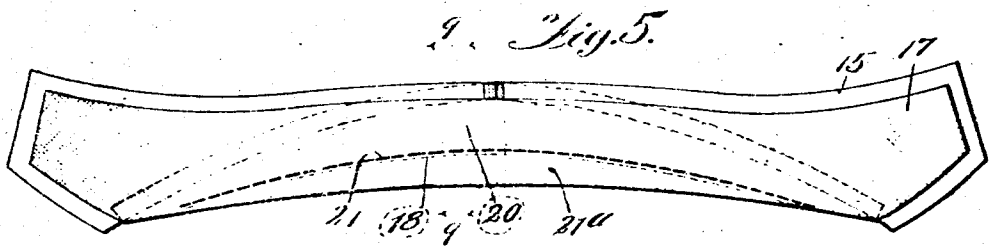
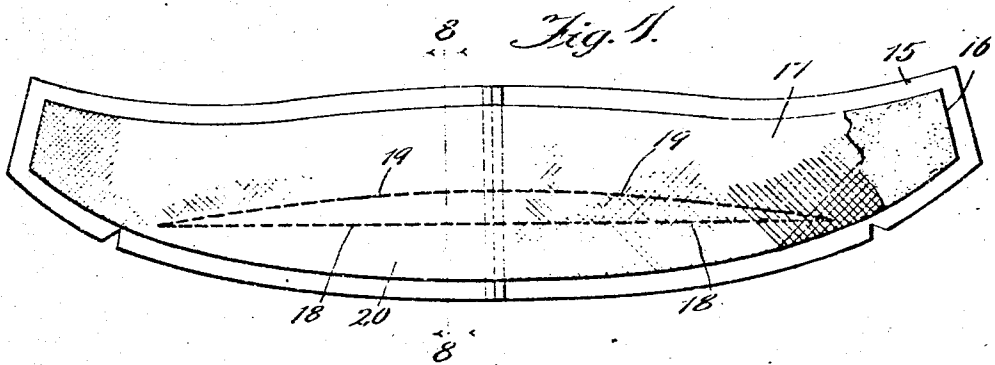
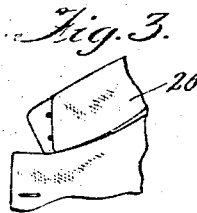
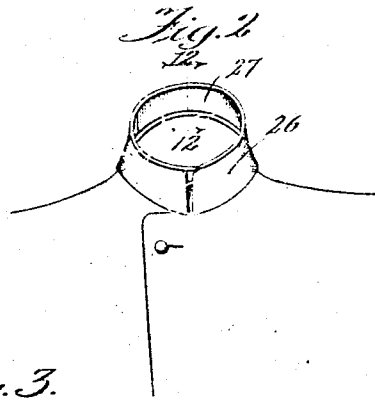
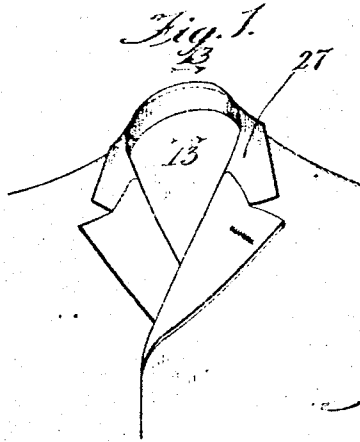


C. KAUFMAN.
COAT COLLAR.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 14, 1910.

956,710.

