

I. HERSHBERG.
COAT,
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1,028,113.

Patented June 4, 1912.

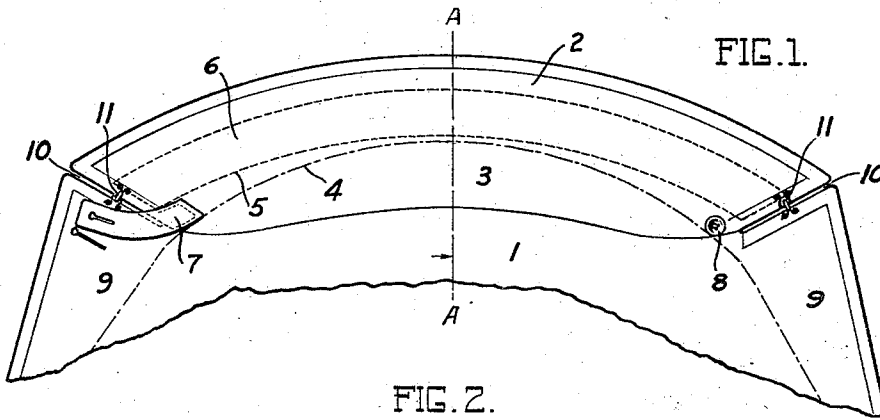


FIG. 2.

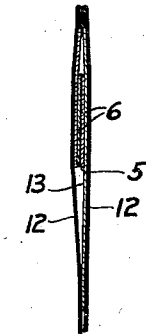
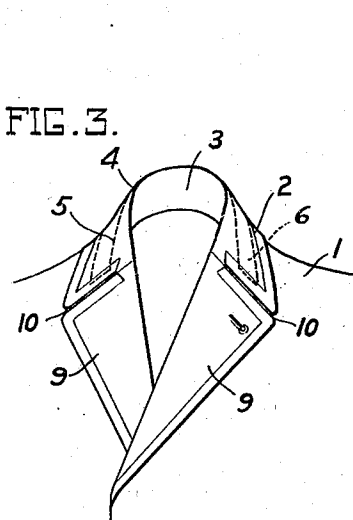
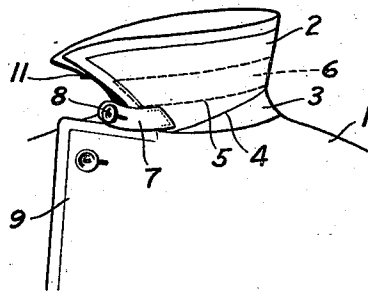


FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COAT.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC HERSHBERG, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coats, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to produce a coat or overcoat having a collar which may be worn in several positions, and which shall set and fit properly in each of such positions, and be readily convertible from one to the other.

More particularly, the object of the invention is to produce a coat of the character just referred to in which the collar may be used either as a roll collar, a military collar, or in turned-up position, while in each arrangement of the collar the coat presents an agreeable appearance not substantially different from standard forms of garments now in use.

The construction by which I secure the above ends comprises particularly the use of stiffening material and other devices in connection with the coat collar, in such a manner as to determine the lines of folding of the collar, when in its several positions.

The invention also embraces a peculiar arrangement of the collar and the lapels of the coat, which will be hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate the preferred embodiment of my invention: Figure 1 is an inside view or front elevation of the upper portion of a coat or overcoat provided with my collar; Fig. 2 is a transverse section on the line A—A of Fig. 1 on an enlarged scale; Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the coat of Fig. 1, showing the collar in roll form; Fig. 4 is a similar view, showing the collar in military form; and Fig. 5 is a perspective view, showing the collar turned up.

In the illustrated embodiment of my invention the coat comprises a body portion 1, to which is secured, in the usual manner, a collar comprising a turn-down portion 2 and a stand 3, which in general form is substantially like those in common use. The collar has two folding lines 4 and 5, respectively, which are indicated in broken lines in Fig. 1. The folding line 4 is the line upon which the collar is folded when in roll form, as in Fig. 3, this folding line being,

as usual, a continuation of the folding lines of the lapels 9 of the coat. The second or outer folding line 5 is the line upon which the collar is folded when in military form, as in Fig. 4. At the back of the collar, this folding line substantially coincides with the folding line 4, so that the height of the collar in either of the two positions referred to is the same at the back, but toward the forward ends of the collar the two folding lines diverge, so that the collar, when in military form, stands higher in front than when in roll form.

