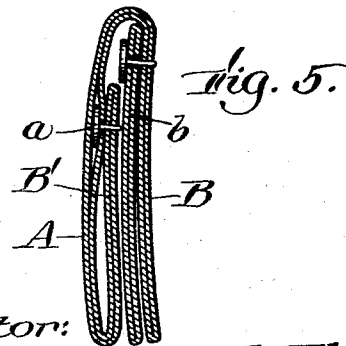
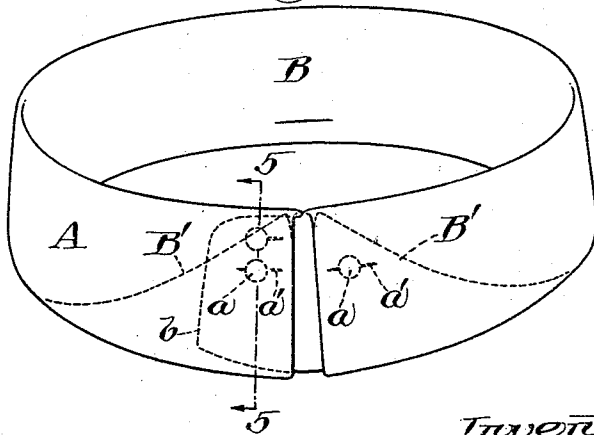
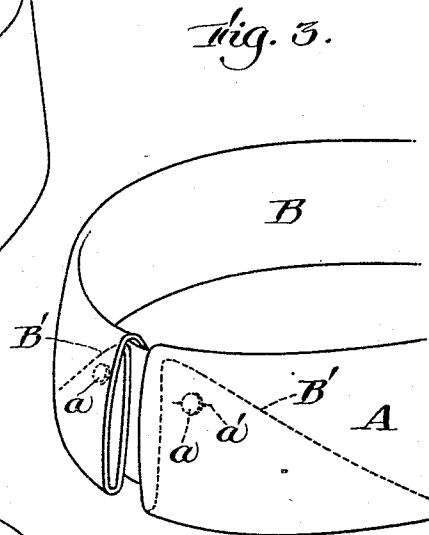
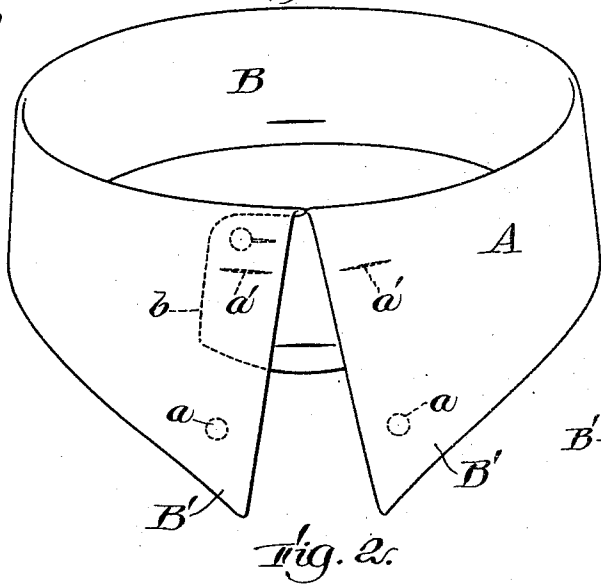
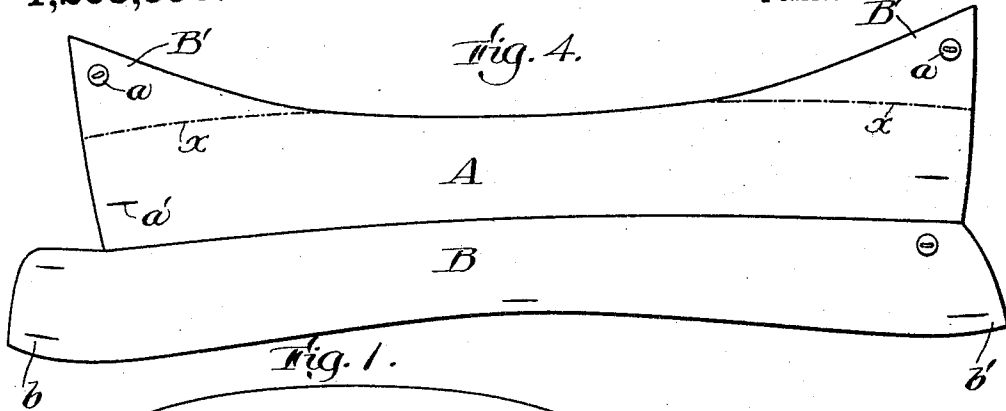


1,205,593.



