.

NECKBAND FOR SHIRTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 626,985, dated June 13, 1899.

Application filed February 17, 1899. Serial No. 705,829. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIGMUND DEUTSCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Neckbands for Shirts; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in shirts, and particularly to an improved neckband for shirts or like garments.

In an application for United States Letters Patent bearing date of December 27, 1898, and numbered 616,698 an improvement in neckbands for shirts is described and claimed, the distinguishing characteristic of which is a loop provided with a buttonhole secured to the outer side of the neckband, but disconnected from the band at both top and bottom, so that the finger may be readily inserted into the loop to adjust or remove a collar-button. In the present invention the loop for the collar-button is also employed in combination with a neckband of special construction; and the object of the invention, as hereinafter described, is to avoid unnecessary labor in applying the loop to the neckband and to provide a band which may be readily attached to a shirt or other garment.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the outer side of one form of my improved neckband ready for attachment to a shirt or like garment. Fig. 2 is an enlarged section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1, the spaces between the layers or folds of material being exaggerated to more clearly illustrate the manner of forming the band. Fig. 3 is an enlarged section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a view in elevation of the outer side of another form of band embodying my invention, and Figs. 5 and 6 are respectively enlarged sections on the lines 5 5 and 6 6 of Fig. 4.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the reference-

letter A designates the inner, and B the outer, band or sections of the neckband. The inner band A is first folded lengthwise at its center to form an upward fold or crease a . It is then folded at either side of the central fold a to form the downward folds or creases a' a' , which are at equal distances from the central fold a . When the band A is thus folded, a space or channel a^2 is formed, extending throughout the length of the band, into which the top edge of the neck-opening of the shirt is inserted, as illustrated at a^3 in Fig. 2. The outer band B is folded centrally upon itself to form the layers b and b' , and said band B is narrower than the inner band A, so that when the upper edges of the two bands are brought together the lower folded edges b^2 of the inner band project below the lower folded edge b^3 of the band B to leave room for a row of stitches b^4 , which secures the inner band A to the shirt a^3 . The upper edges of the bands A and B are stitched together, except for a short distance at the center, and the lower edge of the band B is also stitched to the band A, except at the center. The bands A and B are also secured together by transverse rows of stitches c c , thus forming a central loop C at the center of the band, said loop being disconnected at both its top and bottom edges to allow for the insertion of the finger and to prevent the accumulation of starch, as would result if the loop were stitched at one edge to form a pocket. The loop C is provided with a buttonhole c' to receive a collar-button, the base of which will rest against the inner band A, thus preventing chafing contact with the neck of the wearer. The top edges of both the bands A and B may be slightly notched or cut away at the center, thus leaving the top edges c^2 of the loop below the plane of the adjacent edges of the bands, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. The ends of the band are preferably slightly curved or hollowed out at the points c^3 and are formed with buttonholes c^4 .

The form of band shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6 differs from that above described in the manner of folding the bands; but, like the form shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, it provides a space or channel to receive the upper edge of

the shirt and employs a narrow outer band to leave the lower edge of the inner band exposed below the outer band.

Referring now to Figs. 4, 5, and 6, D designates the inner band, formed by first folding the edges of a strip of material inwardly from opposite sides to form the plies or layers d and then folding the strip centrally upon itself, forming the upward crease or fold d' . The outer band E is made by folding a strip of material centrally upon itself to form the upward crease or fold e , the edges e' of the band being also folded inwardly to present a finished appearance. As in the form of neckband first above described, the outer band E is narrower than the inner band D to expose the lower edge d^2 of the inner band and adapt it to receive a row of stitches d^3 to secure the band to the shirt d^4 , which latter is inserted into the space or channel d^5 , formed by the plies or layers of the inner band D. The two bands D and E are secured together by stitches, except at the center, and are also secured by transverse stitches d^6 , thus leaving the loop F free at both top and bottom. The loop F is formed with a buttonhole f , and the ends of the band are also provided with buttonholes f' . Both the inner and outer bands are folded upon themselves throughout their length and breadth, thereby reinforcing them strongly and substituting a finished and durable neckband.

It will be noted that in the form of band shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6 no notching or cutting of the top edges of the band is necessary.

I claim—

1. A neckband for shirts or like garments, comprising an inner and an outer band, each band being folded upon itself throughout its length and breadth, the outer band being narrower than the inner band, and being secured to the latter, except at its central portion, which is provided with a buttonhole, and constitutes a loop disconnected at both its top and bottom edges from the inner band.

2. A neckband for shirts and like garments comprising an inner band folded upon itself to form a space or channel to receive the upper edge of the garment, and an outer band secured to the inner band except at its center which is left disconnected to form a loop, the lower edge of the inner band projecting below the outer band for the purpose set forth.

3. A neckband for shirts or like garments comprising an inner band folded centrally to form a continuous space or channel, and an outer band also folded centrally and secured at its edges to the inner band except at its central portion, which is left disconnected at both top and bottom, and formed with a buttonhole, the lower edge of the inner band projecting below the outer band for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SIGMUND DEUTSCH.

Witnesses:

WALTER S. RITTER,
MARVIN DE MOTT.