(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. C. CURTIS.

METHOD OF MAKING COLLARS AND CUFFS.

No. 356,624. Patented Jan. 25, 1887.

Fig. 1.

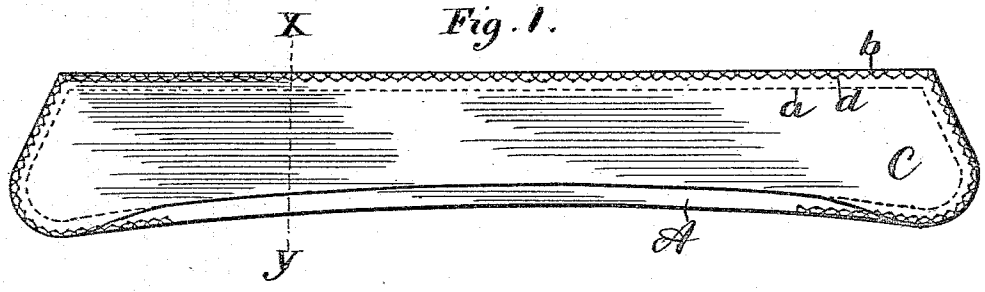


Fig. 2.

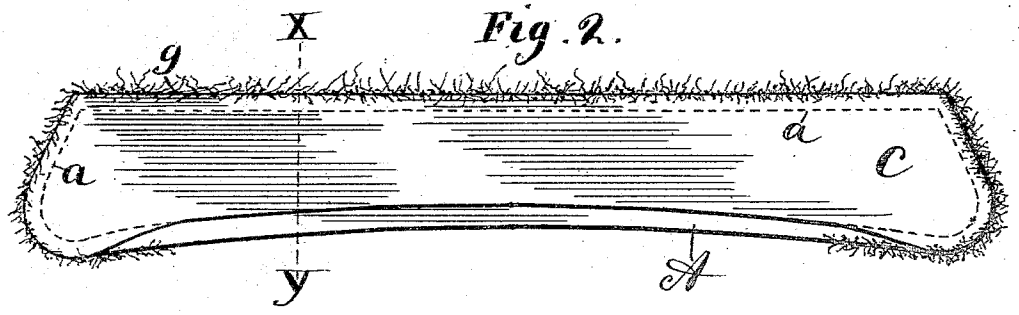
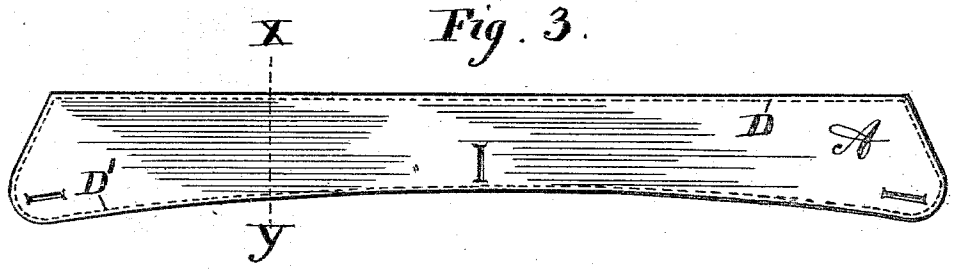


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
Wm. H. Hoeussler Jr
N. Davenport

Inventor.
Henry C. Curtis
by Geo. H. Strong
atty.

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

H. C. CURTIS.

METHOD OF MAKING COLLARS AND CUFFS.

No. 356,624. Patented Jan. 25, 1887.

Fig. 4.

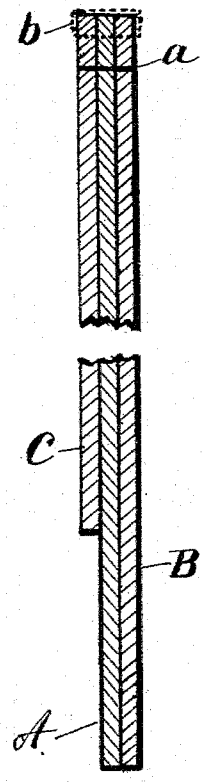


Fig. 5.

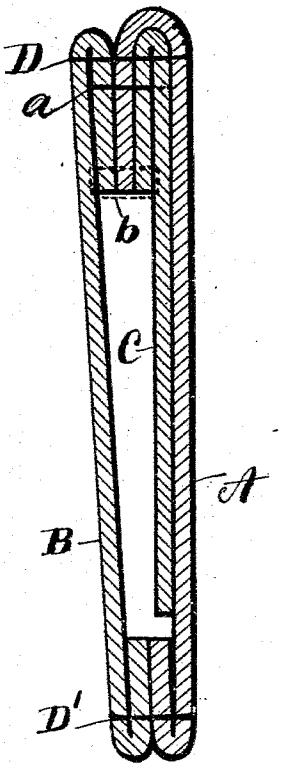


Fig. 6.

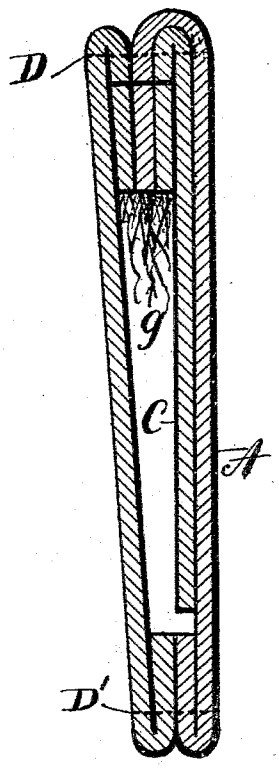


Fig. 7.

