A. H. PARSONS.

COLLAR.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 15, 1908.

918,466. Patented Apr. 13, 1909.

Fig. 1.

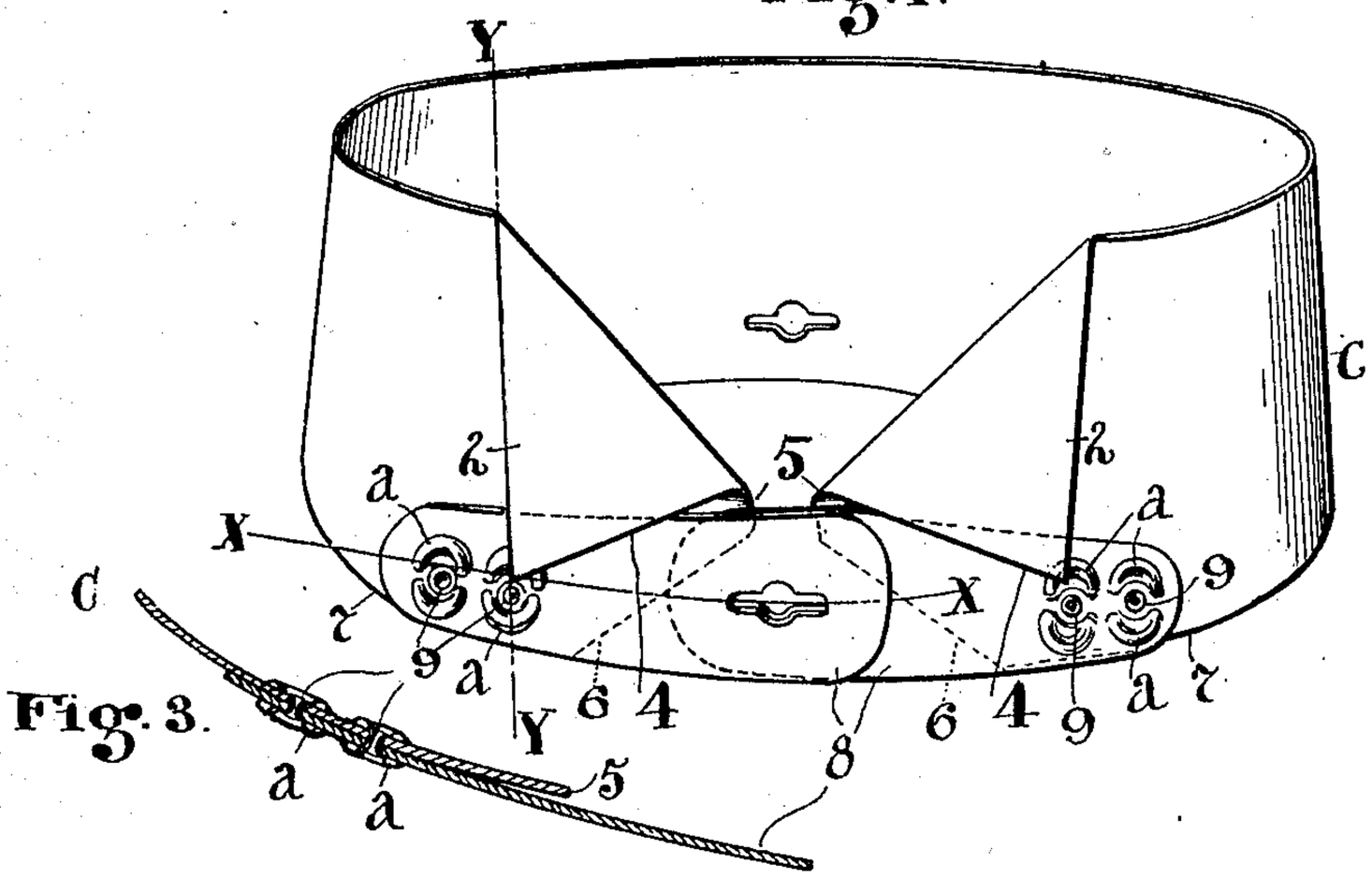


Fig. 3.