It is essential to the proper set of the collar in the two positions above referred to, that it be compelled to fold on the appropriate lines when in such positions, and an essential feature of my invention consists in the devices for causing the folds to occur at these lines. To this end I provide the turn-down portion 2 of the collar with stiffening material having the form shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and indicated by the reference number 6. The portion of the collar so stiffened terminates, at its inner edge, along the folding line 5. The material of the collar is thus compelled to fold inside of the stiffened portion, or at its inner edge, so that when the collar is in military form, as in Fig. 4, the fold is strictly defined, and the collar is held firmly in proper form.

When the collar is in roll form, as in Fig. 3, it is necessary that more of the material be turned down than in the case of a military collar, and the fold therefore occurs at the folding line 4. Since the stiffening material 6 does not determine this latter folding line, means are desirable or necessary for this purpose, and to this end I employ means which have the double function of determining the position of this fold and of securing the front of the collar when it is in turned-up position or in military form. Upon one forward extremity of the collar I sew a strap 7, and the width of this strap is such that it extends from the folding line 5 to the folding line 4. This strap serves to stiffen the material between the folding lines at the end of the collar, so as to prevent the fold 4 from occurring outside of its proper position. On the opposite end of the collar is a button 8 to engage a button-hole in the front end of the strap 7, and this button is located close to the folding line 4, as shown in Fig. 1, so as to deter-

mine the position of the fold, and prevent the material from folding between the folding lines.

When the collar is in turn-up position, as in Fig. 5, or in military form, as in Fig. 4, the strap 7 is secured to the button 8, and holds the inner portion of the collar closed in front. When the collar is in military form the strap 7, in addition to preventing the fold from occurring between the folding lines as hereinbefore described, acts further to define the fold and hold the collar in shape owing to the fact that the strap is secured firmly to one side of the collar, so that, owing to the stiffness of the strap, its upper edge which lies at the fold and across the juncture of the ends of the collar holds these ends firmly and evenly in the required position.

The lapels 9 of the coat are not substantially different in form from the usual lapels. The usual notch between the collar and the lapels is, however, replaced by a straight cut 10, and this cut extends inwardly to a point inside of the outer folding line and nearly to the inner folding line, so that when the collar is in military form the lapels are not drawn out of their proper position. With the collar in roll form, the lapels are rolled over with the collar, and lie flat against the front of the coat. To secure them in their proper position relative to the forward edges of the collar, securing means are attached to the lapels of the collar, as in Fig. 1, hooks and eyes 11 being convenient for this purpose. By using a hook on one end of the collar, and an eye on the other end, as shown in Fig. 1, these same means may be adapted also to secure

the ends of the outer fold of the collar together when the collar is turned up, as in Fig. 5, or in military form, as in Fig. 4. When the collar is in either military position or turned-up position the lapels may be folded across the breast and the left-hand lapel buttoned down, as in Fig. 4.

Any ordinary or suitable stiffening material may be used in the collar, and the degree to which the collar is stiffened depends upon the nature of the fabric of the garment. In Fig. 2 I have illustrated, in cross section and in a diagrammatic manner, a construction for the collar in which are two outer layers of fabric 12, between which is a layer of canvas 13 extending entirely across the collar. The stiffened portion 6 is provided with a band of additional stiffening material, such as hair cloth, and the entire turn-down portion of the collar is provided in addition with an extra thickness of canvas.

I claim:—

A collar comprising a stand and a leaf separated by a break-line, said leaf having a relatively stiff outer portion and a relatively flexible inner portion whereby a line of demarcation is produced, along the inner edge of the relatively stiff portion, along which line said leaf is adapted to fold back upon itself to transform the collar from a normal collar into a military collar having a stiff outer fold and a relatively flexible inner fold.

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Witnesses:

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