Nov. 18, 1941. S. BOLAND 2,263,258

NECKTIE

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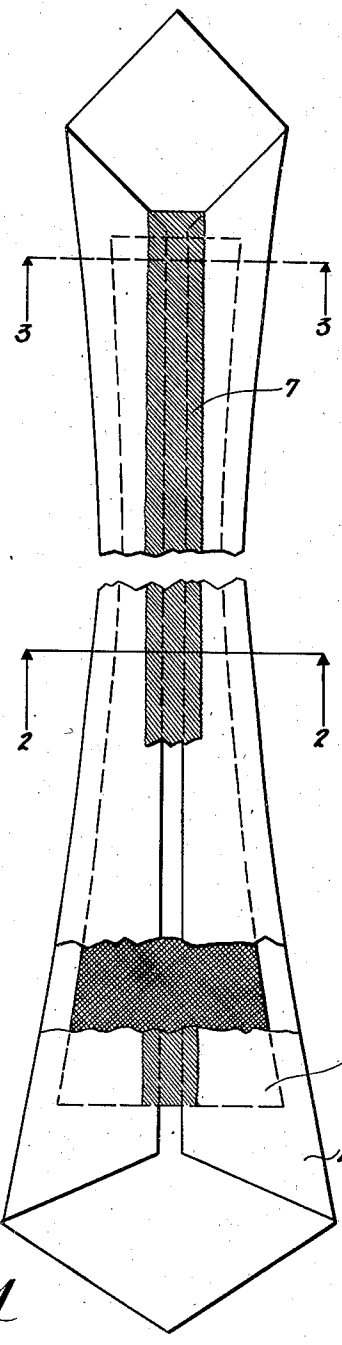

Fig.1

Fig.3

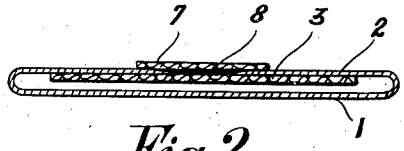

Fig.2

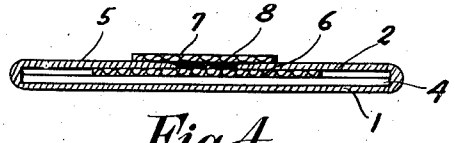

Fig.4

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Application January 10, 1940, Serial No. 313,209

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—146)

The present invention relates to neckties and in particular to tubular ties used for making four-in-hand ties and to the method of making such ties.

In the present invention sewing or stitching may be entirely eliminated if desired. Further the tie may be assembled with all of its component parts and completed in a single operation. Further no turning of the tie is required. In addition to these features, the tie of the present construction holds its shape better than the ordinary stitched four-in-hand tie and may be easily pressed without the difficulties usually encountered in pressing ties where the lining has been wrinkled.

In the present invention the tie may be made without a form or on a form which after the tie is made is withdrawn, part from one end and part from the other end of the tie. The tie is cut in a pattern in such a manner that the back edges of the tie do not overlap each other at the back of the form, but preferably leave a little space which not only helps to keep the tie uniform in thickness but furnishes another utility as noted below.

In ties of the prior art where the two edges are stitched together, unless the tie is accurately made, it will not have the proper form when the two edges are brought together. It often happens that even though the tie has been properly cut, that the material is pulled in sewing or stitching so that the front side of the tie will not lay properly.

In standard methods of making ties, the tie is stitched inside out and then turned and pressed, the lining being attached before the tie is turned. Moreover each step is done by a different operation. All this special work is avoided in the present method and construction.

Other merits and advantages of the present invention will be more fully understood from the following description taken in connection with the drawing, in which:

Figure 1 shows a plan rear view of a necktie made according to the present invention with fragmentary parts removed.

Figure 2 shows an enlarged section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 shows a section on the line 3—3 of Figure 1, and,

Figure 4 shows a section taken approximately on the same line as 2—2 showing the forming sheet within the tie.

As indicated in the figures the tie comprises a front portion 1 and a rear portion 2 with an inner lining 3. As indicated in Figure 4 the material is drawn over the form 4 in the manufacture on both sides of the form so that the edges of the back flaps 5 and 6 of the rear portion do not meet. On the whole length of the back of the tie there is provided a tape 7, which should preferably be thinner than the material and considerably narrower than the narrowest portion of the tie. This tape portion extends from one end of the tie to the other and may be of various widths as for instance one half an inch wide or somewhat wider or narrower. The underneath portion of the tape is provided with an adhesive material 8 along its whole length. This adhesive material may be a rubber compound or any other suitable material that can be applied to the tape and used for the purpose of adhering the tape to the sides of the tie, and to the inner lining where a lining is used. As indicated in Figure 3 the tape 7 may be folded over at the end of the tie and underneath the lining 3 as indicated at 9 thus furnishing additional strength for holding the end of the lining 3 in place. The tape 7 is preferably applied with a hot iron while the form 4 is still in place. By this means the tape and the lining and the edges of the tie are intimately joined to each other. The tape 7 as indicated in Figure 1 is cut on a bias similarly as the tie itself and as the adhesive beneath the tape is heated by the hot iron passing over the tape, the irregular edge at the side of the tape due to the cutting of the tape on the bias, adheres to the rear of the tie in a slightly irregular fashion between the biased weave of the tie itself giving an appearance similar to the stitching at the edge of the tape. This is due to the free threads at the sides of the tape which are independently adhere to the rear of the tie.

As indicated in Figures 2, 3, and 4, it will be noted that the adhesive or rubber material fills the space between the two edges of the tie at the back. This open space is about ⅛" to ¼" or sufficiently wide to permit a large enough area of the lining to be adhered directly to the tape, but not too wide to prevent the tie from having a substantially uniform thickness throughout. It will of course be appreciated that as the tape is joined to the rear of the cloth surface of the tie, an intimate contact between the two is made, and there is no substantial edge as will be seen from the illustrations in the drawing.

In the present invention whenever a lining is used it is held to the back wall of the tie

through the single means of the tape on the back side of the tie itself. After the tape has been applied, the form 4 may be removed and this may be accomplished by pushing backward the small end of the tie to the place where the form is practically the smallest, and tearing it across at that point, or the form may be made in two parts. The parts of the form may then be slipped out from the ends of the tie.

In the present invention, the material for the outside of the tie, as for instance, silk, wool, cotton etc., is cut out in the desired pattern, the material as usual being cut on as great a bias as is economical to use.

If desired the inner lining may be substituted for an adhesive cloth or tape which would be adhered to the tape on the outer side of the rear of the tie in the manner described above, but in general the method previously described is preferable as the tie produced thereby is apt to have greater body and flexibility and make up better because of the freedom which the inner lining will have along its edges. However the fact that the inner lining is anchored or held firmly along its center line, prevents the inner lining from creeping around the inside of the tie and always keeps the lining properly aligned and also the tie in proper shape. For this reason after the tie has been used a number of times, it may be very easily ironed out without the use of any form and without taking any special precautions as the tie will iron easily and lay flat at all times.

Having now described my invention, I claim:

A necktie of the tubular type having front and back sides, the material forming the back side of the tie providing two free edges spaced apart from each other forming a long, narrow space longitudinally and centrally located in the back side of the tie, a lining member extending longitudinally of the tie and positioned beneath the back side of the tie in direct contact with the inner face of the back side of the tie and presenting a free surface along said space and a strip of material covering said space and extending on both sides thereof over the back of the tie lengthwise thereof, said strip having adhesive material on its whole width on the underneath side facing the back of the tie, the adhesive material joining the strip to the back of the tie along the free edges and extending into said space and joining the strip also with the lining member along said space.

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