

No. 877,302.

PATENTED JAN. 21, 1908.

C. W. T. DAVIES.
COLLAR.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 25, 1906.

Fig. 1.

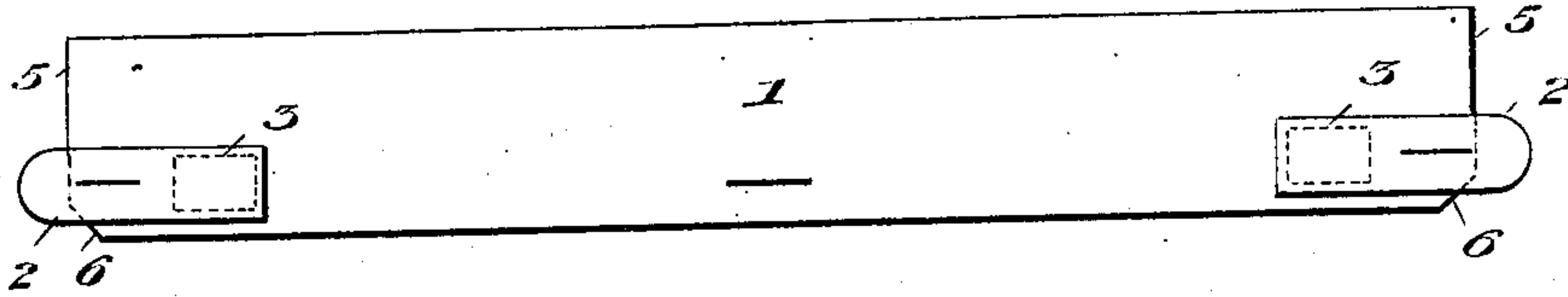


Fig. 2.

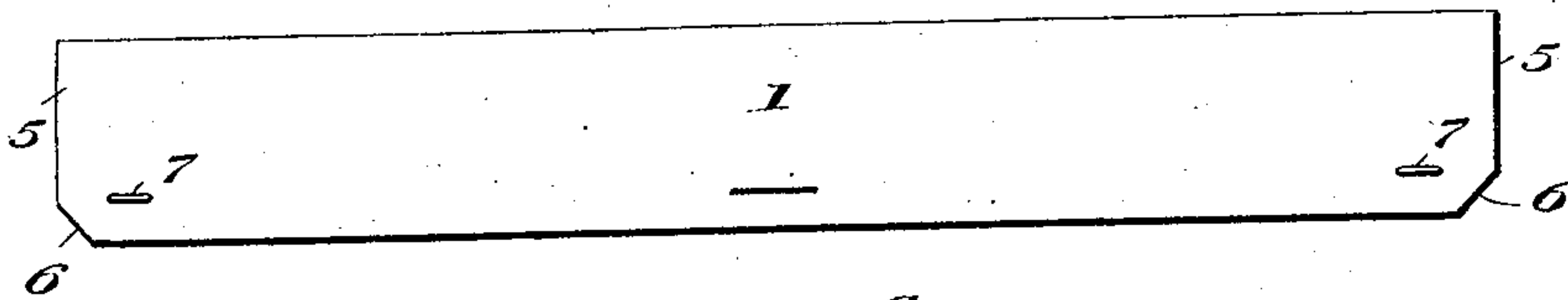


Fig. 2^a.

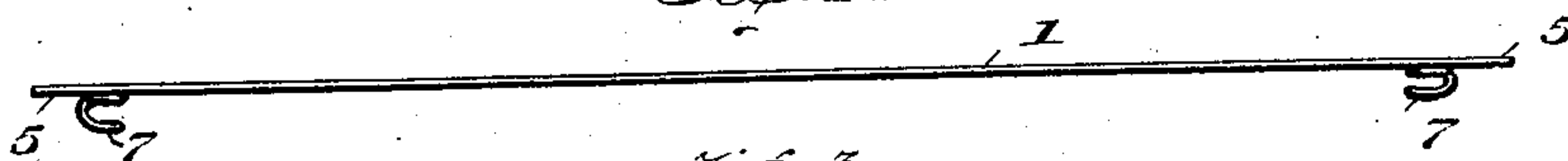


Fig. 3.

