Sept. 27, 1932. O. WEINSTEIN 1,880,001

DOUBLE FACED NECKTIE AND METHOD OF PREPARING THE SAME

Filed Sept. 1, 1931

Fig. 1.

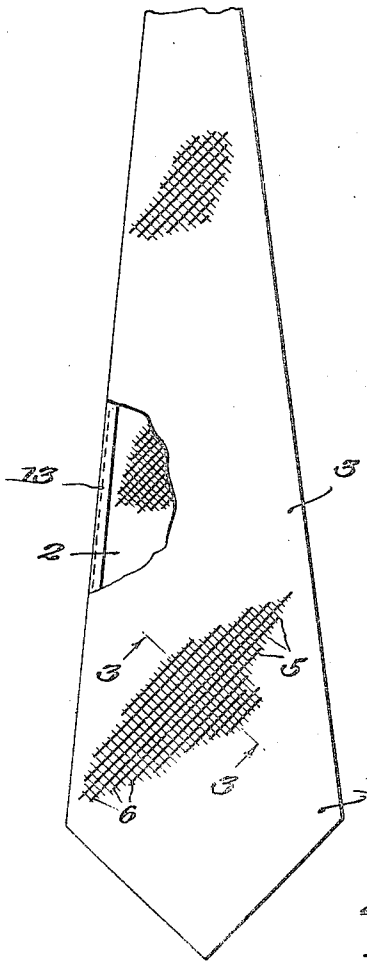


Fig. 2

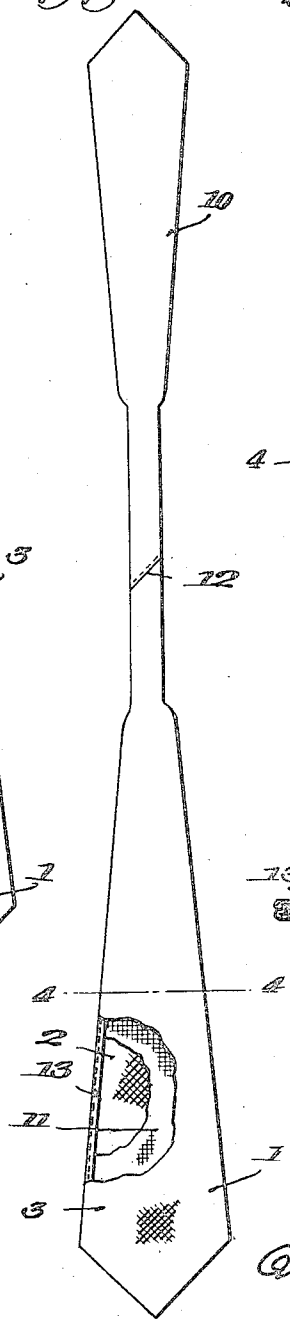


Fig. 5.

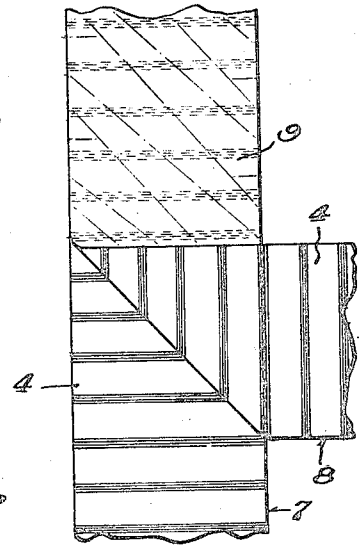


Fig. 4.

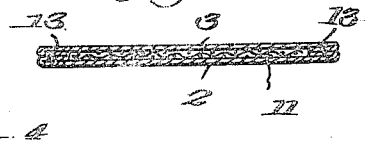
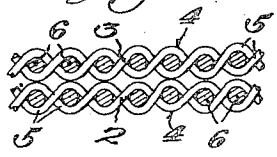


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

OTTO WEINSTEIN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO STANDARD NECKWEAR COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MASSACHUSETTS

DOUBLE FACED NECKTIE AND METHOD OF PREPARING THE SAME

Application filed September 1, 1931. Serial No. 560,617.

This invention relates to an improved type of necktie and to the method of making the same.

More particularly it relates to that type of necktie known as double faced or reversible, which is designed to be worn with either face exposed.

One object of this invention is to provide a necktie which will hang straight without twisting, and is susceptible to being pulled without losing its desired flat, smooth shape.

Another object of the invention is to provide a reversible necktie which will have substantially the apearance of the ordinary necktie but which will be more durable.

Another object of the invention is to provide a necktie which will tend to retain its original shape and will be more resistant to the strains of tying and general wear.

The above and other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following specification and claims.

In the drawing, Fig. 1 is a plan view of one end of the reversible tie with a portion broken away to show the under ply of the cloth and illustrating in heavy lines the direction of the threads of the warp.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the complete necktie with a portion of the upper ply broken away to show the lining between the ply sections and a portion of the lining broken away to show the under ply section.

Fig. 3 is a section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1 enlarged sufficiently to show the threads of the material.

