April 6, 1971 F. J. DICKENHERR 3,574,023

PROCESS FOR MAKING COMPOSITE, IN-COLLAR BLANKS

Filed July 11, 1968

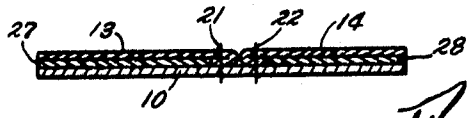


Fig. 4

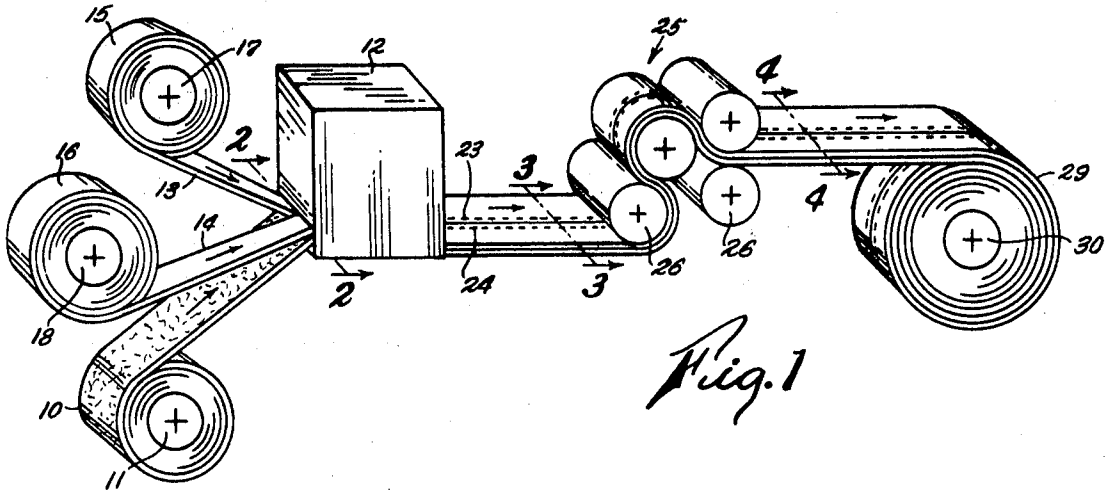


Fig. 1

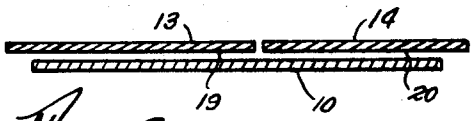


Fig. 2

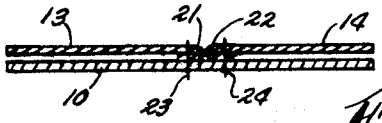


Fig. 3

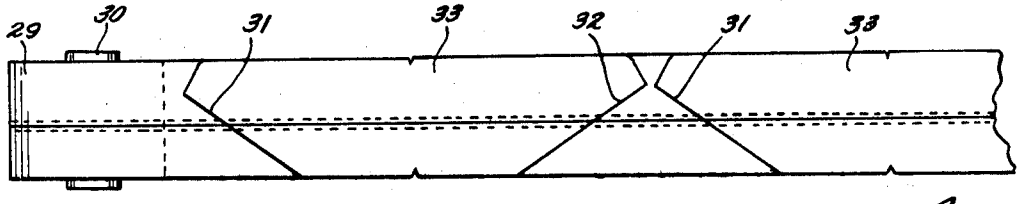


Fig. 5

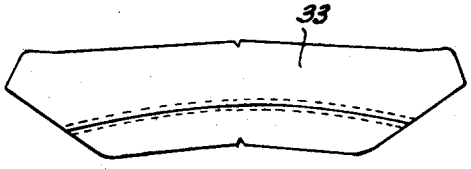


Fig. 6

INVENTOR

Francis J. Dickenherr

BY Hallas & Murray

ATTY.