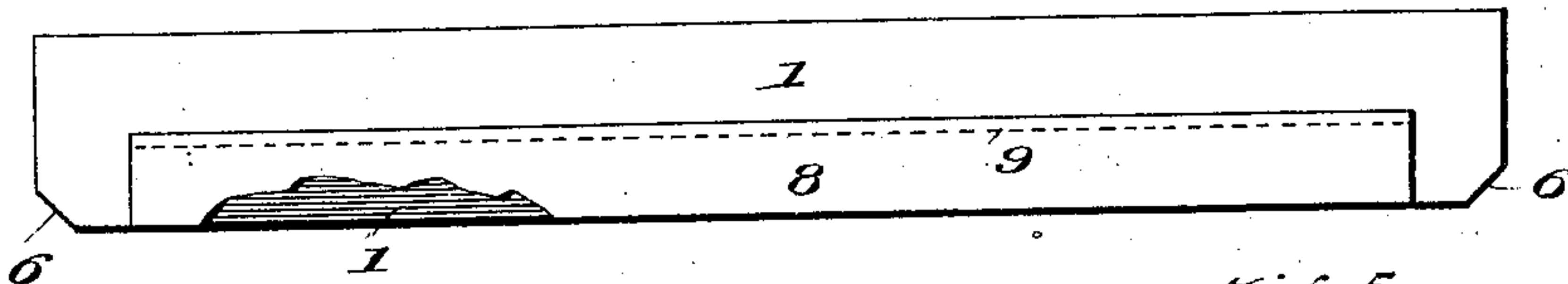


Fig. 4.

