

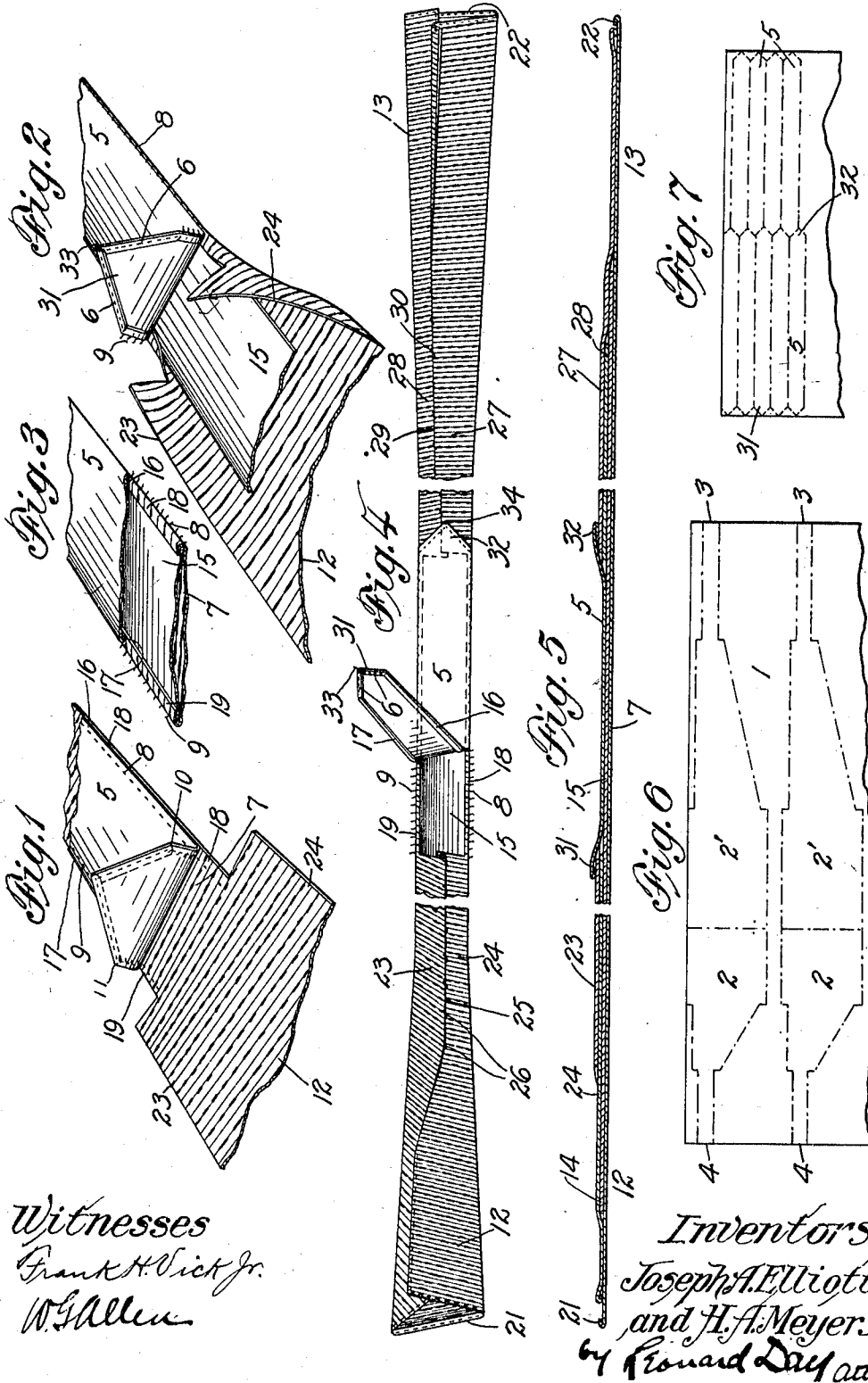
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NECKTIE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 23, 1910.

993,185.

Patented May 23, 1911.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FINN AND MEYERS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A COPARTNERSHIP.

NECKTIE.

993,185.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 23, 1911.

Application filed June 23, 1910. Serial No. 568,520.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HERMAN A. MEYERS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, county, city, and State of New York, and JOSEPH A. ELLIOTT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Richmond Hill, Long Island, county of Queens, city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful
10 Improvements in Neckties, set forth in the following specification.

