

S. S. GRAY.
PAPER-COLLARS.

No. 189,726.

Patented April 17, 1877.

Fig. 1.

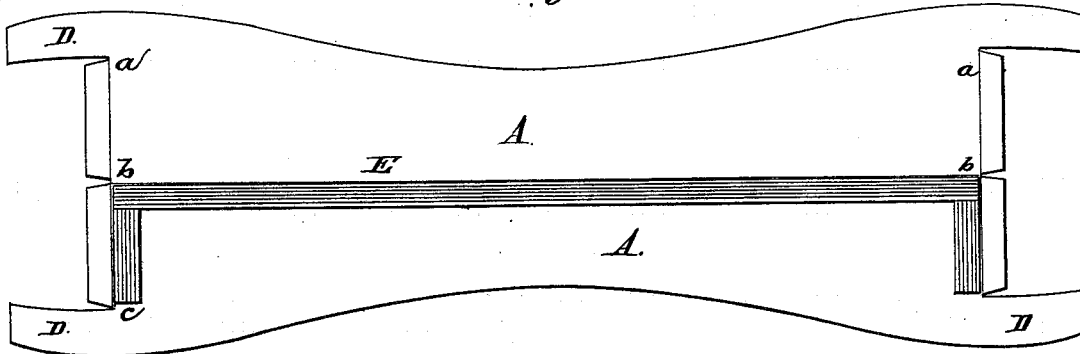


Fig. 2.

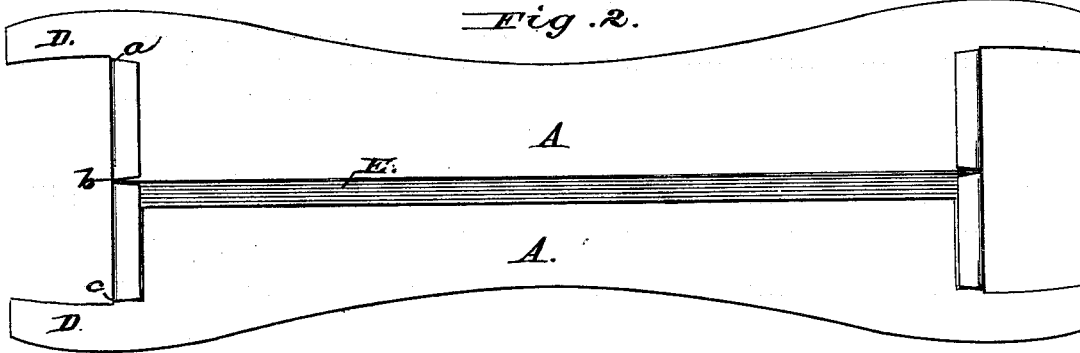


Fig. 3.

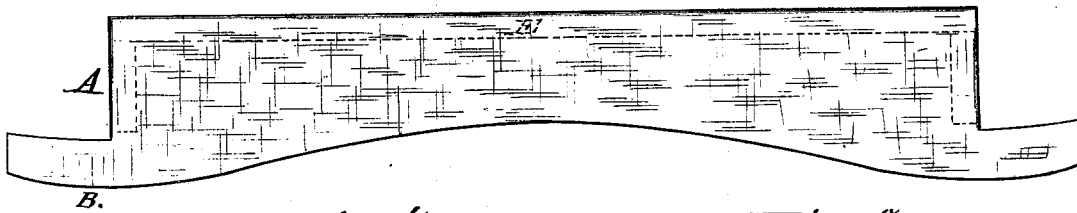


Fig. 4.

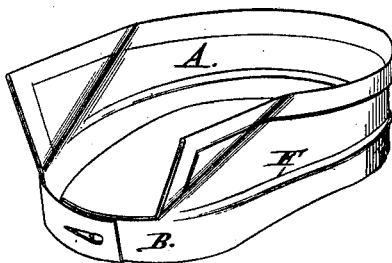
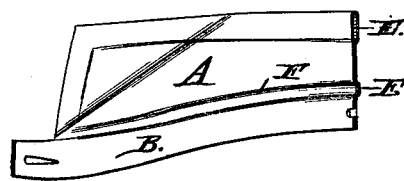


Fig. 5.



Attest:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SOLOMON S. GRAY, OF SOUTH BOSTON, ASSIGNOR TO THOMAS N. PAGE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER COLLARS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 189,726, dated April 17, 1877; application filed March 28, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SOLOMON S. GRAY, of South Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Collars, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to certain improvements in paper collars, its object being to impart additional rigidity to the same, and render them more durable and serviceable than as heretofore constructed.

My invention consists, first, in an integral collar-blank, composed of paper or other textile fabric, or of paper and other textile fabric combined, consisting of two portions, which are similar in outline to a finished collar, and adapted to be folded on a line corresponding to the upper edge of the collar to form an entire finished collar, substantially as hereinafter more fully specified.