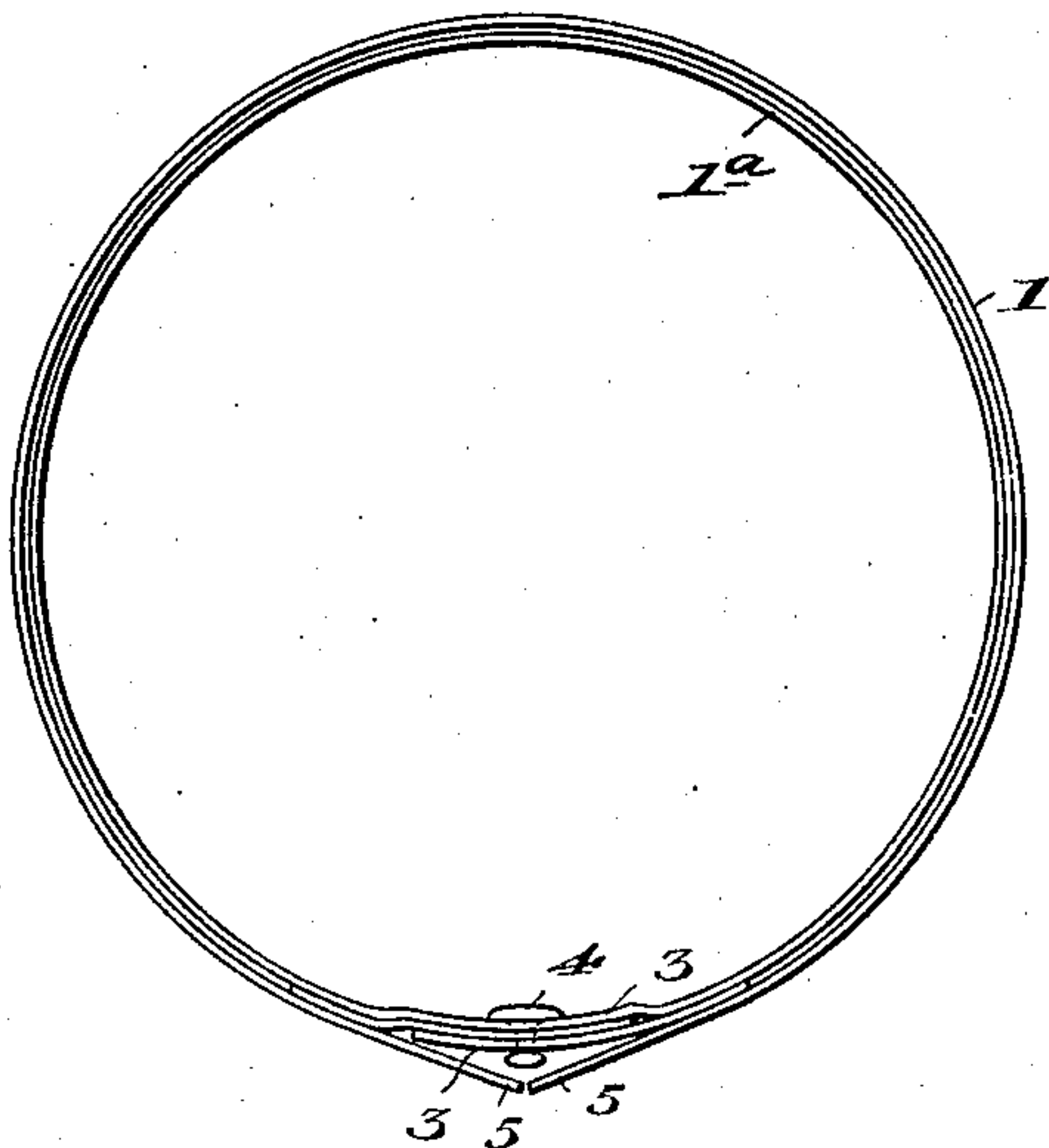


Fig. 5.

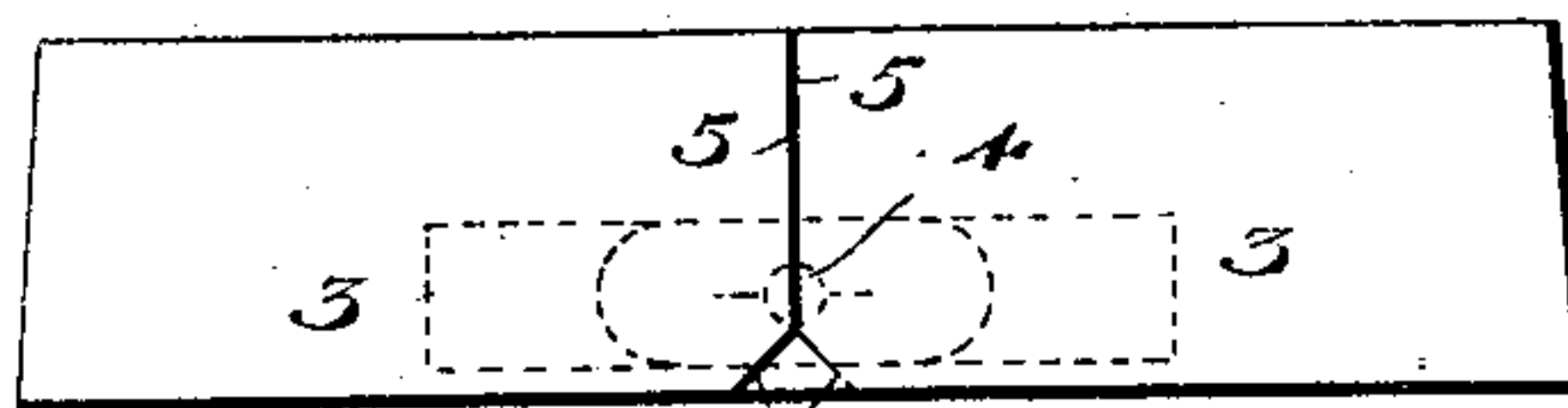


Fig. 6.

