Jan. 8, 1929. 1,698,520

J. C. WOLLMAN

NECKTIE

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FIG. I.

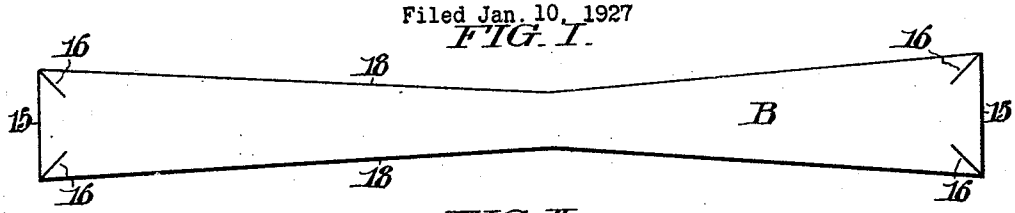


FIG. II.

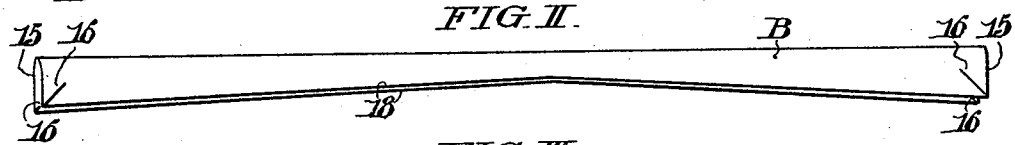


FIG. III.

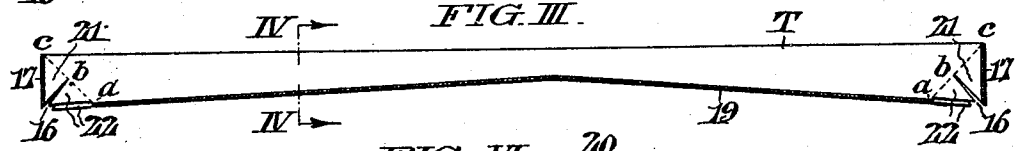


FIG. IV.

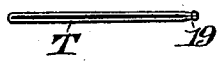


FIG. V.

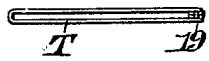


FIG. VI.

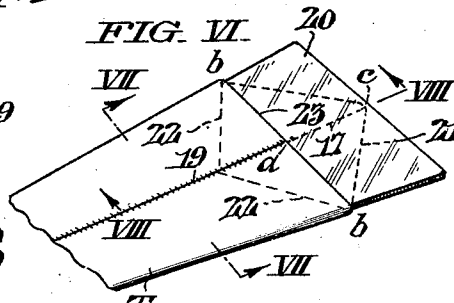


FIG. VII.

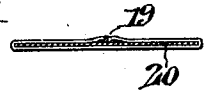


FIG. VIII.

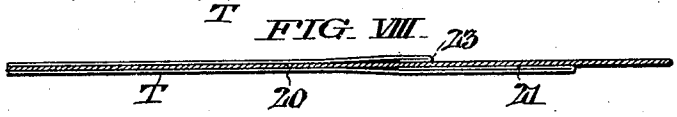


FIG. IX.

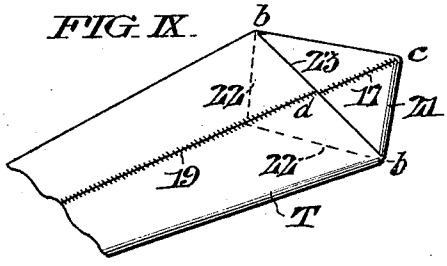


FIG. X.

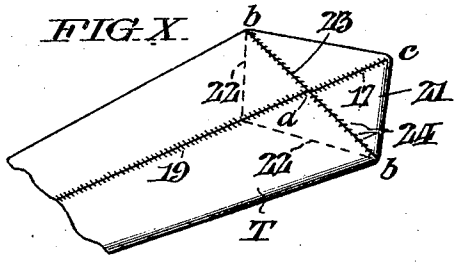


FIG. XI.



FIG. XII.



WITNESSES

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Patented Jan. 8, 1929. 1,698,520

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH C. WOLLMAN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

NECKTIE.

