

No. 803,594.

PATENTED NOV. 7, 1905.

F. HOFMEISTER.

COLLAR.

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Fig. 1.

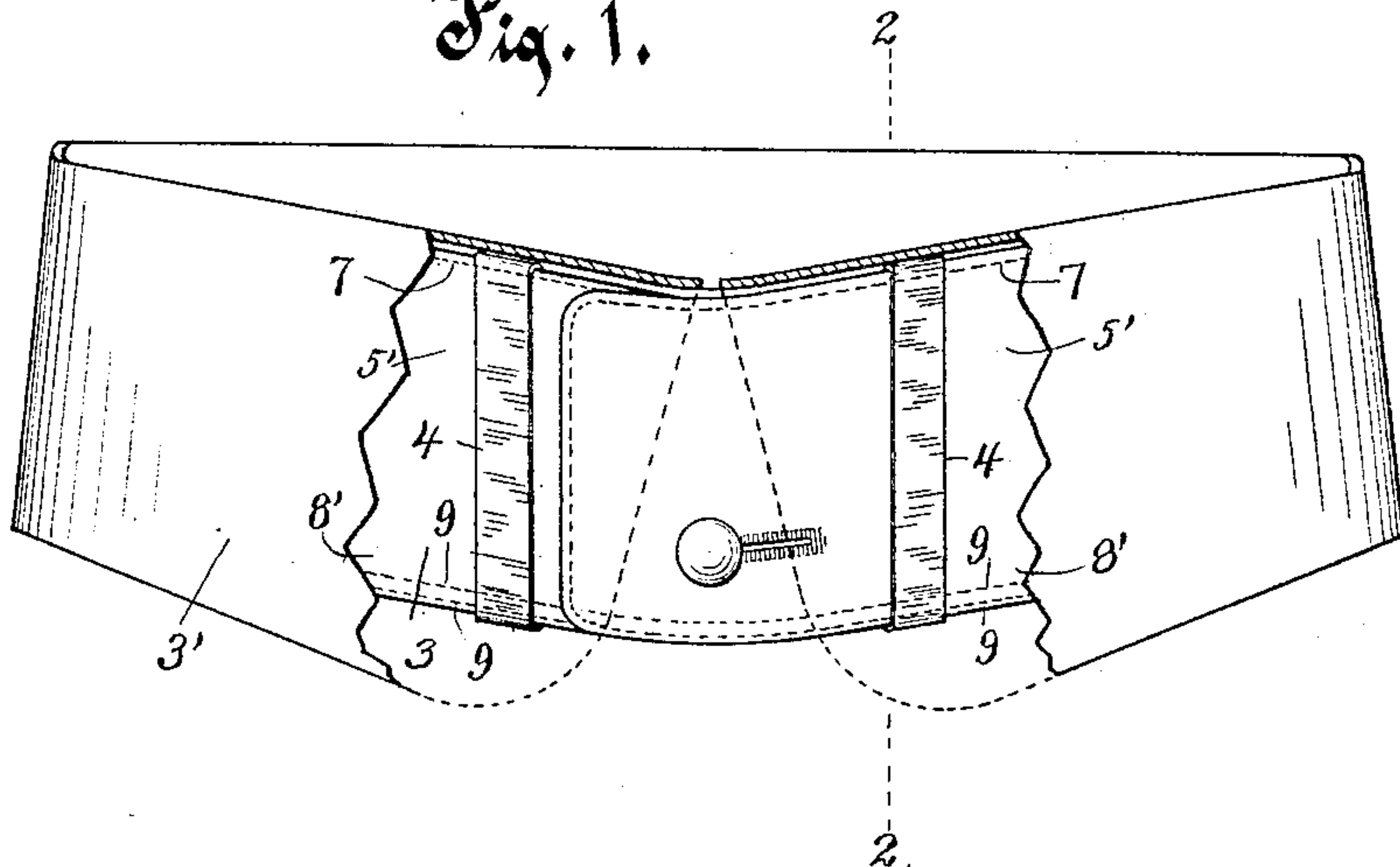


Fig. 2.