Patented May 3, 1910.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
J. D. Terry
Charles E. Gope

Inventor:
Charles Kaufman
By J. D. Terry & Co. Attys.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

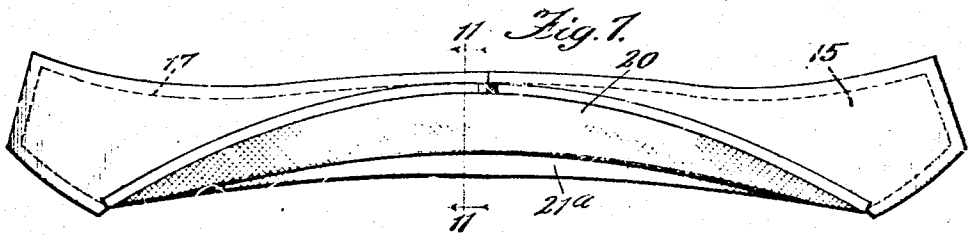
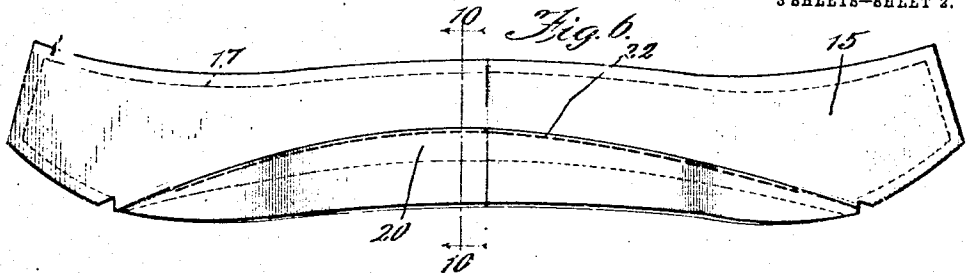


Fig. 8.

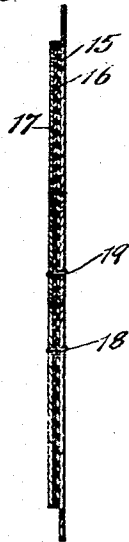


Fig. 9.

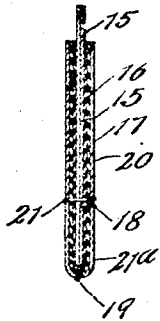


Fig. 10.

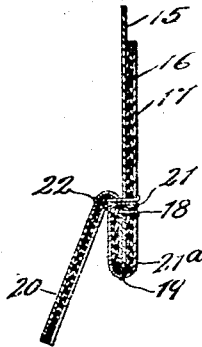


Fig. 11.

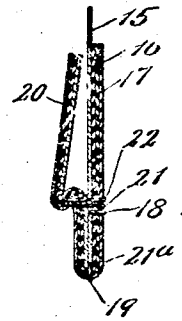


Fig. 12.

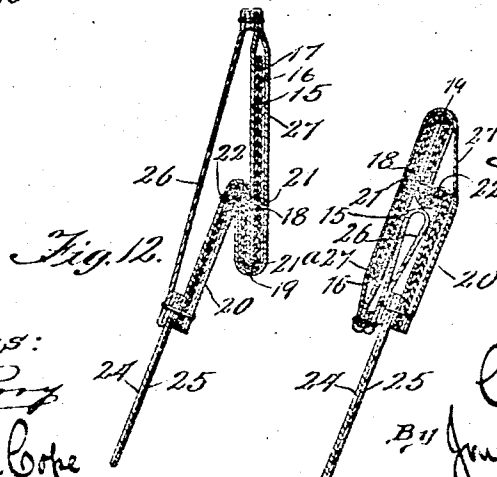
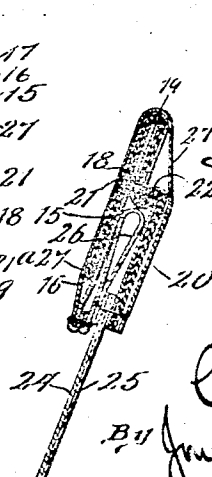


Fig. 13.



Witnesses:

Charles G. Cope
Charles G. Cope

Inventor:

Charles Kaufman
Charles Kaufman
By *James Addington Jones*
Attys.

