Oct. 11, 1932. W. O. DAILEY 1,882,242

METHOD OF MAKING COLLAR SNUBBERS

Filed June 29, 1931

Fig. 1

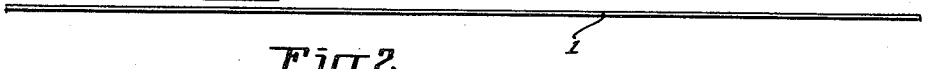
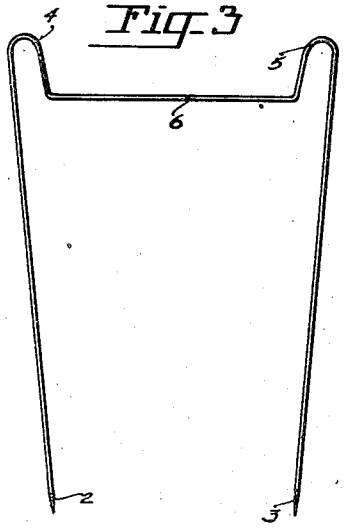


Fig. 2



Fig. 3



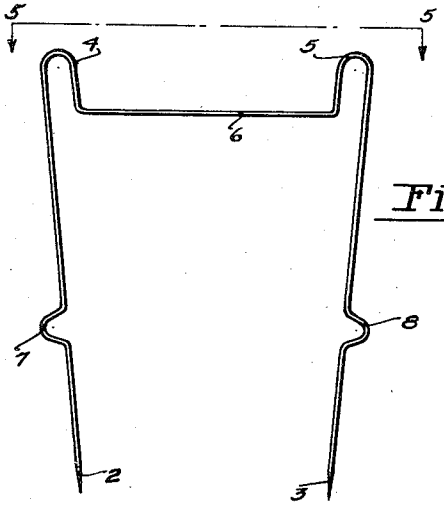
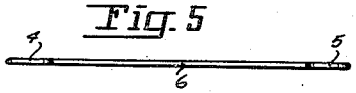


Fig. 4

Fig. 5



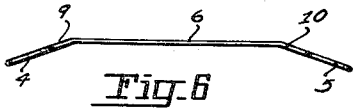


Fig. 6

Fig. 7

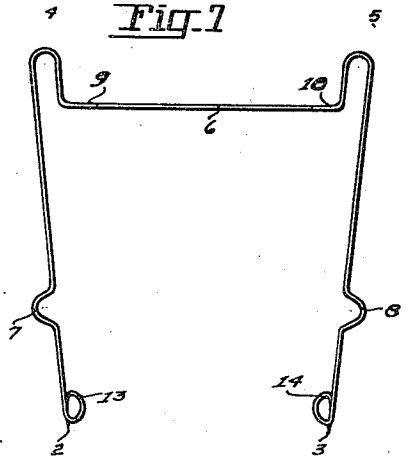
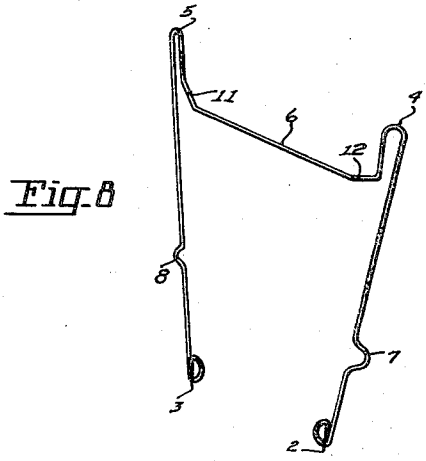


Fig. 8



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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METHOD OF MAKING COLLAR SNUBBERS

Application filed June 29, 1931. Serial No. 547,648.

This invention relates to a method for forming and bending flexible materials to a predetermined shape in order to create a certain article of manufacture adapted for use in connection with soft collars, whereby the same may be supported upon the neck of the wearer in distended position, the soft, pliable, corners, points, or wings of the collar being held in a flat and tailored condition and the inner or neck band being supported in an upstanding position and thereby maintain the collar in full height; and the invention relates more particularly to a method for manufacturing a certain article of manufacture called "collar snubbers" invented by me, for which an application for Letters Patent of the United States was filed in the Patent Office on May 31, 1929, Serial No. 367,507; and the invention further relates to a "device for making collar snubbers" invented by me, for which an application for Letters Patent of the United States was filed in the Patent Office on December 15, 1930, Serial No. 502,462 and which was allowed September 22, 1931 and renewed April 6, 1932 and which had become a part of my United States application upon the improvement in "apparatus for forming and bending flexible materials," filed April 16, 1932, Serial Number 605,768.

This invention contemplates the application of the steps in the method upon a single length or strand of flexible material so that the necessary bends and loops will be successively applied thereupon and which will produce the resiliency required in the completed article of manufacture.

In order to clarify the subsequent description of the invention and to avoid any possibility for misinterpretation, the following definition of "collar snubber" is here inserted. Unless otherwise specifically limited, the term "collar snubber" is herein employed generically to include all articles or devices made from flexible materials and used for maintaining the shape of the outer fold of soft collars in a flat and tailored condition while allowing the wearer entire freedom of movement, and includes such articles and devices as soft collar supports, adjusters, attachments, stays, stiffeners, and/or retainers.

