

No. 638,765.

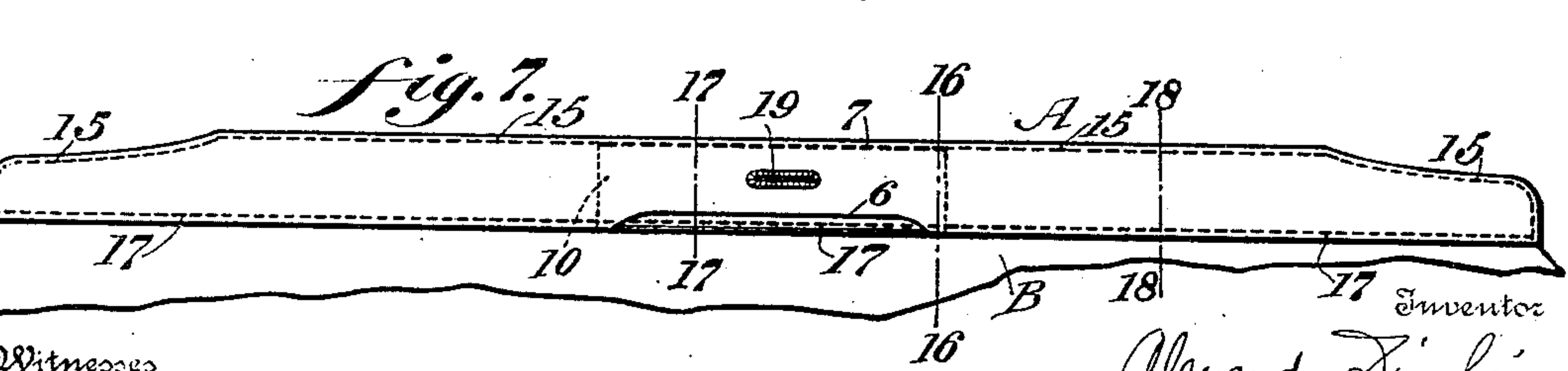
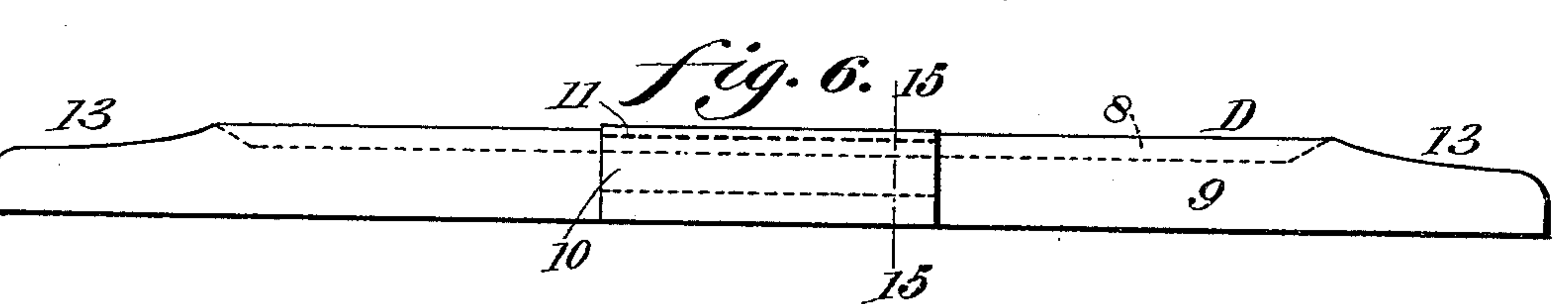
