S. M. FRANK.

NECKWEAR.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 31, 1914.

1,180,834. Patented Apr. 25, 1916.

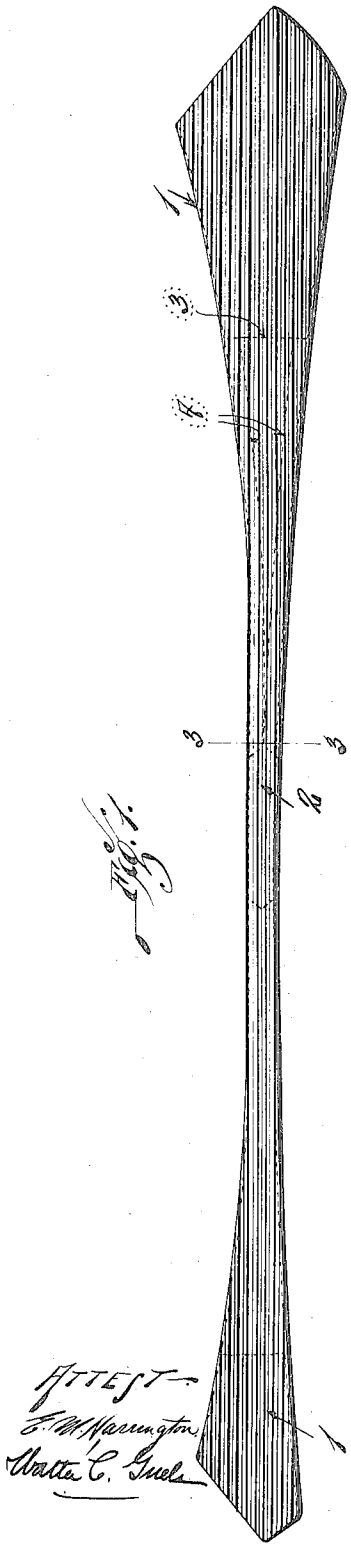


Fig. 1.

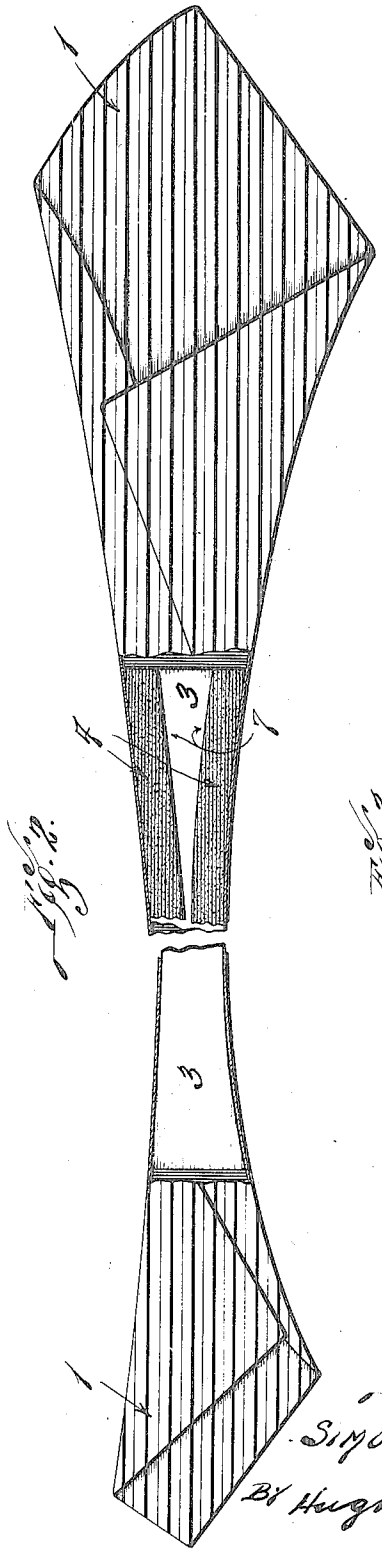


Fig. 2.

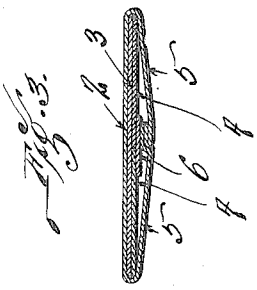


Fig. 3.

ATTEST—

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NECKWEAR.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIMON M. FRANK, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Neckwear, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to neckwear, and specifically to neck-ties or scarfs or the like.

