Dec. 6, 1932. L. S. OTTEN 1,890,001

NECKTIE

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Fig. 1

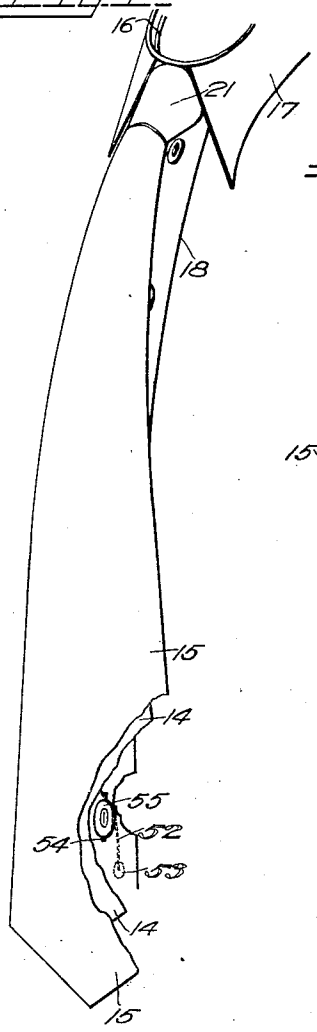


Fig. 2

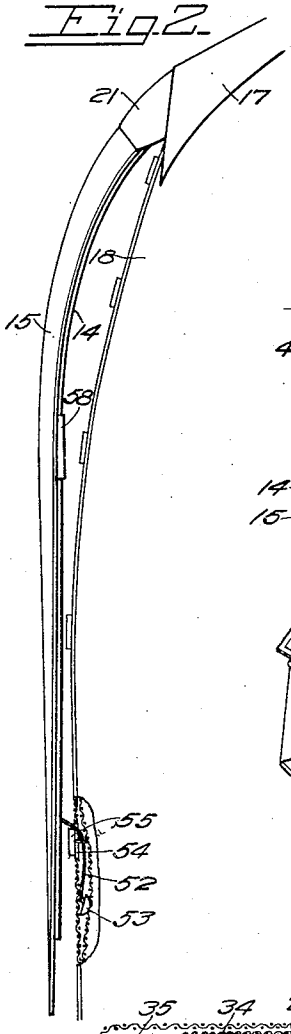


Fig. 3

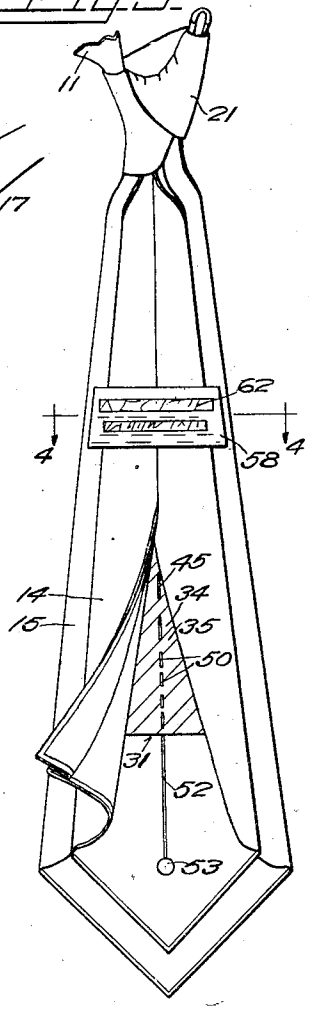
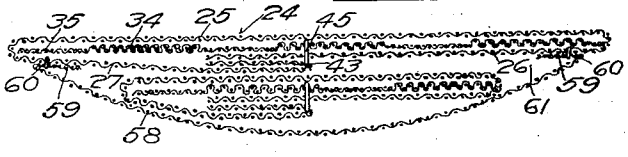


