

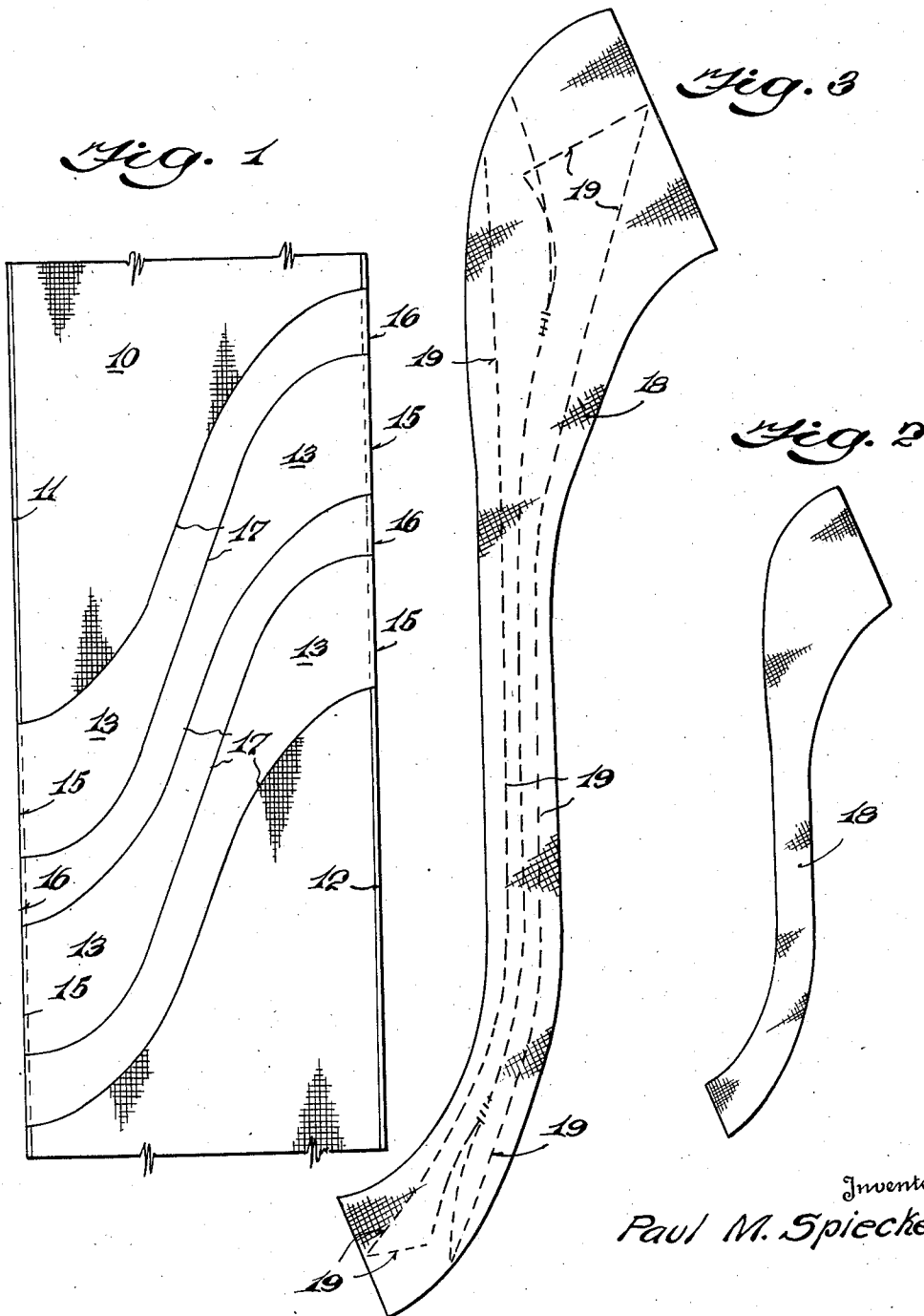
June 18, 1946.

