July 28, 1953 E. RINEHART ET AL 2,646,570

SHIRT

Filed Feb. 24, 1951

Fig. 1

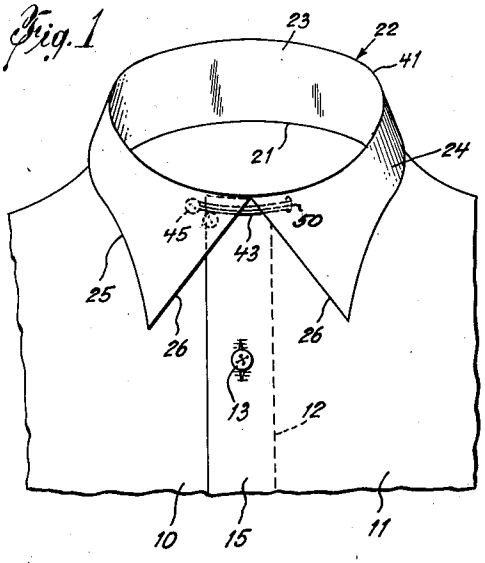


Fig. 2

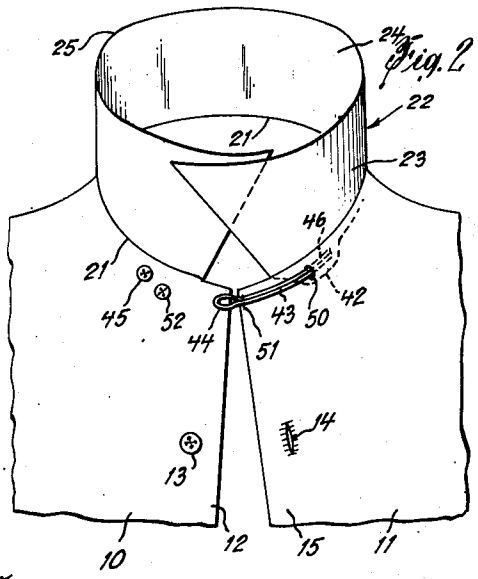


Fig. 3

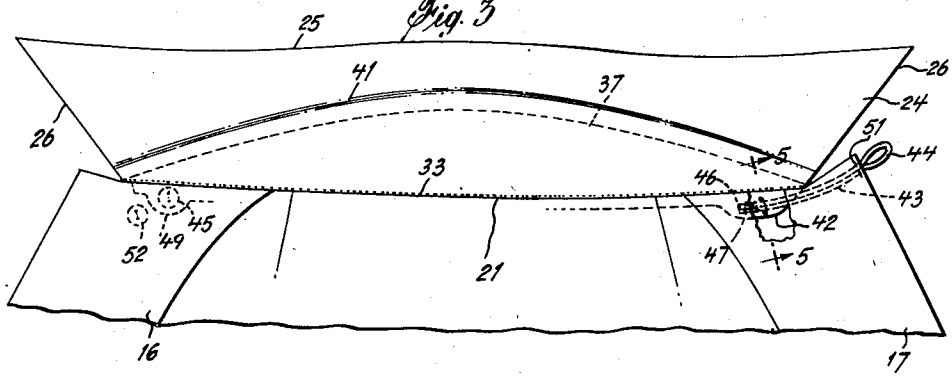
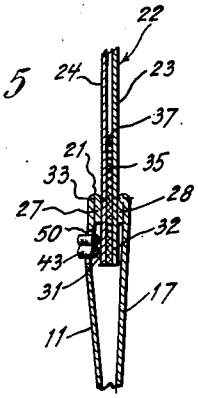


Fig. 5



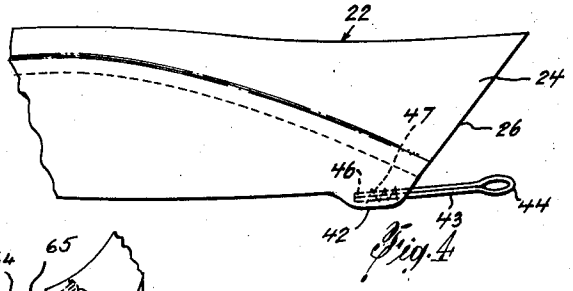


Fig. 4

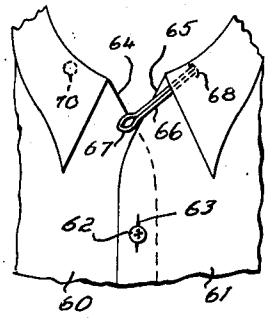


Fig. 6

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SHIRT

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3 Claims. (Cl. 2—116)

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This invention relates to new and useful improvements in men's shirts and relates more particularly to an improved tie-supporting arrangement associated with the collar structure.