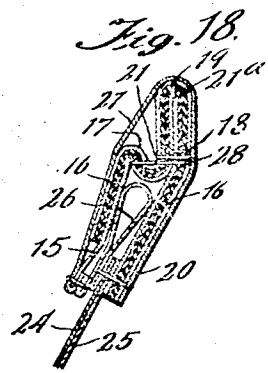
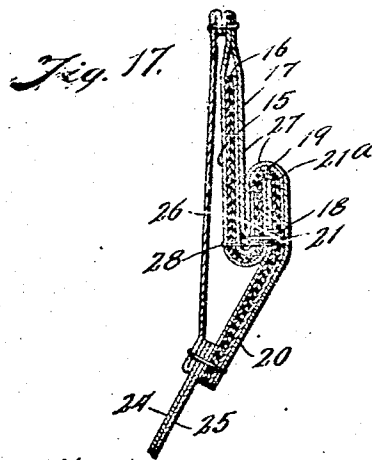
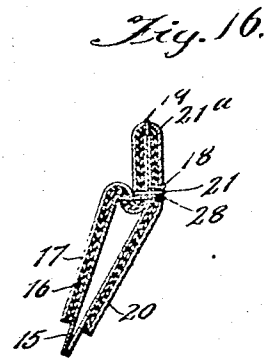
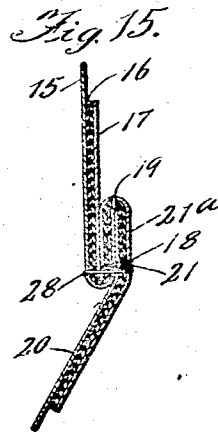
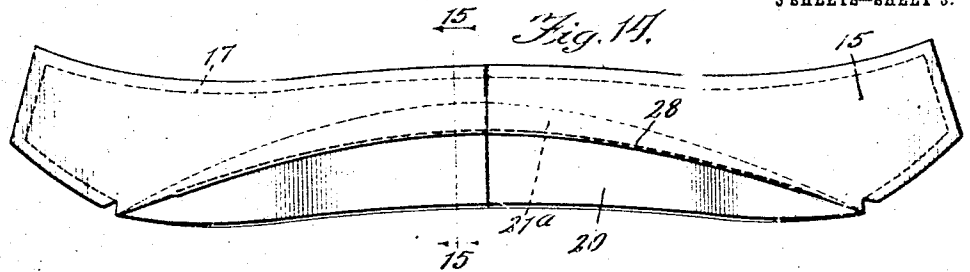
C. KAUFMAN.
COAT COLLAR.

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956,710.

Patented May 3, 1910.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



Witnesses:
D. D. Perry
Charles E. Corpe

Inventor:
Charles Kaufman
By Jones, Addington & Ames
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES KAUFMAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

COAT-COLLAR.

956,710.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 3, 1910.

Application filed January 14, 1910. Serial No. 539,022.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES KAUFMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Coat-Collars, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in coat collars, and particularly to that type of collar which, when turned down, presents the appearance of the ordinary collar used upon overcoats and the like, and when turned up presents the appearance of what is commonly known as the military collar.

The object of the present invention is to cheapen and simplify the construction of collars of the above-described type and at the same time to provide a collar which maintains its proper shape to a greater degree than do collars of this style as usually constructed.

I have illustrated two embodiments of my invention in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 illustrates the upper portion of a coat with a collar of this style fitted thereto and turned down; Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing the collar turned up; Fig. 3 is a view of a fragment of the collar, showing the side which, when the collar is turned down, forms the under side thereof and which, when the collar is turned up, forms the outside of the same; Figs. 4 and 5 and Fig. 6 are two front views and a rear view respectively showing successive steps in the making of the construction which is sewed into the collar and maintains the same in proper shape, as well as furnishing the hinge upon which the collar is supported from the neck of the coat; Fig. 7 is a rear view similar to Fig. 6, showing the stiffening structure completed, as in Fig. 6, but with the hinged piece or flap turned up; Figs. 8, 9, 10 and 11 show cross sections taken on correspondingly numbered lines on Figs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively; Fig. 12 is a cross sectional view of the collar and the upper portion of the coat, the section being taken on the line 12—12 of Fig. 2; Fig. 13 is a cross sectional view of the same with the collar turned down, the section being taken on the line 13—13 of Fig. 1; Fig. 14 is a rear elevation of a modified form of

the collar; Fig. 15 is a cross section taken on line 15—15 of Fig. 14; Fig. 16 is a view similar to Fig. 15 showing the collar turned down; and Figs. 17 and 18 are sectional views showing the made up collar in its turned-up and turned-down condition, respectively.