The particular object of my invention is to provide certain novel steps in the production of a flexible, light, simple, inexpensive, and durable collar snubber which prevents the points, wings, or corners of a soft collar from rolling upwardly or spreading excessively apart and which is sufficiently resilient to bend or give when pressure is applied upon the upper portion of the collar and to return to its normal position when pressure is released; and which can be concealed from view beneath the collar and yet be readily applied to or removed from its attachment under the collar.

A further object of my invention is to provide a method for bending and forming flexible materials into collar snubbers of uniform design and quality in large quantities.

Still other objects of the invention are to provide a simplified method of forming and bending flexible materials, such as spring or steel wire, into collar snubbers of uniform design and quality even when handled by inexperienced labor; to reduce the time and cost required to make collar snubbers; and generally to improve the art to which this invention relates.

Other objects and advantages and the nature and characteristic features of the present invention will become apparent and readily understood from the following description which is to be considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawing forming a part hereof, in which:

Fig. 1 is a side view of the bar of spring metal from which the collar snubber is to be made.

Fig. 2 is a side view of the bar, as illustrated in Fig. 1, but after the same has been pointed upon its oppositely disposed ends.

Fig. 3 is a front view of the bar as illustrated in Fig. 2, but after the tie engaging shoulders have been formed spaced apart from each other and at the ends of the central portion of the bar.

Fig. 4 is a front view of the bar illustrated in Fig. 3 and illustrating hand engaging loops that are formed upon the legs that are spaced apart from the pointed ends of the bar.

Fig. 5 is a plan view of the partially formed snubber as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the partially finished snubber as illustrated in Fig. 5 but illustrating the offsets that are formed in the central part of each side of the article and that are disposed adjacent the loops formed in the initial stages in the manufacture of the collar snubbers.

Fig. 7 is a front view of the finished collar snubber and illustrates the loops and the points that are adapted to engage the underside of the collar points and to limit the penetration of the points of the collar snubber within the points of the collar to be supported.

Fig. 8 is a perspective front view of the completed collar snubber.

Like reference characters refer to like parts through the several views.

I take a bar 1 of suitable spring material, as piano wire, and point the same as illustrated at 2 and 3. After the pointing has been completed I then gold, silver, or otherwise plate the bar in the desired material from which the completed article is to be made. I then form upwardly extending loops 4 and 5 from either side of a horizontally disposed central portion 6. In the forming of the loops 4 and 5 the points 2 and 3 are preferably positioned so that the pointed ends of the partjally constructed collar snubber will be closer together than the over all width of the collar snubber. In the next step in the method of manufacturing of the completed article I form hand engaging loops 7 and 8 in each of the legs and adjacent the pointed ends 2 and 3. Offsets 9 and 10 are then formed within the collar snubber to form shoulders 11 and 12.

I then form loops 13 and 14 immediately adjacent the pointed ends 2 and 3. The purpose of the loops is to limit the penetration of the point within the points of the collar to be supported and maintained in desired placement.

I have illustrated and described herein one method in carrying out my invention but it is to be expressly understood that certain changes may be made in practicing the method, and accordingly, I do not wish to limit myself to the exact steps described, nor do I limit myself to the use of any specific apparatus capable of carrying out the method.

What I claim is:

1. A method of manufacturing collar snubbers consisting in pointing each end of a bar of spring material, plating the pointed bar, then forming upturned loops that are spaced apart midway from the central section to leave a horizontal portion between said loops, then forming hand engaging loops in each of the legs thus formed, then forming offsets in the central horizontal portion and finally forming a loop immediately adjacent each pointed end so that the last mentioned loops will limit the penetration of a point within the collar fabric.

2. A method of manufacturing collar snubbers, comprising in pointing the stock at either end, forming of upturned loops at either side of the center of the stock to leave a relatively straight line between the upturned loops and to space the upturned loops apart, forming loops spaced apart from the pointed ends within each of the legs, then forming an offset adjacent each of the upturned loops and within the straight line portion of the stock that is disposed between the upturned loops and finally forming a loop at the pointed end of each leg to limit the normal penetration of the pointed ends within the collar fabric.

3. A method of manufacturing collar supports of wire, comprising sharpening the ends of a straight piece of wire, bending said wire to form two spaced upturned loops and downwardly extending legs, forming a loop in each of the legs, bending the portion between the upturned loops to form an offset lying outside the plane of the legs, and forming loops at the end of each of the legs.

4. A method of manufacturing collar supports, comprising sharpening the ends of the wire from which the collar support is to be made, the forming upturned loops and legs simultaneously at either side of the center portion of the wire and spaced apart therefrom, the forming a loop in each of the legs and spaced apart from the ends of the legs and the forming means adjacent the pointed ends to limit the penetration of the points within the collar fabric.

5. A method of manufacturing collar supports from spring material, consisting in pointing each end of the bar from which the support is to be formed, the plating of the bar after the same is pointed, the forming of upturned loops and downwardly extending legs of equal length from the pointed plated bar, forming loops in each of the legs, and the forming of means adjacent the pointed legs for limiting the penetration of each of the points.

6. A method of forming soft collar supports from spring wire stock, consisting in cutting the stock to the desired length to form the collar support, the forming of upturned loops and downwardly extending legs equidistant from the ends of the stock, the forming of hand engaging loops in each of the legs and the forming of loops adjacent the ends of each of the legs to limit the penetration of the legs into the collar stock.

WILLIAM OEL DAILEY.