

No. 652,937.

G. E. VAN TUYL.
COLLAR.

Patented July 3, 1900.

(Application filed July 31, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

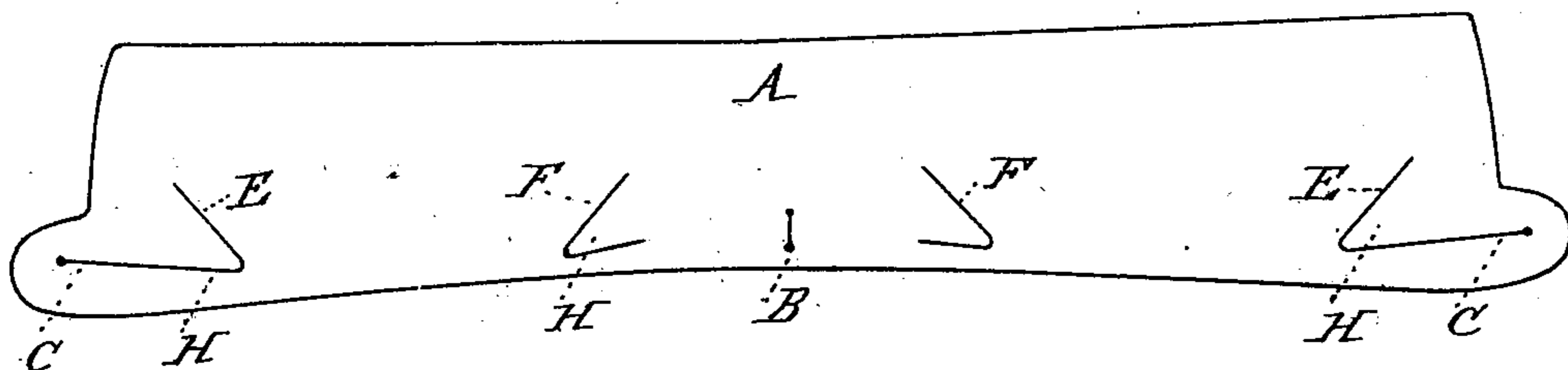


Fig. 2

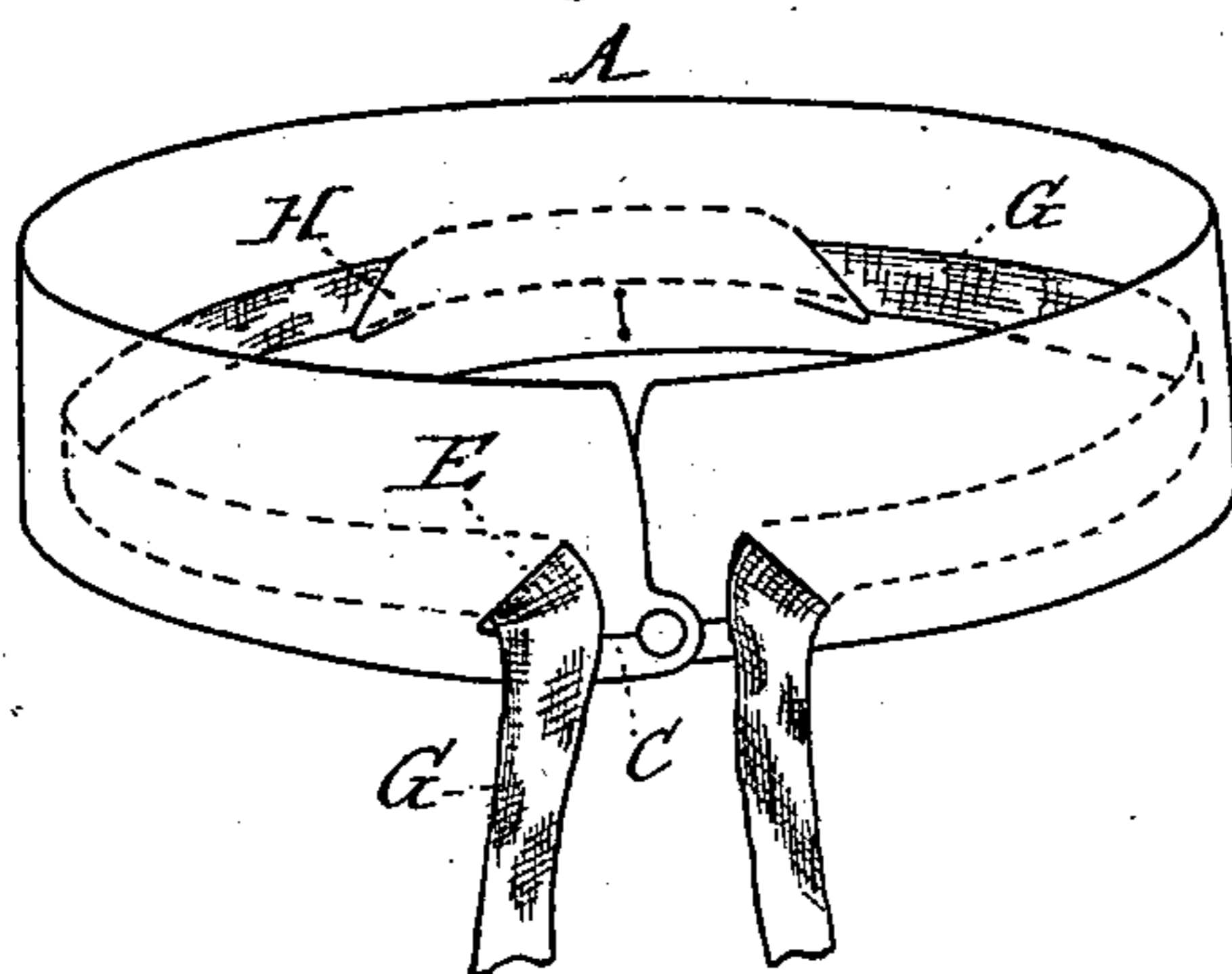
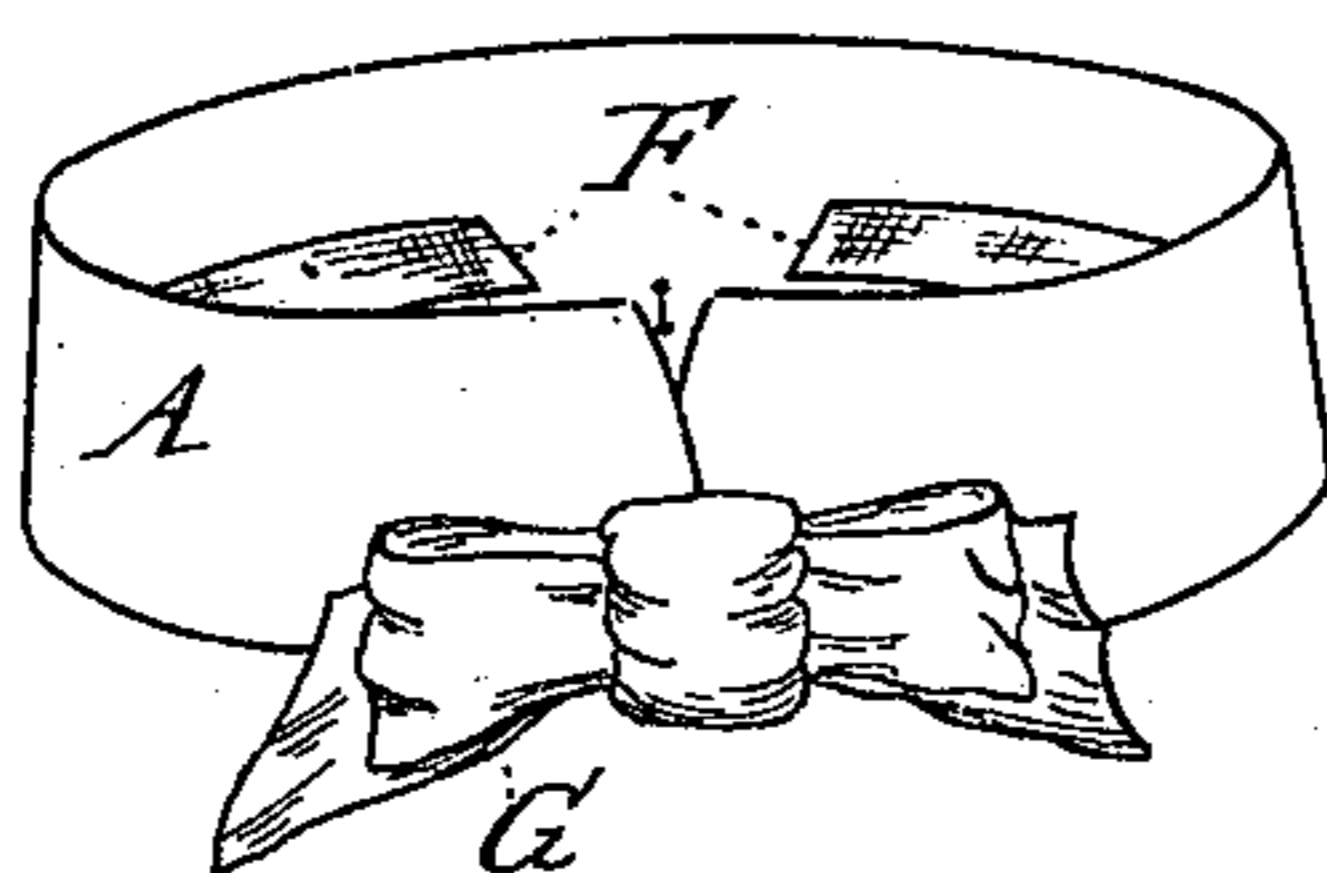


