

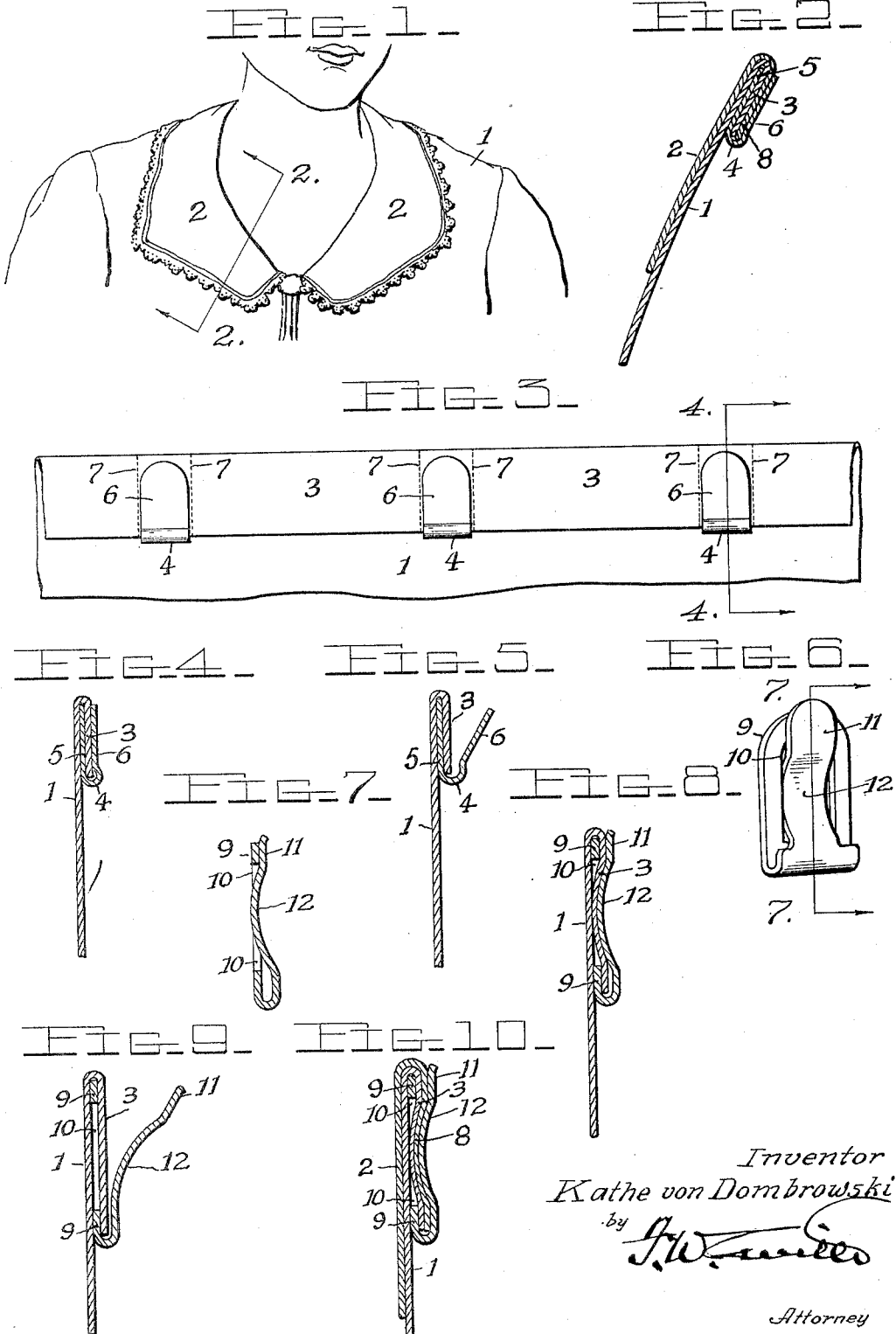
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ATTACHING COLLARS, CUFFS, TRIMMINGS, ETC., TO WOMEN'S DRESSES

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ATTACHING COLLARS, CUFFS, TRIMMINGS, ETC., TO WOMEN'S DRESSES

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This invention relates to the attachment of trimmings to ladies' garments, but more specifically has reference to the temporary attachment of collars and cuffs, chemisettes, yokes, &c., to the neck portions and cuff bands of women's dresses.

Usually such trimmings are sewed to the inner faces of the edges of the garment, but when these trimmings have to be removed for the purposes of laundering the stitches have to be cut and picked out, and then after laundering the trimmings must be again sewed to the garment.

Another way of attaching these removable adornments, necessitates the use of hooks and eyes or press buttons and sockets, where one-half of the fastener is fixed to the dress and the corresponding half fixed to the removable trimmings, but these attaching means, while they permit of quick removal, are decidedly disadvantageous, in that the material of the removable trimmings usually shrinks after laundering, with the result that the spaces between the fasteners on the trimming fail to correspond with the spaces between the complementary fasteners on the garment. Also, these fasteners interfere with proper laundering, and are also apt to impart rust stains to the trimmings.

