

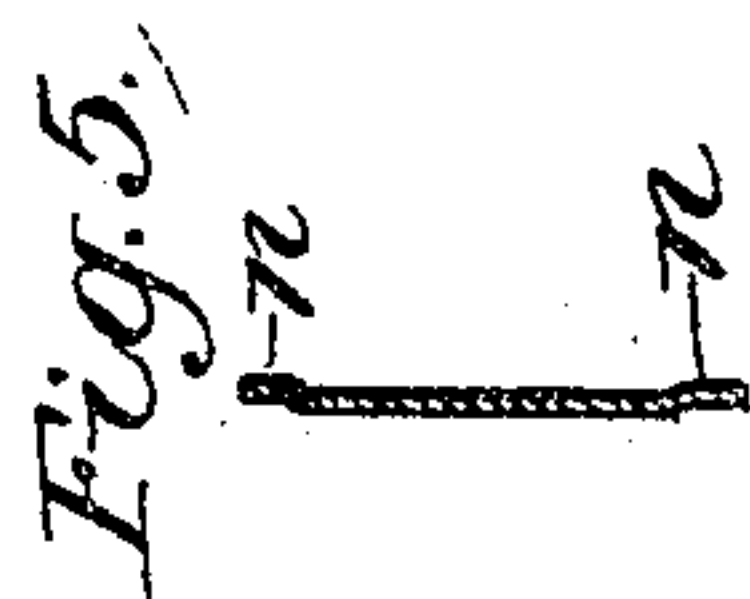
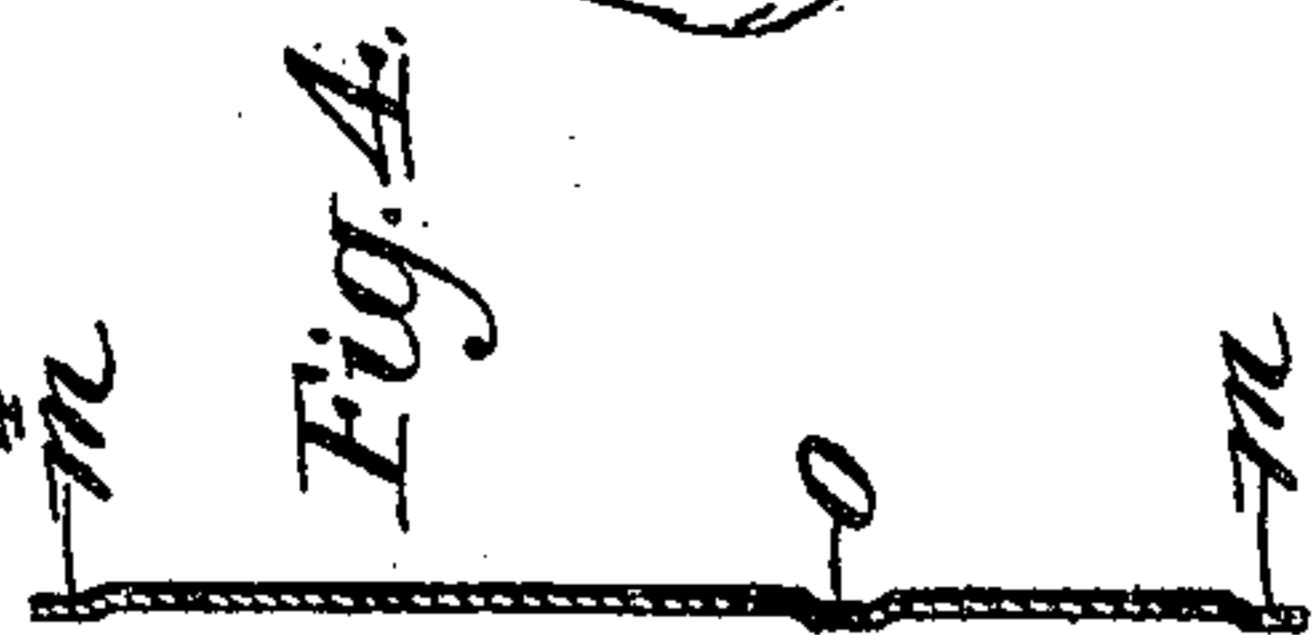