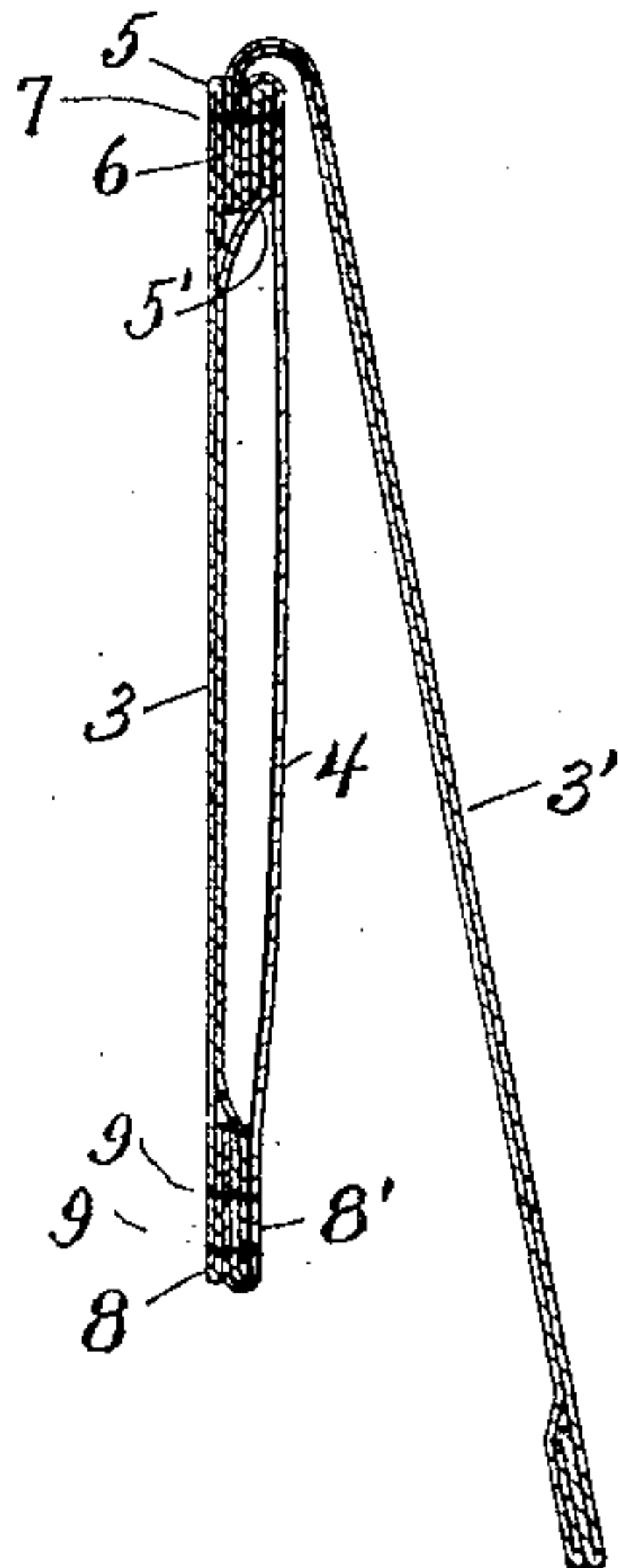
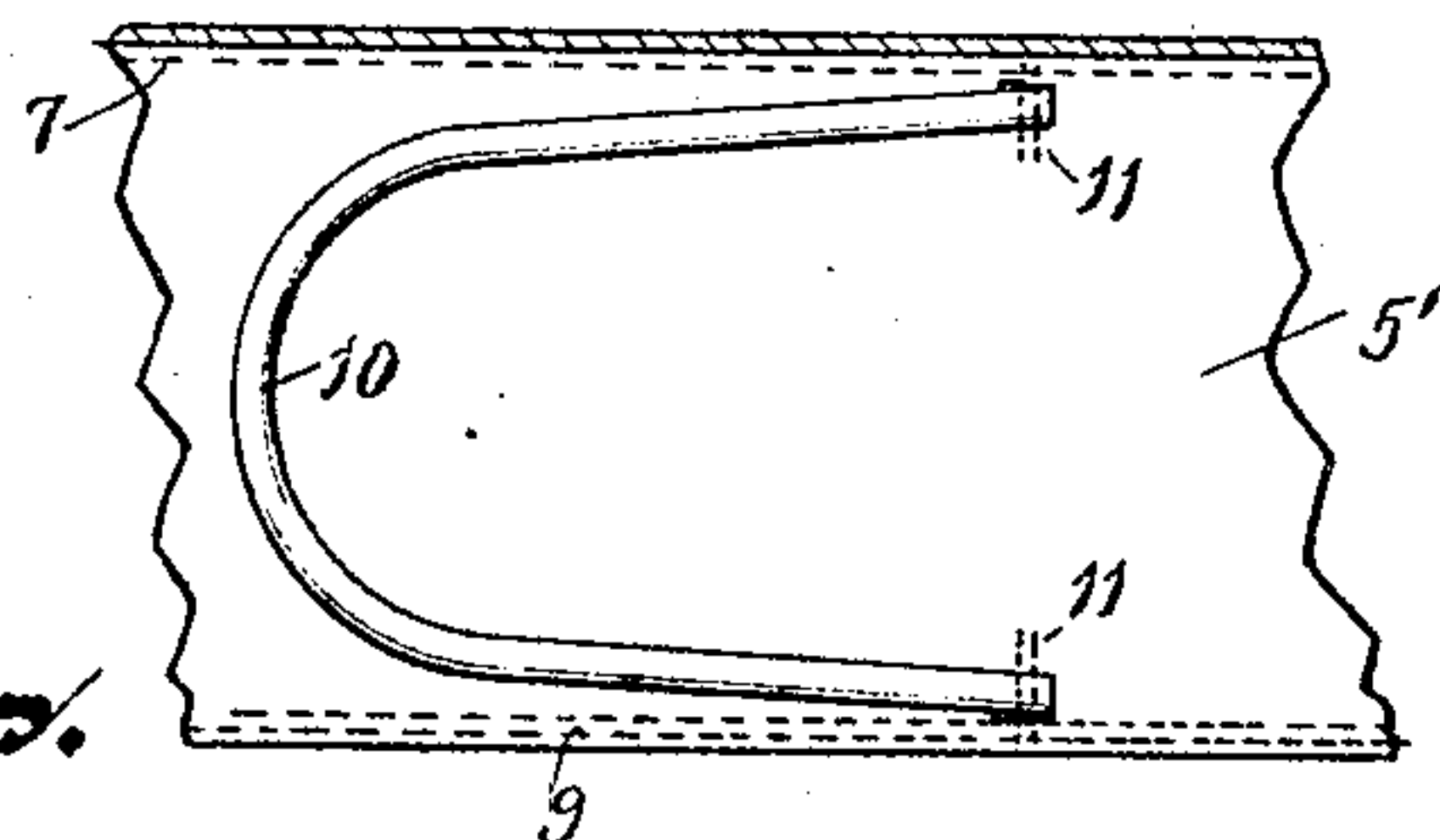