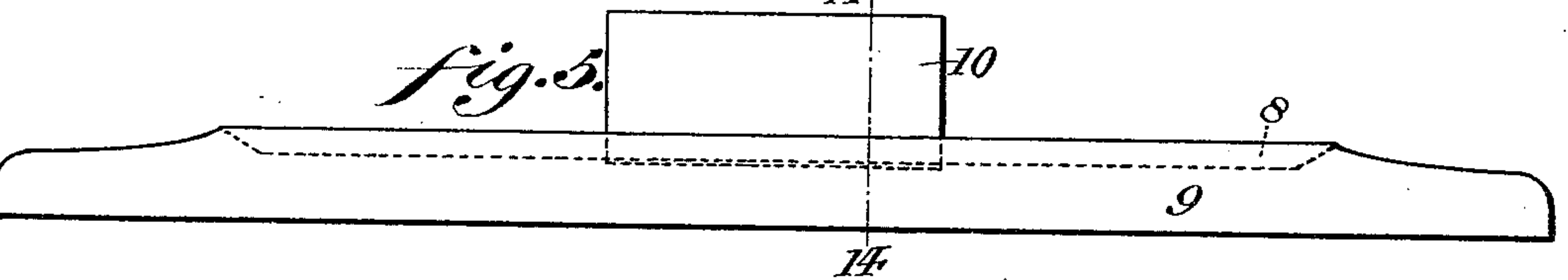
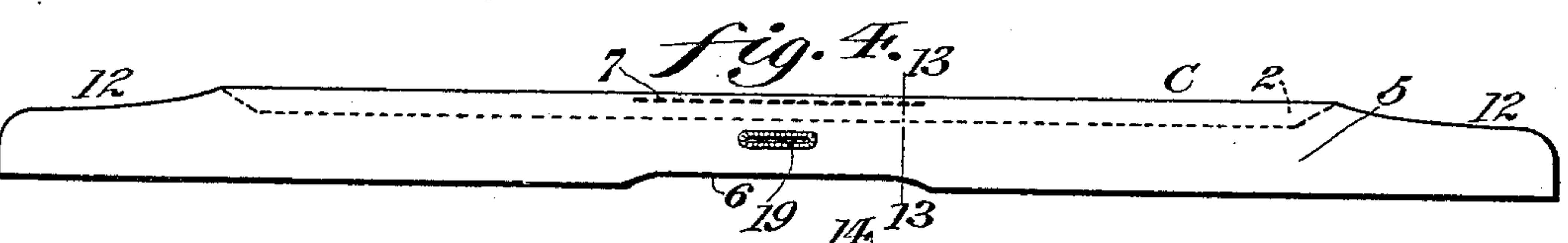
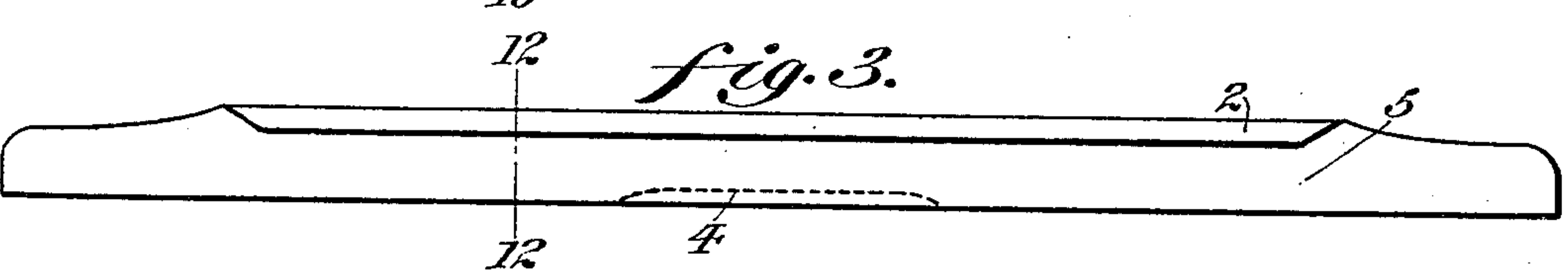