In the several figures of the drawings like reference numerals refer to the same parts throughout.

Referring first to Figs. 4 and 8, which show the layers of material employed in the construction of the stiffening structure, before the same have been folded, 15 indicates a strip of cloth, preferably some kind of water-proof material, upon which is laid one or more sheets of rubber cementing material 16. This connecting material is cut to the same form as the strip 15 but is somewhat smaller than the latter, so that the cloth 15 extends slightly beyond the edge of the cementing material 16 all around. Upon this cementing material is laid a piece of stiff lining cloth 17. This piece 17 is cut to the same form and size as the material 16. By subjecting the whole to pressure and heat, as by means of a heated iron; the two layers of cloth 15 and 17 are firmly cemented together by the material 16. This results in a comparatively stiff and thoroughly water-proof structure. When the collar is made up with the stiffening structure incorporated therein the fact that the latter is water-proof, and thus unaffected by being subjected to rain, is of great importance. The collar does not sag or lose its shape after becoming wet, as would otherwise be the case, this being one of the defects of this type of collar as heretofore constructed. The stiffness resulting from the method employed in making up the structure gives to the collar, when turned up to make it present the appearance of the military collar, firmness and a good appearance and prevents the same from dropping down at the back after the coat has been in use for a time. A further advantage is that the collar continues to hug closely to the neck of the wearer at the back as long as the coat is used. Either before or after the cementing of the layers together, as desired, two rows of stitching 18 and 19 are put on, the row or line 18 extending substantially in a straight line, while the stitching 19 is curved upward away from the stitching 18 at the medial line of the stiffening structure, as

clearly shown in Fig. 4, while at its ends it meets the line of stitching 18. These lines of stitching, at their ends, almost meet the curved lower edge of the layers of cloth, but at their medial portion are at a considerable distance from the edge. The next step in the construction of the stiffening part consists in folding the lower portion 20 of the structure back upon the line formed by the stitching 19. As the line 19 curves up midway between its ends this folding distorts the whole structure, causing the same to assume the required form to make the collar fit snugly around the neck of the wearer instead of falling back at the upper edge thereof. The lower line of stitching 18 becomes curved, its curvature being greater now than that of the line 19. A line of stitching 21 is now run in parallel with the stitching 18, through the double thickness formed by folding the structure upon itself, as plait 21* being thereby formed as shown in Fig. 9. The portion 20 is now bent down as shown in Figs. 6 and 10 and another row of stitching 22 is put on, following the line of stitching 21 but passing through three thicknesses of the stiffening structure instead of through but two thicknesses. The stitching 22 is placed as close to the rounded edge formed where the material folds back upon itself as can be conveniently done. The part 20 now forms a flap which is hinged at one edge on a curved line to the main or body portion of the stiffening structure, and can be turned up to the position shown in Fig. 11 or down to the position shown in Fig. 10. This flap is wider at its middle portion than at its ends and is curved upon its outer and inner edges, the curvature being greater at the outer edge than at the inner edge. The stiffening structure is now ready to be employed in the making up of the garment.

In Fig. 12, 24 indicates the goods of the coat at the neck and 25 indicates the lining at this point.