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FLORA HOFMEISTER, OF RACINE, WISCONSIN.

COLLAR.

No. 803,594.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FLORA HOFMEISTER, residing in Racine, in the county of Racine and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Collars, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which are a part of this specification.

My invention has relation to improvements in collars, more especially, although not necessarily, to turn-down collars.

In the present makes of turn-down collars in the use in connection therewith of four-in-hand and other styles of string or long ties it is necessary to pass the tie around the collar between the inner band and the outside turned-down flap of the collar. This is open to several objections. For instance, it necessitates the use of a long and consequently expensive tie. Furthermore, in adjusting the tie so as to properly position the bow or knot it is very difficult to effect the adjustment, especially in case of stiff or newly-launched collars. Again, the front buttonholes of collars are subjected to considerable wear from the shank of the collar-button by reason of the play of the front ends of the collar on the shank of said collar-button, and in the use of ties which encircle the collar this play is not prevented.

The object of my invention is to overcome the above-pointed-out difficulties, and with this end in view the invention consists of the combination of parts or the equivalents thereof, as hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a collar embodying my improvements, the ends of the flap being broken away to clearly show the bands which form the loops, the dotted lines, however, indicating the full-flap outline. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a view of a fragment of the inner band, showing a modified form of the loop.

Fig. 1 of the drawings illustrates an ordinary form of turn-down collar consisting of the inner band 3 and the outer turned-down flap 3'.