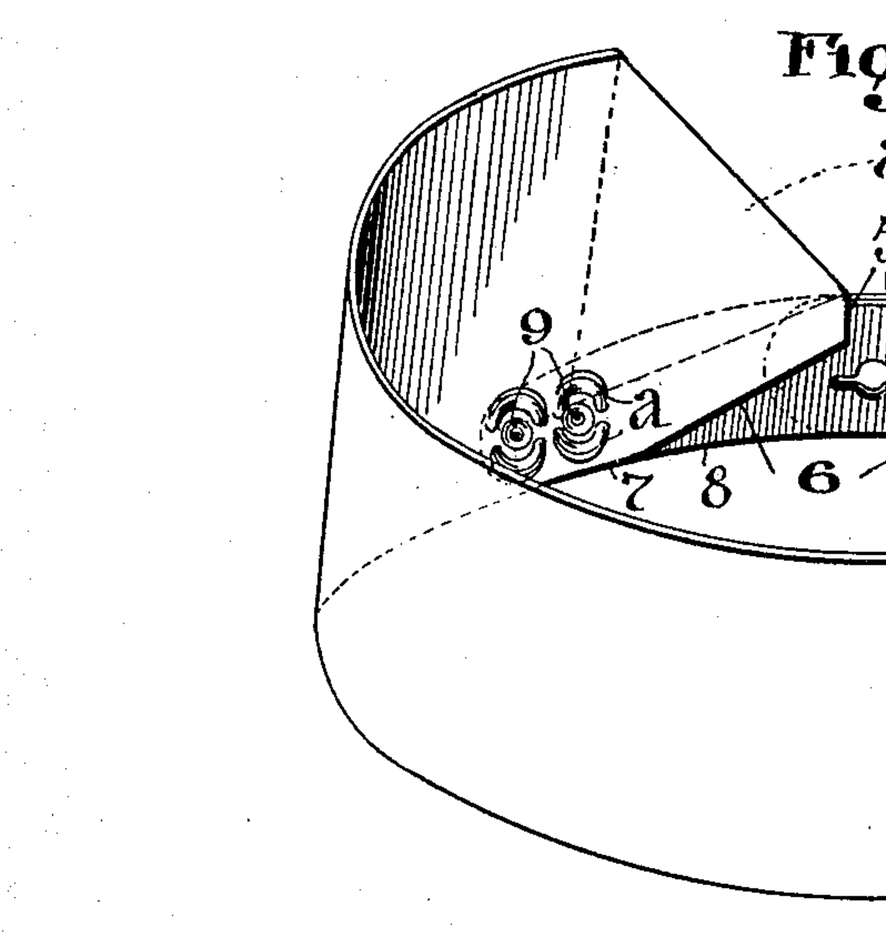
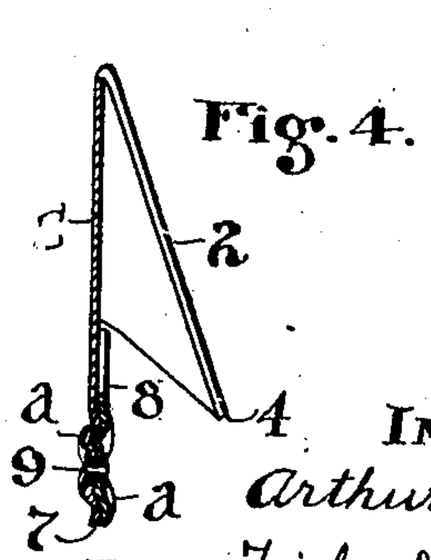


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.



ATTEST

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR H. PARSONS, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

COLLAR.

No. 918,466. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented April 13, 1909.

Application filed June 15, 1908. Serial No. 438,526.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR H. PARSONS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Collars, and do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has reference to an improvement in collars, and the invention consists in a collar constructed substantially as shown and described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front perspective elevation of the collar closed as it appears when buttoned on the neck. Fig. 2 is a rear perspective elevation of the collar closed as in Fig. 1 but showing especially the inside of the front thereof. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view on a line corresponding substantially to *x*—*x*, Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a cross section substantially on line *y*—*y*, Fig. 1.

The construction of collar as thus shown is designed to be more especially of celluloid, hard rubber or equivalent materials, rather than being made of linen or other woven fabric which requires washing, starching and ironing, but I do not herein limit myself as to the material used and may make collars after the manner of this invention from any material that may be suitable for the purpose. Again, I show and describe a stand-up collar particularly, but the invention is not necessarily confined to such a collar and, in some particulars at least, is equally well adapted to lay-down collars.

