March 29, 1927. O. WEINSTEIN 1,622,749

NECKTIE

Filed July 22, 1926

Fig. 1.

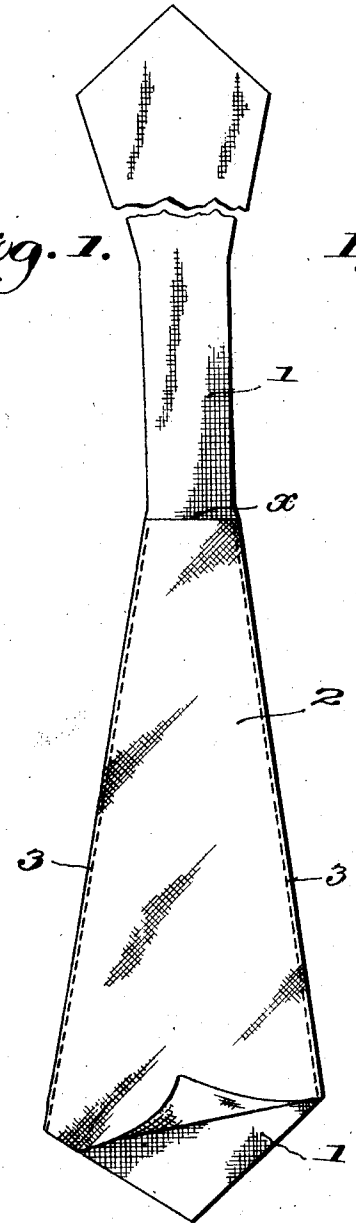


Fig. 2.

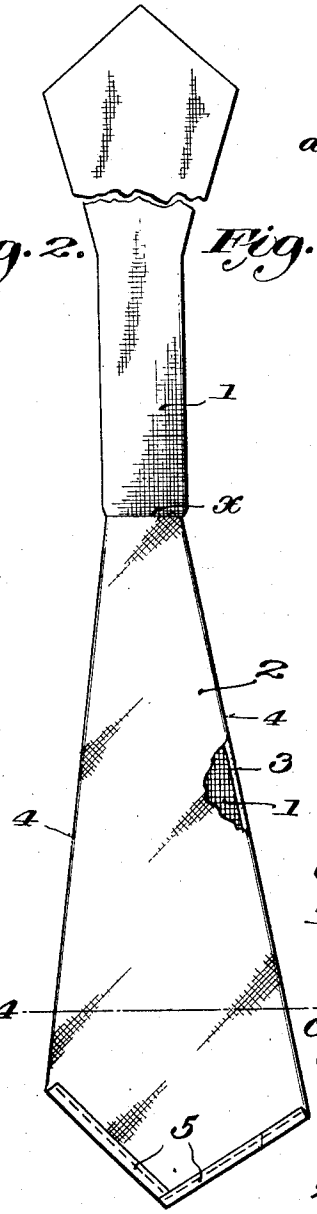


Fig. 3.

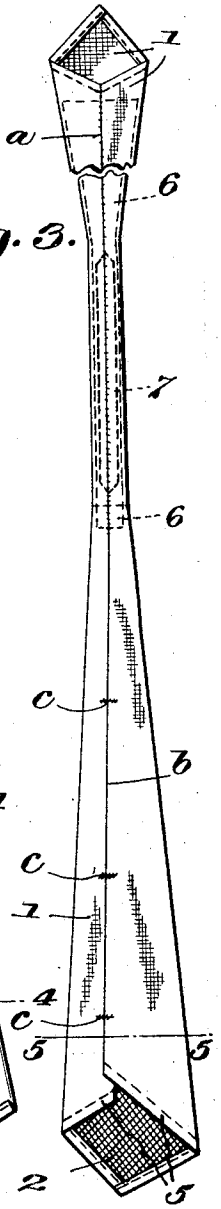


Fig. 4.

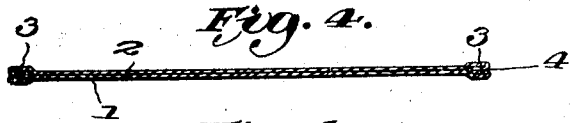


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

NECKTIE.

Application filed July 22, 1926. Serial No. 124,175.

This invention relates to neckwear, and more particularly to that type of neckwear known as four-in-hand ties.

Ties of this character, after having been tied, as usual, in a tight knot, have a marked tendency to wrinkle and pucker, and thus lose their original neat and attractive appearance.

Many attempts have heretofore been made to overcome this defect, as by using interlinings of more or less bulky materials, padding, rubberized fabric, etc., but all of these have failed to solve the problem in a wholly satisfactory way.

The object of the present invention is to construct a tie in such a manner as to resist wrinkling to a maximum extent and at the same time be relatively thin and light, and easy to manufacture.