The collar of the garment, when completed, comprises a strip 26 of goods similar to that of which the coat is made and a second strip 27 of the same goods, the stiffening structure illustrated in Figs. 4 to 11 inclusive being interposed between the strips 26 and 27. The strip 26 forms the outer side of the collar when the latter is turned up, while the strip 27 forms the inner side of the collar at this time. The strip 26 is of considerably less width at its medial portion than the strip 27, as the latter must follow the shape of the inside of the stiffening structure. At the ends of the collar, however, these strips 26 and 27 taper off to about the same width. The neck of the coat is inserted between the outer strip 26 of goods of the collar and the edge of the flap portion 20 of the stiffening structure.

In Fig. 13 the collar is shown as turned down, when the rib or edge formed by folding the stiffening structure back upon itself becomes the upper edge of the collar.

It will be seen that the stiffening part of this collar may be very cheaply and rapidly constructed and that the material are comparatively inexpensive. It will be observed also that but few pieces are required and that the flap 20 is substantially as stiff as the other parts of the structure that are placed in the collar, so that the collar is held up in position without any tendency to sag or drop down at the back. The peculiar form which the stiffening structure is caused to assume by folding and stitching the same in the way above described adapts it to form the basis upon which the collar is constructed, as it makes the collar fit the neck of the wearer and stand up in the proper way at the back when the collar is turned up.

The modified form of collar shown in Figs. 15-18 differs from that described above in that the plait 21* is turned up instead of being turned down as in the previously described construction. It will be remembered that in the construction illustrated in Figs. 1 to 13 the flap 20 is turned down after the plait 21* is made, and secured by a row of stitching 22. The plait 21*, however, may be turned up at the same time that the flap 20 is turned down, a row of stitching 28 being then run in to maintain the parts of the collar in the relative position which they then assume. The same effect is obtained as with the form of collar first described with the exception that the plait 21* extends upward around the neck of the wearer instead of downward as in the previous modification.

While I have described in detail two methods of forming the stiffening structure by the use of a plurality of layers of fabric cemented together, it is evident that a single layer of stiffer material may be used if desired, but I prefer to employ the construction shown and described and find the same satisfactory. A single layer of heavier material would not as readily permit itself to be distorted when folded upon the curved line of stitching 19, and would not, therefore, as readily assume the peculiar form which adapts it to hug to the neck of the wearer.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. In a combination turn-down and military collar, a stiffening structure consisting of a blank of uniform stiffness having the material thereof folded longitudinally to form an upwardly curved plait, said plait tapering from a substantial width at the center of the plait to a less width at the ends of the plait, and said plait being folded back against the blank, for the purpose set forth.

2. In a combination turn-down and mili-

tary collar, a stiffening structure consisting of a blank of uniform stiffness having the material thereof folded longitudinally to form an upwardly curved plait, said plait tapering from a substantial width at the center of the plait to a less width at the ends of the plait and said plait being folded back against the blank and secured thereto by stitching adjacent the inner edge of the plait, for the purpose set forth.

3. In a combination turn-down and military collar, a stiffening member comprising an elongated blank of uniform stiffness having one of its longitudinal edges curved outwardly, said blank being folded longitudinally to form a plait of such length as to approach, but stop short of, the curved edge of the blank, said plait tapering from a substantial width at the center to a less width at the ends, and said plait being folded back against the blank, for the purpose set forth.

4. In a combination turn-down and military collar, a stiffening structure therefor comprising a strip of material of uniform stiffness folded on a curved line extending longitudinally thereof and secured together

along another line which is, at its ends, close to the edge formed by such folding, whereby a flap is formed, the flap being joined to the body of the structure on a curved line.

5. In a combination turn-down and military collar, a stiffening structure comprising a strip of water-proof material, a strip of stiffening material of uniform stiffness, and a layer of waterproof cementing material interposed between said first and second-named strips and uniting the same, said stiffening structure being folded longitudinally to form an upwardly curved plait, said plait tapering from a substantial width at the center of the plait to a less width at the ends of the plait, and said plait being folded back against the blank, for the purpose set forth.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES KAUFMAN.

Witnesses:

CHARLES G. COPE,
FRED F. WHITE.