

G. K. SNOW.

Method of Cutting Collars from Sheets of Paper, &c.

No. 132,547.

Patented Oct. 29, 1872.

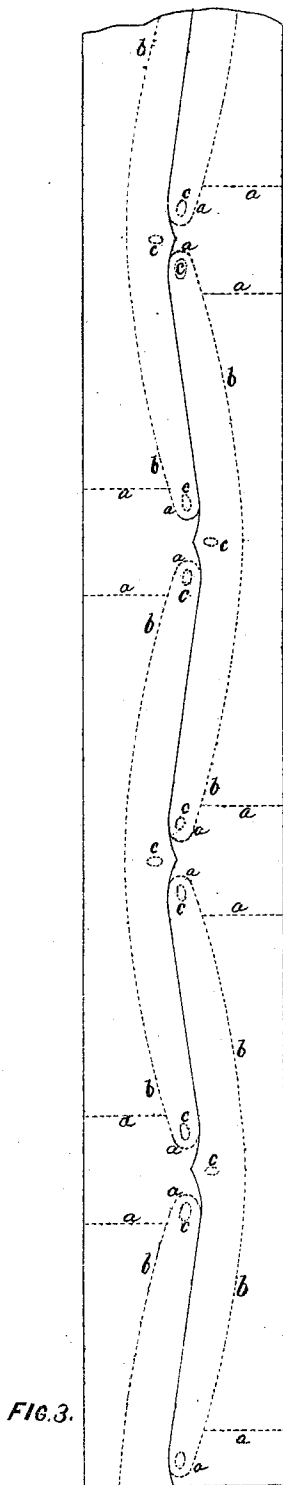


FIG. 3.

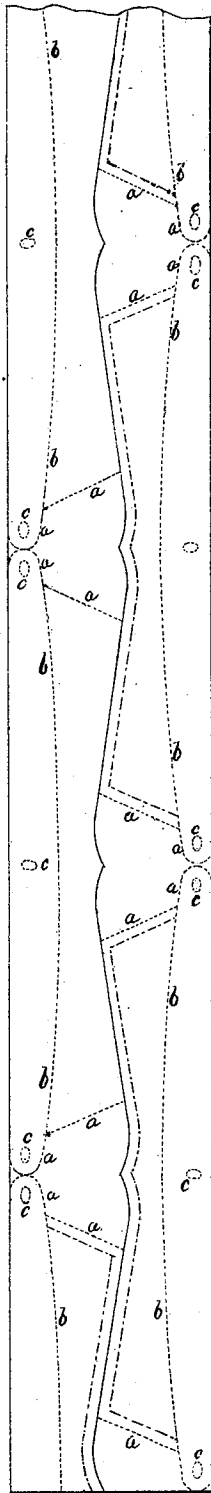


FIG. 2.

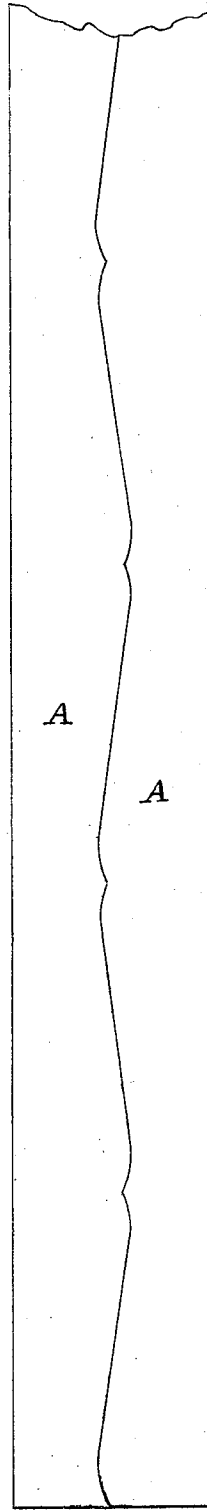


FIG. 1.

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WITNESSES.

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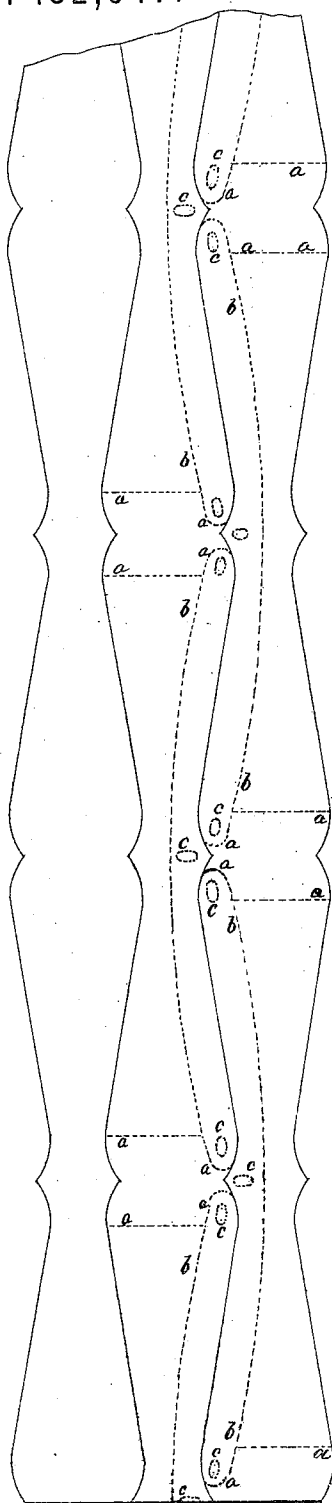


FIG. 4.