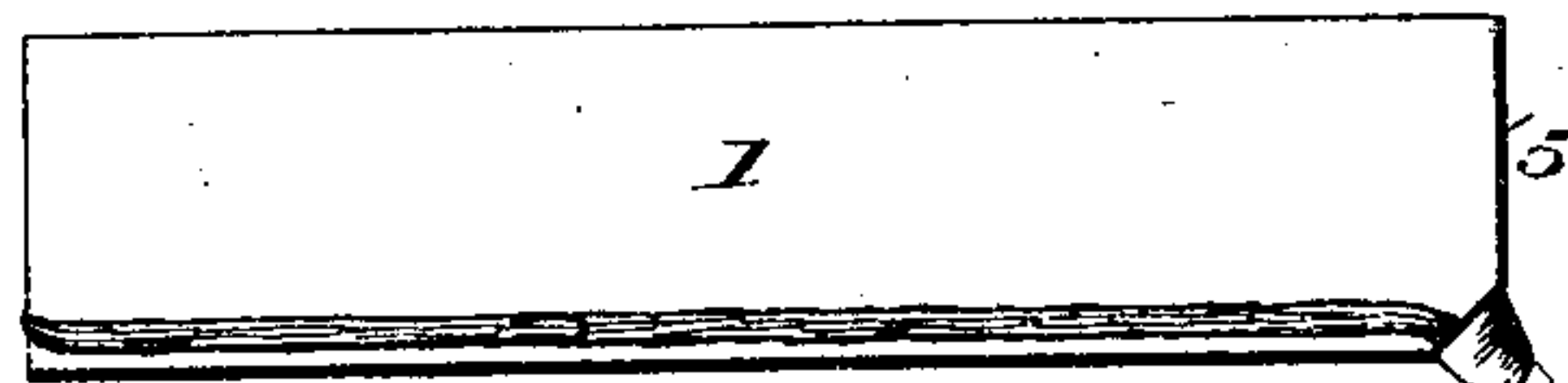
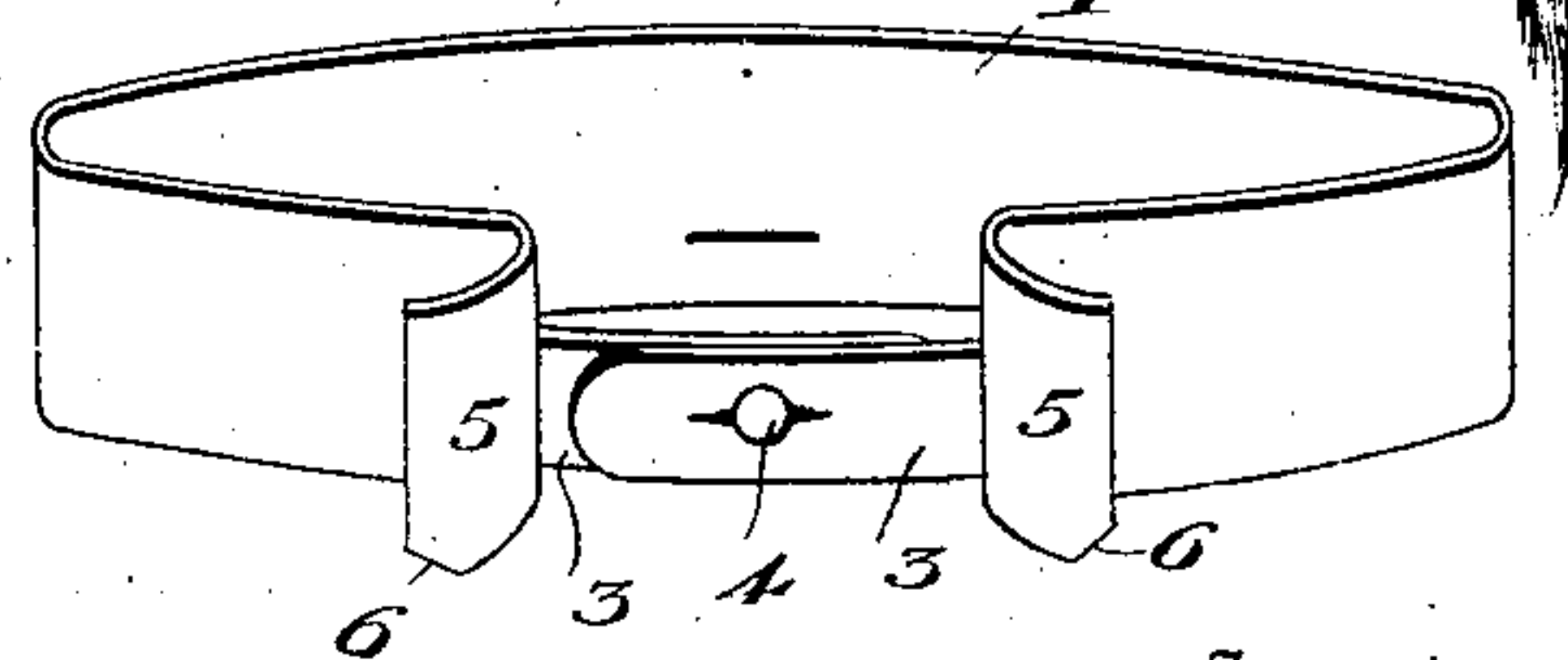