Inventor:
 Charles Howard Bradley,
 by Roberts Roberts & Culman,
 Attorneys.

C. E. BRADLEY.
COLLAR.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 18, 1916.

Patented Nov. 21, 1916.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

1,205,593.

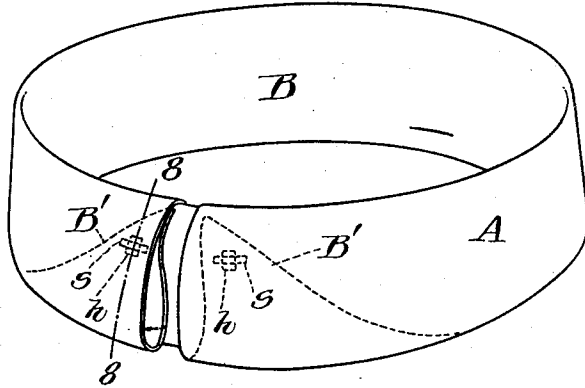
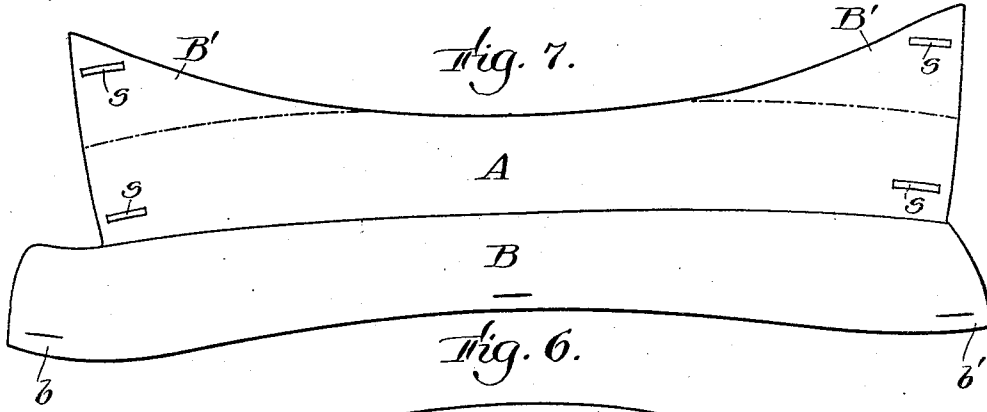


Fig. 8.

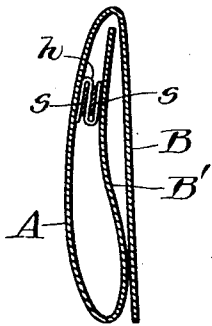
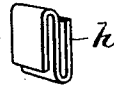


Fig. 9.



Inventor:
Charles Edward Bradley,
by Robert Roberts & Guilman,
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES EDWARD BRADLEY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

COLLAR.

1,205,593.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 21, 1916.

Application filed February 18, 1916. Serial No. 79,088.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES EDWARD BRADLEY, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Collars, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to collars of the turn-over type, and is applicable either to soft collars or to stiff collars.

It is also applicable either to collars attached to a shirt, or to detached collars finished complete as separate articles of apparel.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a collar which may be used either as a long point collar of the style which is in vogue in sporting shirts, or as a short point and relatively upright collar. It may be readily converted from the former style into the latter, according to the taste of the wearer, by merely folding the points inward between the turn-over top of the collar and the neck band and securing them in folded position. When thus folded a loop is formed by such folded point through which the tie may be passed, and the loops serve to hold the tie in proper position while the tie holds the points of the collar in place.

