

Nov. 21, 1939.

R. HÖNIGSBERG ET AL.

2,180,758

ARTICLE OF LINEN OR GARMENT

Filed Oct. 26, 1936

4 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig.1

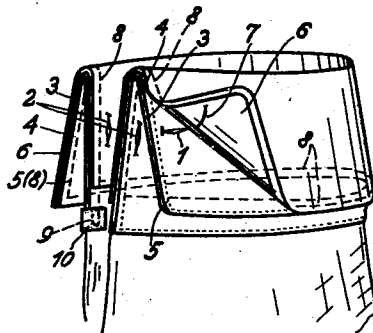


Fig. 2

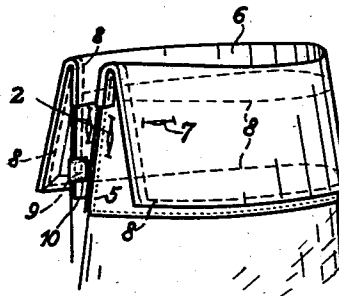


Fig.3

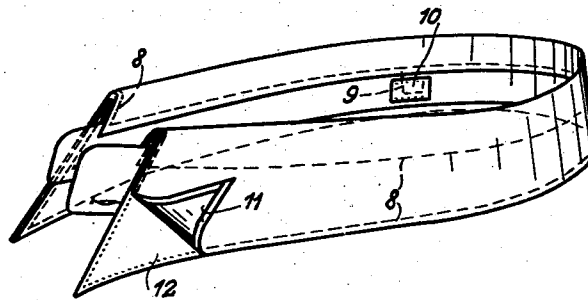
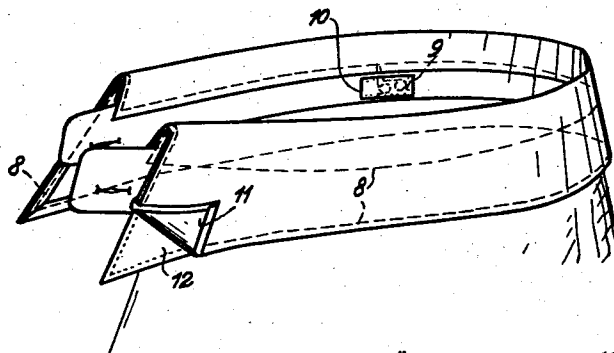


Fig.4



ROBERT HÖNIGSBERG & OSWALD EBNER
INVENTORS

BY

O. Hornig

THEIR ATT'Y.

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Fig.5

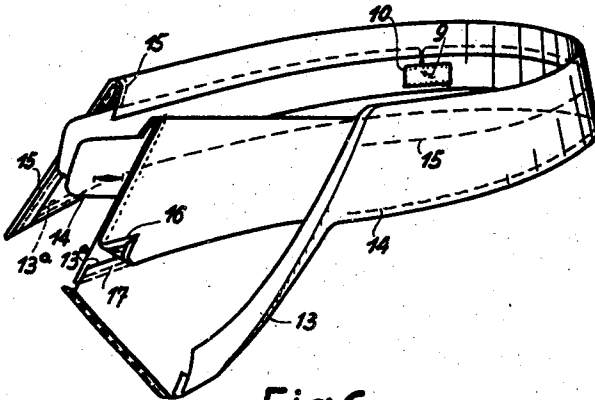


Fig.6

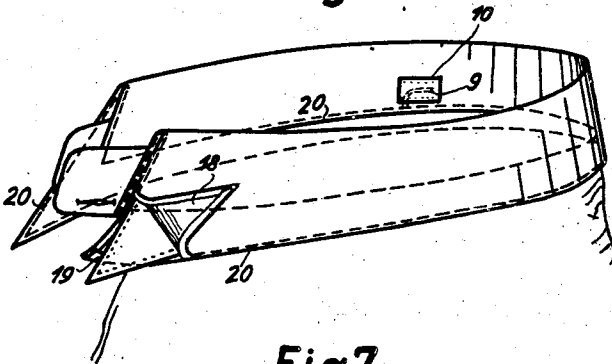
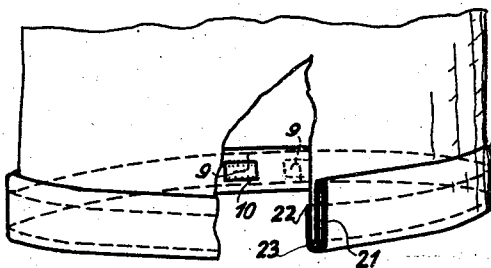


Fig.7



ROBERT HÖNIGSBERG & OSWALD EBER
INVENTORS

By

Otto Munk

their Atty.