P. M. SPIECKER

2,402,302

METHODS FOR CUTTING OUT FOUR-IN-HAND NECKTIE BLANKS

Filed March 10, 1945



Inventor
Paul M. Spiecker,

334
Herbert M. Birch Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,402,302

METHOD FOR CUTTING OUT FOUR-IN-HAND
NECKTIE BLANKS

Paul M. Spiecker, Ocean City, N. J.

Application March 10, 1945, Serial No. 582,106

2 Claims. (Cl. 2—143)

1

The present invention relates to a novel method of cutting out a plurality of necktie blanks. More particularly it relates to a novel method of cutting out a plurality of necktie blanks, so that each blank in itself constitutes a finished blank for one complete open end four-in-hand necktie requiring no trimming, piecing or stitching.

Heretofore, methods for cutting out and forming blanks from a single strip of material for making four-in-hand neckties with the objects in view of saving material and eliminating trimming of the cut blanks, have usually all been such as to provide a two-piece blank requiring extra stitching to complete the blank. For example, tie silks are usually woven in standard widths of twenty-four inches wide, and in order to obtain the usual required length, for example, forty-five inches, it has been necessary heretofore to piece the tie blank when it is cut out on a bias. This is because the blanks made by known methods of obtaining a true bias cut from a standard tie silk strip were too short prior to my method of cutting, that is, for example, only thirty-five inch blanks were obtainable, and the usual standard necessary length is forty-five inches. Accordingly, to obtain the required regular lengths the prior art blanks must be pieced and sewed to obtain the correct standard lengths. Obviously, if the strip was made wider to obtain a regular length by the prior art bias cutting methods, then it would be necessary to use a much greater quantity of material resulting in an increased cost in manufacture.

And heretofore, whenever a tie blank is folded from one piece of material, there has been no method provided for cutting out a blank or a plurality of blanks in one piece so as to eliminate all waste material between the blanks. Such prior art tie blanks after they are cut out must be trimmed to proper shape before folding and stitching the blank into a completed necktie.

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a novel method of cutting from a single piece of material a plurality of completed four-in-hand tie blanks, wherein no trimming, no piecing and no stitching of the blanks prior to the final folding of the blanks into a completed tie is necessary.

Another object is to provide a novel method of cutting out completed tie blanks on the bias from a single strip of goods of less width than the overall length of the blank leaving positively no surplus goods between the blanks after they have been cut out.

Another object is to provide a novel method

2

of cutting out four-in-hand tie blanks on a bias two at a time from one piece of material so as to save cutting.

Other objects and advantages of my invention will now appear to those skilled in the art, after reading the following specification with reference to the accompanying drawing, wherein

Figure 1 represents a strip of material across the width of which patterns of the novel tie blanks are laid out on the material.

Figure 2 shows one of the completely cut out tie blanks ready to be folded into a completed necktie.

Figure 3 shows the blank with longitudinal lines thereon representative of the fold lines of the necktie.

Now describing the several steps of my novel method in detail, and with reference first to Figure 1 of the drawing, numeral 10 is a piece of material suitable for a four-in-hand necktie. This strip of material 10, if desired may have its width defined by opposite selvedge edges 11 and 12. The strip may be of any width or length desired, according to the specifications of the manufacturer and the demands of the public for fullness or length of such neckties.

Patterns 13 are laid out on the strip 10, which patterns may be laid out by inscribing them on the material of the strip or by placing completely cut out patterns thereon. For the purposes of clarity of description, first assume that the patterns used are cut out, placed and secured contiguous to each other along the strip 10.

One practical method of using the cut out straw-board patterns in cutting the neckwear blanks comprises laying at least two blanks upon the tie material so that the edges of the material and the patterns are aligned. The tie silk material, for example, may be piled one over top of the other, sometimes as many as sixty plies of material. The patterns may be held down in position by iron weights and then the material is cut along the pattern lines.

