

W. H. STEVENS.

COLLAR.

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1,015,747.

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Fig. 1.

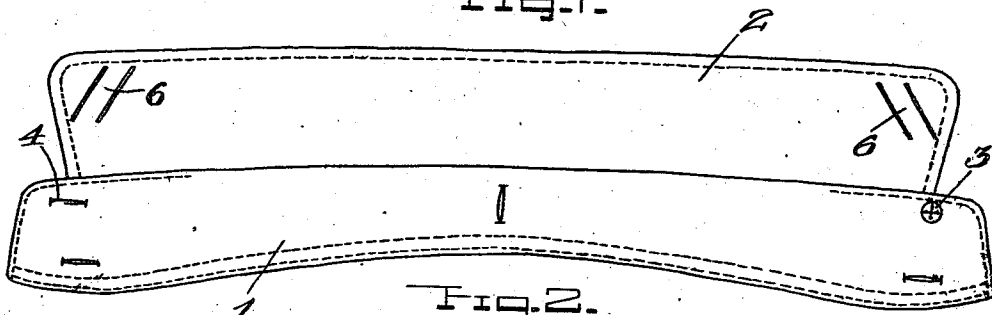


Fig. 2.

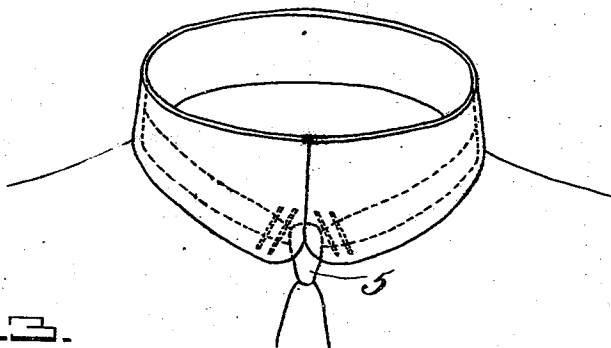


Fig. 3.

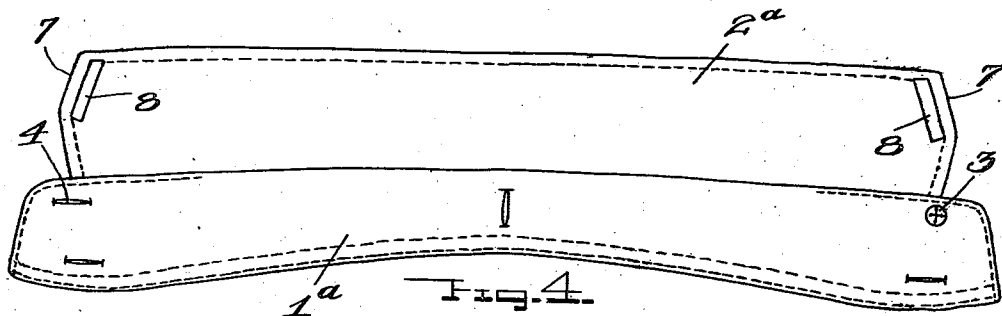
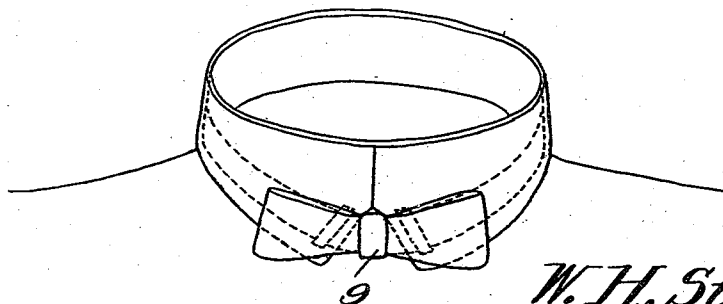


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. STEVENS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Collars, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in collars, and more particularly to a turned-down collar which is made of some soft material and which is used without any stiffening.

