May 12, 1936. O. D. KEISER 2,040,386

NECKTIE

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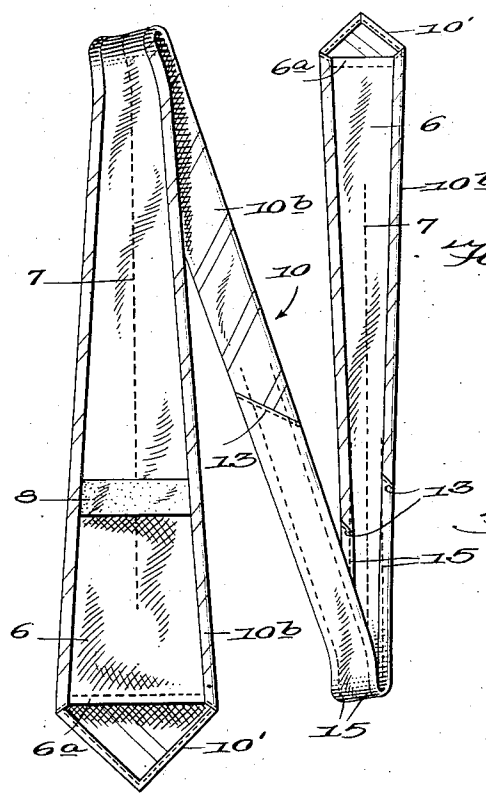


Fig. 1.

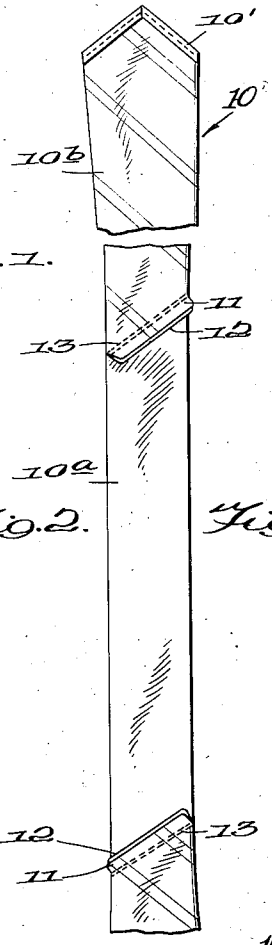


Fig. 2.

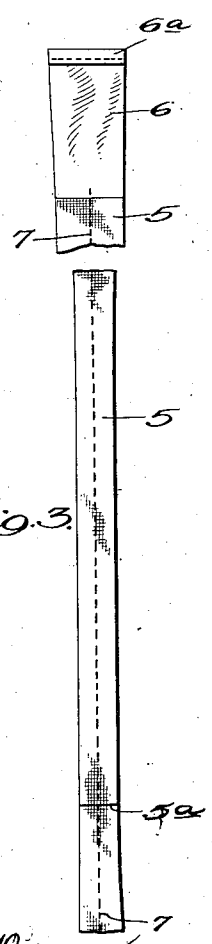


Fig. 3.

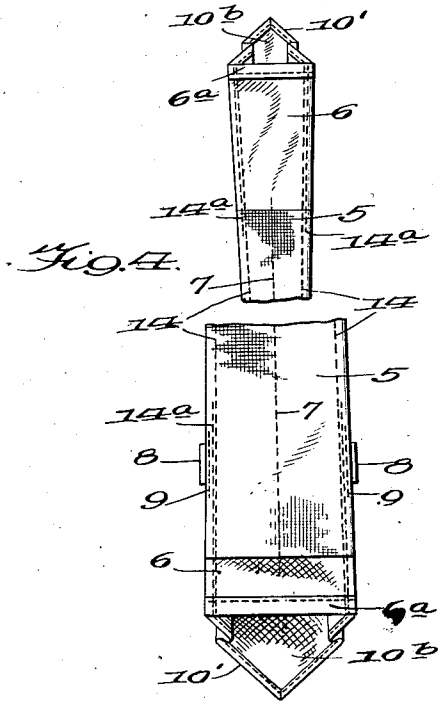
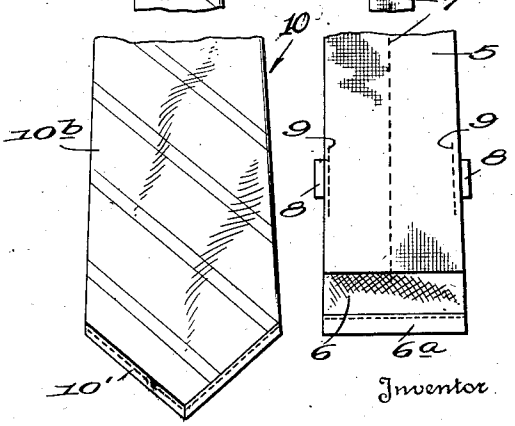


Fig. 4.