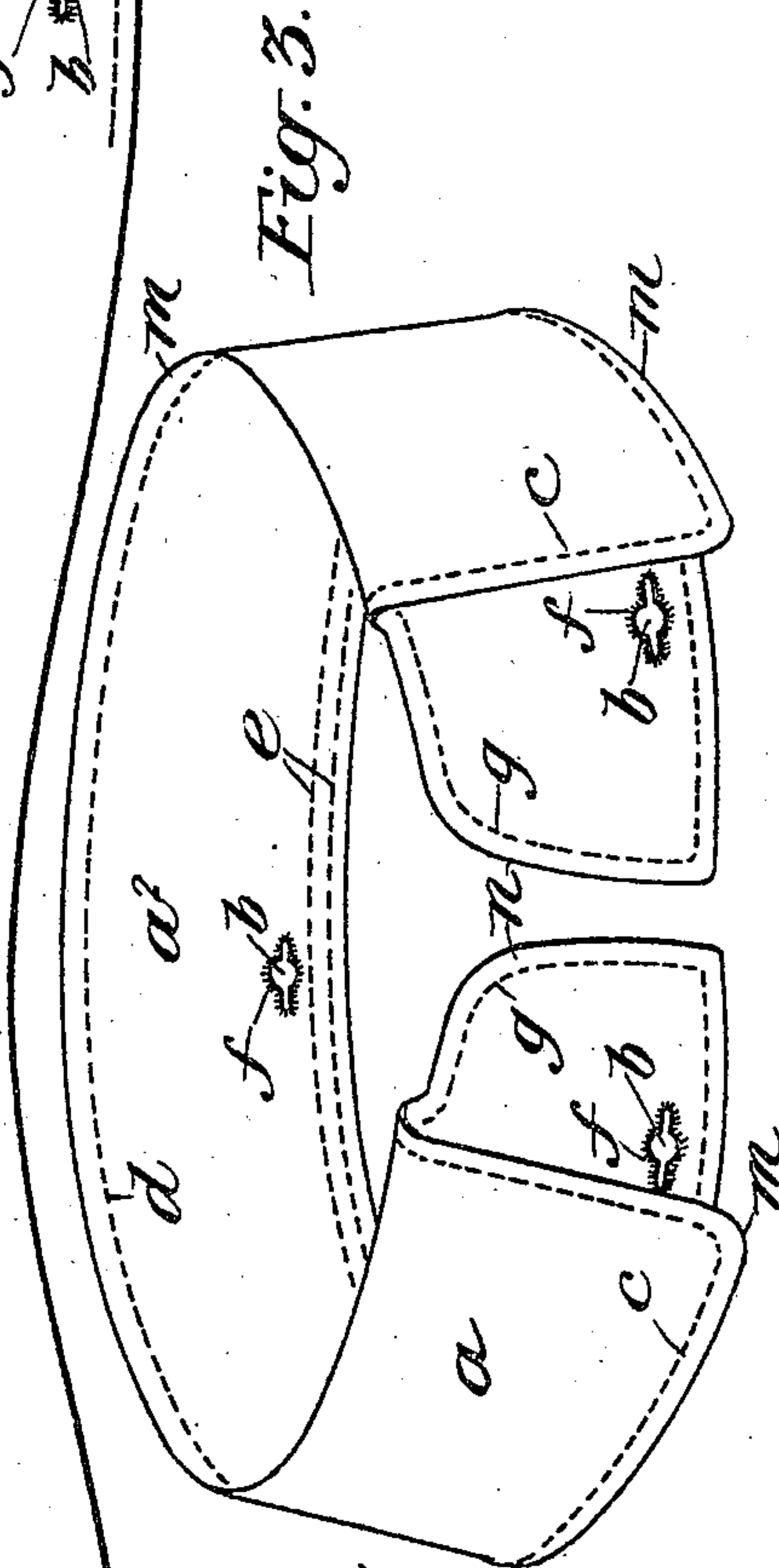
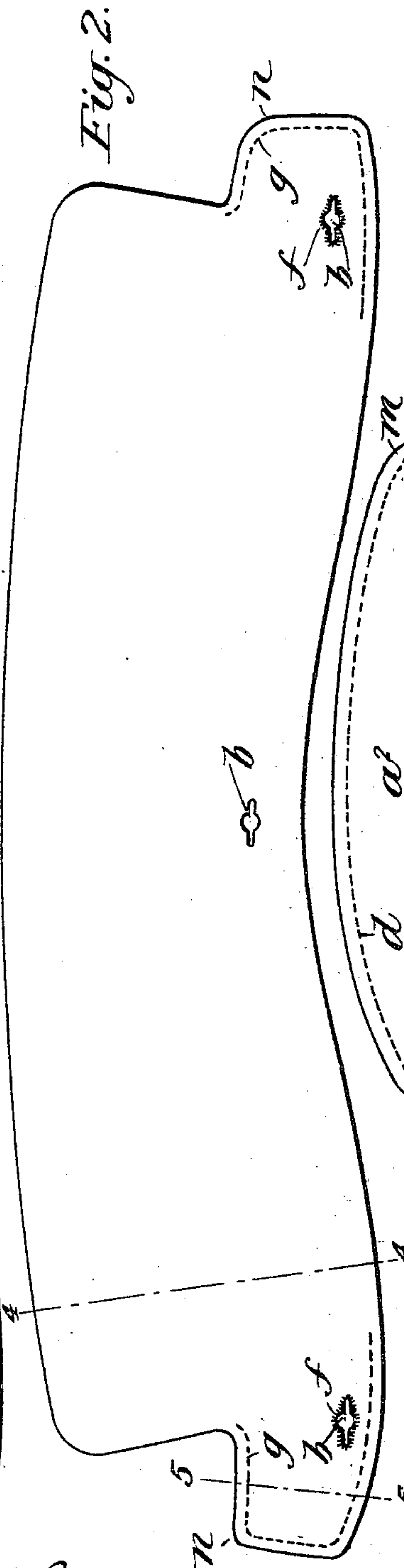