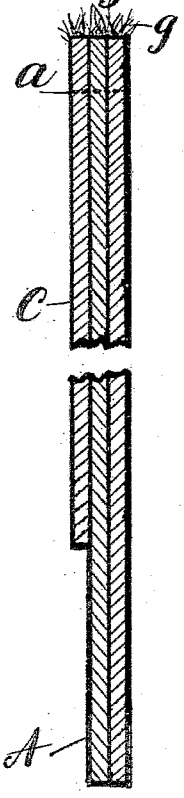


Fig. 8.

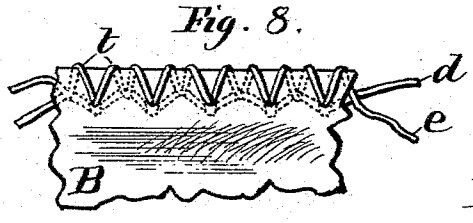


Fig. 9.

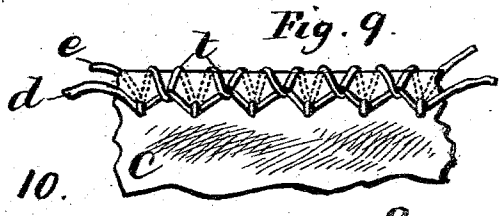
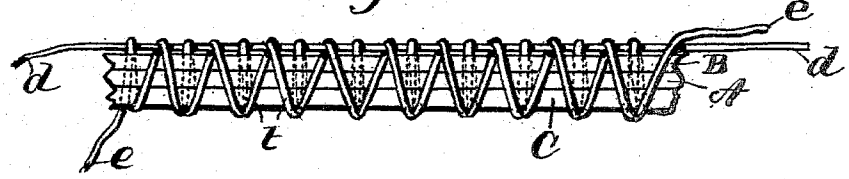


Fig. 10.



Witnesses:
W. W. Harrison Jr.
A. Davenport

Inventor.
Henry C. Curtis
by Geo. A. Strasher
atty.

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY C. CURTIS, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

METHOD OF MAKING COLLARS AND CUFFS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 356,624, dated January 25, 1887.

Application filed October 4, 1886. Serial No. 215,206. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY C. CURTIS, a resident of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Collars and Cuffs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, that will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several figures therein.

My invention relates to improvements in the method of making collars and cuffs; and it consists of the novel construction and combination of parts, hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a plan view of the plies of an apparel collar or cuff secured together wrong side out by a run-seam and an over-edge seam along one edge. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the plies secured by the run-seam only. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a finished collar or cuff. Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken at the broken line *x y* in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a similar view taken at broken line *x y* in Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a similar view showing the edges of the plies frayed out and unconfined by the over-edge zigzag stitching *b*. Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view taken at the broken line *x y* in Fig. 2. Figs. 8 and 9 are respectively enlarged views of the reverse and obverse sides of a portion of the overbound edges shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 10 is an enlarged edge view of a portion of the overbound edges.

Apparel collars and cuffs are generally formed by stitching together two or more plies of fabric. The plies are first laid one upon another, wrong side out, so that their edges to be stitched together are in alignment. After the edges are stitched together the plies are turned right side out, the remaining edges turned in and stitched together, as shown in the drawings, in which A represents the face ply of a collar; B, the back ply, and C the inter ply or lining.

The plies are laid together wrong side out, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, and stitched together by a run-seam, *a*. Then, as heretofore constructed, the plies are turned right side out, to the position shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the lower edges turned in and secured by the seam D′, the upper part or top of the collar being secured by a seam, D. When collars are so constructed, the raw edges are unraveled and frayed out during the operation of laundering and threads hang down from the edges, as shown at *g* in Fig. 6. These threads frequently mat together, forming bunches, which leave their impress upon the face of the collar when the same is smoothed and polished in laundering. They also serve to collect an excess of bluing or coloring-matter in laundering, and display blue lines, which show on the polished surface. The threads can in all cases be detected by holding the collar up between the observer and a strong light. As this seam is at the top of a collar, and at the exposed edges of both collars and cuffs, the otherwise neat and tidy appearance of the finished article is marred and the articles rendered less salable. I have ascertained that this defect can be wholly remedied by an over-edge zigzag seam, *b*, which binds the edges together and effectually prevents them from fraying out or raveling. The over-edge seam is preferably formed by the two threads *e* and *d*, the former thread being looped around the latter and passing through the fabric and over its edges to form the zigzag binding-loops *t*. This style of stitching can be easily produced by a two-threaded sewing-machine, and varied in form, as desired, by varying the relative degrees of tension upon the two threads, and by alterations in the movements of the feed-plate. Any of the well-known forms of button-hole stitches may be employed.

The stitching *b* is represented by dotted lines in Figs. 4 and 5.

The over-edge seam is taken directly after the insertion of the run-seam *a*, while the plies are wrong side out. The plies are then turned right side out and the remaining edges turned in and secured by seam D′, as before described, or secured in any of the well-known methods adopted in making collars or cuffs.

The cuffs are made a little wider and shorter than the collars, otherwise in substantially the same manner.

I am aware that it is not new to use an ex-

tra row of stitching to prevent seam-inclosed edges from fulling up when laundered; but this does not prevent the edges from paying out and showing loose threads; hence

What I claim as new, and desire to protect by Letters Patent, is—

The herein-described method of making collars and cuffs, which consists in stitching the plies together wrong side out by a seam running near the aligned edges of the plies; secondly, forming on overseam of a longitudinal and a transversely-crossing thread, the former on the aligned edges of the plies and the latter looped around the longitudinal thread, taken over the edge of the plies, passed therethrough, and then carried over the ply-edges to form loops, and, finally, turning the plies right side out and finishing with the usual or any suitable edge seam, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 30th day of September, 1886.

HENRY C. CURTIS.

Witnesses:
GEO. A. MOSHER,
W. H. HOLLISTER, Jr.