The shirt of the present invention is designed especially for use in connection with the novel four-in-hand necktie described in Patent No. 2,545,971 of March 20, 1951. This necktie, when tied, resembles the usual four-in-hand necktie although it does not encircle the neck of the wearer but rather is supported on a bar extending across the front collar section of the shirt and is secured at each end beneath the outer wall of the collar. The necktie differs from the usual four-in-hand tie in that when it is lying flat, on a table, for instance, the front surface of the front section and the rear face of the rear section face in the same direction. Accordingly, when the necktie is draped over the tie-supporting bar both front faces face forwardly and the necktie is then tied in the usual manner.

Several species of one specific type of tie-supporting bar especially adapted for sport shirts are disclosed in our application Serial No. 188,284, filed October 4, 1950, and the improved bar of the present invention has special application to dress shirts and it is also suited for sport shirts.

The bar is formed with a loop or opening at its free end which engages a button on the opposite side of the shirt and serves the dual purpose of closing the collar section and also supporting the necktie. Thus, an important object of the invention is to provide a bar of this character so attached to the shirt at its inner end as to place the tension on the strongest part of the finished shirt and to distribute this tension throughout the collar section without causing any distortion of the shirt body or of the collar itself.

Another object of the invention is to provide means for concealing the inner end of the bar, usually formed from a length of elastic cord doubled back on itself to form the loop at the free end. This avoids the possibility of the ends being caught by a hot iron which would tend to tear the shirt and collar and to break the stitches used to receive it.

To this end the collar is formed of double thickness, usually with a liner between the layers, and this two or three layer structure is stitched to the upper end of the shirt. At one side at the front of the collar structure the latter is formed along its inner longitudinal edge with a projection which extends below this stitch line and is concealed between the shirt front and the marginal facing

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to its rear. The bar is secured to this extension and passes freely through a finished button hole in the shirt front just below the collar stitch line. Accordingly as the bar is subjected to more or to less tension it exerts no tugging on the shirt front because of this sliding relation between the bar and the shirt front opening and thus does not cause wrinkles in the shirt front. It permits of easy manufacture since the bar is secured to the collar section before the latter is attached to the shirt. It also permits easy replacement from inside the shirt front if the bar should wear out before the shirt.

The more modern type of dress shirt has a considerably lower collar band in the front than do the older types of shirts and the result of this lower collar band structure is considerably to increase the comfort of the wearer. The desire has been to reduce the height of the front collar band section as much as possible but with existing types of dress shirts it cannot be eliminated completely because of the necessity of a button and buttonhole arrangement for securing the upper edges of the shirt front together. A shirt constructed in accordance with the present invention permits the front collar band section as such to be eliminated completely and the shirt is secured together at its upper ends by the novel bar of the present invention which as aforesaid is secured to the projection of the collar along its inner longitudinal edge, the projection lying below the stitch line securing the collar to the shirt body. In accordance with the present invention this bar is firmly supported at its inner end below the line of attachment to the collar but it is supported in such a fashion as to exert no tension either on the collar per se or upon the shirt front.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a broken front elevation of a shirt constructed in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a similar view but with the front sections of the shirt unbuttoned and the collar turned upwardly;

Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the upper end of the shirt fully opened and lying substantially flat;

Fig. 4 is a broken elevation of the collar before the same has been attached to the shirt;

Fig. 5 is a broken section taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 6 is a broken front elevation showing a modified arrangement of the present invention.

The shirt of the present invention includes a body enclosing portion provided with plural front sections 10 and 11. In the margin 12 of

section 10 are spaced buttons 13 which engage button holes 14 in the margin 15 of section 11, which margin overlies margin 12 of section 10 when the shirt is buttoned. The button and button-hole arrangement is suggestive only and any other fastening means may be employed. The construction of the sleeves (not shown) forms no part of the present invention. The inner surface of section 10 is provided with a facing 16 and the margin of section 11 is formed with a similar inner facing 17. This facing may constitute a separate blank appropriately stitched to the marginal edge of the outer section or it may be formed by folding back such marginal edge.

The upper end of the shirt at the collar section is defined by line 21. The collar 22 is of the usual double thickness and is formed from an inner blank 23 and an outer blank 24 whose lower edges are inwardly turned and suitably stitched together to form a lower external edge 25. The contour of the opposed front edges 26 of the collar leading to the points is, of course, a matter of styling.

The upper edges of the front section of the shirt are faced downwardly as shown at 27 and the upper edge 28 of inner facing 17 is similarly formed as shown in Fig. 5. The lower edges 31 and 32 of outer and inner collar blanks 24 and 23 at this point extend below stitch line 33 which joins the collar to the shirt and between the collar blanks a reinforcing liner 35 may be disposed. The lower edge of the latter is generally coextensive with the lower edges of the collar blanks. The upper edge of the liner is shown at 37 and usually is of curved contour. The line 41 in Fig. 3 shows the approximate fold line of the collar.