I have found that excellent results can be obtained by eliminating interlinings entirely, and by employing instead, a facing or backing co-extensive with the tying area of the tie. To be most effective in avoiding wrinkles, the strands of the backing material must extend at an angle to those of the main fabric. Thus, if, as is usual, the main body of the tie is made of ordinary straight woven fabric, the backing is made of fabric cut on the bias. This bias fabric is secured to the main or body fabric at its edges and end, and tends to prevent the body fabric from being distorted or pulled out of shape. Preferably also, the bias fabric is of a material which is made of more resilient fibres and is more resistant to wrinkling than the main body fabric.

In order that the invention may be clearly understood, reference is had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which:—

Fig. 1 is a view showing the blank of body material with a piece of backing material superposed thereon in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the tie after the tying area has been united with the backing and turned;

Fig. 3 is a view of the wrong side of a completed tie; and

Figs. 4 and 5 are transverse sections on an enlarged scale, on the lines 4—4 of Fig. 2 and 5—5 of Fig. 3, respectively.

Referring to the drawings in detail, I employ, in making my improved tie, a blank 1, of silk or the like, which constitutes the main body material, and which may be shaped as shown in Fig. 1, having wide and narrow ends, as usual.

I then take a suitable piece of facing or backing material, shaped similar to and co-extensive with the tying area of the body material, as shown at 2, in Fig. 1, and stitch it to the blank 1 along its longitudinal edges, as indicated at 3. I then turn the tubular portion thus formed inside out, thereby bringing the seams 3 on the inside, as illustrated in Fig. 2, and leaving smooth edges 4 at the sides. The edges of the wide end portion of the two united pieces are next turned over and stitched or hemmed, as shown at 5.

In accordance with my invention, the strands of the backing material 2 preferably extend at an angle to those of the main or body material. Thus, the main material 1 is shown as straight woven, with the strands running longitudinally and transversely thereof, while the backing material is cut on the bias, so that the strands extend diagonally of the tie. In this way, the backing material tends to hold the main body material in shape and prevent pulling and stretching thereof. If, as is sometimes desirable, the main material is cut on the bias, then the backing material may, in some cases be straight woven, or in other cases, cut bias also.

The nature of the backing material is also important. I select for this a fabric woven from fibres which are especially elastic, so that the material itself is of a springy nature which resists wrinkling more strongly than does the main body material. I find that animal fibres possess this quality to a high degree, and that therefore such materials as alpaca, mohair, and hard finished worsteds are particularly well adapted for my purpose.

From an inspection of Fig. 4, it will be seen that no lining or padding whatever is employed, but that the tie, throughout the entire tying area, consists solely of the main body fabric and the backing material. I find that the bias cut, resilient backing, secured to the body fabric along its edges, prevents to a remarkable extent any tendency of the said body fabric to pucker or wrinkle, and serves to cause the tie to straighten out flat when untied.

The neck band portion and narrow end of the tie may be formed in the usual or any desired way. As shown in Fig. 3, however, it is provided with a lining strip 6 of strong material, which is firmly stitched to the neckband as at 7. This strip 6 preferably extends to the end x of the backing material 2, and may slightly overlap the same, as illustrated. The body material is folded together to enclose the strip 6, and sewed as usual to form a concealed longitudinal seam a. The wide end or tying area of the tie, comprising the backing material 2, is folded along two spaced longitudinal lines to provide overlapping portions, which form a tubular structure with the backing material inside, the edge of the outer portion forming a continuation of the seam a, as shown at b. The edge b is, however, preferably not sewed down continuously, but is attached to the edge portion beneath it at intervals only, by means of stitches, as indicated at c.

What I claim is:—

1. A four-in-hand tie comprising, throughout the tying area, a main fabric and a backing fabric only, said fabrics being co-extensive and united at the margins of their edges and ends, the strands of the backing fabric extending at an angle to those of the main fabric.

2. A four-in-hand tie comprising, throughout the tying area, a main fabric and a backing fabric only, said fabrics being co-extensive and united along the margins of their edges and ends, the strands of said main fabric extending longitudinally and transversely of the tie, and the strands of said backing fabric extending diagonally thereof.

3. A four-in-hand tie comprising, throughout the tying area, a soft main fabric and a backing fabric only, said fabrics being co-extensive and united along their edges and ends, the strands of the backing fabric extending at an angle to those of the main fabric, and being formed of fibres which are more resilient and more resistant to wrinkling.

4. A four-in-hand tie comprising a main body fabric of silk, and, throughout the tying area, consisting only of said main fabric and a co-extensive backing fabric woven from resilient animal fibres and secured to said main fabric at the margins of its edges and end, one of said fabrics being straight cut, and the other cut on the bias.

5. A four-in-hand tie comprising a main body fabric of slik, and, throughout the tying area, consisting only of said main fabric and a co-extensive backing of alpaca secured to said main body fabric at the margins of its edges and end, one of said fabrics being straight cut, and the other cut on the bias.

6. A four-in-hand tie comprising, throughout the tying area, only a straight woven body fabric of silk and a co-extensive bias backing fabric of alpaca, said fabrics being stitched together at the margins of their edges and ends.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

OTTO WEINSTEIN.