Fig. 4 is a section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2 showing the manner in which the ply sections are secured together, and,

Fig. 5 is a plan view showing the plies of the cloth as they are arranged on the cutting table with the topmost strip of goods shown folded back, and illustrating adjacent plies arranged face to face while cut.

Referring in detail to the drawing 1 represents one end of the necktie which is composed of two substantially co-extensive ply sections of material 2 and 3.

The ply sections 2 and 3 are cut from silk, satin or other material which usually has a face side 4 and is composed of weft and warp threads 5 and 6 respectively. In Fig. 1 the weft threads 5 are illustrated by light lines and the warp threads 6 are illustrated by heavy lines.

In cutting out the ply sections 2 and 3 of which the tie end is formed, a plurality of layers or folds of goods such as 7 and 8 are placed one upon the other on the cutting table in order that a number of sections may be cut out by one operation. In arranging the layers of goods upon the cutting table half of the number of pieces are disposed with the face side up and the remaining number are disposed with the face side down. It has been found that the most satisfactory way to arrange the material is to place alternate layers face up and the intervening layers face down. In Fig. 5 it is seen that the material is arranged with the strips 7 and 8 adjacent each other with the display sides face to face. The ply sections from which the tie is formed are generally cut on the bias of the cloth in such a manner that the warp and weft threads of the material make an angle of substantially 45° with the axis or center line of the tie. The stripes on the goods in Fig. 5 indicate the direction of the weft threads in both pieces of goods. The layers to be cut might include as few as two or as many as practicable. The ply sections outlined on the topmost piece of goods as 9 represent the usual way in which the material is marked for cutting.

Two ply sections 2 and 3 of which a tie end is formed are taken from different layers of material. It will be seen that these sections, although substantially the same size and shape, will be complementary rather than identical. It may be said that while they are not identical, one would be substantially the mirror image of the other. When the ply sections are placed side by side, both face upward for example, the warp threads of one section will be running in a direction at right angles to the warp threads of the other and when placed face to face or back to back as they are disposed in the tie, the warp threads of one ply section will lie parallel to the other, both the warp and the weft threads making an angle of substantially 45° with the center line of the tie. The tie end is formed by

placing two complementary sections face to face and sewing their edges together. The tie end thus formed is then turned inside out in order to conceal the seam and expose the face side of the goods.

The other end of the tie 10 is formed in the same manner and a single lining member 11 is inserted in both of the tie ends and secured therein by stitching 12 which also serves to hold the tie ends together.

In the sectional view shown in Figs. 2 and 4, the sections 2 and 3 of the tie are shown secured together at their edges by means of the seam 13 and the lining member is shown disposed between the sections.

Ties have heretofore been constructed by cutting out identical sections from strips of goods, placing the sections face to face, sewing them together at their edges, and turning the resulting end inside out. In such cutting of the goods it is customary to place all of the layers or folds face up or all face down, after which one of each two adjacent plies is reversed and the goods sewed. However, it will be seen that ties formed in this previously practiced manner will result in having the warp threads of one ply section running at right angles to the warp threads of the other. Likewise the respective weft threads of the two sections will be at right angles to each other. When ties prepared from such pieces are subjected to the usual strains they only imperfectly resist distortion.

In the improved tie of this invention, it will be seen that the two ply sections from which the tie is formed are complementary rather than identical and hence the respective warp threads of the two sections will lie parallel to each other.

It has been found that this feature tends to prevent the twisting of the tie and tends to make it more resistant to the strains imposed on it during tying and general wear. From the foregoing it will be clear that the invention provides an improved method of cutting cloth for ties and the making of an improved tie therefrom.

What I claim is:

1. A reversible necktie comprising a pair of complementary sections of material, each section constituting a face of the necktie, said sections being cut on the bias and sewed together at their edges, the warp threads of one section lying parallel to the warp threads of the other section.

2. A reversible necktie comprising a pair of complementary sections of material, each constituting a face of the necktie, said sections being sewed together at their edges, the warp threads of one section lying parallel to the warp threads of the other section, the warp threads in both sections making an acute angle with the center line of the tie.

3. A reversible necktie comprising a pair of complementary sections of the same material cut on the bias and sewed together at their edges, the warp threads of one section lying parallel to the warp threads of the other section.

4. A reversible necktie comprising a pair of complementary face sections of material cut on the bias and sewed together at their edges, the warp threads of one section lying parallel to the warp threads of the other section and a lining member secured between said face sections.

5. A reversible necktie comprising a pair of tie ends, each tie end being formed of a pair of complementary face sections of material cut on the bias and sewed together at their edges, the warp threads of one section lying parallel to the warp threads of the other section, said tie ends being secured together to form a tie.

6. A reversible necktie comprising a pair of tie ends, each tie end comprising a pair of complementary sections of the same material cut on the bias and sewed together at their edges, the warp threads of one section lying parallel to the warp threads of the other section, said tie ends being secured together and a single lining member secured within said tie ends.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

OTTO WEINSTEIN.