This invention relates to collars, cuffs, and the like, and has special reference to turned down collars and foldable cuffs including sections of soft lining material interposed between the exposed and infold plies and associated with other parts of the article to form definite fold lines.

In turned down collars and foldable cuffs, the lining sections and the band and cape of the collar and in the superposed portions of the cuff when made of a soft material according to this invention, and having no fusing or thermoplastic properties, and having their adjacent edges spaced apart to provide the fold line, as herein disclosed, must be cut on the bias in order to prevent raveling of the edges thereof along the fold line. This is because, if the lining sections of soft material are cut straight, or substantially straight, along threads thereof, said sections ravel at their inner margins, which border on the area comprising the fold line.

Hitherto, it has been the practice in forming a shirt collar to cut the lining sections along approximately straight lines across the fabric in one direction or the other. When collar linings of soft material, or of the material known as permanent finish, are cut either approximately straight longitudinally or approximately straight across, the cut edges which run approximately parallel to the threads of the fabric have a decided tendency to ravel. In collars or cuffs in which the edges of the lining sections are separated by an intervening fold line space, the agitation of laundering or washing aggravates the articles to such a degree that stitching running closely parallel to these edges will not hold the edges securely because the raveling will cause the threads to extend into the fold line space and impair its efficiency, and the lining edges will become loose and free from the stitches and ruin the article. This is true of lining sections composed of soft material having no fusing or thermoplastic properties, and is also true of that material finished in a special manner and known to the trade as permanent finish because lining sections so finished may, when cut on the bias, be sewed with other parts cut on the straight or cross, and these bias cut lining sections will not stretch or become distorted in the sewing operations to a greater degree than the infold and exposed plies that are cut straight or cross, to which they are sewed.

But, if a lining section made of material other than permanent finish be used, it will stretch in the sewing to such an extent that it will be impossible to make a satisfactory collar with lining sections having their adjacent edges spaced to provide the fold line.

However, after a collar or cuff is made with the bias cut lining sections confined between the infold and exposed plies thereof, it cannot stretch beyond the factor of stretch of the collar fabric plies themselves.

Forming the lining sections on the bias and assembling them in the fashion herein disclosed makes the article substantially distortion-proof, because it cannot be pulled out of shape by the stresses of ordinary laundry operations. In the construction herein disclosed, the lining sections cut on the bias and confined between the exposed and infold plies, straight or cross, makes it substantially impossible to pull the article out of
shape as a result of ordinary strains to which the article is subjected in wearing or laundering, because woven textile fabrics stretch plly when pulled biaswise; and pulling the article biaswise insom far as the exposed and infold plies are concerned would be straightforward with respect to the confined lining sections, and vice versa.

In this construction, added attaching means between the fold line and the lining section, and the infold ply are utilized to cooperate with the remaining elements of the article to provide a definitely defined fold line and prevent folding elsewhere than along said fold line.

Objects of the invention are to provide an improved construction within the scope of the invention herein disclosed that will attain the advantages, objects and purposes mentioned, or hereinafter made apparent, and others inherent in or resulting from this improved construction.

The advantages resulting from this improved construction will become apparent from the following description, reference being made to the annexed drawings, in which—

Fig. 1 is a plan view of one of the plies of the collar.

Fig. 2 is an inside view of the infold ply of the collar after the bias strip crossing the fold line has been attached thereto by two lines of stitches.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the infold ply after the bias fold panel has been attached thereto and after the lining section of the collar band, which has its threads extending on the bias with respect to the threads of the infold ply, has been attached thereto.

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the collar turned inside-out and showing the bias lining section attached to the inside of the cape portion of the exposed ply.

Fig. 5 is a view of the collar turned to expose the outer surface of the infold ply and showing the first line of stitches attaching the inner marginal edge of the lining section of the band to the infold ply and the bias fold line strip.

Fig. 6 is an outside plan view of a collar made in accordance with this invention, a portion of the exposed ply being removed to illustrate the manner in which the lining sections are spaced to form the fold line and are attached to the infold ply and the fold line strip of the collar.

Fig. 7 is an inside plan view of the finished collar.

Fig. 8 is an outside plan view of the finished collar before the collar has been folded.

Fig. 9 is an outside plan view of the collar after the collar has been folded and then extended flatwise along the fold line, which flatwise extension forms the visible upstanding fold line of the collar.

Fig. 10 is an enlarged diagrammatic sectional view on the line 10-10 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 11 is a broken plan view of a foldable cuff made in accordance with the invention.

A collar made in accordance with this invention includes an infold ply A and an exposed ply B, which are duplicates. The infold ply A is formed with a cape portion 1 and a band portion 2, and the exposed ply includes a cape portion 3 and a band portion 4, matching the cape and band portions of the infold ply. A strip of fabric 5 is then attached to the concealed side of the infold ply by two spaced lines of stitches 6 and 7. The strip 5 is composed of fabric impregnated with a chemical, as in permanent finish organdy, so that it will not become flimsy as a result of repeated laundering operations; and it is made of threads of such fineness that the fabric is not transversed by which the infold ply will not form a shadow in that portion of the collar band into which it extends. The strip is cut on a bias so that all of the threads 8 of which the strip is woven extend diagonally across the strip. The line of stitches 9 extends from end to end of the strip 5, the said strip elongated portions 10 extending to the ends of the band portion 2 of the infold ply of the collar. This strip extends along and spans the fold line of the collar, which curves from the corner 10 to the corner 11 along the median line of the strip, as shown.