This invention relates to neckwear and is adapted for any form of neckwear,—either four-in-hand ties, ascots or what are
15 commonly known as string ties, but it is especially adapted for neckwear to be worn with what are known as turn-down or two-fold collars. As is well known to any one wearing collars of this type, great difficulty
20 is experienced by the wearer in adjusting a tie lying in its proper position between the two folds of the collar. It is almost always necessary to pull one or the other tying end of the tie farther out in an attempt to adjust the relative lengths of the
25 exposed ends of the tie to get the proper lengths for the formation of a fold or knot. Pull as one may, it is often the case that the tie cannot be made to slip through the collar. According to some necktie constructions, there is a seam on the inner ply of the neckband which is prone to catch on the rear collar button to lock the tie against
30 adjustment other than by reason of the ever present frictional grip of the tie by the collar.

The general object of this invention is two-fold,—(1) to overcome the above disadvantages to facilitate the adjustment of
40 the tie and (2) to economize in necktie fabric for the tie construction.

It is known to the applicants that previous attempts have been made to facilitate the slipping of a necktie through a two-
45 fold collar. In one instance, a mid-portion of the inner ply of the neckband of a tie has been cut away and a patch of anti-friction fabric has been stitched over the opening so formed, the stitching passing
50 through both plies of the neckband as well as through the patch and the filler, if a filler is present. Such a construction is described in United States Patent 923,534,

W. A. Keys, June 1, 1909; but is not contemplated by this invention, which is radically distinct. 55

In addition to furthering the general objects of this invention, it is an object to improve the appearance and artistic qualities of the tie in conjunction with rendering
60 the tie easy to adjust. In furthering these objects the embodiment illustrated entirely eliminates visible stitching through the neckband such as that employed to stitch a patch in place over a hole in the inner ply; also
65 the entire inner ply of necktie fabric for the neckband is eliminated and substituted by a strip of anti-friction material. The elimination of this inner ply is accomplished in such a manner as to eliminate waste in
70 the cutting of the necktie pattern and not merely effecting the elimination of the said inner ply.

The invention is set forth in the accompanying claims which will be clear from
75 the following specification, read in connection with the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this application, and in which,—

Figure 1 is a perspective view with parts
80 broken away showing the first constructive step in the forming of a tie after the cutting of patterns; Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1 but turned inside out, having a filler inserted, and with the tie nearing completion; 85
Fig. 3 is a fractional view in perspective of the neckband showing its construction; Fig. 4 shows the completed tie with one end of the strip of anti-friction material stripped off; Fig. 5 is an exaggerated longitudinal
90 section through the completed tie; Fig. 6 is a diagram illustrating the mating pattern system rendered possible by applicants' invention in cutting the tie fabric; and Fig. 7 is a diagram illustrating a similar mating
95 pattern system for cutting the strips of anti-friction fabric.

Referring now more in detail to the drawings,—a piece of tie fabric is diagrammatically illustrated in Fig. 6. It is cut according to the dot and dash lines indicated. The configuration 1 is a complete pattern or blank of necktie fabric for a complete necktie. Likewise the two configurations 2 and 2' together form a complete pattern or blank
100 of necktie fabric for a complete tie, it being 105

necessary merely to stitch the ends 3 and 4 together to form a configuration corresponding to 1.

Patterns or blanks 5 are cut according to the dot and dash lines of Fig. 7 from any suitable anti-friction fabric, it having been found that thin, smooth, hard finish silk or satin is satisfactory. The bias cut ends 31 and 32 of an anti-friction strip 5 are first provided with hems 6 to prevent raveling. The necktie pattern or blank 1 of ornamental fabric is arranged right side up, as indicated in Fig. 1, and the neckband ply 7 thereof is over-laid with the anti-friction strip 5 with its right or finished side down and consequently with the bias hems 6 outermost, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1. The width of the anti-friction strip 5 and of the neckband ply 7 are substantially equal, as indicated. These two parts 5 and 7 are then stitched one to the other by the parallel rows of stitching 8 and 9 which pass through both fabrics near their edges, as indicated. These rows of stitching 8 and 9 extend substantially to the corners 10 and 11 of the hems 6 at each end of the anti-friction strip 5 leaving the bias cut hems 6 unattached to the body of tie fabric. A suitable tool is inserted through the tube formed by the parts 5 and 7 and its end attached temporarily to the far tying end, such as 13, of the necktie and also to the end 14 of a filler 15, if a filler is desired for the completed tie. By withdrawing this tool, the neckband of the tie is turned right or finished side out and the filler 15 is simultaneously drawn into place, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 5. This turning or reversal of the parts renders the rows of stitching 8 and 9 substantially invisible. Although they are indicated in Fig. 2 for purposes of illustration, their true appearance is better shown in the upper portion of Fig. 3, *i. e.* not shown at all.