Fig. 4



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Fig 5

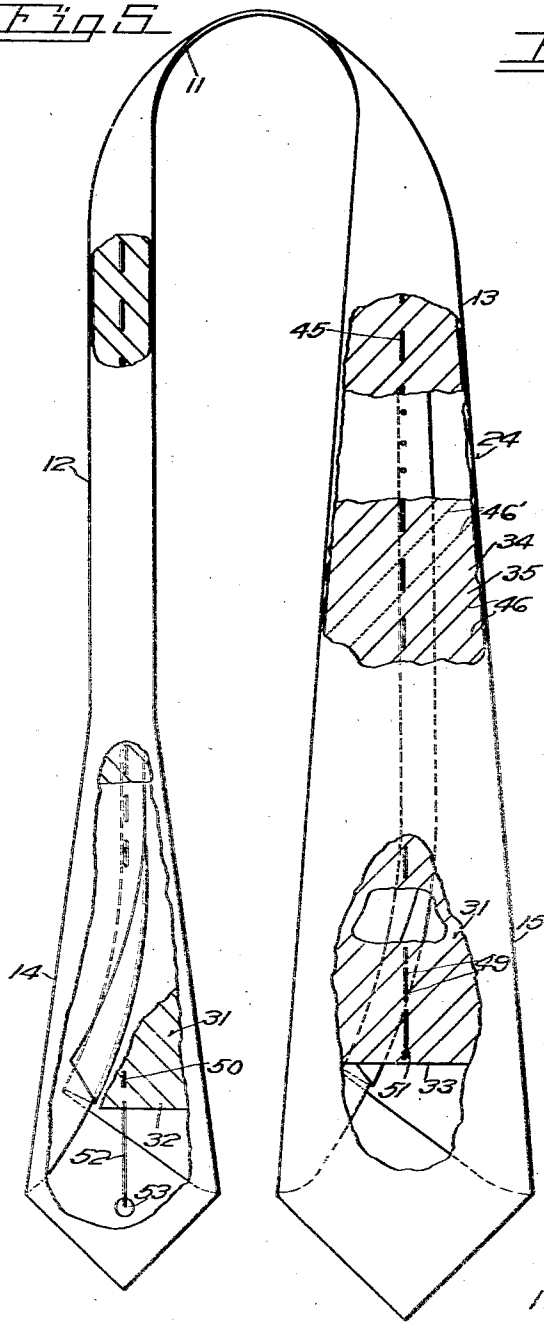


Fig 6

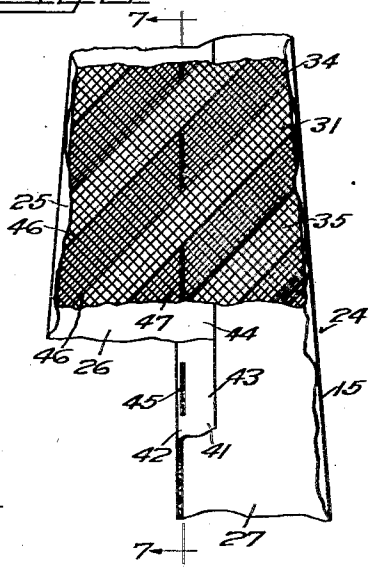
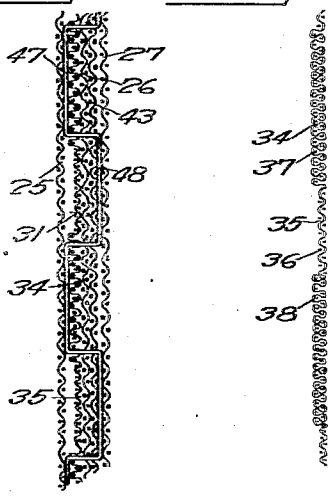


Fig 7 Fig 8



INVENTOR:

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Patented Dec. 6, 1932 1,890,001

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

LAWRENCE S. OTTEN, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO

NECKTIE

Application filed June 8, 1931. Serial No. 542,819.

My invention relates particularly to so-called four-in-hand neckties. Such neckties have a median neckband section, a knot portion at the front thereof and depending long flaps. The knot portion in such neckties as usually constructed soon becomes distorted, and the flaps are loose and when no vest is worn hang forward away from the breast of the wearer when he stoops, and are swayed by the wind and are in the way, a circumstance which becomes annoying and sometimes dangerous, for instance when the flaps are blown in the face of the wearer when driving an automobile.

It is the object of my invention to avoid these objections, and to provide a necktie provided with a lining which is respectively cushiony and yielding in sections so as to provide a body which aids in maintaining the shape of the outer tube of the tie and prevents distortion thereof while imparting an appearance of fullness thereto; further, to provide a lining which is alternately cushiony and yielding in sections in the knot portion of the tie to aid in avoiding distortion of the knot portion; further, to provide novel means for uniting the flaps of the tie, and novel means for holding the flaps of the tie toward the body of the user.

The invention will be further readily understood from the following description and claims, and from the drawings, in which latter:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of my improved necktie shown in position of use on the wearer, and partly broken away.

Fig. 2 is an edge elevation of the same, partly broken away.

Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of my improved necktie in tied relation, with the neck-section partly broken away and one of the folds of the under flap raised for exposure of the parts thereunder.

Fig. 4 is a cross-section of my improved tie, taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of my improved tie, with parts broken away.