In the accompanying drawings in which certain embodiments of the invention are illustrated in detached collars, Figure 1 is a front perspective view of a collar containing the invention, designed for use as an unstarched or soft collar; Fig. 2 is a front perspective view of said collar with the points folded and secured, converting the collar into another style; Fig. 3 is a perspective view, from a different angle, of the collar shown in Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a plan view of the inner side of said collar when unfolded and flattened out; Fig. 5 is an enlarged section on line 5-5 of Fig. 2; Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a similar collar showing a form of fastening means for the folded points suitable for use in a stiff collar; Fig. 7 is a plan view of the inner side of the collar shown in Fig. 6 unfolded and flattened out; Fig. 8 is an enlarged sectional view on line 8-8 of Fig. 6; and Fig. 9 is an enlarged detail showing a detachable fastener for use in the collar shown in Figs. 6 to 8.

B represents the neck band to which is attached a turn-over or downwardly turned

top A. The neck band B is provided at one end with the usual long flap *b* and at the other end with the usual short flap *b'*, both provided with the usual buttonholes. The middle part of the turn-over top A is of approximately the same width as the width of the neck band B. The two points *B'*, *B'*, of the turn-over top A, however, are of a length, considered vertically, greatly in excess of the vertical breadth of the neck band, and in the preferred form are of a length approximately twice the width of the neck band. The said long points are adapted to be folded inwardly along the broken line *x* and are separably fastened in folded position between the turn-over top and the neck band.

In the form of collar shown in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive the separable fastening means consist of a button and buttonhole, one of which, preferably the button *a*, is on the under side of the elongated point *B'* near its lower extremity, while the other fastener member, preferably the buttonhole *a'*, is on the under side of the turn-over top A near its upper edge. It will be understood that other forms of separable fastener members than a button and buttonhole might be used, such as snap-fasteners, hooks and eyes, etc., but it is desirable to use a form containing no metal parts and one well adapted for laundrying. When the long points *B'* are thus inwardly folded and fastened, a tubular loop is formed as shown in Figs. 3, 5, 6 and 8 through which the tie may be inserted. These loops hold the tie securely in place, and the tie, in turn, holds the turn-over top of the collar securely in place, thus avoiding the necessity of using a clasp pin, link or the like as has heretofore been the custom in soft collars.

In the form shown in Figs. 6 to 9 inclusive, the contour of the collar is substantially the same as that shown in the other figures, but as this collar is designed for a starched or stiff collar a button and buttonhole fastener for the long points is not practicable. Hence, I secure to the under side of the turn-over top A, and also to the under side of the points *B'*, small strips or loops *s* which come opposite each other when the points are folded inwardly. These loops are united and the points held in position by means of a double hook *h*, one end of which engages one loop and the other end of which engages the other loop. The hook

h may be made of celluloid, metal or any material adapted to take the proper shape and to furnish suitable strength for the purpose. When the collar is laundered the hook
 5 h is entirely removed.

I claim:

1. In a turn-over collar a neck band, an attached turn-over top, the vertical length of the points of said turn-over top being
 10 greatly in excess of the vertical breadth of the neck band and of the breadth of the middle part of the turn-over top, said points being adapted to be folded inwardly between the turn-over top and the neck band,
 15 a fastener member on the under side of each point near its lower extremity, and a complementary fastener member on the under side of the turn-over top at each end near its upper edge.

2. In a turn-over collar a neck band, an attached turn-over top, the vertical length of the points of said turn-over top being
 20 greatly in excess of the vertical breadth of the neck band and of the breadth of the middle part of the turn-over top, said points being adapted to be folded inwardly between the turn-over top and the neck band,
 25 and a button and buttonhole to hold each point in folded position, of which one is on the under side of the point near its lower
 30

extremity and the other is on the under side of the turn-over top near its upper edge.

3. In a turn-over collar a neck band, an attached turn-over top, the vertical length of the points of said turn-over top being approximately twice the vertical breadth of
 35 the neck band, said points being designed to be folded inwardly between the turn-over top and the neck band, and means separably to fasten the inner side of each point to the
 40 inner side of the turn-over top near the upper edge of the latter, when the point is in folded position.

4. In a turn-over collar a neck band, an attached turn-over top, the middle part of
 45 which is of approximately the same width as that of the neck band and the points of which are of a length approximately twice the width of said neck band, said points being adapted to be folded inwardly between
 50 the turn-over top and the neck band to form a loop of approximately the same width as the neck band, a button on the under side of each point near its extremity, and a buttonhole in the under side of the turn-over top
 55 near its upper edge.

Signed by me at Boston, Massachusetts, this 16th day of February, 1916.

CHARLES EDWARD BRADLEY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."