Nov. 21, 1939.

R. HÖNIGSBERG ET AL

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Fig.8

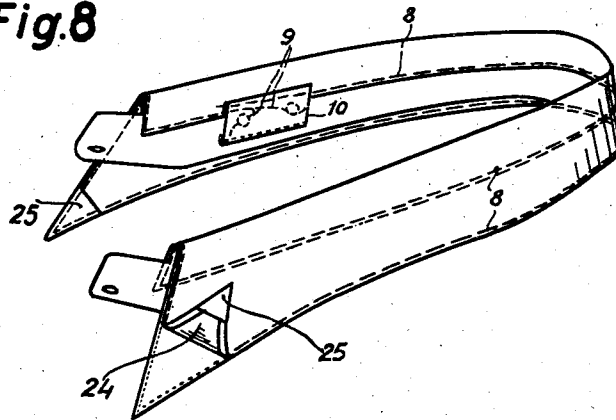


Fig.9

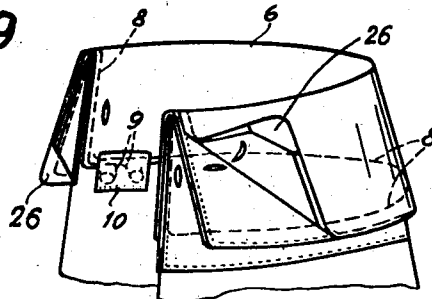
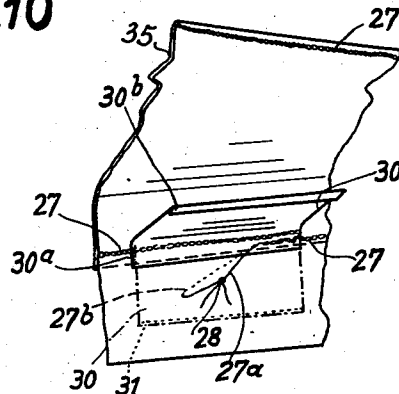


Fig.10



ROBERT HÖNIGSBERG & OSWALD EBNER
INVENTORS

By

Ottomunk
their Atty.

Nov. 21, 1939.

R. HÖNIGSBERG ET AL
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Fig. 11

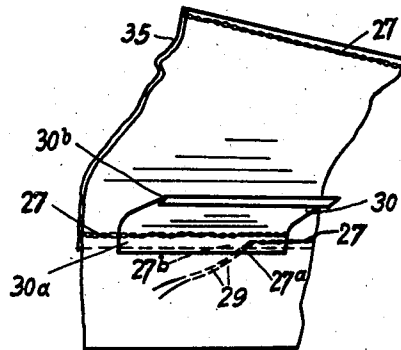


Fig. 12

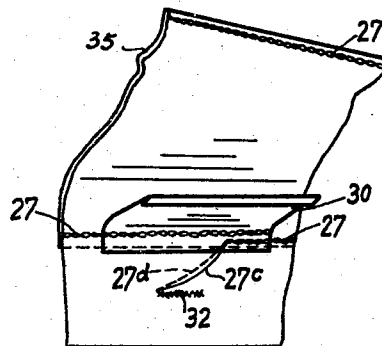
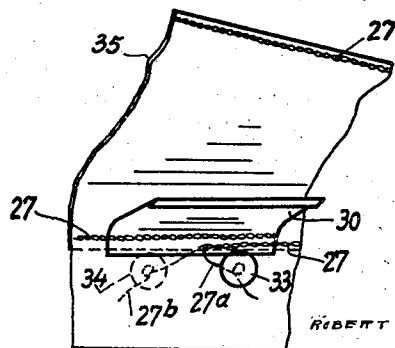


Fig. 13



ROBERT HÖNIGSBERG + OSWALD EDNER
INVENTORS

BY *Otto Munk*
their Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,180,758

ARTICLE OF LINEN OR GARMENT

Robert Hönigsberg and Oswald Ebner, Vienna,
Austria; said Ebner assignor to said Hönigs-
berg

Application October 26, 1936, Serial No. 107,508
In Austria November 14, 1935

5 Claims. (Cl. 2—116)

The invention relates to articles of linen or garments and in particular to such articles of linen or garments which are provided with a turned-over portion.