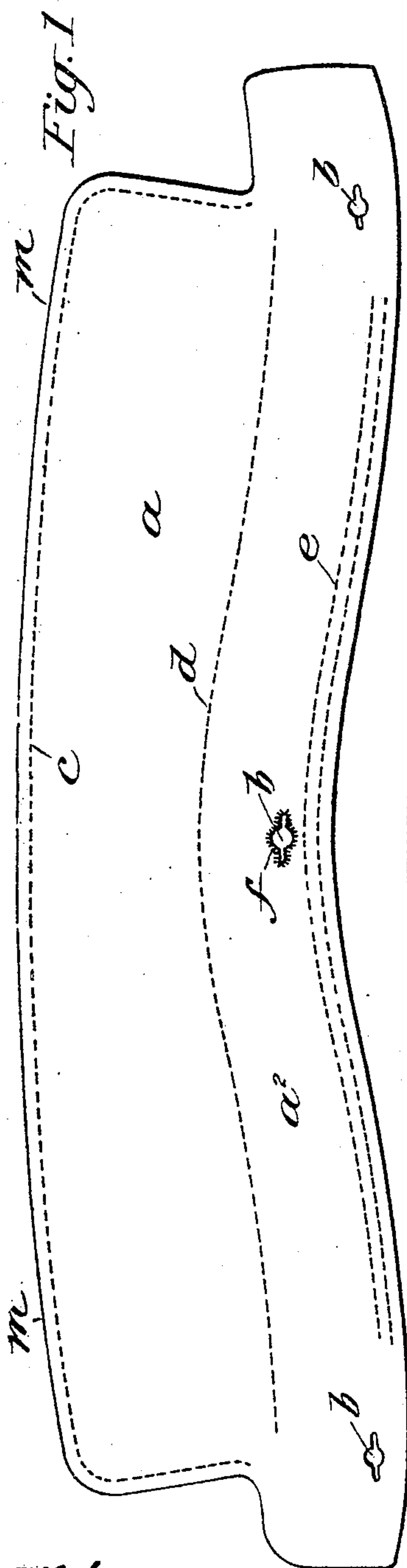
No. 808,472.