United States Patent Office

3,574,023

Patented Apr. 6, 1971

3,574,023

PROCESS FOR MAKING COMPOSITE, IN-COLLAR BLANKS

Francis J. Dickenherr, Cincinnati, Ohio, assignor to Palm Beach Company, Cincinnati, Ohio

Filed July 11, 1968, Ser. No. 744,093
Int. Cl. B32b 7/08
U.S. Cl. 156—93 1 Claim

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A continuous process for making in-collar blanks from separate strips of inner collar felt material and two interliner strips including fusion of the felt material to the interliner strips to form a composite, in-collar strip and the step of blanking out inner collar forms from the composite, in-collar strip.

This invention relates to a process for making composite, in-collar blanks and is particularly concerned with a process susceptible of being carried out as a series of continuous, co-related steps to economically produce in-collar blanks for men's coats, or the like.

An object of the invention is to provide a practical method of manufacturing in-collar blanks in volume that is especially useful in tailoring establishments which make ready-to-wear garments.

Another object of the invention is to provide a novel process for making a practical, composite in-collar blank that may be readily sewed to an outer collar material to form an improved coat collar construction.

These and other objects are obtained by the process described herein and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, showing a preferred embodiment thereof.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a diagrammatic view in perspective depicting the several initial steps of my process for making composite, in-collar blanks.

FIG. 2 is an enlarged section taken on line 2—2 of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is an enlarged section taken on line 3—3 of FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is an enlarged section taken on line 4—4 of FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a plan view showing related and final steps in my process.

FIG. 6 is a plan view of a finished in-collar blank produced by my process.

With particular reference to FIG. 1 the numeral 10 indicates a roll of inner collar material, such as felt, or the like, in a continuous strip form and rotatably mounted on a mandrel 11 for feeding to an in-line folding and stitching device diagrammatically indicated in the figure by the reference numeral 12. Two relatively narrow interliner strips 13 and 14 of different widths are fed to the folding and stitching device 12 from their respective rolls 15 and 16, each rotatably mounted upon a mandrel 17 and 18, respectively. As best illustrated in FIG. 2 the

faces 19 and 20 of the interliner strips 13 and 14, respectively, which are adapted to confront a face of the inner collar strip 10 as all of said strips enter the folding and stitching device 12 have been previously impregnated with a suitable thermo-setting resinous material, or the like. The interliner strips 13 and 14 are also preferably bias cut according to common practice in the art.

As illustrated in FIG. 2 the two strips of interliner material are fed into the device 12 in edge-to-edge relationship above the inner collar strip 10 and the three strips emerge from the device 12 with the adjacent edges of the interliner strips 13 and 14 folded inwardly at 21 and 22, respectively, and the folded edges each secured to the felt material by lines of stitches 23 and 24, respectively.

The folded and stitched strip is next fed to a bank 25 of heated, pressure rollers 26 whereby the interliner strips 13 and 14 are fused at 27 and 28, respectively, (FIG. 4) throughout their confronting faces to the inner collar strip 10 by means of the set, resinous material to provide a composite in-collar strip that is preferably wound in a roll 29 on a collector mandrel 30 although the in-collar strip might be fed directly to the blank die cutting operation, if desired.

Now with reference to FIG. 5 it will be seen that the composite in-collar strip is unwound from the mandrel 30 and progressively die cut to size along the irregular lateral lines 31 and 32 into straight composite in-collar blanks 33 and, as a final step, each-collar blank is next shaped to the finished configuration shown in FIG. 6 of the drawing preferably by a heating, pressing and shaping step.

What is claimed is:

1. That continuous process of making composite, in-collar blanks which comprises impregnating two interliner strips with a thermosetting plastic material, folding an edge portion of each strip, stitching the folded edge portion of each strip to the central part of one major face of a strip of inner collar material with the folded edges of the strips in abutment upon the inner collar strip, heating the stitched interliner strips and the strip of inner collar material to melt the plastic material, and pressing all the heated strips together to form a fused composite strip, die cutting to size collar forms from the composite strip, and finally shaping each collar form to a composite, in-collar blank configuration.

References Cited

UNITED STATES PATENTS

299,638	6/1884	Hall	156—269
2,756,706	7/1956	Arnold	156—93X
3,234,061	2/1966	Gardner	156—93
3,499,810	3/1970	Wagle	156—269

BENJAMIN R. PADGETT, Primary Examiner

S. R. HELLMAN, Assistant Examiner

U.S. Cl. X.R.

156—204, 269