5 The usual double cuffs and turn-down collars are subject to wear in a high degree at the folded edge and become defective at this point while the shirt is still in very good condition. It is therefore usual at the time of purchasing the
10 shirt to take steps in advance for replacing useless cuffs and collars, e. g., to keep a supply of material from which spare cuffs are made up when the time comes. In this manner, however,
15 are quite appreciably increased, and there is the further drawback that the work of skilled operatives must be engaged to effect changing of the cuffs or collars.

20 An object of the invention is to provide a trimming over the folded edge of the turned-over portion of an article of linen or garment, that can easily be detached by anyone.

25 Another object is to secure the fastening means of the trimming against unintentional manipulation.

A further object is to prevent the trimming from furling at the edges.

30 A still further object is to enable the manufacture of articles of linen or garments provided with a trimming, to be carried out economically and in a simple and efficient manner.

35 With these and other objects in view the invention consists essentially in providing a piece of material which covers the folded edge of the turned-over portion, and is fastened by a seam capable of being ripped out, the thread ends of which being provided to serve for taking hold for the purpose of ripping out the seam and being
40 secured against unintentional manipulation. To this effect the thread ends may be enclosed in a sewn-on tab or such a tab may be provided to cover the securing means of the thread ends.

45 When the article of linen or garment is in use the folded edge of the trimming or facing material is first subjected to wear, while the folded edge of the underlying material is protected from wear. As soon as the folded edge of the trimming becomes defective it is detached from the underlying ply by ripping up the attaching seam.

50 According to a preferred mode of carrying out the present invention the thread ends covered by the sewn-on tabs are anchored to the underlying structure. The thread ends may for instance be knotted together, or by means of a
55 needle be sewn by hand into the fabric. Fur-

thermore, the thread ends of the seam which is capable of being ripped out may be anchored by a separate seam which is covered by the tab, in such a manner that portions of the threads are left non-sewn between the anchoring seam and the seam securing the trimming, which thread portions serve for taking hold for the purpose of ripping out the latter seam. According to another mode of carrying out the present invention, which proved particularly suitable, the thread ends are anchored by winding them around buttons covered by sewn-on tabs.

15 The buttons consist preferably of small round pieces of fabric without any metal insert, in order that they may cause no discomfort in wear, and may not leave an impression in ironing. In order to facilitate finding of the threads it is advisable to dye the end portions of the same.

20 Figs. 1 and 2 are perspective views of the end of a shirt sleeve with a double cuff according to the invention; Figs. 3 to 6 are perspective views of turn-down collars according to the invention; Fig. 7 shows the turned-up edge of the leg of a pair of trousers in perspective, as an example of a garment; Fig. 8 and 9 are perspective views
25 of a shirt collar and the end of a shirt sleeve with a cuff, respectively, according to which a trimming modified in a particular manner is provided and Figs. 10 to 13 are details in perspective, on an enlarged scale, showing four modifications of
30 the manner in which the ends of the threads may be secured.

Like reference characters denote like parts in the several figures of the drawings.

35 Referring to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, there is sewn onto the shirt sleeve a conventional double cuff with the button holes 1 and 2, these cuffs being composed of two piles of material the folded-over edges 3 and 4 of which are united
40 by a seam 5. The outer ply of material is trimmed or overlaid with a similar piece of material 6 which sits astride of the fold of the cuff and completely covers the outer limb of the cuff. The inner limb of the trimming may be shorter than the cuff and, as shown in Fig. 2, may terminate
45 before (short of) the link hole 2 in the cuff.

50 The trimming is provided with link holes 7 which register with the link holes 1 in the cuff, and is secured by means of a seam 8 capable of being ripped out which coincides with the seam 5 by which the piles of material constituting the cuff are joined together. The turned-over edge of the trimming or covering ply 6 may either be coincident with the edges 3 and 4, as shown
55

in Fig. 1, or be laid around these edges, as shown in Fig. 2.