PATENTED DEC. 26, 1905.

J. A. OSBORNE.  
PYROXYLIN COLLAR AND CUFF.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 1, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:  
J. E. Hutchinson  
R. C. Brown

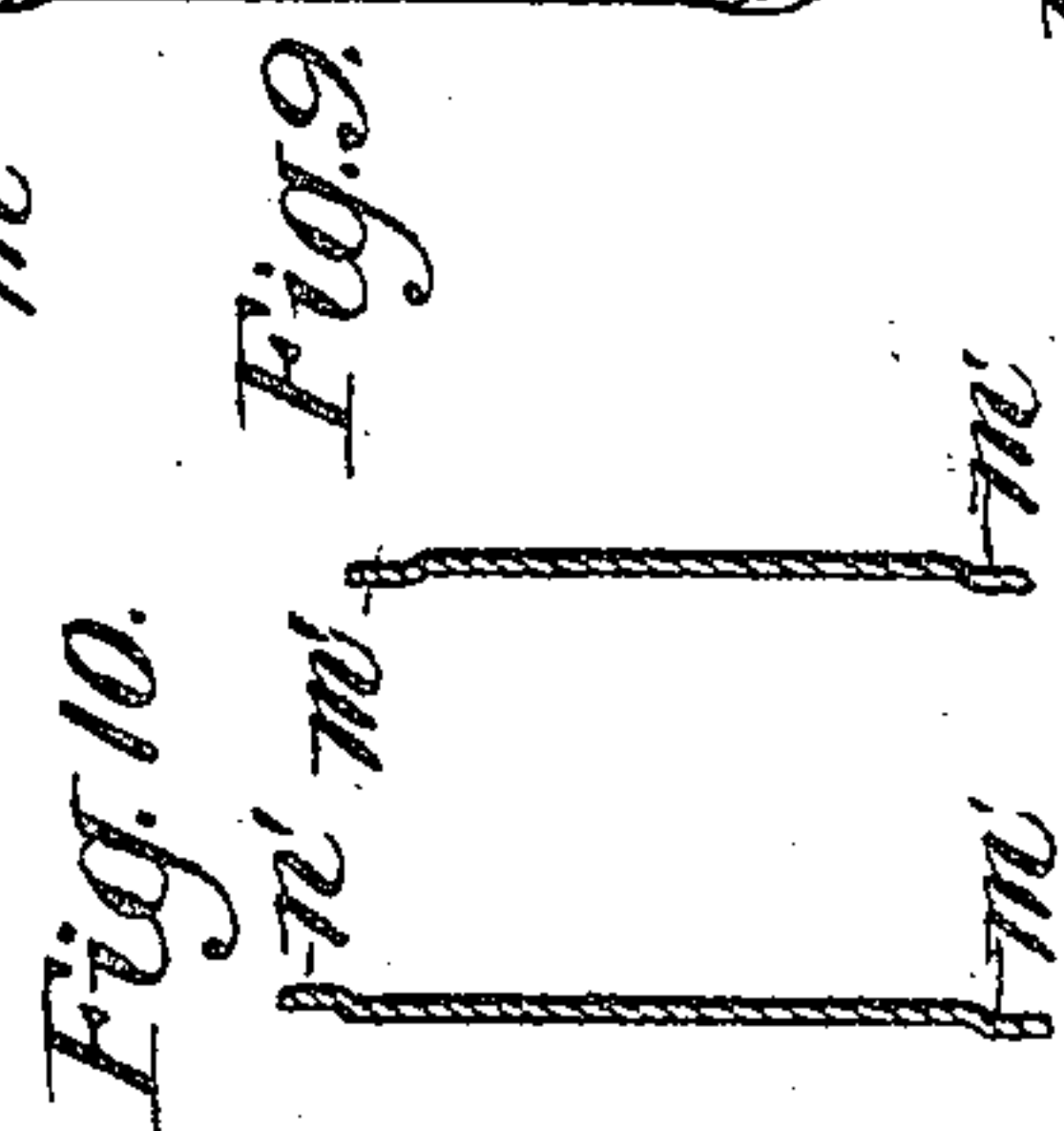
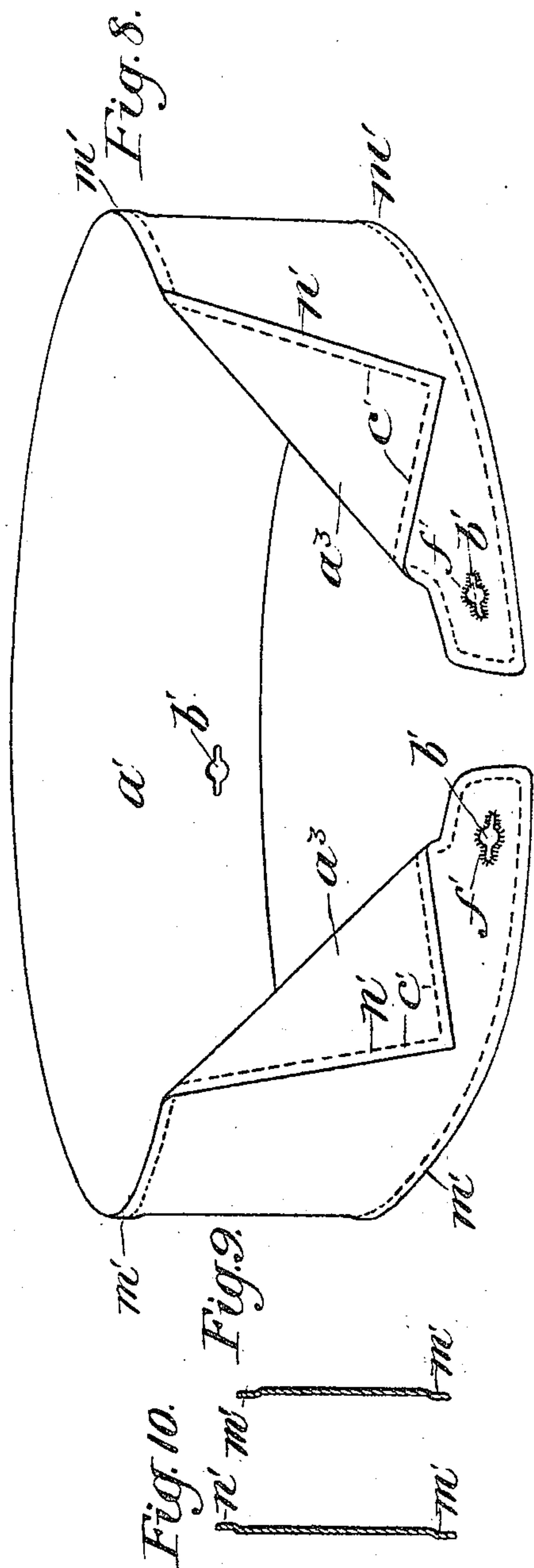
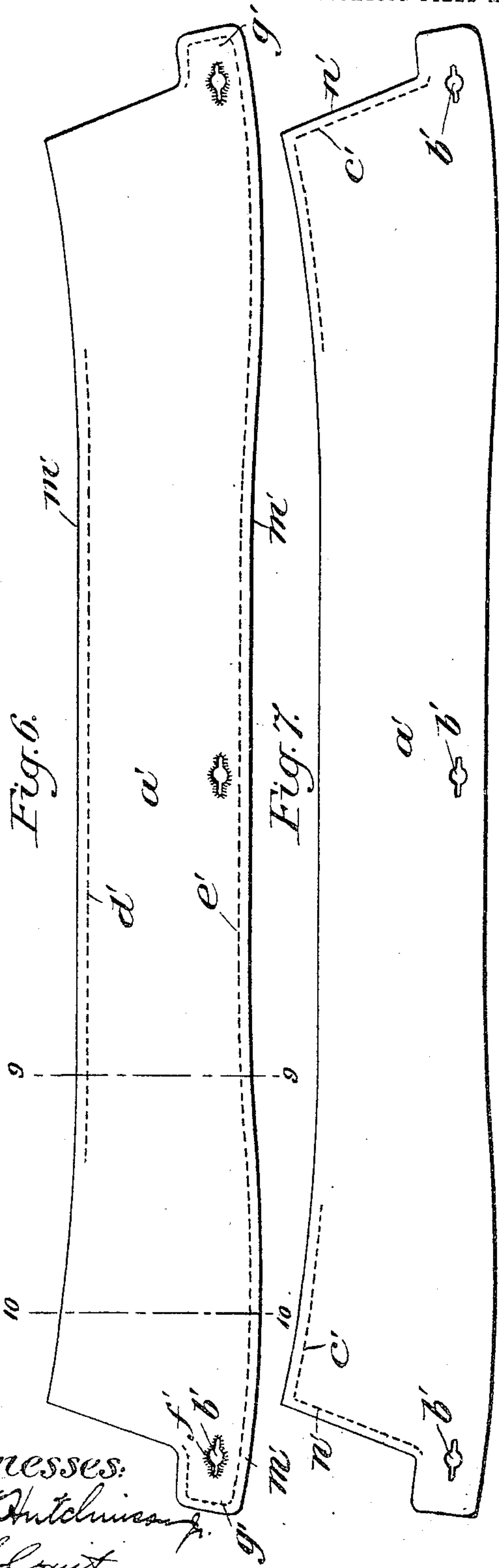
Inventor:  
James A. Osborne  
by Rennie & Goldborough  
Attys.