The lining sections of the present invention are composed of soft lining material finished in a special manner and known as permanent finish and essentially are cut on the bias, so that the lining section 12 of the band has its threads 13 extending diagonally across the threads 14 of the collar band. As a result of this arrangement, the lining section will not stretch or expand or become distorted in the sewing operations when the said lining section 12 is attached to the strip 5 and the infold ply A by the longitudinal row of stitches 15 passing also through the strip 5 between and parallel with the lines of stitches 16 (Figs. 7 and 10).

The lining section 16 of the cape is also cut on a bias, so that its threads 17 extend diagonally with respect to the threads 18 of the cape. Said cape lining section 16 is attached to the infold and exposed plies of the collar along the end and lower margins of said plies by a row of stitches 19, and the adjacent marginal edges of said lining sections are separated by an intervening space to provide a space for the fold line of the collar as disclosed in my copending applications, Serial No. 200,636, filed April 7, 1938, and Serial No. 213,347, filed June 13, 1938, now Patent Nos. 2,182,093 and 2,185,094, respectively.

By forming these lining sections of permanent finish material, the lines of stitches 20 and 21, which run between the lines of stitches 6 and 7, prevent raveling of the threads along the cut edges of the lining sections, and have been found to be a serious problem in making collars including lining sections of soft material, even of permanent finish material. Heretofore, it has been considered impracticable to cut or form lining sections of soft material because, in the making of the collar, the material stretches or expands; and it has been considered entirely impracticable and has never been deemed possible, to cut lining sections on the bias, and certainly not in forming collars with the lining sections separated by a longitudinal intervening space and attached to the infold ply by lines of stitches so as to form a defined fold line. These lines of stitches 19, 20 and 21, attaching the margins of the lining sections 12 and 16 to the strip 5 and the infold ply A, cooperate with the strip 9 to provide the definite fold line 22 running from end to end of the collar between the corners 10 and 11. A line of stitches 23 is then formed along the length of the collar between the lines of stitches 7 and 15 and through the plies A and B and the band lining section 12 and the bias strip 9, so that the drawing, the lines of stitches 23 extend as shown on the left side of the figure and between the lines of stitches 6 and 7, as are the lines of stitches 15 and 23, all of which is...
illustrated diagrammatically in Fig. 10 of the drawings.

A foldable cuff is illustrated generally in Fig. 11 of the drawings, having a strip 5' running the length of the cuff and attached to the concealed portion 25 by lines of stitches 26 and 27, respectively. The lining sections 28 and 29 are interposed between the infold and exposed plies of the cuff and have their margins overlapping the strip 5' and attached thereto and to the infold ply of the cuff by lines of stitches 30 and 31, so that an intervening space or fold line 32 for the cuff is provided. The exposed ply covers and conceals the lining sections 28 and 29, the strip 5', and the lines of stitches 30 and 31. The stitches 30 and 31 cooperate with the diagonally cut lining sections 28 and 29, the threads of which run diagonally with respect to the threads of the infold and exposed plies of the cuff, so that said lining sections will not ravel along the lines of stitches 30 and 31. These linings sections are made of permanent finish material and are cut on the bias in order to attain the objects of the invention stated in the forepart of this specification.

From the foregoing, it should be apparent that my invention solves an existing problem in the manufacture of soft collars without the use of thermoplastic material, utilizing permanent finish material for the lining sections which must essentially be cut on the bias, heretofore unknown in this art, and even considered impracticable.

I claim:

1. A garment collar comprising a part adapted to be folded and creased along an intermediate longitudinal line to provide an inner section and an outer section, said part being made up of a top ply and an under ply superimposed one on the other, and a pair of interlining pieces in said part, one in said outer section and the other in said inner section between the top ply and the under ply thereof, said interlining pieces in the flat or extended position of said part having their adjacent longitudinal edges close together and unattached directly to each other, and one of said two plies and unattached to said top ply of said part.

2. A garment collar comprising a part adapted to be folded and creased along an intermediate longitudinal line to provide an inner section and an outer section, said part being made up of a top ply and an under ply superimposed one on the other, and a pair of interlining pieces in said part, one in said outer section and the other in said inner section between the top ply and the under ply thereof, said interlining pieces in the flat position of said part having their adjacent edges close together, and longitudinal rows of stitches attaching said edges to said part, one of said edges having stitched attachment to said under ply only of said two plies.

3. A garment collar comprising a part adapted to be folded and creased along an intermediate longitudinal line to provide an inner section and an outer section, said part being made up of a top ply and an under ply superimposed one on the other, and a pair of interlining pieces in said part, one in said outer section and the other in said inner section between the top ply and the under ply thereof, said interlining pieces in the flat or extended position of said part having their adjacent longitudinal edges close together and unattached directly to each other, and said edge of said interlining piece in said outer section being secured to said under ply only of said two plies.

4. A garment collar comprising a part adapted to be folded and creased along an intermediate longitudinal line to provide an inner section and an outer section, said part being made up of a top ply and an under ply superimposed one on the other, and a pair of interlining pieces in said part, one in said outer section and the other in said inner section between the top ply and the under ply thereof, said interlining pieces in the flat position of said part having their adjacent edges close together, and longitudinal rows of stitches attaching said edges to said part, said edge of the interlining piece in said outer section having stitched attachment to said under ply only of said two plies.

WILTON RUBINSTEIN.