Fig. 6 is a front elevational detail view of my improved tie, partly broken away.

Fig. 7 is a longitudinal section of a portion of my improved necktie, taken in the plane of the line 7—7 of Fig. 6; and

Fig. 8 is a diagrammatic sectional view of a portion of the lining of my improved necktie.

My improved necktie comprises a neckband section 11, knot-sections 12, 13, and flaps 14, 15. The neck-band section is received about the neck-band 16 of a suitable collar 17, suitably secured to the shirt 18 of the wearer.

A knot 21 is tied at the front portion of the neckband, the flaps 14, 15, depending therefrom. The flap 14 is shown as the under flap and the flap 15 is shown as the outer or top flap. The outer flap is wider than the under flap.

The tube 24 of the necktie is the outer envelop of the tie and has an outer layer 25 and inner layers 26, 27, the inner margins of which are stitched together at the lengthwise middle portion of the tie. This stitching is shown at the inside of the tube.

A lining 31 is provided. This lining preferably extends substantially throughout the length of the tube, the ends 32, 33, thereof preferably terminating short of the free ends, respectively, of the under flap 14 and the outer flap 15 of the tie. The lining preferably has a neckband section, knot-sections, and flap-sections corresponding to and lying within respectively the neck-band section, the knot-sections and the flap-sections of the tube.

This lining comprises bands or sections 34 and sections 35. These sections are resilient. The sections 34 are more resistant to crushing forces than the sections 35.

The sections 34 and the sections 35 are preferably integral parts of the lining, being woven thereinto. Making the bands or sections 34 more resistant to crushing forces is preferably accomplished by increasing the number of warp threads in the sections 34, making the same more cushioning than the sections 35.

Thus, referring to Fig. 8, the warp threads of the sections 35 are designated at 36 and the warp threads of the sections 34 are designated at 37, there being more of the warp

threads in a given width of the sections 34 than in the sections 35. The woof threads 38 cross and are interlaced with the warp threads in the weaving. The warp threads, especially in the sections 34, are preferably wool, for increasing the resistance of these sections to crushing strains, for instance, in tying the knot of the tie, and increasing the resilience of the fabric of the lining, giving the tie the appearance of fullness and resisting the creasing and crushing of the tie.

If desired, the warp threads of the sections 34 may be heavier or of greater thickness than the warp threads of the sections 35, instead of being in greater relative number, in order to form the sections 34 thicker than the sections 35, or a combination of such greater number and thicker warp threads may be employed in forming the sections 34, for instance making the sections 34 bulkier than the sections 35. It may be stated as an example, but not as a limitation, that the sections 34 may be three-eighths of an inch wide and the sections 35 one-fourth of an inch wide in weaving the cloth out of which the linings are cut.

The cloth thus woven is preferably cut on the bias in strips to form the linings, the threads being thereby arranged diagonally across the linings as shown for instance in Fig. 6.

The margin 41 of the inner layer 27 of the tube is folded back upon the body of said layer along the crease 42 extending lengthwise of the tube to form a fold 43. The margin 44 of the inner layer 26 and the margin 41 have the lining sewed thereto by a thread 45, the stitching of this thread being loose so as to yield with the stretching of the sewed portion of the tie, the resilient property of the lining acting to normally return the stretched parts of the tie to normal relative positions.

The stitching preferably passes through the heavier portions of the lining, preferably adjacent to the margins 46 thereof, the thread of the seam being sufficiently loose or unstretched in the parts thereof passing through the tube and the lining and in the lengths of the stitches to permit yielding of the fabric and of the stitches of the seam and to prevent the stitching from distorting the fabric.

When the tie is being stitched, the tube is in inside-out relation, with the margins 41, 44, exposed for manipulation. The lining is laid upon the margins with its lengthwise middle portion coincident with the inner portions of said margins substantially extending lengthwise of the crease 42.

This stitching is usually done by hand. It is important that this stitching be regular throughout the major portion of the length of the tie. The margins 46 of the bulkier sections of the lining are readily discernible to the operator, who employs these margins as guides for the piercing point of the needle in making the stitching, for forming stretches 47 of the seam across the upper faces of said bulkier sections and stretches 48 of the seam under the margins between said bulkier sections.

If desired, the margins of the sections 34 may be marked in other visual manner, for instance by lines 46', which may be formed by warp threads at each of the margins of said sections of a different color from the balance of the warp threads of the lining.

This manner of stitching extends preferably throughout the entire length of the tie, except at the ends of the flaps thereof, where the stitching is preferably closer and extends through the lining only, as shown for instance at 49, 50, respectively in the wider flap 15 and the narrower flap 14 of the necktie, for locating the end portions of the thread of the seam lengthwise in the lining.

