June 22, 1926. 1,589,846

J. M. GREENBERG

SOFT COLLAR

Filed Dec. 12, 1925

Fig. 1.

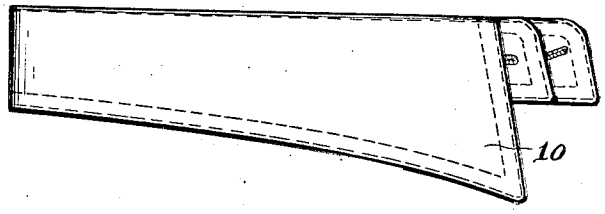


Fig. 2.

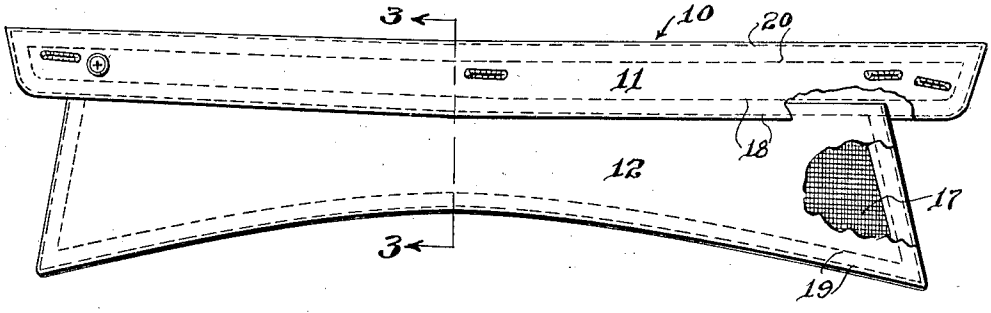


Fig. 5.

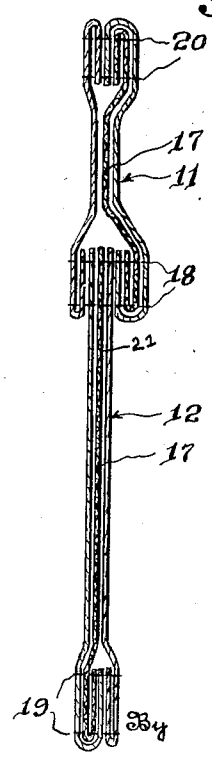


Fig. 3.

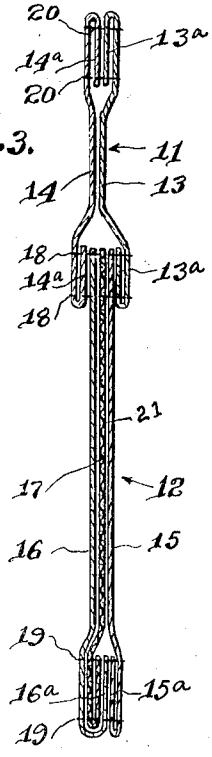
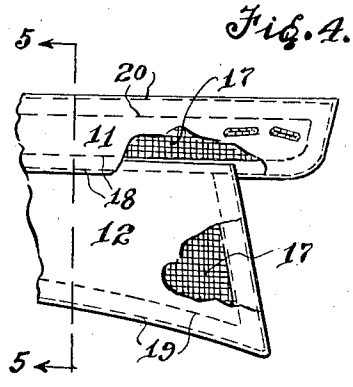


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SOFT COLLAR.

Application filed December 12, 1925. Serial No. 74,987.

This invention relates to turn-down soft collars and has for its main object the provision in such collars of means for preventing them from wrinkling, bulging, and otherwise presenting an unsightly appearance. On the other hand, this invention contemplates a collar that has all the attributes and advantages of the usual soft collar with the disadvantages thereof eliminated.

Heretofore it has been proposed to stiffen soft collars in various ways. Hair cloth has been used in soft collars but has not been satisfactory because of the characteristics of the hair cloth. Such cloth is made of a yarn warp and strands of horse-hair as the weft. The horse-hairs are of limited length, are brittle and break easily particularly when the article is washed. Attempts have been made to prevent the horse-hairs from penetrating through the collar in order to prevent the hairs from irritating the neck of the person wearing the collar, but while such attempts might have succeeded in producing a collar that could be worn with some degree of comfort before the collar is washed, such hairs inevitably break through the collar fabric and cause irritation and annoyance. Other means have been provided as a stiffening element for collars, but such means have not been successful and have resulted in altering the desirable characteristics of the soft collar. Linings such as are used for stiffening garments, for example, have been used for stiffening soft collars, but such linings increase the weight of the collar, make the collar stiff longitudinally as well as transversely and prevent the collar from shaping itself properly to the neck of the wearer. The collars thus stiffened become unsuitable for use as soft collars and lose most of the attributes of soft collars.