Application filed January 10, 1927. Serial No. 160,014.

This invention relates to neckties, and, more particularly to neckties of the "four-in-hand" type; while it is specifically concerned with improvements in such ties as well as with a new method of making them.

The practice generally followed in the manufacture of four-in-hand ties heretofore, involved longitudinally folding and seaming together the edges of fabric blanks—cut from strip material with angular ends—to tubular configuration, and thereafter flat pressing the tubes to the desired shapes. This procedure resulted in neckties characterized by a seam lengthwise of the back, and open ends with pointed tips of a single fabric thickness. In connection with neckties so made from woven fabric, it was necessary to hem the pointed tips to avoid exposure of the raw fabric edges; while in the case of ties made from knitted fabric it was necessary to over-edge-stitch the raw fabric edges to prevent raveling, with consequent presentation of an unattractive finish at the pointed end tips. Moreover, by virtue of being of a single fabric thickness, such pointed tips had a tendency to curl or roll, thereby creating an aspect of untidiness after the ties were worn for a time.

The chief aim of the present invention is to overcome the several objections above noted, and this desideratum I attain, as hereinafter fully explained, through provision of point-ended neckties formed of double fabric thickness throughout and distinguished by folded perimetric edges devoid of any visible seaming or edge stitching on their front faces.

A further object of my invention is to secure the foregoing advantages in neckties through a very simple and inexpensive method of procedure in the course of manufacture.

In the drawings, Fig. I shows the fabric blank from which I form my improved tie.

Fig. II shows the first step in which the blank is folded longitudinally to bring its edges into superposed relation.

Fig. III shows the blank after conversion into a tube through over-edge stitching of the superposed longitudinal edges and uniting of the edges at the ends.

Fig. IV is a transverse sectional view along the line IV—IV in Fig. III.

Fig. V is a view, similar to Fig. IV, showing the manner in which the raw edges of the fabric along the longitudinal seam are concealed through reversal of the tube.

Fig. VI is a fragmentary perspective view showing the manner in which a pressing form is used to flatten the tubular blank and to determine the shape of the finished tie ends.

Fig. VII is a cross sectional view, taken as indicated by the arrows VII—VII in Fig. VI.

Fig. VIII is a sectional view, taken as indicated by the arrows VIII—VIII in Fig. VI.

Fig. IX is a view, similar to Fig. VI, showing the end of the tie after pressing and removal of the shaping form.

Fig. X is a view, similar to Fig. IX, showing the final finishing step in accordance with my invention.

Figs. XI and XII, respectively, show front and rear views of the finished tie.

In carrying out my invention, a blank such as depicted at B in Fig. I is formed from suitable textile material (which may be either woven or knitted fabric) preferably by cutting with the aid of a profile template. As shown, the blank B is comparatively narrow at its central region and divergent toward opposite ends, said ends being square-cut as at 15 and diagonally incised at the corners as at 16.

The blank B thus prepared is first folded longitudinally, as illustrated in Fig. II, with its edges made to coincide all around. The overlying edges of the square-cut ends 15 are thereupon united by stitching—as at 17, Fig. III—preferably upon an over-edge sewing machine of the "Merrow" type. In like manner the superposed longitudinal edges 18 are sewed together as at 19 along the interval between the points *a*—*a* (Fig. III) somewhat inward of the ends 15, with resultant conversion of the blank B of Fig. I into the tube T of Fig. III that is closed except at the regions of the diagonal incisions 16.

The tube T is next turned inside out or reversed so that the raw fabric edges, as well as the more prominent loops of the stitchings 17 and 19, are concealed in a manner which will be readily apparent from Fig. V.

The tube T is now "boarded", that is to say, a flat sectional shaping form 20 of metal—or thin wood—is introduced in such a manner that the longitudinal seam 19 is brought to a central position lengthwise of one of its faces. Incidental to the step just described, the sewed portions 21 (Fig. III) of the tube between the incisions 16 are creased along complementarily-inclined lines which are shown by dots-and-dashes in Fig. III as extending between points *b*—*c* at opposite sides of the tube T, with provision of a triangular-shaped pocket into which the

resulting free triangular ends may be retroverted, in an obvious manner, by infolding along the line *b—a—b*; or, said ends may be left free to extend into the tube T. At the same time the contiguous or free tabs 22 (Fig. III) remaining at the incisions 16 are tucked in and under with determination of folds along the line *b—a—b* and formation of transverse retroversions at 23, see Figs. VI and VIII.