A great advantage attaching to the present improvement is that there are no metal parts that are permanently fixed to either the garment or the trimmings, and the fasteners may be readily removed whenever either the garment or the trimmings are to be laundered.

Another decided advantage is that the fasteners are of such a nature that the shrinkage of either the garment or the trimmings after laundering is immaterial.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the use and adaptability of the invention, and are to be read as a part of this specification, and, referring to these drawings,

Figure 1 is a front elevation showing an ordinary trimming or collar in position on the garment of a wearer.

Figure 2 is a section at the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an inside view of the edge of a

garment equipped with the present improved fastener.

Figure 4 is a section at the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 4 but showing one member of the clasp or clip spread preparatory to the introduction of the collar or trimming.

Figure 6 is a detail perspective view of a modified form of spring clip.

Figure 7 is a section at the line 7—7 of Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a view similar to Figure 4 showing the clip illustrated at Figure 6 in position on a garment.

Figure 9 is a view similar to Figure 8 but showing the free member of the clip spread preparatory to the introduction of the band of a collar or other trimming, and

Figure 10 is a view similar to Figure 2 but showing the style of clip illustrated at Figure 6.

Similar numerals of reference denote like parts in the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to Figure 1, 1 denotes a garment such as a dress and 2 any suitable trimmings such as a collar.

To the inner face of the edge of the neck portion or a cuff band a strip 3 is usually permanently fixed by sewing, but in some instances, this strip may be integral with the garment and formed by merely folding the material of the garment inwardly and for the purposes of this invention this strip is illustrated as formed integral with the garment.

Referring to Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5, 4 is a metal spring clip preferably made from stainless steel and comprising, in its formation, integral members 5, 6, which are normally in close resilient contact.

One member, as 5, of this clip, is inserted beneath the strip 3 so that this strip is normally embraced by the clip, and these clips are installed at suitably spaced locations throughout the length of the strip 3, and rows of stitching 7 are formed close to the sides of the members 5, this stitching being made through the edge 3 and the garment 1, so as to really constitute pockets within which these members 5 are located. While these

pockets are not absolutely necessary, since the clips cannot accidentally become detached from this edge 3, nevertheless this stitching serves to hold the edge 3 to the garment so that it will not flare out and become wrinkled and thus cause discomfort.

All trimmings or collars have along their inner edges a band which consists of a small strip-like portion that is bent inwardly and in the drawings this band is represented by the numeral 8 and in attaching a collar or other trimming the free members of the clips 6 are spread outwardly in succession by the fingers and this band inserted, and the clip then allowed to spring to normal position, as shown particularly at Figures 5 and 2, and it will be readily understood that the proper position of the collar or other trimming may be brought about by merely pulling it through the clips.

For the purpose of laundering the outer member of the clip is spread and the collar or trimming removed and the clip allowed to spring to normal position.

If the garment itself is to be laundered the clips are merely withdrawn from the strip 3, and in re-locating these clips, should it be found that the thicknesses that constitute the pockets formed by the stitches 7 had stuck together no attention need be paid to these pockets since the clips can be merely positioned on the strip 3 at any suitable spaced locations.

The form of clip shown at Figures 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 differs slightly from that heretofore described, and this modified form of clip is made from stainless steel and is composed of a back member 9 whose face is cut out so as to form an opening 10, and a front member 11 integral with the back member but having a tongue-like formation with an inward bend 12, and this inwardly bent tongue normally extends within the opening 10, so that when this clip is in position on the edge 3 of the garment, this tongue will normally press this edge within the opening 10, and when the band of the collar or trimming is positioned within this clip, this bent portion 12 will force the band appreciably within said opening, as shown at Figure 10.

But the form of clip shown in Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5, is preferred, since it is much simpler and not quite so bulky and fully answers the purposes of the invention, and the clip shown at Figure 6 is illustrated and referred to merely to show that the exact form of clip is immaterial so long as the members are normally in resilient contact, and therefore this invention is not limited in this respect.

These clips are not necessarily made of metal since they can also be made of other suitable material as, for instance, celluloid.

What is claimed is:—

The combination with garment attaching

strips and the bands of collars, cuffs or trimmings, of resilient clips attached to the strips at spaced intervals for slidably receiving the bands therein, each clip consisting of two integral members normally in contact, one member having an opening therein, the other member being provided with a tongue having a bent portion adapted to normally extend within the opening in such a manner that when the clip is in position on the edge of the garment, the tongue will press the edge within the opening, and when the band of the collar or trimming is positioned within the clip, the bent portion will force the band within the opening.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature hereto.

KATHE VON DOMBROWSKI.