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Fig. 5.

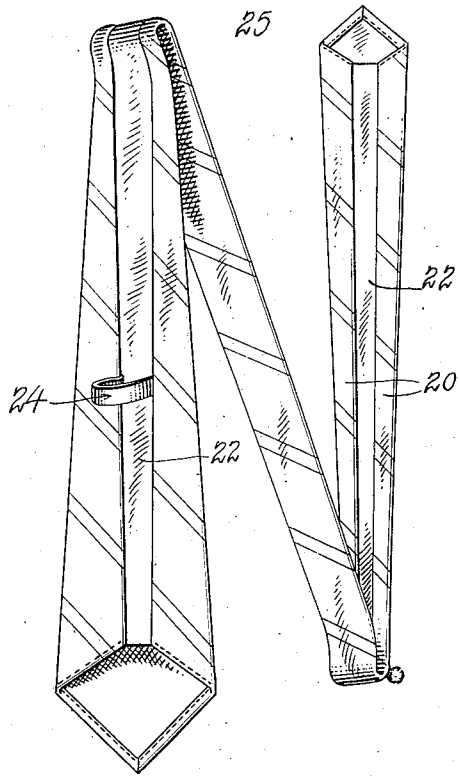


Fig. 6.

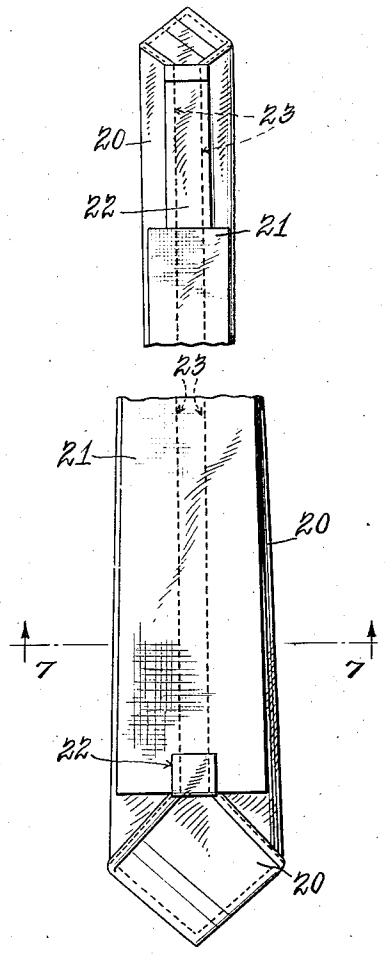
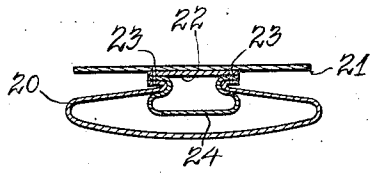


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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NECKTIE

Olive Day Keiser, Columbus, Ohio

Application November 14, 1934, Serial No. 753,049

9 Claims. (Cl. 2—146)

This invention relates to improvements in neckties and the like, and processes of making same; and is a continuation in part of my application Serial No. 723,243, filed April 30, 1934.

Briefly stated, the present invention has among its objects,—(1) to generally improve upon the tie and process of making disclosed in U. S. Patent No. 1,232,566, issued on June 10, 1917, to Ferne G. Keiser; (2) to provide a novel combined label and keeper for preventing straggling of the small end of the tie when it is being worn and also a novel process of securing such label and keeper during the manufacture of the tie; (3) to furnish special reinforcement against ripping of the tie,—which reinforcement is so arranged that it is available to, and preferably does, constitute a securing means for the combined label and keeper; (4) to provide a special antifriction insert at the neckband so that the tie will slide easily in the wearer's collar regardless of the lack of antifriction qualities possessed by the particular outer facing material employed; and (5) to provide a tie incorporating inner and outer linings and a facing,—the inner and outer linings being anchored together in a manner to hold the tie in shape; and the means for anchoring together the inner and outer linings providing what may be the sole means for securing the facing and linings together whereby to greatly simplify the manufacture of ties through the elimination of various operations disclosed in the aforementioned patent.