My improvement consists in forming or providing the inner band with loops located, respectively, at points sufficiently removed from the ends of the inner band as to be covered by the turned-down flap of the collar. These loops are preferably formed by bands or straps 4 4, which are secured at opposite ends to the inner band at or near the upper and lower

edges of said band. By the provision of these loops a very short necktie can be used, and this short tie is passed through the loops and thence extended to the front of the collar, so as to be in position to be tied into any suitable form of knot or bow. It will be evident from this construction that not only is the use of long and expensive ties obviated, but, furthermore, the trouble and annoyance incident to pulling the tie for the purpose of properly adjusting the knot or bow is rendered unnecessary. It will also be evident that in putting on a tie that encircles the collar if one end of the tie should happen to be longer than the other it is often impossible to pull the tie around, and the wearer is compelled to take off the collar in order to make the ends of the tie even. This necessity is of course prevented in the use of my invention. Again, a short tie passed through loops, as contemplated by my invention, provides for bringing the overlapping ends of the inner band of the collar closely together, and hence preventing the twisting movement which now exists and which, as heretofore stated, has the effect of soon wearing out the buttonholes of the collar, owing to the frictional wear of the shank of the collar-button thereon.

While the ends of the straps 4 4 may be connected to the inner band of the collar in any desirable manner, yet I prefer to connect them in the specific manner clearly shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. In the usual construction of turned-down collars the upper edge of the inner band is of two thicknesses or layers, as indicated by the numerals 5 5' on the drawings, and between these the turned-down upper edge 6 of the flap is inserted and secured by a stitch-line 7. In the preferred manner of securing the upper ends of the straps 4 I turn the upper end of each of these straps downwardly between the turned-down upper edge 6 of the flap and the inner thickness or layer 5' of the inner band. The stitch-lines 7 will therefore, of course, extend through all of these thicknesses, and the upper end of the strap 4 will be secured at two points—viz., the portion thereof between the turned-down edge 6 of the flap and the inner thickness 5' of the inner band and the portion thereof which is against the opposite side of the inner thickness 5'. Also at its lower end the material of the inner band of the collar is divided into two layers or thicknesses 8 8', folded inwardly upon themselves, and between these intumed folds of said thicknesses the

lower end of each strap 4 is inserted and secured by two stitch-lines 9 9, so that each of said straps 4 at its lower end is secured by two stitch-lines, and each of said stitch-lines 5 passes through two different portions of the straps. In this manner the opposite ends of the straps 4 are most securely connected to the inner band of the collar.

While, as stated, at the outset of the specification the invention is particularly adapted for turn-down collars, yet I do not wish to be understood as restricting myself thereto, inasmuch as I would consider the use of the invention in connection with a stand-up collar 15 as within the spirit and scope of the invention. In the use of the loop-straps in connection with a stand-up collar they would preferably be arranged at points considerably removed from the ends of the collar, so as to 20 be hidden or partly hidden by the coat of the wearer.

As a further advantage possessed by my invention I would call attention to the fact that the tie will cover the front of the collar completely, and said tie will be absolutely prevented from slipping down and exposing the front of the collar and the collar-button, as is often the case with a tie which encircles the collar.

30 While I prefer that the loops be formed by straps, yet I do not wish to be limited to this construction, inasmuch as said loops may be formed by slitting the collar-band either horizontally or vertically, the slit being preferably worked into the form of a buttonhole, or

the strap itself might be arranged horizontally instead of vertically, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Again, the loop instead of being stitched to the collar-band may be put on by any desired form of attachment or clamp. 40

In Fig. 3 I show a modified form of loop, in which the strap indicated by the numeral 10 is secured by vertical stitch-lines 11 instead of by horizontal stitch-lines, as in the other form of construction. Also in this modified 45 form the strap is made longer than the straps 4. The long loop may be more convenient for some people and for certain kinds of ties. This long strap is also preferably rounded in cross-section, so as to enable the tie to move 50 more readily and to be more quickly adjusted.

What I claim as my invention is—

In a collar, the combination with the collar-band having its upper and lower edges composed of a plurality of layers or thicknesses, 55 of straps arranged transversely of the collar-band and forming necktie-loops and having their upper and lower ends inserted between the layers or thicknesses of the collar-band, and stitch-lines securing the layers or thicknesses of the collar-bands together and the 60 opposite ends of the loop-straps between the layers and to the innermost layers.

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

FLORA HOFMEISTER.

Witnesses:

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