In order to prevent unintentional ripping out of the seams 8 the ends 9 of the threads of which the seams are made are secured by enclosing them in a sewn-on tab 10. When the folded edge of the covering ply has become defective the tab 10 is severed and the seam 8 is ripped out, the thread ends 9 serving as means for taking hold; the trimming 6 is hereafter detached.

In the collars according to Figs. 3 and 4 the trimming 11 seated astride of the folded edge of the collar completely covers over the turned-down portion 12 of the collar. The inner limb 15 of the trimming is preferably narrower and shorter than the neck portion of the collar, to save the necessity for providing button holes therein. The two forms of construction differ from each other by the fact that in the form shown in Fig. 3 the turned-over edge of the trimming terminates flush with the edge of the collar, while in that shown in Fig. 4 this edge is lapped around the edge of the collar.

As shown in Fig. 5, the lower edge 13^a of the trimming 13 may also be inserted between the turned-over edges of the two plies of material constituting the collar and joined thereto by a seam 14 which cannot be ripped out, while seams 15 capable of being ripped out are employed for fastening the other edges. To detach the covering ply or trimming 13 the seams 15 are ripped out, so that the trimming 13 is only held fast to the collar by the seam 14 on its lower edge; thereafter the trimming 13 is cut away, the line on which the cutting off of the trimming should be effected being indicated by the broken line 17. The remainder of the trimming left on the collar is protected from becoming frayed because it is covered by the turned-over edges of the collar. In order to make this clear, in the figure of the drawings, the outer ply 16 of the turned-down portion of the collar is shown laid back.

The form of construction shown in Fig. 6 embodies a trimming or covering ply 18, which, in conjunction with an insert 19, encloses the collar with the exception of the neck band extensions, like an envelope. The two limbs of the trimming 18 and of the insert 19 are somewhat broader and longer than the turned-down portion and the neck portion of the collar, so that they can be joined together by seams 20 which are disposed outside the edges of the collar. The seams 20 are capable of being ripped out. The ends 9 of the threads of the seams 20 according to Figs. 3 to 6 are covered by a tab 10 to secure them against unintentional manipulation. The renewal of the collar by detaching the trimming is effected in a manner similar to that described in connection with Figs. 1 and 2.

As an example of the application of the invention to garments, Fig. 7 shows the gauntlet-like turned-up marginal portion of the leg of a pair of trousers. The trimming 21 is lapped around both the lower edge and also the upper edge of the turn-up, and secured by means of seams 22, 23 capable of being ripped out which are concealed. It is consequently not recognizable that the trousers are equipped with means for protecting the edges. When the turn-up has become defective the tab 10 is severed, the thread ends 9 are gripped and the seams 22, 23 are ripped out, whereafter the trimming 21 is detached.

The trimming 24 of the collar according to Fig. 8 is formed at the tip into pockets 25 into

which the points of the collar fit. The pockets prevent the trimming from furling at the edges. The pockets also facilitate the sewing on of the trimming, since they prevent shifting of the plies of fabric to be sewn together by acting as a kind of abutment. Also the trimming of cuffs may be provided with pockets 26, which are adapted to receive the tips of the cuffs, as is shown in Fig. 9. Apart from the provision of pockets the form of construction of the collar and cuff, respectively, shown in Figs. 8 and 9 is similar to that shown in Figs. 1 and 3, it being however understood that any of the aforedescribed forms may be applied.

Figs. 10 to 13 show four modifications of the manner in which the ends of the threads of the seam that is capable of being ripped out may be secured.

According to Fig. 10 the ends of the two threads 27^a, 27^b of the seam 27 are joined by a knot 28, whereas they are sewn by hand-made stitches 29 into the fabric as shown in Fig. 11. 35 denotes the trimming which is fastened by the seam 27. The knot 28 and stitches 29 respectively are covered by a small tab 30 of fabric. The one edge 30^a of the tab is secured by the beginning of the seam 27 in such a manner that the seam is covered by the tab 30. The sewn-on tab 30 is shown in Fig. 10 in dot-dash lines whereas the solid lines illustrate the tab in partly detached condition. The edge 30^b of the tab is secured by means of a seam 31 which cannot be ripped out. For the purpose of ripping out the seam 27 the seam 31 which secures the edge 30^b of the tab is undone, the knot 28 is cut through or the stitches 29 are severed. If the seam 27 has been completely ripped out the tab 30 may be removed.