Fig. 7.



Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. T. DAVIES, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

COLLAR.

No. 877,302.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 21, 1908.

Application filed May 25, 1906. Serial No. 318,704

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. T. DAVIES, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at London, England, have invented
5 certain new and useful Improvements in Collars, Cuffs, and Analogous Articles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to collars, cuffs and analogous articles.

10 The object of the present invention is to provide a collar, more particularly of the straight standing or similar type, as distinguished from the turn-down type, of such improved and novel form that its front
15 ends are adapted to hold the necktie whether it be a bow, four-in-hand, ascot, or other style, without requiring any extraneous necktie retainer or one which is made and sold with the necktie.

20 Another object of the present invention is the provision of a collar of such improved and novel construction that the front collar ends are free, supplemental attaching means being employed on the collar to connect it to
25 the shirt, thereby obviating soiling of the front of the collar, especially in the warm season, by manipulation of the collar.

The invention may be used on cuffs and analogous articles as well as on collars and in
30 my claims I intend to cover such uses.

The invention, in some of its forms, is set forth fully hereinafter and it is covered by the appended claims.

35 In the accompanying drawings illustrating some of the adaptations of the present invention:—Figure 1 is a view of the inside face of the collar; Fig. 2, a similar view showing a modification; Fig. 2^a, a top plan of the same; Fig. 3, a similar view showing another
40 modification; Fig. 4, a top view of the collar of Fig. 1 when buttoned to a shirt; Fig. 5, a front view of Fig. 4; Fig. 6, a side view of Figs. 4 and 5, illustrating the manner in which a necktie is retained or held by the
45 collar; and Fig. 7, a view like Fig. 5, but showing the fore ends of the collar turned back.

50 I wish it understood that while the present drawings illustrate the invention in the form of a standing or military collar, the shape or design of the fore ends is immaterial, but it is essential, however, to the spirit of my invention that these fore ends do not fasten together, that is, to each other in front, but
55 remain open and free to assume any mutual angle desired. The collar may be made

shorter or longer than the circumference of the neckband of the shirt it is intended to fit, so that its front ends may barely meet, just meet, or overlap in front of the collar stud
60 (Fig. 4) and the height of the collar is immaterial, but I prefer it to be sufficiently deep to screen, if not hide, the front collar stud before the tie is put on.