Fig. 3



Witnesses:
Jas A. Walker
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. VAN TUYL, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 652,937, dated July 3, 1900.

Application filed July 31, 1899. Serial No. 725,565. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. VAN TUYL, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Collars, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 The object of the invention is to arrange a collar in such a manner that any ordinary neckband of the kind which is fastened around the neck by tying the ends together in front with a bow may be combined with it and become temporarily a part of the collar whether the latter is worn or not, and, further, to so combine it with the collar that it will be held in position against displacement in any direction, while at the same time the combination improves the set of the collar and of the neckband.

20 To this end the invention consists in the peculiar arrangement of certain slits made in the collar, as more fully hereinafter described, and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

30 Figure 1 is an elevation of the collar straightened out and the neckband omitted. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the collar with the neckband in place thereon, and Fig. 3 is a like view as Fig. 2 with the ends of the neckband tied into a bow.

40 A represents a stand-up collar of the usual kind and having the buttonholes B and C formed therein for fastening it to the neckband of the shirt in the usual manner. In this collar I form slits E and F in such manner that an ordinary neckband can be passed through, and through these slits I draw the neckband G, so that it passes on the inside of the collar between the slits F and E on each half on the collar, while the ends in which the knot or bow is made pass through the slots E to the outside close to the buttonholes in front, as shown in Fig. 2. After tying the knot or bow the rest of the neckband will be entirely concealed, the same as it would be with a turn-down collar. The slits E and F are peculiarly arranged in that each is inclined and at its lower end has an offset. The object of inclining them is, first, to keep the neckband flat against the collar

and prevent it from wrinkling, and, secondly, to prevent the collar from buckling, which it otherwise would do, at the places where the slits are made. The object of the offset at the lower end is to permit a neckband of any thickness to be drawn through the slits without the necessity of forming a gap or opening, while at the same time a flap or tongue H is formed at each slit, which impinges against the neckband of the shirt, and thereby pinches the neckband G and prevents it from being accidentally drawn through the slits in tying or untying the bow. Thus the bow can always be retied exactly the same, and the neckband does not lose its appearance of freshness by repeated tying and untying. It will be further observed that the slits F are at what may be called the "back" of the collar, while the slits E are well in front, near the front buttonholes, so that the neckband G is concealed when the collar is worn, except the bow, thus giving it a natter appearance and keeping the bow always in its proper place. The slits are near the lower edge of the collar, so that the neckband G will be held between the collar and the neckband of the shirt and the flaps H will not come in contact with the neck.

As shown, the offsets of the front slits E may be made continuous with the front buttonholes.

My invention can be applied to any style of collar in use and in many respects will prove a comfort to the wearer and facilitate the tying of a more perfect and natter bow, while the absence of any constriction on the collar produces a better set. I am aware that incisions or slots have been made in collars heretofore for the purpose of engaging a necktie or cravat with the collar, and I make no claim, broadly, to such, as it is old and well known.

What I claim as new is—

1. The herein-described collar having in each half two V-shaped slits forming passages within the body of the collar for inserting the string-tie, said slits forming V-shaped flaps or tongues in the collar projecting with their points toward each other and adapted to close the passages formed by the slits and to clamp the string-tie in position in the collar.

2. As a new article of manufacture, the

herein-described collar having in each half the oppositely-inclined slits F, E, each formed with an offset at its lower end near the lower edge of the collar, one slit being adjacent to
5 the buttonhole in the center of the collar and the other near the end and having the buttonhole therein formed integral with the offset of the slit, said slits forming V-shaped flaps in the collar adapted to fully close the

openings formed by the slits and clamp a 10 string-tie inserted through said slits.

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

GEORGE E. VAN TUYL.

Witnesses:

OTTO F. BARTHEL,
V. D. KINNER.