This maintains the ends of the stitching in the ends of the lining to avoid undue lengthwise movement between the same, and holds the ends of the stitching relatively to the ends of the lining. The end of the thread terminating in the wider flap is provided with a knot 51.

The end of the thread in the narrower flap or under flap extends beyond the end of the lining as an extended end 52 to a point adjacent to the end of the flap, and is at said end provided with a retaining piece 53, which may be a button, and be passed through the button hole 54 of the shirt 18, the button 55 of the shirt being then passed through the button hole for buttoning in the usual manner.

The outer or wider flap 15 of the tie is provided with a cross band 58 at its rear face, the ends 59 of said cross band being attached to the outer side margins of the rear sections 26, 27, of the tube, as by seams 60. This cross band with said rear sections forms a loop through the space 61 in which the inner or under flap 14 of the tied necktie is passed for holding the flaps together.

The under flap is thereby held toward the shirt and the outer flap is held toward the under flap for locating said flaps toward the shirt and preventing derangement thereof and the swinging thereof by the wind out of their places or into the face or across the vision of the wearer. The arrangement maintains a neat appearance for the tie during the wearing thereof.

Furthermore, the forming of the lining in recurring resilient sections respectively of greater bulk and less bulk aids in slippage of the tie under the collar, enables a fluffy appearance for the knot of the tie to be obtained with minimum weight of material in the lining, presents a full appearance to the tube, and guards against distortion of the

tube. The association of the resilient sections thus differentiated and the arrangement of alternately varying resilient sections crosswise or diagonally with relation to the tie, and the stitching of such lining to the tube of the tie by a loosely arranged seaming thread, aids in the maintenance of the proper form of the tie and the return of the parts of the tie to normal positions after being stretched in putting on the tie.

The cross band 58 may have a suitable label, indicated at 62, thereon, which may serve as an advertisement of the maker of the tie or of the merchant who sells the same. This cross band is preferably made of a fabric, but may be other material.

In using my improved necktie, the four-in-hand necktie may be tied in the usual manner, the construction and arrangement of parts thereof aiding in ready tying of the same and aiding in the good appearance of the tie and avoiding distortion of the tube thereof, the narrow or under flap of the tie being then passed through the loop formed by the cross band 58, and the retaining piece 53 thereof being passed through the button hole of the shirt of the wearer for locating the flaps of the tie and maintaining them in proper position without the appearance of restraint thereof.

My improved device permits dispensing with the usual tape or binder strip which extends lengthwise of the seam and through which the seam is supposed to pass.

It has been found in practice that the operator in hand stitching ties with linings and tapes or binder strips as heretofore constructed, fails to properly space and position the stitches of the seam supposed to connect these parts with the tube, whereas, my improved device dispenses with the tape or binder strip and provide guides for the passage of the thread of the seam through the goods and makes a deviation from proper sewing conspicuous on inspection so that the sale of improperly sewed neckties may be avoided.

My improved device further provides a necktie which has a greater rebound into normal position when stretched in the tying of the same than has heretofore been possible with neckties heretofore made.

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

1. A necktie comprising a tube having knot-sections, and a woven fabric lining woven into comparatively narrow resilient sections alternately of different thicknesses, said lining extending lengthwise in said tube, and said sections arranged crosswise in said knot-sections of said tube.

2. A necktie including a tube, a woven lining, stitching connecting said tube and said lining extending lengthwise of said lining and continuing beyond the end of said lining, and a shirt-attachment retaining piece for the tie in form of a knob at the end of said stitching for entry into a button hole of the shirt of the wearer for attachment to said shirt.

3. A necktie comprising a tube having knot-sections, and a woven lining in said tube comprising connected narrow strips of recurring different thicknesses as integral parts of said lining, and said strips extending crosswise of said tube and in said knot-sections.

4. A necktie comprising a tube having knot-sections, and a fabric lining in said tube having warp threads and weft threads extending diagonally of said tube and woven into narrow strips in repeated alternation respectively containing a greater bulk and a less bulk of said warp threads in given widths of said strips, and said strips extending diagonally of said tube and in said knot-sections.

5. A necktie comprising a tube having knot-sections, and a fabric lining in said tube having warp threads and weft threads extending diagonally of said tube and woven into comparatively narrow sections respectively containing a greater amount of warp threads containing wool and a less amount of warp threads in given widths of said comparatively narrow sections, and said comparatively narrow sections extending diagonally of said tube in said knot-sections.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name.

LAWRENCE S. OTTEN.