

(No Model.)

R. S. NORTON.

COLLAR.

No. 302,423.

Patented July 22, 1884.

Fig. 1.

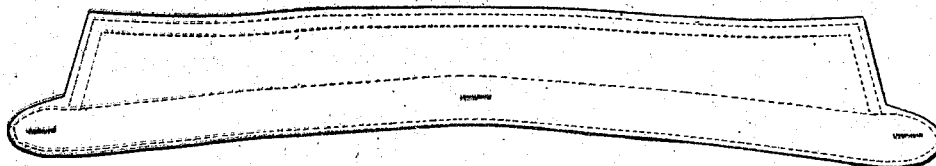


Fig. 4.

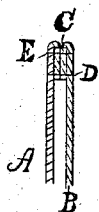


Fig. 2.

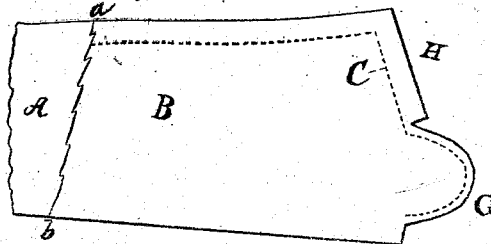


Fig. 3.

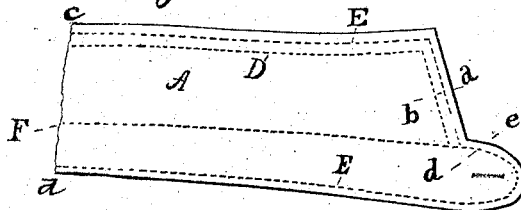
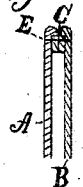


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

Wm. H. Hallister Jr.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROWLAND S. NORTON, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 302,423, dated July 22, 1884.

Application filed January 30, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROWLAND S. NORTON, of the city of Troy, county of Rensselaer, and State of New York, a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Collars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in the manufacture of collars in which two or more of the body-plies are integral with the corresponding band-plies; and the object of my invention is to construct the loose edges of the end seams of the body part wide enough to permit of their being neatly secured by a row of stitching after the collar has been turned, and at the same time construct the corresponding edges of the band part narrow enough to prevent any interference with the smooth appearance of the band ends when turned. I attain this object in the manner illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the face side of my improved collar when finished. Fig. 2 is a plan view of one end of the plies forming said collar before turning. Fig. 3 is a plan view of same turned and finished. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the hem or seam and a portion of the plies, taken at the broken line *a b*. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of same, taken at the broken line *c d*.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The collar may be made of any number of plies or thicknesses.

In Figs. 2 and 3 I have shown one end of a collar made of two plies, A and B. The plies are placed together wrong side out and stitched around their edges, except on one side, as shown by the dotted line C in Fig. 2. They are then turned right side out and again stitched around the edges on all sides with one or more rows of stitching, as shown in Fig. 3 by the dotted lines D and E. The row of stitching D is required only in the body part of the collar, which is that portion above the row of stitching F, the lower portion serving as a band. It is very desirable to have the loose edges H of such a width that when the plies are turned the edges will be caught by the row of stitching D, which secures them in a smooth

uniform position when the goods are laundered. At the same time it is necessary that the edges at G in the band portion should be very narrow, for the reason that the curved shape of the edges would cause them to full up and give the collar an untidy appearance when the plies are turned from the position in Fig. 2 to that in Fig. 3. A wide seam across the ends of the body of the collar is very desirable to give it strength and stiffness. The only attempt heretofore made to accomplish this result has been by the process of "guttering," which consists in pushing the seam farther in between the plies after they have been turned right side out; but the end of the seam next the band part could not be pushed in on account of the angle formed with the projecting band end; consequently the turned-in edges H ran obliquely to the end of the collar, and were only secured at one end by the stitching D.

I have ascertained that by employing a suitable gage, substantially of the character shown in my Patent No. 280,758, dated July 3, 1883, I can run on the seam-line C in Fig. 2, so as to have a wider seam on the body part than on the band part, as shown. I therefore cut my fabric with the wide edge H projecting farther beyond the seam-line C than the edges G in the band part. In this way I am able to construct a collar with a wide seam of uniform width across the end of the body part, and a narrow seam of uniform width across the end of the band part.

When I speak of the width of the loose edges H and G, I mean the distance from the stitched or run line C to the extreme edge of the plies nearest said line.

When two or more plies of cloth are placed together wrong side out and sewed together, as at C, they are said by collar-manufacturers to be "run" together, and the seam so formed is called a "run seam," as distinguished from a seam formed by stitching them together again after being turned right side out, as at D and E, and the width of the loose edges H and G would be called the "width" of the run seam.

By cutting the plies to form a narrow seam at the end of the band portion a saving in material is effected. For example, supposing it is

desired to have the seam on the ends of band
portion one-eighth of an inch wide and that
on the ends of the body portion one-fourth of
an inch wide, the band portion might be cut
5 long enough to run a fourth-inch seam on the
band as well as body ends, and the band ends
afterward trimmed down to an eighth-of-an-
inch seam. By this arrangement one-fourth
inch in length of fabric would be wasted for
10 every collar, and it would be difficult to trim
the round band ends smoothly after the plies
are run together, and it is also more difficult
to run a wide seam on a round end than a nar-
row one.
15 The essential point of the invention is to
have the end seam (inner run seam) of uni-
form width and wide enough to be caught and
held by the row of stitching D, the body and
band parts of the collar being integral. To
20 do this the run seam in the ends of the body
part must be wider than can be permitted in
the band ends, for the reason that a wide seam

in the band ends could not be turned so as to
present a neat appearance. This improved
method gives a run seam of uniform width 25
across the end of the body part of the collar,
and wide enough to be caught by the row of
stitching D, while the seam on the band ends
is narrow enough to permit of a nice finish
when turned. 30

What I claim as new, and desire to secure
by Letters Patent, is—

A collar having the body-edge H made wider
and extended farther from the run seam C than
the band-edge G, thus producing a uniform 35
wide seam across the end of the body and a
uniform narrow seam across the end of the
band, as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand this 26th day of January, 1883.

ROWLAND S. NORTON.

Witnesses:

W. H. HOLLISTER, Jr.,
JOHN T. BOOTH.