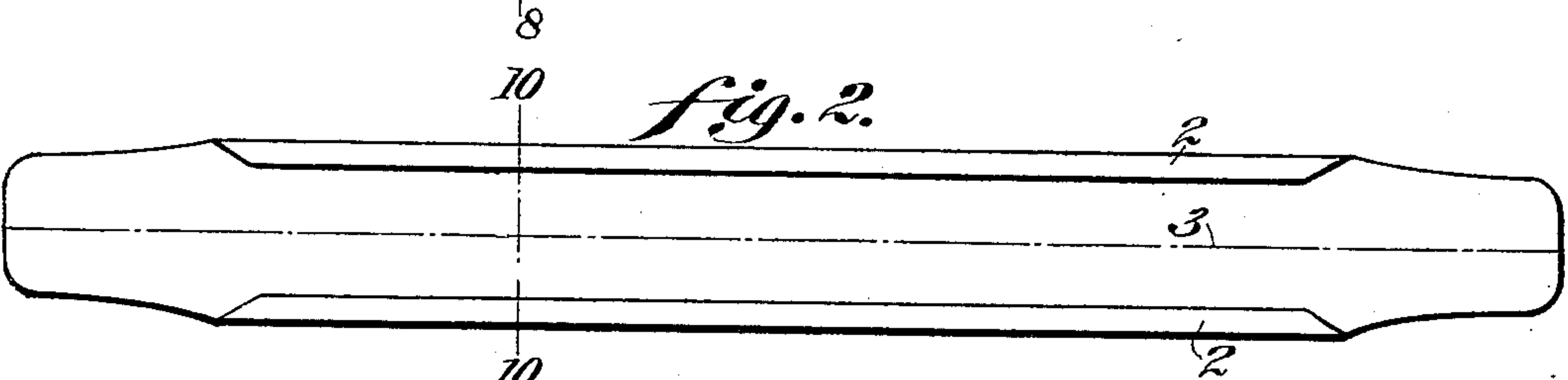
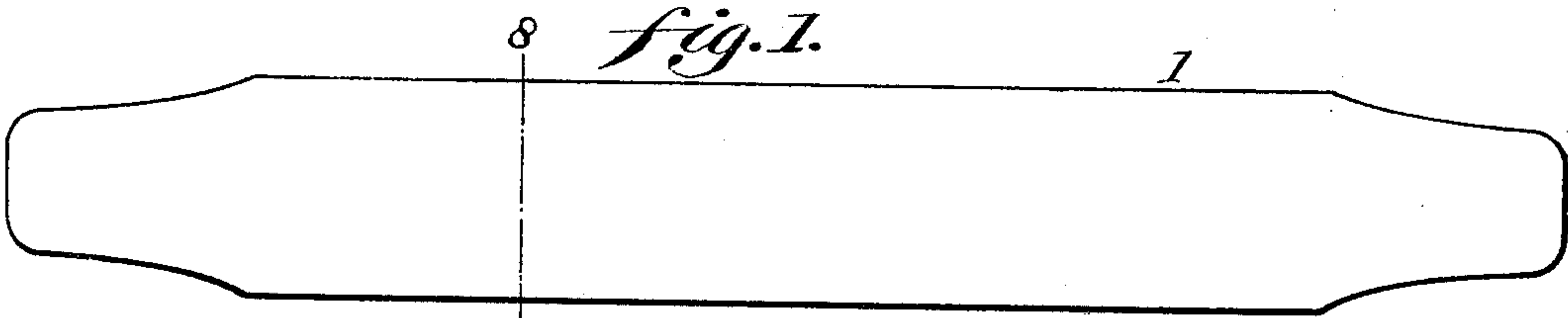
Patented Dec. 12, 1899.