After steam pressing by which the tie is permanently given the shape of the form 20, as a final step, the transverse folds 23 at opposite ends of the tie are secured by hand sewing to the free edge of the triangular-shaped pocket, *b—c—b*, as shown at 24 in Fig. X. From Fig. XI it will be observed that as a result of the above procedure, the front face of the tie is left absolutely intact; while at the rear as shown in Fig. XII, the seams 17 and 19 are continuously aligned and intersected by the sewing along the transverse retroverted edges 23.

The tie of my invention thus becomes a double thickness structure throughout with a continuous folded edge forming its perimeter, the tapered ends thereof being entirely closed, proof against the possibility of curling, and distinguished by a neat and attractive finish at the back.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. The method of making neckties which comprises longitudinally folding an elongated fabric blank with square cut ends and diagonally-incised corners to bring its edges into coincidence all around, seaming the overlying edges of the square cut ends, uniting in like manner the superposed longitudinal edges to points near opposite ends of the blank in converting the same into a tube, flattening the tube with disposal of its longitudinal seam medially of one of the flattened faces, and retroverting the sewed end portions by folding along complementarily inclined lines backward upon the longitudinally-unseamed face of the tube with resultant formation of pointed tips.

2. The method of making neckties which comprises longitudinally folding an elongated fabric blank with square cut ends and diagonally incised corners to bring its edges into coincidence all around, seaming the overlying edges of the square cut ends, uniting in like manner the superposed longitudinal edges to points near opposite ends of the blank with provision of terminal unseamed tabs in converting the same into a tube, flattening the tube with disposal of its longitudinal seam medially of one of the flattened faces, retroverting the sewed end portions by folding along complementarily-inclined lines backward upon the longitudinally-unseamed face of the tube with resultant formation of pointed tips, and retroverting the unseamed tabs remaining at the regions of the diagonal corner incisions aforesaid upon the inner seamed face of the tube by folding along a line extending transversely of the flattened tube.

3. The method of making neckties which comprises longitudinally folding an elongated fabric blank with square cut ends and diagonally incised corners to bring its edges into coincidence, all around, seaming the overlying edges of the square cut ends, uniting in like manner the superposed longitudinal edges to points near opposite ends of the blank with provision of terminal unseamed triangular tabs in converting the same into a tube, flattening the tube with disposal of its longitudinal seam medially of one of the flattened faces, retroverting the sewed end portions by folding along complementarily-inclined lines backward upon the longitudinal unseamed face of the tube to form pointed tip pockets, retroverting the triangular tabs aforesaid remaining at the regions of the diagonal corner incisions upon the inner seamed face of the tube by folding along a line extending transversely of the flattened tube, and securing such transversely folded edges to the adjoining tip pockets by sewing.

4. The method of making neckties which comprises longitudnially folding an elongated fabric blank with square cut ends and diagonally-incised corners to bring its edges into coincidence all around, seaming together the overlying edges of the square cut ends and retroverting the resultant free triangular ends thereinto, uniting in like manner the superposed longitudinal edges to points near opposite ends of the blank with provision of terminal unseamed triangular tabs in converting the same into a tube, pressing the tube thus formed flat with disposal of the longitudinal seam aforesaid medially of one face thereof and incidentally shaping the sewed end portions by creasing along complementarily-inclined lines into pointed tips, and finally steam pressing the tie to give it permanent shape.

5. As an article of manufacture a tie fashioned to tubular configuration from a blank of textile material with a seam extending longitudinally of its back, and having pointed end tips formed through folding of the material at the ends of the black along complementarily-inclined lines and secured by sewing to the back face of the tie.

6. As a new article of manufacture a necktie having pointed end tips formed to double thickness from strip material with a medial longitudinal and transverse end meeting edges respectively united together at the back of the tie.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, this 3rd day of January, 1927.

JOSEPH C. WOLLMAN.