A feature of the present invention is the provision of an inter-lining that prevents the soft collar from wrinkling, bulging, or otherwise losing its shape, but all the attributes of a true soft collar are retained. The inter-lining is a woven fabric made of spun yarn in both the warp and the weft. The warp may be of any suitable yarn, preferably cotton. The weft is what is known as mohair that is usually spun from goat hairs, although other short animal hairs of the proper kind, such as camel hair, may be used. Mohair differs very greatly from hair cloth, the former being made on a loom having two shuttles, while hair cloth is made on a special type of loom, the hairs being merely picked up and positioned across the warp threads. The inter-lining of the present invention comprises a weft of mohair or the like and the inter-lining as a whole will be referred to as a mohair inter-lining. This inter-lining provided by applicant does not stiffen the collar longitudinally but permits the collar to conform to the neck of the wearer in the manner of a true soft collar. The spun mohair threads constituting the weft of the inter-lining being disposed transversely do not affect the collar in a longitudinal direction but act in a spring-like manner to straighten the material of the collar in a transverse direction. It will be understood that mohair threads are soft, light and springy and are spun to any desired length.

The preferred embodiments of the invention are illustrated by the accompanying drawings in connection with the following description thereof.

Referring to the drawings:—

Fig. 1 is a side view of a representative collar having the invention embodied therein;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the inside of the collar with sections of the cloth layer broken to expose the interior;

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2 but on a larger scale;

Fig. 4 is a detail plan view of a modification with sections of the cloth layer broken to expose the interior;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4, on a larger scale.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the reference character 10 designates the collar generally. This collar comprises the usual band and collar portions 11 and 12, respectively. The band portion comprises inner cloth piece 13 turned inwardly at the end 13^a, and the outer cloth piece 14 likewise turned inwardly at the ends 14^a. The collar portion similarly includes inner and outer cloth pieces 15 and 16 inturned at the lower ends 15^a and 16^a, respectively. The upper ends of the pieces 15 and 16 are inserted between the inturned ends 13^a and 14^a.

The inter-lining 17 having mohair threads is inserted between cloth pieces 15 and 16 of the collar portion 12 and extends over the turn edge of the collar into the band portion thereof and is inserted between the cloth

pieces 13 and 14. Lines of stitching 18 secure the collar portion 12, the band portion 11, and the mohair interlining 17 together with a single operation and as a unit. It will be seen that no stitching, other than that necessary to secure the band and collar portions together, is required. The lower end of the interlining is secured to the lower end of the collar portion by the stitching incidental to the securing together of the cloth pieces 15 and 16 in the usual method of making collars of this type. The ends 13^a and 14^a are stitched together as at 20 by the usual lines of stitching. The interlining element 17 is made of cloth having mohair threads which are disposed preferably as the weft threads 21, the warp threads being made of cotton, linen, and the like. The interlining cloth should preferably be of a close weave.

Figs. 4 and 5 show a modified construction which is substantially the same as that hereinbefore described. However, an additional strip of the interlining 17 is disposed with the band portion 11 and may preferably be secured therein by the stitching 18 and 20.

From the above description it will be apparent that the collar herein described is conveniently made following the usual method of soft collar making, that it is not necessary to change the structure of the collar proper. It will be further understood that the collars may be made of any materials, silk, cotton, linen, broadcloth, etc. The soft collars made according to this invention do not wrinkle and are not in other respects open to the objections to soft-collars in general or to such collars having stiffening elements of various kinds.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is:

1. In a turn down soft collar having band and turn-down parts, the combination of inside and outside cloth pieces in each part and a woven interlining having spun mohair threads disposed between the cloth pieces of said turn-down part.

2. In a turn down soft collar having band and turn-down parts, the combination of inside and outside cloth pieces in each part and a woven interlining having spun mohair threads disposed between the cloth pieces of said turn-down part and extending between the cloth pieces of said band part.

3. A soft collar having inside and outside cloth pieces and a woven interlining therebetween, said interlining comprising spun vegetable warp threads extending longitudinally of said cloth pieces and twisted animal weft threads extending transversely of said cloth pieces whereby the collar is spread transversely.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

JACOB M. GREENBERG.