The foregoing and other objects are attained by means of the novel combination and arrangement of parts, and by various steps and combinations thereof in the process of manufacture,—all as disclosed in the following detailed description and/or accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification. Various departures may be made from the disclosure herein within the spirit and scope of the subject matter claimed hereinafter.

In the drawings, wherein the same reference characters have been used to designate the same parts in all views,—

Figure 1 is a perspective of the completed tie;

Figure 2 is a broken plan view of the rear side of outer facing piece prior to assembly with the lining, and showing the antifriction insert in place;

Figure 3 is a broken rear plan view of the inner and outer lining assembly with the combined label and keeper member in place,—prior to association with the outer facing of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is broken rear plan view showing the stitched together assembly of the securing linings with the facing prior to the turning of same inside out to produce the completed tie of Figure 1;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a modified form of the invention wherein the outer lining provides a narrow stay to which the outer facing and inner lining are secured by rows of stitching which may be, and preferably are, the sole means for anchoring together the linings and facing;

Figure 6 is a fragmentary plan view of the tie of Figure 5 before the same has been turned right side out; and

Figure 7 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of Figure 6.

Referring to the drawings (Figs. 1–4), numerals 5 and 6 denote, respectively, the inner and outer linings which are cut to form and preferably correspond in width, the outer lining by preference being somewhat longer than the inner lining as shown in Figure 3. Shaker flannel or the like is preferably used for the inner lining 5, while sateen or some such lighter closer woven material is used for the outer lining 6. The ends of the outer lining are, by preference, hemmed as at 6a to prevent ravelling. The linings 5, 6 are juxtaposed with the ends of the outer lining 6 projecting beyond the ends of the inner lining 5 (Figure 3) whereupon the two are secured intermediate their side edges (and preferably approximately midway between the same), by means of a lineal row of stitching 7.

Up to this point, the structure and process is the same as disclosed in the prior Keiser Patent #1,232,566, except that such patent discloses a plurality of laterally spaced rows of lineal stitching for securing the inner and outer linings together. It has been found that a single row of stitching 7 serves as well as a plurality of rows, as will be presently explained.

The novel combined label and keeper is designated at 8, and as shown in Figures 1 and 3, it is applied transversely across the outer lining 6 adjacent the wider end of the same and is secured adjacent its ends by stitching 9 which preferably goes through both linings 5, 6 adjacent the margins thereof. Such stitching also cooperates with stitching 7 to prevent relative shifting of the linings 5, 6 whereby to tend to keep the finished tie in shape. The combined label and keeper 8 is preferably of light, closely woven material, such as sateen or the like. To enable its securing stitching 9 to be close to the edges of the linings 5, 6 (Figure 3) without danger of unravelling, the label is made longer than the width of the linings

5, 6 at the point of attachment. Thus, the label ends project laterally of the linings as shown in Figure 3. An advantage of the location of label stitching close to the edges of linings 5, 6 will be apparent later. The linings 5, 6 may be made in two sections and connected or overlapping as at 5a in the case of inner lining 5 (see Figure 3) with the inner lining portion 5 at the narrower end of the tie of lighter material than that at the wider end.

Turning now to the facing, which is generally designated by numeral 10 in Figure 2, it will be noted that it comprises an intermediate neckband piece 10a, preferably of satin or other antifriction material, and terminals 10b of any kind of material. The meeting portions of the pieces 10a, 10b are preferably cut on a bias as indicated at 12, 11 in Figure 2, and are turned outwardly into flat contact, whereupon they are secured together by the diagonal rows of stitching 13, as shown.

Outer facing 10 generally conforms to the shape of linings 5, 6, but is longer and wider. Its ends are preferably hemmed as at 10' (Figure 2).

The lining assembly 5, 6, 8 and the outer facing 10 having been prepared as above described, the outer facing 10 is applied to the exposed face of the outer lining 6 and its edges drawn inwardly so that they lie contiguous, or substantially so, with the corresponding edges of the lining assembly, 5, 6 (see Figure 4). The ends of the facing are preferably projected beyond the ends of the lining assembly 5, 6 as shown. While maintaining the parts in this position they are secured together by the rows of stitching 14 disposed inwardly of the margin of the assembly 5, 6, 10 and also laterally and preferably inwardly of the stitching 9 which secures the combined label or keeper 8 to the lining assembly 5, 6.

