

No. 690,197.

Patented Dec. 31, 1901.

C. A. SCRIVEN.
APPAREL COLLAR.

(Application filed June 1, 1901.

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

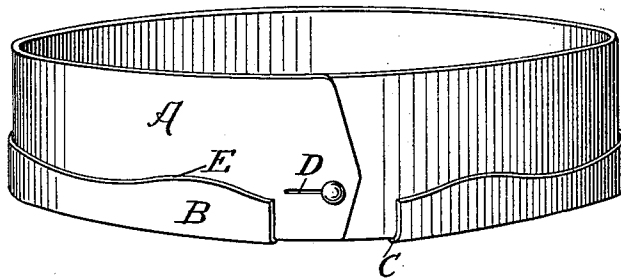


Fig. 2.

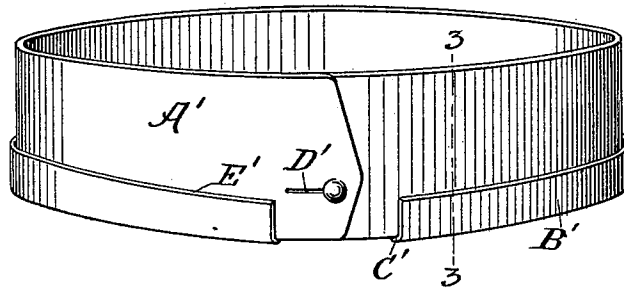
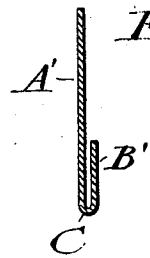


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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APPAREL-COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 690,197, dated December 31, 1901.

Application filed June 1, 1901. Serial No. 62,742. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CAROLINE A. SCRIVEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Apparel-Collars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to collars adapted for attachment to shirts, shirt-waists, and the like, and has for its object to provide improved means for allowing neckties to be readily put on or taken off, while holding them securely in position as long as the tie is on the collar. The invention also enables collars to be readily ornamented.

The invention will be fully described hereinafter and the features of novelty pointed out in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of my invention. Fig. 2 is a like view of another form, and Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

In carrying out my invention I make the collar of any suitable material, such as linen, and of one or more pieces. The collar comprises two members—an inner member A (A' in Fig. 2) and an outer member B, (B' in Fig. 2.) These two members are connected with each other at their lower edges, forming a bend or fold C or C', respectively, and the inner member A or A' projects upwardly beyond the upper edge of the outer member B or B'. The length of the inner member somewhat exceeds that of the outer member, and in the end portions of said inner member are provided buttonholes D or D', preferably located in a plane or line above the upper edge of the outer member B or B'. This upper edge may be either straight, (plain,) as shown at E' in Fig. 2, or ornamented in various ways. For instance, it may be scalloped, as represented at E in Fig. 1. This particular form of ornamentation also has useful features, as will be explained presently.

In using the collar the fact that the neck-

band or central portion of a tie can be inserted from above between the two members A (A') and B (B') greatly facilitates the putting on of the tie, particularly when the collar has already been secured to the shirt or other garment of the wearer. The bend or fold C (C') being at the bottom, any downward movement of the tie is effectively prevented. The fact that the inner member projects upwardly beyond the outer member is of advantage in that the projecting portion of the said inner member forms a guide for the wearer's fingers in putting on the tie. Moreover, the narrow outer member may be provided with an irregular or ornamented upper edge E', which will not chafe the wearer's skin, since the inner member extends beyond the upper edge of the outer member. With a scalloped or like edge having alternate rises and depressions the insertion of the necktie becomes much easier, since the tie can first be pulled down behind the rising portions, the notches or depressions allowing the fingers to be inserted between the rises and used conveniently to force the tie down fully.

I claim as my invention—

1. An apparel-collar having an inner member and an outer member connected at their lower edges by a bend or fold, the outer member being narrower than the inner member, and the latter having its ends projected beyond those of the outer member, with the lower edges of the said projecting end portions located in line with, and when buttoned in the continuation of, the fold or bend which connects the two members, said projecting portions being provided with buttonholes.

2. An apparel-collar having an inner member and an outer member connected by a bend or fold along their lower edges, the free upper edge of the outer member having a plurality of rises and depressions between its ends.

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Witnesses:

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