Collar blanks 23 and 24 are of usual construction except that they are formed with a short lower extension or projection 42 on the right hand side when viewed as in Figs. 2 and 3. These lower extensions provide ample supporting means for the inner terminal of the supporting bar 43 formed preferably from a fabric covered elastic cord doubled upon itself at 44 to form a loop which receives a button 45 on front shirt section 10. The free ends 46 of the bar are aligned and are secured by stitches 47 to extensions 42 which, as aforesaid, lie below stitch line 33 in the finished shirt.

It will be noted from an examination of Fig. 5 that the collar section at this point includes the inner and outer collar blanks 24 and 23 and liner 35. It is preferred to limit the height of turned down edges 27 and 28 substantially to the extent shown in Fig. 5 so that the stitches 47 which secure the bar to the projection 42 pass through only the collar blanks and liner, if any, and not through the shirt body. The bar then passes through a finished button hole 50 in the upper end of shirt section 11 so that any tension on the bar is not transmitted to the shirt front.

The ease in assembling the shirt will be quite obvious from the foregoing as will also the fact that the increase in cost of the present improved shirt, over that of a conventional shirt is very slight, if any. The collar can be completely finished with the bar attached as shown in Fig. 4, before it is stitched to the shirt.

Since the tension on the button 45 is the same as the tension on the inner end of the bar it is also well to form the opposite ends of the collar blanks with downward projections 49 to provide a firm anchorage for the button.

It will be noted that the margin 15 is somewhat wider and accordingly overlies a wider portion of margin 12 than is found in the older types of dress shirts. In this construction the bar is stitched at 51 at the edge of the margin and thus when the shirt is opened at the top the tie does not fall off the bar and the knot remains intact. If, however, margin 15 is somewhat narrower, this attachment at 51 may be omitted. The second button at 52 enables the shirt to be loosened at the collar for occasional comfort.

In the modified arrangement of Fig. 6 the shirt body includes front sections 60 and 61, the margin of the former having buttons 62 and the margin of the latter having button holes 63. The upper ends of the respective marginal edges are cut back in tapering fashion as shown at 64 and 65. The bar 66 with loop 67 is secured to the projection of the collar blanks and liner as in the first embodiment and passes freely through button hole 68. The attaching button is shown at 70.

This form also illustrates the narrower overlying margins previously described and absence of any need for stitching the outer end of the bar to edge 65.

While two forms or embodiments of the invention have been shown and described herein for illustrative purposes, and the construction and arrangement incidental to two specific applications thereof have been disclosed and discussed in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is limited neither to the mere details or relative arrangement of parts, nor to its specific embodiments shown herein, but that extensive deviations from the illustrated forms or embodiments of the invention may be made without departing from the principles thereof.

We claim:

1. A shirt including a body enclosing portion provided with overlying front margins and an upper annular edge enclosing the neck section of the wearer, and a collar formed with inner and outer longitudinal edges, the latter edge overlying the upper section of the shirt, and the former edge being secured by a line of stitching to said upper annular edge, the collar being formed at opposite ends with projections extending below the line of attachment and which are disposed to the rear of said margins, a bar extending at its outer end toward the front of the shirt, such outer end having an opening and being secured at its inner end to one of said projections, the shirt front adjacent the projection having an opening through which the bar extends, and a button secured to the other projection for attachment by the free end of the bar.

2. A shirt including a body enclosing portion provided with overlying front margins and an upper annular edge enclosing the neck section of the wearer, and a collar formed with inner and outer longitudinal edges, the latter edge overlying the upper section of the shirt, and the former edge being secured by a line of stitching to said upper annular edge, the collar being formed at one end thereof with a projection extending below said stitch line, a bar of elastic material extending at its outer end toward the front of the shirt and having an opening in said outer end, said bar being secured at its inner end to said projection inside the body portion, the shirt front adjacent the projection having an opening through which the bar extends, the opening being of such dimensions as to per-

mit free sliding movement of the bar relative to the opening as tension on the bar increases and diminishes, and a button on the opposite side of the shirt under the collar for attachment by the bar.

3. A shirt including a body enclosing portion provided with overlying front margins and an upper annular edge enclosing the neck section of the wearer, and a collar formed with inner and outer longitudinal edges, the latter edge normally overlying the upper section of the shirt, and the former edge being secured by a line of stitching to said upper annular edge, the inner longitudinal edge of the collar being formed adjacent opposite ends thereof with projections which extend below said line of stitching, a bar extending at its outer end toward the front of the shirt, said outer end having a button receiving opening, the inner end of said bar being secured by stitches to one side of the shirt front below said line of stitching, said stitches extending through the projection of the collar on one side of the shirt front, and a button secured by stitches to the other side of said shirt front, the latter stitches extending through the projection at the opposite end of the collar.

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