Particular attention is directed to the fact that each of the marginal rows of stitching 14, after having been conducted to the ends of the lining assembly 5, 6 is then brought inwardly as at 14a and preferably laterally of the major line 14 to a point beyond the site of the combined label and keeper 8. This return line 14a of stitching has a two-fold function in that (1) it gives added strength to the joinder of the facing 10 to the lining assembly and to the joinder of the lining parts 5, 6 themselves, so as to prevent the parts from ripping apart; and (2) furnishes, with stitching lines 9 and 14, a securing means for the combined label and keeper 8. It is especially advantageous that the lines of stitching 9, 14, 14a be laterally spaced as this enables a thin outer facing 10 and keeper label 8 to be used without danger of the parts ripping out under strain, although considerable good would follow without such lateral spacing.

Following the operation above described, the tie is turned right side out, as in the prior patent mentioned, to dispose of the facing 10 outermost, and so that its margins will overlie the marginal face portions of the outer lining 6 and the ends of the combined keeper and label 8, as shown in Figure 1. The tie is then preferably pressed and additional rows of stitching 15 may be put in the neckband as in said prior patent to bind the parts tightly together.

It has been found that the stitching 14, 14a which, of course, goes through all of parts 5, 6, 10, renders unnecessary the multiplication of the row of stitching 7 (Figures 1, 3 and 4) which secures the lining sections together. In other words, the tie of the instant case is just as proof against getting out of shape as is the tie of the reference.

The use of an antifriction neckband enables any one of the many attractive but more or less friction creating fabrics to be used for the facing ends 10b. The meeting terminals 11, 12 of the section 10b, 10a are concealed when the completed tie is turned right side out (Figure 4 to Figure 1); and the same is true of the ends of the combined label and keeper 8. This member 8 is adapted to receive the small end of the tie and keep it from straggling off to one side or the other of the wider end.

It will be apparent that the stitching 9 for the label 8, per se, could be deleted and label 8 simply laid across the face of 6 preparatory to putting in the marginal stitching 14 through 5, 6, and 10 (see Figure 4). Also, the return line of stitching 14a might not be carried to or past label 8, but for the reasons stated it is very desirable to arrange and utilize stitching 9, 14, and 14a substantially, as shown in Figure 4.

Figures 5–8 disclose a modified form of the invention wherein a tie 25 is shown as comprising the outer facing 20, the inner lining 21, the outer lining 22, and the keeper strip 24. Here the outer lining 22 is made very much narrower than the outer lining 6 of the tie shown in Figures 1–4, while the inner lining 21 remains wide like the lining 5 in Figure 3. As shown, such outer lining 22 of Figures 5–8 is very appreciably narrower than the associated inner lining 21. In carrying out the invention as disclosed in Figures 5–8, the outer facing 20 is made considerably wider than the outer facing 10 of Figures 1–4, and is disposed upon the outer lining 22 with the finished face toward the same. Previously the outer lining 22 has been disposed upon the inner lining 21 about mid-way between the side edges of the same and the keeper strip 24 laid transversely over the outer lining 22, as shown. Next the side edges of the outer facing 20 are brought into substantial alignment with the side edges of the outer lining 22, as shown in Figure 7, whereupon the parts are stitched together as indicated at 23 by longitudinal rows of stitching running from one end of the assembled parts to the other.

After the parts have been stitched together, as described, the tie is turned right side out (Figure 5) and is pressed,—it being observed that the assembly has been effected by a single stitching operation as against several operations indicated in the manufacture of the tie disclosed in Figures 1–4 and in the prior patent referred to earlier herein.

There is considerable advantage in having the rows of stitching 23 rather close to each other, as shown in Figure 6, as this prevents stretching or rolling of the material adjacent the center of the tie in what seems to be a more effective way than when the stitching is adjacent the outer edge of the tie. In other words, the stitching 23 and the two linings between the stitching operate as a sort of backbone for the tie structure.

What I claim is:

1. A tie comprising inner and outer linings arranged face to face with their opposite longitudinal edges terminating in substantially the same plane, a keeper strip disposed across said outer lining, a facing, said linings being secured together between their opposite longitudinal edges below said keeper strip; and the opposite longitudinal edges of the facing being stitched to the opposite longitudinal edges of said linings and

keeper strip; and the facing being folded over the stitches, the ends of said keeper strip, and opposite longitudinal edges of the lining.