A. SINZHEIMER.
NECKBAND FOR SHIRTS.

(Application filed Feb. 28, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses
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fig. 7.



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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

fig. 8.
1

fig. 9.
1

fig. 10.
1 2 2

fig. 11.
1 8 8

fig. 12.
3 2 2
F

fig. 13.
2 6 2 4 7

fig. 14.
10 8 9 8 9

fig. 15.
11 8 10 8 9

fig. 16.
C 2 10 17 3 B 15 8 9 D

fig. 17.
7 15 16 17 3 2 18 4 6 11 10 9 D 17 11 8

fig. 18.
C 15 8 9 D 17 B

fig. 19.
18 C A D

fig. 20.
A 18 15 17 B C D

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER SINZHEIMER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

NECKBAND FOR SHIRTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 638,765, dated December 12, 1899.

Application filed February 28, 1899. Serial No. 707,149. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER SINZHEIMER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Neckbands for Shirts, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

10 This invention consists of a novel construction in shirt-neckbands of that class wherein a section of an outer portion or strip at any suitable point thereof is separate from the main portion of a neckband to form a loop in
15 which a buttonhole is made, whereby the inner face of the neckband is smooth and unbroken.

The invention further consists in the details of construction hereinafter fully described and specifically claimed.

Figure 1 represents a plan view of the blank employed for forming both strips or portions of the neckband. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 represent plan views of this blank, showing successive
25 steps of its development in forming the outer strip or portion of a neckband. Figs. 5 and 6 represent plan views of the outer strip or portion of a neckband which is developed from the blank shown in Fig. 1 and after it
30 has been bent to the shape shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 7 represents a plan view showing strips shown in Figs. 4 and 6 after they have been secured together and to the neck portion of a shirt. Fig. 7^x represents a plan view of the
35 connected end portions of the strips, showing the manner in which the same are turned to present a bound edge. Figs. 8 and 9 represent sectional views of the two blanks, taken on the line 8 8 of Fig. 1. Figs. 10 and 11 represent
40 sectional views of the two blanks, taken on the line 10 10 of Fig. 2. Figs. 12, 13, 14, and 15 represent sectional views on lines 12 12, 13 13, 14 14, and 15 15 of Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, respectively, and on an enlarged scale. Figs.
45 16, 17, and 18 represent sectional views on lines 16 16, 17 17, and 18 18 of Fig. 7. Fig. 19 represents a top edge view of the middle portion of a neckband, illustrating the collar-button in place. Fig. 20 represents a perspective
50 view of a portion of a shirt provided with a neckband constructed in accordance with this invention.

Similar letters and numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a neckband, and B the neck portion of the shirt to which it is secured. The said band A consists, essentially, of an outer strip or portion C (shown completed in Fig. 4) and an inner strip or portion D. (Shown completed in Fig. 6.) In the construction of said strips or portions a blank 1 (shown in Fig. 1) of the same pattern is used for both strips, and I will now proceed to describe the development of the outer strip C. The said blank 1 is shown in section in Fig. 8, and the first step consists in bending over the edges to form flaps 2, as shown in Figs. 2 and 10. The blank 1 is then folded longitudinally and on a line 3 running through its center, as shown in Figs. 2 and 12, with the flaps 2 exposed. While in this condition a line of stitches 4 is run through the central portion of the side adjacent the bend and parallel with the edge thereof, except at the ends where the stitches enter and leave, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The position of the two side pieces 5, formed by bending the blank, are then reversed by bending the blank in the opposite direction, so as to bring the flaps 2 on the inside, as shown in Figs. 4 and 13, the bending of the flaps being indicated by dotted lines and arrows in Fig. 12. As shown in Figs. 4 and 13, the edge of the blank along which it is bent is provided with an indented or notched portion 6, which is caused by the line of stitches 4 (shown in Figs. 3 and 12) and which has the effect of narrowing the strip at this portion. The other edge of the strip opposite this narrowed portion is then stitched together by
90 stitches 7.

The outer strip D is formed from the blank, as shown in Figs. 1 and 9, being first bent to the position shown in Fig. 11 to form the flaps 8, after which the blank is bent along its longitudinal center to form the side portions 9 with the flaps on the inside, as shown in Figs. 5 and 14. When in this condition, one edge of a web 10 is inserted between the edge portions of the blank and between flaps 8, as shown in Figs. 5 and 14, and as illustrated by the dotted lines and arrow in Fig. 14 the web 10 is folded upon the side of one flap 8, the outer edge of said web being bent inwardly

so as to be even with the other or folded edge of the strip. A line of stitches 11 is then passed through the flaps 8 and side pieces 9 of the strip and through the inserted and exposed portion of the web 10, the strip being then developed, as shown in Figs. 6 and 15.