Second, in a collar constructed of an integral blank of suitable fabric, the combination of two similar portions folded on a line corresponding to the upper edge of the collar, as more fully hereinafter set forth.

Third, in the combination of the two portions of an integral collar-blank, each similar in form and construction, with an independent welt, strip, or re-enforce of linen, paper or other suitable material, secured between the two portions at the line of folding, as more fully hereinafter set forth.

Fourth, in a collar-blank composed of two similar portions, the inwardly-turned edges on the corresponding parts, adapted to form, when the portions are cemented together, a re-enforce for the ends of the collar, as more fully hereinafter specified.

Fifth, in a new article of manufacture, consisting of two similar portions, formed as an integral, and folded one upon the other, with the re-enforced edges and ends, and having an intermediate longitudinal corrugation between the body of the collar and the neck-band, as more fully hereinafter set forth.

In the drawing, Figure 1 represents a view of my improved collar-blank, showing a strip or re-enforce secured along the line of folding of the two parts, and extending down the edges of one side of the blank, so as to form

a re-enforce at the ends of the collar. Fig. 2 represents a similar view of the blank with the re-enforce applied to the line of folding of the two parts. Fig. 3 represents a view of the completed collar; and Figs. 4 and 5, views of the collar as creased and prepared for use.

In the drawings, the letter A represents a blank, which is cut from a sheet of paper, linen, cotton or other textile fabric, but preferably from a sheet of paper and linen or cotton combined. Said blank is cut in the form of a double collar, or in other words, in two parts connected together, each of which is in the form of a complete collar, so that, when folded one upon the other and cemented together, they will form a single complete collar. The letter D represents the neck-band extensions, in which the button-holes are made, and between these, at the portions forming the ends of the flaps of the collar, the fabric is preferably arranged so as to be bent inwardly, being cut, as shown at *a b c*, for this purpose, so as to form a welt or re-enforce when the parts of the blank are cemented together at the ends of the flaps of the collar. The letter E represents a re-enforce or strengthening-strip, which is applied to the collar-blank on the line of its fold, which may consist of fibrous material, paper, or any other fabric or material that may be found advantageous. Said welt or re-enforce may be applied only on the line of the fold of the two parts; but is preferably extended down at each end of one of the parts of the blank, so as to be embraced between the folded ends of the flaps when the parts of the blank are cemented together, and serve to further strengthen the same.

The re-enforce strip, as illustrated in the present case, is applied at the folding-point of the blank, so as to form a welted edge to the collar when finished, for the particular form of collar shown; but it is obvious that the same or a similar re-enforce can be applied to turned-down collars, in which the re-enforce would be required at the lower edge of the same, in which case the said re-enforce would be required to be curved to correspond with the curved lower edge of the collar. The blank, in such case, might be made in one piece, as above described, but would prefera-

bly be made in two distinct parts, and united or cemented together.

In order to provide for additional rigidity to the collar, in connection with the re-enforce at the outer edge and ends of the flaps, and give the same a highly-ornamental appearance, there is formed, during the process of embossing or pressing of the collar, an indented longitudinal corrugation or indentation, F, between the neck-band and body proper of the collar.

The advantages of the collar, as thus constructed, are apparent. In the first place, owing to the interposed welt or re-enforce at the edges of the collar, the greatest strength is imparted to the parts most liable to strain and injury, and hence I am enabled to produce from the same weight of material a collar possessing double or more of durability than as heretofore constructed. Besides, I am enabled to dispense with the usual compounds for stiffening such collars, and can thus produce a comparatively translucent body to the collar, which gives a more perfect imitation to the linen collars in use. In addition to all these advantages, I produce a collar more highly ornamental in appearance and more comfortable to the wearer, as it retains its shape under circumstances that would render a linen or ordinary paper collar useless.

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

1. An integral collar-blank, composed of paper or other textile fabric, or of paper and other textile fabric combined, consisting of two portions which are similar to a finished collar, and adapted to be folded on a line cor-

responding to the upper edge of the collar, to form an entire finished collar, substantially as hereinbefore set forth.

2. A collar constructed of an integral blank of suitable fabric, the combination of the two similar portions folded on a line corresponding to the upper edge of the collar, substantially as herein set forth.

3. The combination of the two portions of an integral collar-blank, each similar in form and construction, with an independent welt, strip, or re-enforce of linen, paper, or other suitable material, secured between the two portions at the line of folding, substantially as set forth.

4. An integral collar-blank, composed of two similar portions, having inwardly-turned edges on the corresponding parts adapted to form, when the two parts are cemented together, a re-enforce for the ends of the collar, substantially as set forth.

5. As a new article of manufacture, a collar consisting of two similar portions formed as an integral, and made of suitable fabric, folded one upon the other, with the re-enforced edges and ends, and having an intermediate longitudinal corrugation between the body of the collar and the neck-band, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of the subscribing witnesses.

SOLOMON S. GRAY.

Witnesses:

JAMES L. NORRIS,
A. H. NORRIS.