The high turned-down collar of flannel or other soft material has been used as an outing collar or for negligee wear. At first these collars were made without any stiffening other than the body of the material, and the front points of the collar were held together by a pin passing under the neck tie. With these collars the pin was a necessity as the collars relied upon the body of the material from which they were made to hold them in position. The neck band would crumple when moistened by perspiration and the front edges where they came together upon movement of the neck would gap open, as the outer flaps were soft and pliable, and the pin connecting the lower points under the necktie drew the lower ends inward so that the collar lost the appearance of the starched linen collar. To overcome these difficulties stiffening members of celluloid were inserted in the neck band, which caused the neck band to retain its upright shape, but the same objection remained in regard to the points of the outer flap, and then stiffening members of celluloid were applied to the outer flap. Both the pin and stiffening members being necessary accessories to the collar they must be employed to obtain the desired results.

The object of this invention is to provide a soft collar of the turned-down type, which may be made of flannel, linen, cotton, silk, or any other soft material to be laundered without the use of starch, and yet may be worn with a necktie and present the same appearance as the starched collar without the use of stiffening members or connecting pins.

While the preferred forms of this invention are illustrated in the accompanying sheet of drawing, yet it is to be understood that minor detail changes may be made without departing from the scope thereof.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a high, turned-down, soft collar to which this invention has

been applied, illustrating the outer flap of the collar turned upward and showing the outer side of the neck band. Fig. 2 is a perspective view, showing the collar as worn with a necktie of the four-in-hand type. Fig. 3 is a plan view similar to view in Fig. 1 illustrating a modified form of this invention. Fig. 4 is a perspective view illustrating the collar shown in Fig. 3, as it will appear when worn with a bow tie.

The neck band 1 and flap 2 are made of some soft material and the collar is intended to be laundered without starch. The neck band is provided with the usual buttonhole at the back and the two buttonholes for the shirt stud in the overlapping portions at the front. The upper portion of the neck band at each end is extended slightly beyond the point of jointure with the flap, and means is provided for securing the neck band at the top in front under the flap so as to hold the front edges close together at the top. Such means may be a button 3 secured on one side of the neck band and a button hole 4 upon the other, or a snap catch or any other known means.

To hold the lower edges of the flap of the collar close to the neck band and to bring the points of the collar together over the necktie in the manner of the starched high turned-down collars, the under side of the flap near the points thereof on each side is provided with a means through which the necktie passes and which will draw the flap toward the neck band.

In Figs. 1 and 2, the outer flap is so constructed that the front edges will come together and the points will lie over the upper portion of the knot 5 of the four-in-hand necktie. The means provided on the inner side of the flap at each end through which the necktie passes comprises in each instance a loop 6 disposed diagonally of an end of the flap with its lower end secured to the flap at the lower longitudinal edge thereof and with the upper extremities secured to the flap at the front edge substantially medially of the width thereof to form a loop of sufficient size to allow the passage of the necktie. The lower ends of the loops are a sufficient distance apart to allow between them the formation of the knot of a four-in-hand tie, which will cover the front collar button.

Figs. 3 and 4 illustrate a modified form of collar to be worn with a bow necktie. The general structure of the neck band 1^a is the

same, but in this case the points of the flap 2^a are cut away or beveled as distinctly shown at 7. The securing means in this case is the same and the loops 8 are secured to the 5 flap parallel with the beveled edges 7 of the front which will allow for the formation of the knot 9 between the beveled portions, and yet the points will be held close to the neck band by the neck tie passing through the securing means.

10 The securing means on the flap may be a strap of tape, or the material forming the inner lining of the flap may be slitted to form the loop to receive the neck band of 15 the necktie, the essential feature is the diagonal arrangement shown, whereby the pull of a necktie passing through said loops will tend to draw the front flap portions downwardly as well as toward each other 20 and toward the neckband. The upper edges of the flap are retained together by the securing means on the upper portion of the neck band. The loop formed by the tape or 25 edges of the flap to a point midway between the lower edges and top, when the necktie is

tied, will positively hold the front edges together, as well as always retaining the necktie in position to cover the front collar button, and will not allow the front edges of 30 the collar to gap open with the downward pressure or movement of the chin.

What I claim is:—

A collar of the turn down type having a high neck band of soft material and a correspondingly high flap of soft material, and 35 means upon the inner side of and adjacent each end of the flap, each of said means comprising a loop disposed diagonally of an end of the flap, each loop extending from the 40 lower longitudinal edge of the flap forwardly and upwardly to a point at the front edge substantially medially of the width of the flap, so that the pull of a necktie passing through said loops will tend to 45 draw the front flap portions downwardly as well as toward each other and toward the neck band.

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Witnesses:

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