It will be noted that in the strips shown in Figs. 4 and 6 the lower or straight edges are formed by the bends of the material, while the upper straight portions are also formed by bent edges of the sides of the blank forming the flaps. In this particular form of neckband the ends are curved, and in these strips the curved ends (indicated by 12 and 13) are formed by raw edges. In joining these strips, therefore, they are first placed together, with their outside faces in contact, and a line of stitching 14 along the raw edges. The strips are then turned to bring the former inner faces to the outside, whereby the raw edges are bound. The upper edges of both strips are then secured by the stitching 15, except at the narrowed portion of the outer strip C, it being noted that at this point the upper edges of the outer strip are secured by stitches 7 and that the upper edges of the inner strip D are secured by the stitching 11, fastening the web.

It is noted that the web is stitched to the inner strip D and when strips C and D are secured together lies between the same. The lower edges of the neckband thus formed consist of the bent edge of the strip D, which is straight throughout, the bent edge of the strip C, also straight and even therewith except at the indented portion 6, and the edge of the web 10, which is even with the edge of strip D. The end portions of the web 10 at the lower edge of the neckband are then stitched to the strip C by the stitches 16, which extend only a little distance inwardly from the edges. The neckband is now in condition to be sewed to the body of the shirt, and the edge of the neck portion of the shirt is inserted between the lower edges of strips C and web 10 on one part and the lower edge of the strip D on the other part, and a line of stitching 17 runs along the lower edges of the strips to secure the neckband of the shirt, it being noted, of course, that the stitching 17 does not pass through the lower edge of the loop or central portion of the outer strip. This is done to form the loop 18, (clearly shown in Figs. 19 and 20,) in which the buttonhole 19 is made. The indented or narrow portion of this outer strip facilitates the manufacture of the neckband, since the stitching 17 can be run quickly and on a straight line and without lifting the central portion of this outer strip, as will be evident from Fig. 7, which shows the stitching 17 running along the bottom of the neckband, but a little below this loop or indented central portion 6. The stitching 17, however, secures the lower edges of the remaining portions of the strip, as well as the lower portion of the web 10, the latter resting against the outer face of the neck portion of

the shirt and, after stitching, forming, in effect, a continuation of the outer strip C and acting as a substitute for such portion of the strip C that is unsecured for the purpose of forming the loop.

It is manifest that by making the loop portion of the outer strip narrower than the inner strip, so that the lower edge of the former is situated above the lower edge of the latter, a great saving in time and trouble is possible in stitching the neckband to the shirt. If the lower edge of the loop is even with the lower edge of the inner strip, it would be necessary for the operator when sewing the edge of the shirt between the lower edges of the two strips to lift and displace laterally the edge portion of the loop to permit the stitches to run across this portion of the neckband. This would not only be troublesome and inconvenient, but would necessitate a break or interruption in the stitching operation. With my invention, however, the stitching can run continuously from end to end of the neckband without a break or interruption and without any attention at all to the loop or narrowed portion, as a straight line of stitches secures the edge of the shirt between the lower edges of the major portions of the two strips, and when the loop or narrowed portion is reached the stitches pass from the outer strip to form the loop, but secure each lower end of the loop, as well as the web. This is done without a stop, break, or interruption in the stitching and obviously obviates the trouble and inconvenience of lifting the loop portion above referred to, while the saving of time in securing the neckband to the shirt is manifest, which of course reduces the cost of making.