Particularly in open-ended scarfs having a lining in the neck-band thereof and extending outward toward the ends of the scarf, it has been found that the lining, when the scarf is used, will not lie flat, but wrinkles, buckles, and "bunches up" in a way that makes it difficult to tie or to use the scarf and which causes it to impart an uncomfortable feeling to the wearer and which makes it impossible to tie it in a neat manner so that the part forming the knot will lie flat and present the proper appearance.

The objection to ties in which the lining "bunches up" as aforesaid was not remediable by simply stitching through the tie and thus tacking or catching the lining, because the presence of the stitching on the front or show-part of the tie would be even more objectionable and would render an article unsalable that was thus defaced. To prevent such defacement, invisible means to bind the lining to the tie is a necessity.

As incidental to other features of construction of a lined open-ended scarf, others have heretofore proposed longitudinal lines of invisible stitches adjacent to the respective lengthwise edges of the lining. This, nevertheless, permits wrinkling and buckling of the lining and more or less "bunching up" of the same between the longitudinal lines of stitches. Moreover, as these lines of stitches are adjacent to the edges of the lining fabric, the stitching threads readily pull out free from the fabric and leave the same loose and adapted to move about and fray and "bunch up."

The present invention has for its object an improvement of the foregoing by means of which movement of the lining and its wrinkling, buckling, or "bunching up" will be precluded. This is accomplished by the use of adhesive material spread about such an area and in such directions on the lining as to obviate the above-mentioned undesirable conditions.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification, in which like numbers of reference denote like parts wherever they occur, Figure 1 is a plan view of the outer or right side of the tie, the lining and the adhesive material within the same being denoted by dotted lines; Fig. 2 is a view of the reverse side of the tie with the tie-material proper broken away to disclose the interior construction, and the said Fig. 2 being on a larger scale as compared to Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a sectional view through the neck-band of the tie on the line 3—3, Fig. 1.

The scarf is composed of ends 1 and neck-band 2. Preferably extending through the neck-band and toward each of the ends is a piece of lining 3. This lining is attached to the scarf-material proper by any suitable adhesive, preferably rubber tape or tissue, and may be attached by adhesive applied to either side or both sides of the said lining, causing adhesive connection of the said lining to either the front of the scarf or to the lapped edges thereof in the rear or to both the said front and the said back.

In the drawings, my preferred form of construction is illustrated, to-wit, with the adhesive material 4 upon the back side only of the lining 3 and connecting the same only with the lapped edges 5, stay 6, or any other form of back for the scarf. The stay 6 prevents the raveling of the silk or other cravat-material.

While other adhesive material besides rubber tape or tissue may be used for the purpose of causing the lining 3 to adhere to the tie-material proper etc., certain forms of adhesives are objectionable because of their being too liquid in character or because of their discoloring effect or for other reasons. Moreover, rubber tissue tape is an adhesive material that is most convenient to use for this particular purpose.

The preferred manner in which a tie such as hereinbefore described is made is as follows: Suitable lengths of rubber tissue, preferably approximately half an inch wide, are tacked by a small number of tacks or stitches to each side of the lining 3. The lining, with the attached strips of rubber tissue, is then inserted within the tie proper by the usual method. After the said lining with its attached strips of rubber tissue has been so inserted, the tie is pressed in the usual manner with a heated iron or other suitable means, and in the pressing oper-

ation the heat melts the rubber tissue and causes adhesion of the same both to the lining and to the tie-material proper. The fact that the adhesive strips lie in juxtaposition with the neckband portion, insures the intimate relation of the neckband material thereby forming a relatively thin and stiff neckband portion, which enables one to more readily slip this portion between the folds of the collar in adjusting the tie. The adhesive strips diverge in the tying ends of the necktie so that the portion of the scarf material between them is free of the adhesive, whereby a scarf pin may more readily penetrate the scarf.

I claim:

A necktie consisting of a cover fabric, a lining and adhesive strips, the longitudinal edges of said cover fabric being joined together at the rear and centrally of the necktie, said adhesive strips being secured adjacent to the edges of the lining within the side folds of the necktie and being of such uniform width that they lie in juxtaposition within the neckband portion of the necktie and in spaced diverging relation in the tying ends of the necktie, whereby a slip-easy neckband is obtained, and a portion of the knot tying ends is free of the adhesive thereby to enable a scarf pin to more readily penetrate the necktie.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

SIMON M. FRANK.

Witnesses:
NANCY C. THOMAS,
GLADYS WALTON.