2. A tie comprising inner and outer linings arranged face to face with their opposite longitudinal edges terminating in substantially the same plane, a keeper strip disposed across said outer lining, a facing, said linings being secured together between their opposite longitudinal edges below said keeper strip, the opposite longitudinal edges of the facing being stitched to the opposite longitudinal edges of said linings and to the ends of said keeper strip, the facing being folded over the stitches, the ends of said keeper strip, and opposite longitudinal edges of the lining, said stitches including a major line of stitching extending approximately from one end of the linings to the other, and a minor return line of stitching extending a substantial distance inwardly to additionally secure said keeper strip ends, and spaced laterally of said major line substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The herein described process which consists in securing together face to face two linings cut substantially the same size, then disposing a keeper strip crosswise of said linings, then stitching the opposite longitudinal edges of a facing material of greater width than said linings to the opposite longitudinal edges of said linings and ends of said keeper strip with its finished face toward the linings and keeper strip and then reversing said linings and said facing material.

4. A tie comprising a lining and a facing, a keeper strip disposed across said lining, the facing being wider than the lining, a row of stitching adjacent each side edge of said facing and extending through the same and through said lining and keeper strip for securing the parts assembled, and the facing being beaded over the edges of said lining and the ends of the keeper strip to conceal the same.

5. A tie comprising a lining and a facing, a keeper strip disposed across said lining, the facing being wider than the lining, a major row of stitching adjacent each side edge of said facing and extending through the same and through the lining and keeper strip for securing the parts assembled, said major rows of stitching extending from one end of the tie to the other, a minor return row of stitching extending inwardly from an end of each major row of stitching, said minor rows of stitching being disposed laterally of its companion major row of stitching and extending at least as far as said keeper strip whereby to cooperate with said major rows of stitching for securing said keeper strip, and the facing being beaded over the edges of said lining and the end of said keeper strip to conceal same.

6. A tie comprising a facing and inner and outer linings, the outer lining being appreciably narrower than the inner lining and disposed upon the same approximately midway between the sides of the inner lining, and the outer facing which is of a width to bead over the side edges of the inner lining and extend to the edges of the outer lining being stitched to said inner and outer linings by rows of stitching extending substantially the full length of the tie whereby said rows of stitching and the area of said linings between such rows of stitching constitute a backbone or reinforcement area for the completed tie, and a keeper strip disposed over said outer lining transversely of the same and secured by said stitching.

7. A tie comprising a facing and inner and outer linings, the outer lining being appreciably narrower than the inner lining and disposed upon the same approximately midway between the sides of the inner lining, and the outer facing which is of a width to bead over the side edges of the inner lining and extend to the edges of the outer lining being stitched to said inner and outer linings by rows of stitching extending substantially the full length of the tie whereby said rows of stitching and the area of said linings between such rows of stitching constitute a backbone or reinforcement area for the completed tie, and a keeper strip disposed over said outer lining transversely of the same and secured by said stitching, said keeper strip providing a loop of greater width than said outer lining.

8. The method of making a tie which comprises juxtaposing inner and outer linings upon one another, the outer lining being narrower than the inner lining and disposed approximately intermediate the side edges of the inner lining, then disposing finished side down upon the narrow outer lining, a facing whose width plus the width of the narrow outer lining is sufficient to encompass the inner lining; then stitching each of the marginal edges of the facing to both of said linings at laterally spaced points adjacent the outer edges of the outer lining, and then drawing the tie right side out to dispose the facing and outer lining outermost, whereby to provide a two ply reinforcing backbone between said stitching.

9. The method of making a tie which comprises superposing a narrow outer lining approximately intermediate the side edges of a wider inner lining, disposing crosswise upon the outer lining a keeper strip of greater length than the width of said outer lining, disposing finished side down upon the narrow outer lining and keeper strip a facing whose width plus the width of the outer lining is sufficient to encompass the inner lining; then stitching each of the marginal edges of the facing and ends of the keeper strip to both of said linings at laterally spaced points adjacent the outer edges of the outer lining; and then drawing the tie right side out to dispose the facing and keeper strip and outer lining outermost whereby to provide a two ply reinforcing backbone between the lines of stitching and a looped keeper strip outwardly of the outer lining.

OLIVE DAY KEISER.