From Fig. 1 it may be seen that the margins 16 and 17 of the anti-friction strip 5 and demarked by the stitchings 8 and 9 and the margins 18 and 19 of the neckband ply 7 and also demarked by the stitchings 8 and 9 lie on the outside of the stitchings 8 and 9 at the stage of the construction of the tie shown in Fig. 1 but that they are inturned and concealed prior to the completion of the tie, as shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4. It is to be understood that these margins are as narrow as the weave of the fabrics will permit.

Prior to the application of the anti-friction strip 5 to the necktie blank the edges of the tying ends 12 and 13 of the necktie have been provided with hems 21 and 22 throughout that much of the extent of said edges of these end portions as is to be left free in the finished necktie construction. This hemming does not extend to the por-

tions of the necktie construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2, which portions are finished in a manner presently to be explained.

After the construction of the tie has progressed to the stage indicated in Figs. 2 and 3, the side flaps 23 and 24 of the tying end 12 are folded over the filler 15 and one over the other with the edge of the upper flap 23 inturned, as indicated in Fig. 4 by the edge 25. This edge 25 is then tacked to the flap 24 by any approved process of stitching, the stitches being indicated by 26, although they are practically invisible in the finished construction. In a similar manner the opposite tying end 13 of the necktie has its flaps 27 and 28 folded over the filler 15 with the edge 29 of one flap tacked to the opposite flap, as by hand stitching 30. It should be noted that the bias cut ends 31 and 32 of the anti-friction strip 5 have been left free so that they now may be folded down, the end 31 over the flaps 23 and 24 and the end 32 over the flaps 27 and 28. The end 31 may be caught to the body of the necktie as by a tack of thread 33 and the end 32 to the body of the necktie as by a tack of thread 34. The necktie is now completed.

From the construction described it is to be noted that the neckband of the necktie comprises essentially only two parts,—the single ply 7 of necktie fabric and a lining strip 5 of anti-friction material. Between these two parts the filler 15 may be present if a filler is desired. The anti-friction strip 5 is not a patch stitched to the neckband as an after thought, but is an essential part of the structure of the tie as well as providing an anti-friction inner surface for the neckband. By this construction rough surfaced fabric may be employed for the necktie proper while the necktie is rendered easy of adjustment through the folds of the turn-down collar by the anti-friction strip 5; at the same time a considerable economy of necktie fabric is effected; and a neckband of reduced thickness for the entire tie is made possible since the anti-friction strip 5 is preferably formed of thinner material than regulation necktie fabric. The cross sectional view, Fig. 5, is useful in showing the relative positions of the various parts of the tie and the detail construction rather than the relative dimensions of the various parts, as it has been necessary to exaggerate and distort the same in order to illustrate the various parts at all.

The disposition of a filler 14 may accord with that in any approved tie construction as it is not an essential part of the construction being described, and which, itself, accommodates any disposition of a filler.

What is claimed and what is desired to be secured by United States Letters Patent is:—

1. A necktie comprising two tying ends 130

and an intermediate neckband, said neckband comprising only a single ply of necktie fabric located on the outside, an inner strip of anti-friction fabric of a width substantially equal to the full width of said neckband and edge rows of invisible stitching securing said single ply of necktie fabric and said strip of anti-friction fabric together.

2. A necktie comprising two tying ends and a connecting single neckband ply all of necktie fabric, each tying end having overlapped flaps; a strip of anti-friction fabric of a width substantially equal to said neckband ply and secured thereto by edge rows of invisible stitching, leaving the ends of

said strip free from said neckband ply; and tackings of thread securing the ends of said strip to and lapped over the overlapped flaps of said tying ends.

In witness whereof, we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