Referring to Fig. 12 the thread ends of the seam 27 are anchored to the fabric by a seam 32 made of the end portions of the threads in such a manner that thread portions 27^c, 27^d are left non-sewn between the seam 27 and the anchoring seam 32. When the seam 27 is to be ripped out, the thread portions 27^c, 27^d are cut through near the seam 32, or the seam 32 is severed, the thread portions then serving for taking hold for the purpose of ripping out the seam 27.

According to Fig. 13 each of the two threads 27^a, 27^b of the seam 27 is wrapped around a button 33 and 34, respectively, which consists of one or several small round pieces of fabric without a metal insert and preferably of several pieces of fabric joined by means of adhesive. The two buttons are disposed in slightly off-set relation and are covered by the small tab 30 of fabric which is secured in the manner described above.

Since the buttons are covered up by the sewn-on tab and thus protected from any strain it is sufficient to fasten them on with a few stitches. In consequence of their softness and very slight thickness they do not cause any inconvenience in wear, and give no trouble in ironing the collar.

When the trimming or covering ply is to be detached the tabs are cut, and the thread ends of the double chain seam unwound from the buttons. In order to facilitate finding of the threads it is preferable to dye the ends of the same. With the use of the thread ends to pull by, the double chain seam, by which the trimming is secured, is then ripped out, so that the trimming can be removed. Finally, the buttons 33 and 34 are cut off, and the marginal portions of the tabs severed.

It is to be understood that the securing means for the thread ends, such as the knot 28, stitches 75

29, seam 32 and buttons 33, 34 may be used without a covering tab.

According to the provisions of the patent statutes, we have explained the principle and construction of our invention and have illustrated and described what we now consider to represent its best embodiment. However, we desire to have it understood that, within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practised otherwise than as specifically illustrated and described.

In the following claims the term "article of linen" is used not only to include linen, and in particular cuffs and collars, but also garments of any kind, especially trousers. The term "seam capable of being ripped out" is used in the following claims to include in particular but not exclusively a seam of chain stitches or double chain stitches.

What we claim is:

1. Article of linen with a turned-over portion comprising a piece of material covering the folded edge of said portion, a seam capable of being ripped out fastening said piece of material to the fabric of said linen, the ends of the threads of said seam being provided for taking hold for the purpose of ripping out said seam, and a tab sewn on to said linen and covering said thread ends for preventing access to said thread ends and thus the release of the seam by unintentional manipulation.

2. Article of linen with a turned-over portion comprising a piece of material covering the folded edge of said portion, a seam capable of being ripped out fastening said piece of material to the fabric of said linen, the ends of the threads of said seam being provided for taking hold for the purpose of ripping out said seam, securing means for said thread ends for preventing the release of the seam by unintentional manipulation, and a tab sewn on to the linen and cover-

ing said thread ends and securing means for preventing access thereto.

3. Article of linen with a turned-over portion comprising a piece of material covering the folded edge of said portion, a seam capable of being ripped out fastening said piece of material to the fabric of said linen, the ends of the threads of said seam being provided for taking hold for the purpose of ripping out the said seam, buttons sewn on to the linen and adapted for winding the thread ends around them and thus anchoring said thread ends and preventing the release of the seam, and a sewn on tab covering said buttons for preventing access thereto.

4. Article of linen with a turned-over portion comprising a piece of material covering the folded edge of said portion, a seam capable of being ripped out fastening said piece of material to the fabric of said linen, the ends of the threads of said seam being provided for taking hold for the purpose of ripping out said seam, and a tab sewn on at two opposite edges to said linen and covering said thread ends for preventing access to said thread ends and thus the release of the seam by unintentional manipulation.

5. Article of linen with a turned-over portion comprising a piece of material covering the folded edge of said portion, a seam capable of being ripped out fastening said piece of material to the fabric of said linen, the ends of the threads of said seam being provided for taking hold for the purpose of ripping out said seam, and a tab sewn on at two opposite edges to said linen and covering said thread ends for preventing access to said thread ends and thus the release of the seam by unintentional manipulation, one of said two opposite edges of the tab being turned in and fastened by said seam capable of being ripped out.

ROBERT HÖNIGSBERG.
OSWALD EBNER.