J. A. OSBORNE.

PYROXYLIN COLLAR AND CUFF.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses:  
J. E. Hutchins  
R. C. Cuyt.

Inventor:  
James A. Osborne.  
by Jennie Goldborough  
Atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES A. OSBORNE, OF ARLINGTON, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO  
ARLINGTON COMPANY, OF ARLINGTON, NEW JERSEY, A CORPO-  
RATION OF NEW JERSEY.

## PYROXYLIN COLLAR AND CUFF.

No. 808,472.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 26, 1905.

Application filed May 1, 1905. Serial No. 258,422.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES A. OSBORNE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Arlington, county of Hudson, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pyroxylin Collars or Cuffs; and I do hereby 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.

My invention relates to collars, cuffs, and the like made from pyroxylin or similar plastic compositions, in which the characteristic features of the textile-fabric prototypes of the various articles are reproduced.

To this end the invention contemplates the provision of pyroxylin articles of the character above described in which the exposed surface parts are provided with surfaces simulating textile fabric. The marginal edges are offset or deflected to represent the hemming, and said marginal edges, as well as the edges of the buttonholes, are provided with impressions representing stitching, so that the finished article bears such close resemblance to textile-fabric articles of the same general character as to be practically indistinguishable therefrom when in use by the wearer.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents the front face of a blank for a roll or turned-down collar exhibiting the characteristic features of my invention. Fig. 2 is a rear view of said blank. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the completed collar. Figs. 4 and 5 are transverse sections on the lines 4-4 and 5-5, respectively, of Fig. 2, illustrating the offset edges of the collars. Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are views corresponding to those above referred to illustrating a standing collar.

It is to be understood, of course, that my invention is applicable to the manufacture of pyroxylin articles generally which are intended to replace textile articles of the same character; but for the purposes of illustration I have chosen the two ordinary forms of collar—namely, the roll or turned-down collar and the standing collar.

The roll collar comprises a body portion *a*, forming the outer flap of the collar, and the inner or band section *a*<sup>2</sup>, which latter is pro-

vided with the usual fastening-tabs and buttonholes. The desired surface is produced, preferably, by impressing into the surface of a pyroxylin blank while the latter is in a soft condition layers of textile fabric, which when removed leave in the pyroxylin the reverse of their own surfaces, which upon the hardening of the material presents the exact appearance of the textile. It is to be understood, of course, that, if desired, only the visible portions of the collar or cuff need have its surfaces treated to resemble textile fabric; but ordinarily I prefer to provide all of the faces of the blank with this simulation of a textile surface.