In the present state of the art of shirt-making it is desirable to have collar-bands which can be laundered before the collar-band is secured to the shirt. For this reason collar-bands should be of double material at the side where the shirt is to be inserted, so as not to ravel out. It is also desirable to be able to sew the collar-band to the shirt without stopping in the operation and also to do it with one row of stitching; also, that they form a buttonhole-guard. All four of these requirements are met in this collar-band.

In the present case the construction as described is for an open-front shirt, and the loop is formed in the rear of the collar-band, about midway the ends thereof; but of course it will be apparent that the position of the loop may be changed as necessary and the construction varied in order to meet the requirements of open-back or open front and back shirts.

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

1. A neckband for shirts and like garments, comprising an inner and an outer strip secured together and adapted to be secured to a shirt, a portion of one of said strips being

disconnected from the other at both its top and bottom edges to constitute a loop, one of said strips being formed with a buttonhole at said loop, the lower edge of said loop being
 5 situated above the lower edge of the other strip, and a web interposed between said strips and connected with said other strip opposite said loop, the lower edge of said web extending below the lower edge of said loop and
 10 adapted to be secured to the edge portion of the shirt.

2. A neckband for shirts and like garments, comprising an inner and an outer strip secured together, the lower edges of said strips
 15 being disconnected to receive between them the edge portion of the shirt, whereby the shirt can be secured between the lower edges of said strip, a portion of one of said strips being disconnected from the other at both its
 20 top and bottom edges to constitute a loop, one of said strips being formed with a buttonhole at said loop, the lower edge of said loop being situated above the lower edge of the other strip, and a web interposed between said strips
 25 and connected with said other strip opposite said loop and extending below the lower edge of said loop and adapted to be secured to the edge portion of the garment thereat.

3. A neckband for shirts and like garments, comprising an inner and an outer strip secured together and adapted to be secured to
 30 a shirt, the central portion of one of said strips being disconnected from the other at both its top and bottom edges to constitute a loop, one of said strips being formed with a buttonhole
 35 at said loop, the lower edge of said loop being situated above the lower edge of the other strip, and a web interposed between said strips and connected with said other strip opposite
 40 said loop, the lower edge of said web extending below the lower edge of said loop and adapted to be secured to the edge portion of the shirt.

4. A neckband for shirts and like garments, comprising an inner and an outer strip secured together and adapted to be secured to
 45 a shirt, a portion of one of said strips being disconnected from the other at both its top and bottom edges to constitute a loop, one of
 50 said strips being formed with a buttonhole at

said loop, the lower edge of said loop being situated above the lower edge of the other strip, and a web interposed between said strips and connected with said other strip opposite
 55 said loop, the lower edge of said web extending below the lower edge of said loop and being connected at its lower side edges with said strip forming the loop and at the ends of said loop.

5. A neckband for shirts and like garments, comprising an inner and an outer strip secured together and adapted to be secured to
 60 a shirt, a portion of one of said strips being disconnected from the other at both its top and bottom edges to constitute a loop, one of
 65 said strips being formed with a buttonhole at said loop, the lower edge of said loop being situated above the lower edge of the other strip, the other of said strips consisting of a blank longitudinally folded with the fold
 70 forming its lower edge, and a web interposed between said strips, the upper edge of said web being secured between the sides of said folded strip at the upper edge thereof opposite the loop, and the lower edge of said web
 75 extending below the lower edge of the loop and adapted to be secured to the edge portion of the garment.

6. A neckband for shirts and like garments, comprising an inner and an outer strip secured together and adapted to be secured to
 80 a shirt, a portion of the outer strip being disconnected from the inner strip at both the top and bottom edges to constitute a loop, the lower edge of said loop being situated above
 85 the lower edge of the inner strip, said loop being formed with a buttonhole, said inner strip being formed by a longitudinally-folded blank with the fold situated at its lower edge, a web interposed between said strips and having
 90 its upper edge secured between the upper edges of the sides of said inner strip opposite said loop, the lower edge of said web extending below the lower edge of the loop and being adapted to be secured to the edge portion of a shirt.

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Witnesses:

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