The patterns 13 are symmetrically curved and of a shape identical to the blank shown in Figure 2. Each pattern 13 has a straight edge 15 representative of the wider end of a necktie and a relatively narrower straight edge 16 representative of the small end of a necktie. These edges 15 and 16 are considerably offset with respect to each other and are joined together by curved lines, so as to provide for obtaining the greatest practical overall length of a tie blank on a bias cut from a standard width of tie silk and so as to provide the snake-like symmetry of the side

lines of the patterns 13 and the blanks formed therefrom. Thus, when the wider straight edge 15 of the pattern is aligned with a portion of the straight selvedge edge 11 of the strip 10, and the narrower straight edge 16 is aligned with a portion of the selvedge edge 12 offset laterally from the point opposite to the selvedge edge 11, the pattern defines snake-like curved lines 17 contiguous to each other on a bias across the strip 10, as shown in Figure 1.

If the patterns 13 are first cut out they are originally obtained by laying them out on a bias across a single strip of pattern material such, for example, as one-quarter inch strawboard. This pattern material is of the same width as the strip 10 over which the cut patterns are superimposed, and the pattern material prior to cutting is inscribed with carefully measured curved lines of snake-like configuration across it, so that each inscribed line is common to the reversed side of a contiguous pattern. Thus the patterns 13 are alternately reversed with respect to each other so that a wide edge 15 of one pattern is aligned next to and a continuation of a narrow edge 16, as shown in Figure 1.

The side lines of the patterns form rounded curves, which are symmetrical to each other so that one line is common to two patterns in their alternate reversed positions. Thus when the strip 10 is cut on the bias along these lines two blanks at a time are cut out, and positively no waste or surplus material is left between the blanks.

After cutting across the strip on a bias along the common lines of the adjoining patterns, blanks 18, such as shown in Figure 2, are obtained. These blanks are completed tie blanks and there is nothing further to be done to them prior to the final folding thereof into a finished necktie. For example, to show how the blanks are folded into a necktie, I have included in the drawing an illustration, see Figure 3, wherein dotted lines 19 are representative of the fold lines.

While I have first described my invention so as to include the use of previously cut patterns 13, it is to be understood that my method may also be practised by drawing the patterns directly onto the surface of the strip of material 10, which is equally as well illustrated by Figure 1, and then cutting on the bias across the strip along the inscribed pattern lines from edge to edge of the strip 10 with the same result. In some instances, it may be preferable to use pre-cut patterns to save time, as then it is not necessary to carefully measure and lay out pattern lines before each cutting step.

Thus I have provided a novel method of cutting out four-in-hand open end necktie blanks on a

bias from one piece of material, so that positively no waste material is left between the side lines of the blanks. Also, I have provided a time-saving method requiring less cutting, wherein the tie blanks are cut two at a time in one piece and on a bias, so that no further steps are necessary, such as stitching, folding or trimming of the cut out blanks prior to finally forming the necktie.

Although I have described my method of producing completed tie blanks in considerable detail, it is to be understood that other changes in my novel method of cutting out completed tie blanks may be made within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. The method of cutting out one-piece necktie blanks of a length adapted to fold into a four-in-hand tie of a standard length from a standard width of tie silk having a straight bias of less than the standard length of a four-in-hand tie without piecing or stitching to obtain said standard length comprising the following steps: laying out patterns of the tie blanks in reversed relation across a strip of goods so that the ends of each adjacent pattern are alternately aligned along the length of each edge of the goods, and so that the neck portion of each pattern is defined by curved lines across the width of the strip on a predetermined bias adapted to provide a distance from the farthest spaced points of each pattern equal to the length of a standard necktie, and then cutting from edge to edge of the goods along the curved lines to obtain complete tie blanks in one piece and ready for folding into finished neckwear.

2. The method of cutting out one-piece necktie blanks of a length adapted to fold into a four-in-hand tie of a standard length, such as 45 inches, from a standard width of tie silk, such as 24 inches, having a straight bias of less than the standard length of a four-in-hand tie without piecing or stitching to obtain said standard length comprising the following steps: laying out patterns of the tie blanks in reversed relation across a strip of goods so that the ends of each adjacent pattern are alternately aligned along the length of each edge of the goods, and so that the neck portion of each pattern is defined by curved lines across the width of the strip on a predetermined bias adapted to provide a distance from the farthest spaced points of each pattern equal to the length of a standard necktie, and then cutting from edge to edge of the goods along the curved lines to obtain complete tie blanks in one piece and ready for folding into finished neckwear.

PAUL M. SPIECKER.