In textile-fabric collars and cuffs which, as is well known, are made from multiple plies of linen or other textile fabric, which are folded back upon themselves along the edges for the purpose of hemming and subsequently united by rows of stitching, both the hemming and the stitching appear in the finished article. The hemming appears as a decided elevation around the marginal edges of the collar, which even the most vigorous ironing will not reduce. On top of this hemming the stitching appears as a distinct and decided line of threads. The buttonholes also are worked or provided with buttonhole-stitching which usually extends normal of the edge of the hole. These features are characteristic of all fabric articles of this general character, and it is essential that they be reproduced, so far as appearance goes, in the similar pyroxylin articles in order to produce the desired effect. To this end I provide the collar-blank with offset or forwardly-deflected edges *m* on the front face thereof, while the tabs and the rear face or band portion are provided with rearwardly-deflected or offset edges *n*, as shown in Fig. 5, so that when the collar is shaped to ultimate form, as illustrated in Fig. 3, all the marginal edges show a forward swell or projection, which is practically an exact simulation of the thickened hemmed edges of the textile prototype. A forward offset *o*, running longitudinally of the blank, provides an easy roll or bend for the collar in the final formation thereof.

Around the marginal edges and superposed on the offset portion are a series of impressions *c*, *e*, and *g*, having the exact appearance of stitching, the first-mentioned row running



around the front edge of the collar, the rows *e* occupying the lower inside edge of the band, and the rows *g* being located upon the edges of the tabs. An additional row of simulation stitching *d* is preferably added to the upper inside edge of the band to represent the joint between the band and the flap in the ordinary textile collar.

The blank is provided with buttonholes *b* of the usual character, and in order to increase the resemblance of the finished collar to one of textile material the edges of the buttonholes are finished to simulate buttonhole-stitching by imparting to the surface of the pyroxylin adjacent to and about the buttonholes a series of impressions *f* generally normal to the edge of the buttonhole.

The standing collar (illustrated in Figs. 6 to 10) differs from the collar just described only in detail. Both the front and rear faces have imparted to them the impressed surfaces simulating textile fabric. The marginal edges of the body are provided with forward offsets or deflections *m'* and the corners with rearward deflections *n'*, which when the said corners are bent over to form the wings constitute forward offsets or deflections also. Rows of simulation stitching *d'* *e'* *g'* are superposed upon the deflected portions above referred to, representing the seams, and the buttonholes are finished with the representation buttonhole-stitching *f'*, so that when the collar is reduced to its ultimate form (shown in Fig. 8) all the visible portions have the fabric-like surface closely resembling linen. All of the marginal edges are offset to represent the thickened portions of the seams

and the rows of impressions along said edges and around the buttonholes closely resemble the stitching.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A pyroxylin collar or cuff, having surfaces simulating textile fabric, offset marginal edges representing hemming and impressions of stitching along said edges.

2. A pyroxylin collar or cuff, having surfaces simulating textile fabric, and impressions of stitching along the marginal edges.

3. A pyroxylin collar or cuff, having surfaces simulating textile fabric, impressions of stitching along the marginal edges, and impressions of buttonhole-stitching normal to the edges of the buttonholes.

4. A pyroxylin collar or cuff, having surfaces simulating textile fabric, offset marginal edges representing hemming, impressions of stitching along said edges, and impressions of buttonhole-stitching normal to the edges of the buttonholes.

5. A pyroxylin collar or cuff, having surfaces simulating textile fabric, and impressions of stitching along the marginal edges, said impressions being so disposed on respective sides of the collar-blank that when the latter is folded the impressions appear to be continuous around the outside edges.

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

JAMES A. OSBORNE.

Witnesses:

GEORGE H. SONNEBORN,  
FREDERICK H. DAVIS.