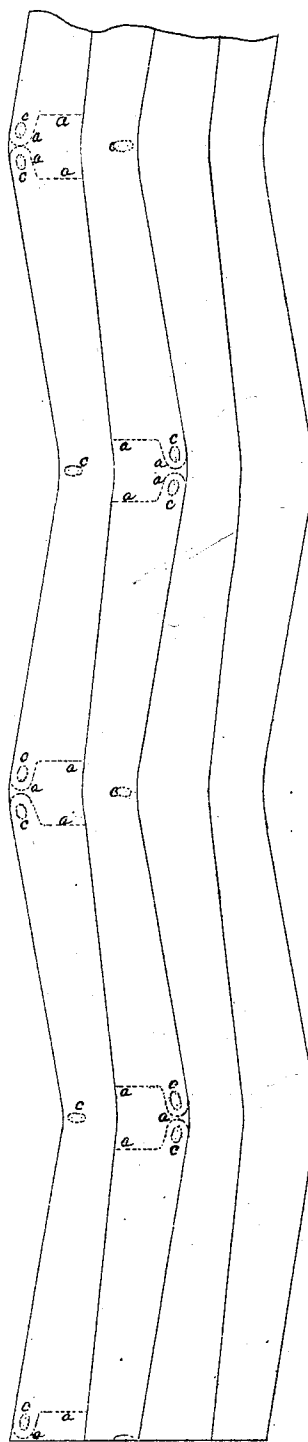


FIG. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE K. SNOW, OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN METHODS OF CUTTING COLLARS FROM SHEETS OF PAPER, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 132,547, dated October 29, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE K. SNOW, of Watertown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Method of Cutting Collars from Sheets of Paper, &c., of which the following is a specification:

The object of my present invention is to make a saving of material.

In a patent granted to me November 28, 1865, and numbered 51,233, I described a method of cutting collars from a strip of paper by which a considerable saving of material was effected. This was done by taking advantage of the circumstance that one edge of a collar is generally longer than the other, and making the longer edges overlap each other in cutting. Collars are, however, generally cut so that the ends are of a different width from the middle, and by my present invention I take advantage of this circumstance to effect a still further saving. To do this it is necessary to have a strip of paper wide enough to cut two or more series of collars from it side by side, the collars of one series overlapping those by their side by half their length, thus bringing the wide parts of one series opposite the narrow parts of the adjoining series. In this way two or more series of collars may be cut from a strip of material considerably narrower than the aggregate width of the strips when but a single series is cut from a strip.

The drawing annexed illustrates several modes of applying my present invention.

Figure 1 illustrates the manner of dividing a strip of material having two straight and parallel edges into two strips, each having one straight edge and one curved so as to form a series of shapes for the top or bottom edges of a collar in such a manner as to effect the desired saving of material. Fig. 2 exhibits the manner of cutting the ends of a double series of collars from a strip when the lower edge of the collar is a straight line and the turned-over edge is curved. Fig. 3 illustrates the manner of cutting the same blank to shape the ends of a collar when the lower edge is curved and the turned-over edge is straight. Fig. 4 shows the manner of cutting collars from the strip of material when both edges are curved, several series of collars being cut side by side in

order to secure the advantage of greatest economy. Fig. 5 shows the method of cutting "stand-up" or "garrote" collars, so called.

A A, Fig. 1, are two equal halves of a strip or band of material, the edges of which are straight and symmetrical, said band being divided by a single line of separation made up of a series of curved lines, or curved and straight lines, said curved lines being of such a shape as to give to one edge of each strip the proper form for the top or bottom edge of a collar, and repeated at intervals equal to the length of a collar, the narrow parts of one of said strips being opposite the wide parts of the other strip, thereby effecting a saving in cutting two series of collars by this method of a strip of material equal in width to the difference between the widest and narrowest parts of a collar; or, in other words, I make a saving of a strip equal in width to half the difference between the widest and narrowest parts of a collar and of equal length with the collar for every collar made. The strips A A are cut into collars by means of cutting-dies of the proper form to punch out the waste between the contiguous ends of two collars and give to said ends the desired shape, as indicated by dotted lines *a a* in Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5.

A line, *b*, to determine the fold of the collar may be embossed thereon at the same time that the ends of the collars are shaped, as may also lines in imitation of stitching; or they may both or either be embossed after the collars have been cut. The button-holes *c c* may be cut at the same time that the ends are shaped, or by an after operation, as may be desired.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The method of cutting two or more series of collars side by side from a strip of paper or other suitable material in such a manner that the wide parts of the collars of one series shall come opposite to the narrow parts of the adjoining series, substantially as described.

Executed at Boston this 23d day of July, 1872.

GEO. K. SNOW.

Witnesses:

N. C. LOMBARD,
F. K. ROGERS.