In the drawings C represents the collar proper, and 2 the turn-down points or corners thereof. The said turn-down portions are of the usual size and style and made in the usual way, having a front edge 4 in common with the otherwise narrow remaining front or end edge 5 of the collar. From this relatively narrow terminal or transverse end edge 5 the collar is cut away at a rearward and downward inclination as indicated by line or edge 6 to the lower edge 7 of the collar, the said cut or line running at approximately 45 degrees angle and thus bodily eliminating all of the body of the collar at its front and bottom where the buttoning tabs usually are located. The advantage of this will appear especially in connection with the separately attached button hole tabs 8, which extend across this cutaway portion. These tabs are comparatively narrow pieces of the same material as the body of the collar and of the width of the usual tabs on collars, and said tabs or strips are affixed to the outside of the collar by eyelets or rivets 9 through their rear or inner ends affixed near the lower edge of the collar. Ordinarily, these strips are about two and three-fourths inches in length, and as the rivets engage through their ends the inner extremities the said strips are left free through out their main portion, and, being flexible, they contribute very materially to easy buttoning and unbuttoning the collar. It is of course understood that these collars are of quite stiff or rigid material ordinarily, and that for this reason buttoning and unbottoning is or has been difficult as said collars have heretofore been made. Hence the present invention, which is to improve the collars in these particulars and thus render them more acceptable to the public. These results are attained by the separate button hole attachments 8, which are free almost their entire length to facilitate handling, and are afforded further freedom at their button hole ends by reason of the cutaway neck portions of the collar indicated by lines 6. This is clearly shown on the inside of the collar in Fig. 2, where it is seen that there is room for reaching or engaging the said attachments or tabs with the fingers with practically equal freedom inside and outside of the collar. Of course the neck tie wholly conceals these novel features, so that to all appearances the collars are the same as formerly but to the wearer they possess convenience and comfort which render them popular.

The holes for the rivets are struck up with double sets of substantially segmental or crescent shaped beads *a* about the same, thereby protecting the neck from immediate contact with the rivets, as seen in Fig. 4 and protecting the necktie, also, from contact with said rivets. Both these results are important, and incident to this construction is the further advantage of handling and shipping the collars. Obviously, the collars must be bunched in boxes, and in doing this they bear against each other at the sides. With metallic rivets it has been found, that the metal of one collar discolors the adjacent collar if the metal contacts therewith. But by ribbing or beading the collar to a depth

greater than the rivet the collar surfaces are protected. This is shown in Fig. 4 wherein said beads *a* are shown double and of greater depth than the rivets. Two rivets are used in order to make the attachments perfectly rigid and permanent. It will be noticed that the upper edge of each attachment comes just within the corner of the turn-down points 2, so as not to produce abrasion therein nor break or injure said corner.

It is to be observed in the foregoing that the attachments or strips 8 have a free portion overlapping a portion of the collar between the inclined edge 6 and the rivets 9, and, as shown herein, the said attachments are gradually narrowed in width from front to rear. The cutaway portions 6 run from about the middle of the collar, transversely, to the lower edge, and about this much of a cut is required to make the room needed for conveniently handling the attachments. This also avoids stiffness which would come from a three-ply thickness of the collar if said lower corners were not removed.

Wing collars, such as shown and especially celluloid collars, are apt to break or crack at the folding point or edge indicated by —5—, but with free overlapping tabs or extensions —8—, such breaking or cracking is practically eliminated, and this is one of the many advantages to be obtained by fastening the tabs back from the edge. However, in view of the flexibility of the tabs, it is absolutely essential to affix them to the collars in a permanent manner. Otherwise, the collar would not always fit, or hold the right relative alinement at its meeting edges and folds. To this end, I find that a cemented union between the tab and the collar is very effective in supplementing the attachment obtained by the rivets, and this fastening is further strengthened and bettered by the embossed or beaded portions which provide interlocking engagement between the parts about the rivets. Therefore, I prefer to also cement the end of the tabs upon the collar as well as to emboss and rivet them in place, all with a view to absolute permanency and to the end that the tabs cannot be displaced even in the slightest degree by strains imposed in putting on the collar, or when in use.

In connection with this invention attention is called to my application, Ser. No. 438,525, of even date herewith.

What I claim is:

1. A stand up collar having separate buttoning tabs permanently affixed at their inner ends by a plurality of means upon the outer face and adjacent to the lower edge of the collar and the said tabs being free from the collar at its transverse meeting edges and having button holes in their free ends, and the said collar having its lower end corners cut away behind said tabs and their button holes to facilitate buttoning and unbuttoning operations.

2. A collar having its lower meeting ends cut away at an inclination to the lower edge thereof at an angle of approximately forty-five degrees, and separate button-hole attachments rigidly riveted at their inner extremities to the front face of said collar and having button holes at their outer extremities opposite said cutaway portions, said attachments having a free portion overlapping the vertical edge portion of the collar and covering said cutaway portions.

3. A stand up collar having turn down points and relatively short straight transverse edges below the lower fold corners thereof and rearwardly and downwardly inclined edges starting from said straight edges, and buttonhole attachments permanently affixed upon the front face of the collar behind said inclined edges and partially overlapping said straight edges just beneath the lower angles of said turn-down points and entirely overlapping said inclined edges and having buttonholes adjacent to said transverse edges.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

ARTHUR H. PARSONS.

Witnesses:

E. M. FISHER,

F. C. MUSSUN.