

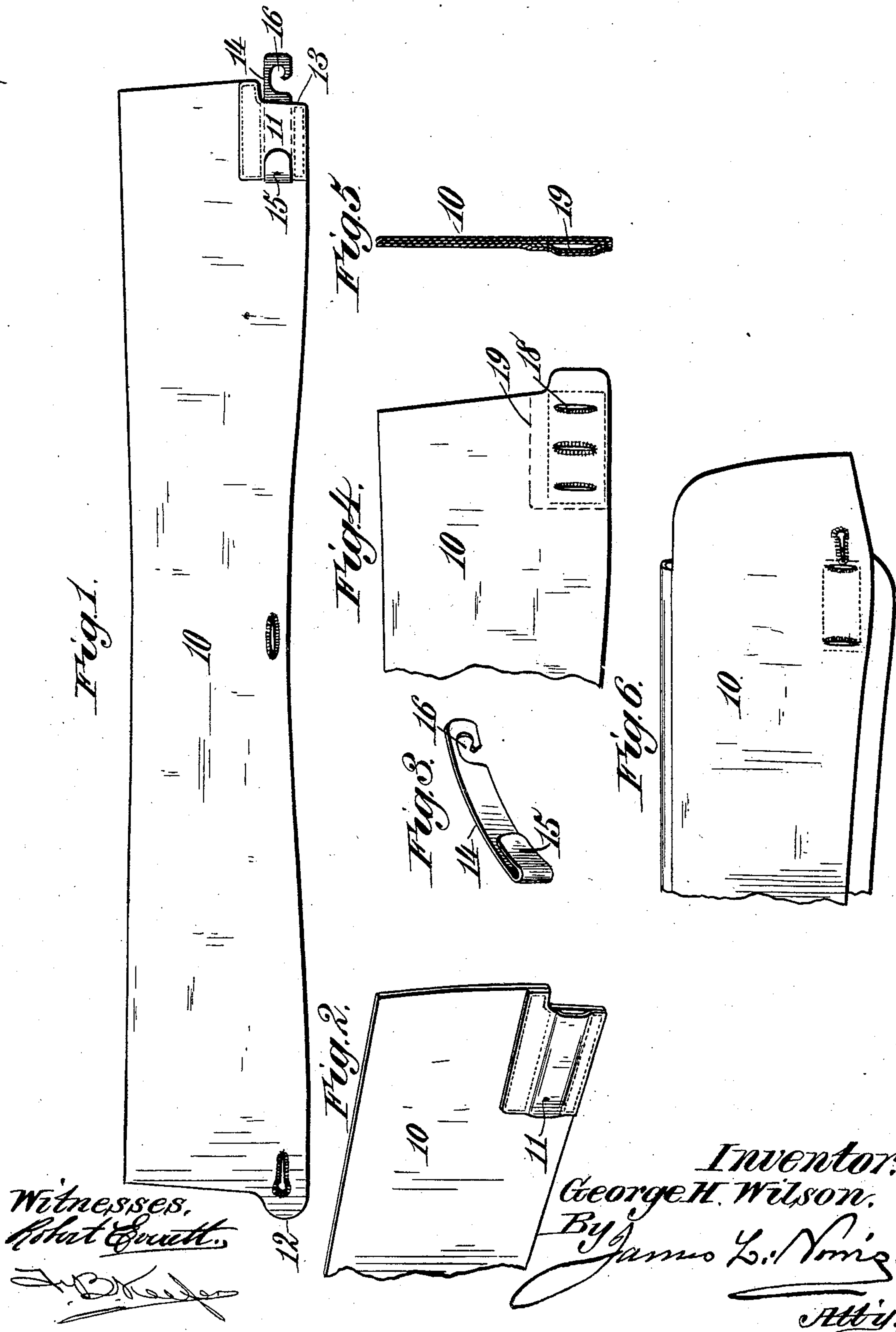
No. 699,050.

Patented Apr. 29, 1902.

G. H. WILSON.
FASTENER FOR COLLARS.

(Application filed Jan. 16, 1902.)

(No Model.)



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. WILSON, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

FASTENER FOR COLLARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 699,050, dated April 29, 1902.

Application filed January 16, 1902. Serial No. 90,060. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. WILSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fasteners for Collars, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to fasteners for collars, and although I do not intend to restrict the invention to any particular use the device has been found of utility in connection with shirt-collars, and it is simple in construction and can be inexpensively produced. Said fastener can be readily applied to a collar before or after the same has been laundered, and it is adjustable, so as to compensate for shrinkage caused by laundering the collar, and it is adapted to facilitate the attachment of a highly-laundered or stiff collar to a shirt without possibility of injury to the fingers or breaking the nails of the latter.

