

(No Model.)

M. FRIEDLY.
COLLAR.

No. 477,207.

Patented June 21, 1892.

Fig. 1.

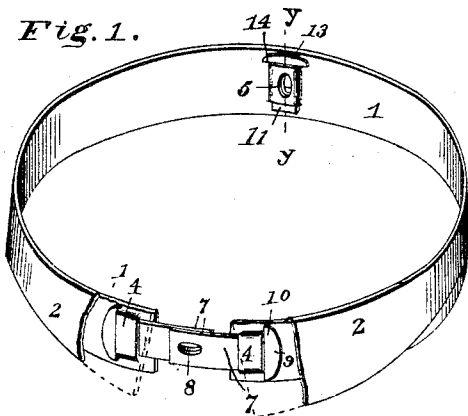


Fig. 2.

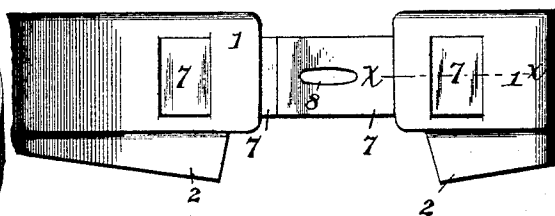


Fig. 3.

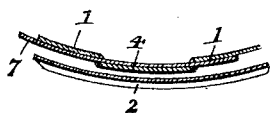


Fig. 4.

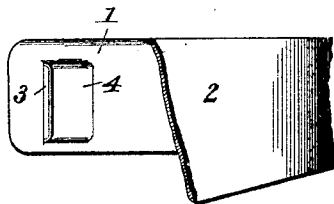


Fig. 5.

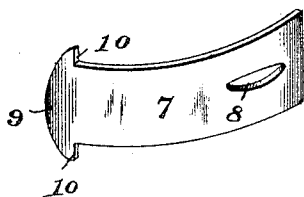


Fig. 6.

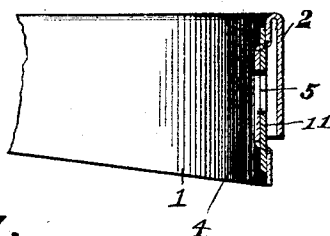
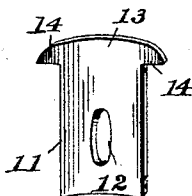


Fig. 7.



Witnesses

J. Ulke, Jr.
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Inventor

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By his Attorneys,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL FRIEDLY, OF ADA, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO HENRY SCHINDEWOLF, OF SAME PLACE.

COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 477,207, dated June 21, 1892.

Application filed January 15, 1892. Serial No. 418,131. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL FRIEDLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ada, in the county of Hardin and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Collar, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in celluloid and other collars of similar composition, and, furthermore, to an attachment for the same.

The object of my invention is to increase the durability of the collar by preserving the buttonholes thereof from wear. A great defect in collars of this class as now constructed resides in the fact that the brittle nature of the composition with which the collars are coated renders them liable to an early destruction, owing to the cracking and breaking away of the collars at their buttonholes, so that a collar must necessarily be abandoned and cast aside while perfectly good with the exception of the buttonholes, which have become cracked and broken away to such an extent as to refuse to perform their proper functions. By my invention I avoid these objections and so construct the collar and provide the same that the buttonholes will last an indefinite length of time, or, in other words, as long as the remainder of the collar is preserved.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a celluloid collar of the lay-down pattern provided with my improvements, the shawls or flaps of the collar being broken away to expose the neckband. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the front-button connection of the collar, the view being taken from the inside. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line x x of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail in elevation of one end of the collar, the attachment being removed. Fig. 5 is a detail in perspective of the tab attachment for the front of the collar. Fig. 6 is a transverse section on the line y y of Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a detail of the tab employed in connection with the rear buttonhole.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates the neckband, and 2 the shawl or cape, of a lay-down or turn-over collar formed of celluloid or other substance or material, and, contrary to the general construc-

tion of such collars, the buttonhole-tabs are omitted, so that the neckband terminates coincident with the shawl or flap.

The neckband near each end is provided with two or a series of slits 3, which extend from near the upper to near the lower edge of the band, and, as will be obvious, these slits constitute an intermediate keeper or loop 4. The neckband is also provided at its center with the rear perforation 5 and above and below the same with transverse slits 6, so that that portion of the band in which the rear or central hole is formed constitutes a keeper.

7 designates a buttonhole-tab attachment, and the same is provided with a buttonhole at one end and at its rear end with an enlarged head 9, forming at opposite ends shoulders 10. Two of these tab attachments are employed, one for each end of the neckband, and the manner of attaching the same will be readily understood, it being obvious that the leading ends of the tabs are passed through the slits 3, and hence back of the keepers 4, until their inner ends project beyond the ends of the neckband and are adapted to be overlapped and buttoned to any ordinary collar-button. The formation of the shoulders 10 by means of the head prevents the tabs from pulling out, the shoulders, as will be seen, interlocking with the keepers. On the other hand, the tabs are free to slide to the rear, and consequently when the wearer by buttoning his coat close around his neck should compress the collar the tabs will slide to the rear, and thus decrease the size of the collar around the neck of the wearer instead of bending and breaking the collar. As these tabs wear away at the buttonhole they may be renewed by others.

A tab 11, somewhat similar to the tabs 7, is provided for the rear buttonhole 5. This tab 11 has a buttonhole 12 near its center and at its upper end merges into a head 13, forming shoulders 14. The tab 11 is inserted through the upper slit 6 from the outside of the collar and thence outwardly through the lower slit 6 and in this manner is passed through the keeper 5, the tab being prevented from withdrawal downwardly by the shoulders 14, engaging with the keeper 5. When in position,

the buttonhole of the collar and that of the tab align. These tabs both for the front and back collar-buttons may accompany celluloid collars to any desired number or they may be sold separately.

By my invention it will be seen that I have provided an attachment for celluloid and other collars of a similar nature whereby their durability is increased and one of their main objections clearly obviated.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The herein-described collar, provided with a pair of slits, the material between said slits constituting a keeper, and a tab for the keeper, said tab having an end provided with an arrow-shaped head forming shoulders en-

gaging with the keeper and provided with a buttonhole, substantially as specified.

2. A collar-band provided at its center with a buttonhole and at opposite sides thereof with slits and a tab having a smaller buttonhole reinforcing and registering with that of the collar-band, said tab being removably mounted in the slits and interlocking therewith, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

MICHAEL FRIEDLY.

Witnesses:

NEWTON E. LANTZ,
JOHN FRIEDLY.