65 In Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the inner surface of the collar 1 faces the observer. Referring first to Fig. 1, the numerals 2 designate tabs having buttonholes which are secured at 3 by stitching, to the inner face of collar 1, at points located somewhat inwardly, usually
70 about one inch, from the ends of the collar, the tabs 2 freely projecting for fingering or manipulation to button them over the collar stud 4 of shirt neckband 1^a (see Fig. 4) leaving the fore ends 5 of the collar freely pro-
75 jecting forwardly in front of the collar button 4, that is, deviated or diverged outwardly, on account of the springy character of the collar, from the inward curve of the neckband of the shirt, and the collar stud or button 4 aids
80 this positioning of the said ends. Without forming the ends 5 in any fashion which will give them an eccentric appearance, they are shelved or undercut gently at 6, thus enabling them to overhang or nip the knotting
85 or knotted ends of the necktie (see Fig. 6) sufficiently to effectually hold or retain the necktie without in any manner marring its dressy appearance.

90 Fig. 5 illustrates the general appearance of the front of the collar and Fig. 6 shows how the collar acts as a necktie retainer, while in Fig. 7, I have illustrated the ends 5 as turned back to show how the tabs 2 button over the front collar button 4.
95

When the collar of Fig. 1 is fixed to the shirt, the process of buttoning is rendered more easy than usual, owing to the fore part of the tabs 2 being unattached, or freely projecting, from the collar, and they are conse-
100 quently more convenient to manipulate between the finger and thumb, beside preventing any soiling of the ends of the collar which is liable to happen in warm weather. The action of buttoning tends also to spread out
105 the lower fore ends of the collar and when the necktie is then bound around the collar, it serves to once more bring together these fore ends 5 to form between them a somewhat angular recess in and under the lower edges of
110 which the tie is caught and held as heretofore set forth.

While it is preferable to sew the tabs to the inner faces of the collar, it will be understood that any method, integral or otherwise, may be employed in the formation or attachment of these tabs to the collar, although it is preferable to employ some method of attachment which will render the stitching invisible on the outer side of the collar. When button-holed tabs are used, they may be of any shape or size, situated at any height from the base of the collar front and at any angle toward the collar stud.

In the form of collar shown in Figs. 2, 2^a, small hooks 7 are attached to the collar and are intended to hook into the buttonholes or holes in the front of the neckband of the collar.

Fig. 3 shows an adaptation of the invention when it is desired to permanently sew or attach the collar to the neckband of the shirt. In this form of the invention, no tabs or hooks are employed, but in lieu thereof, an attaching strip 8, sewed to the inner face of the collar by continuous sewing 9, is employed. Except where sewed to the collar along the sewing line 9, the attaching strip 8 is free from the collar, and this strip is sewed by continuous sewing to the inside or outside of the neckband of the collar so that the stitching does not show on either the inner or the outer surface of the collar itself. The convenience of this form of the invention is very great, as the ordinary shirt with collar attached has to be specially made to order, no single collar being now in use, to my knowledge, which can be quickly and permanently attached, just as it is, to a ready-made shirt without the stitching showing through on the outside of the collar. This

form of my collar can, however, be readily sewed or even pinned to the shirt neckband without the attaching means being visible from the outside, thus transferring its exceedingly convenient tie-retaining properties to the shirt, they being more requisite on shirts of this kind owing to the collar being integral and continuous with the neckband and thus affording no lodgment (between collar and neckband) to hold a metal necktie retainer such as now generally used.

While described and shown in connection with collars, my invention is also intended for use on cuffs and analogous articles.

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

1. A collar or analogous article having means for connection with the front fastening of a shirtband whose attachment to and contact with the collar ceases at points on the inner faces of its lower forecorners, these being free from each other for any desirable manipulation.

2. A collar or analogous article having its lower forecorners undercut to more effectively hold a necktie and provided with means for connection with the band of a shirt whose attachment to and contact with the collar ceases at points on the inner faces of its lower forecorners, these being free from each other for any desirable manipulation.

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

CHARLES W. T. DAVIES.

Witnesses:

SARAH V. LOCKWOOD,
A. A. HAMMOND.