The fastener is preferably made of metal, and in practice it is arched or longitudinally curved to better adapt itself to the user, and it is of such a construction that when in its effective position it cannot become accidentally displaced.

The invention includes other objects and advantages which, with the foregoing, will be set forth at length in the following description, while the novelty thereof will form the basis of the claims succeeding said description.

In the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is an inside face view of a collar flattened out and provided with a fastener embracing the invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the end of the collar having the fastener-receiving loop. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the fastener. Fig. 4 is a view corresponding with Fig. 2, but showing a different means for holding the fastener. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the same. Fig. 6 is a view showing a turn-over collar and the means for holding the fastener thereto.

Like characters refer to like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The fastener may be applied to many different styles of collar, as will be obvious; but I have shown and will hereinafter describe

the same in combination with two well-known styles of collars.

The collar is denoted by 10, and referring more particularly to Figs. 1 and 2 the said collar has on the inside a loop 11, located at or near what is considered the left end of said collar, but which appears at the right in the drawings, although said loop may be situated upon the opposite end. The loop 11 is formed of a strip of linen stitched by horizontal lines of stitching to the collar, and the same is made of a length sufficient to hold the fastener hereinafter described in place and from any suitable material—for example, linen. The collar 10 has at the end opposite that carrying the loop 11 a tab 12, provided with the usual buttonhole to receive the shank of the collar-button at the front of the neckband of a shirt and also a rear buttonhole to receive the rear collar-button or similar device at the back. The tab 12 therefore is at what may be considered and as viewed by the wearer the left end of the collar, while the right end has no tab, but is notched at 13 at the lower corner thereof, so that when the fastener hereinafter described is in its effective position said notched end of the collar can be placed behind the left end or that provided with the tab, so as to hide said fastener.

The fastener is designated by 14, and it may be of steel, silver, gold, or any other suitable metal or substance, although I prefer to make it of metal.

The fastener when in use is held in place by the loop 11, and it has at its inner end a bent-over portion 15, adapted, with the body or shank of said fastener, to clip the said loop. One end of the fastener projects beyond the collar and is slotted, as at 16, the slot being substantially angular or of bayonet form and having an open end. This construction produces a hook-like end, which is adapted to engage the shank of a collar-button at the forward side of the neckband, and by virtue of the shape of the slot 16 a projection or stop is produced which on the upward movement of the collar during wear abuts against the said shank, so as to prevent accidental unloosening of the fastener. It will be seen also that the fastener can be readily slipped into and out of place.

With the fastener 14 inserted in its loop the collar will be buttoned at the back to the shirt-band, and thereafter the tab end thereof will be connected with the front collar-button. The left end of the collar will then be grasped and placed inside the right end thereof, with the vertical portion of the slot 16 over the shank of said front collar-button, and then forced down and afterward drawn back for the purpose of seating the said shank in the slot, and thereby securing the collar in place.

The fastener 14 is curved, so as to accommodate itself comfortably to the neck of a user and is made, preferably, of metal to secure the requisite rigidity.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a different means for holding the fastener in place. The collar shown in this figure is supposed to be a three-ply one, and it has at or near the right end the perpendicular buttonholes 18, made in the innermost ply, and the strip 19 of linen or like material is placed between said ply and the one next the same with its ends contiguous to the extreme buttonholes. This construction therefore forms a loop through which the fastener can be inserted exactly as in the other case. There are three of these buttonholes, so as to allow for shrinkage of the collar due to laundering.

In Fig. 6 I have shown a turn-over collar of a well-known type in which the tab at the left or loop-carrying end of the collar is preserved, so that I can secure the collar in the usual manner, as is necessary in wearing certain kinds of ties, or by the aid of the fas-

tener. Referring to said view, the loop 11 is secured in part to the tab at the left end of said collar, and the usual buttonhole is formed in part in said tab.

The invention is not limited to the location of the parts hereinbefore set forth, for many variations may be made within the scope of my claims.

In some cases the strip 19 could be dispensed with—for example, in four-ply collars.

Having described the invention, what I claim is—

1. In a collar-fastener, a strip having a hook at one end in combination with a collar provided with a loop stitched thereto the loop serving to receive said strip, and the end of the collar carrying said loop, being notched.

2. In a collar-fastener, the combination of a collar provided with a loop, and a strip adapted to be slipped through said loop, the inner end of the strip having a bent-over portion adapted to engage the outer face of the loop, and the outer end of the strip having an open hook, said strip being detachably held in place by the turned-over end engaging the loop.

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

GEORGE H. WILSON.

Witnesses:

BENNETT H. YOUNG,
MAX I. GREENSTEIN.