Nov. 21, 1950 F. GOLDSMITH 2,530,870

FULL LINED INSIDE OUT MADE NECKTIES

Filed April 12, 1948

Fig. 1.

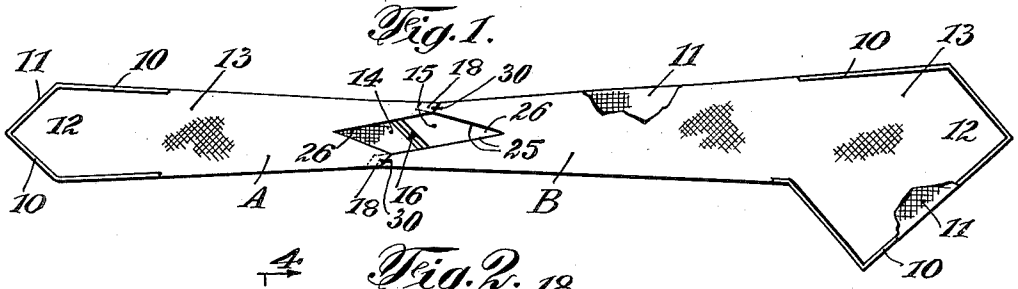


Fig. 2.

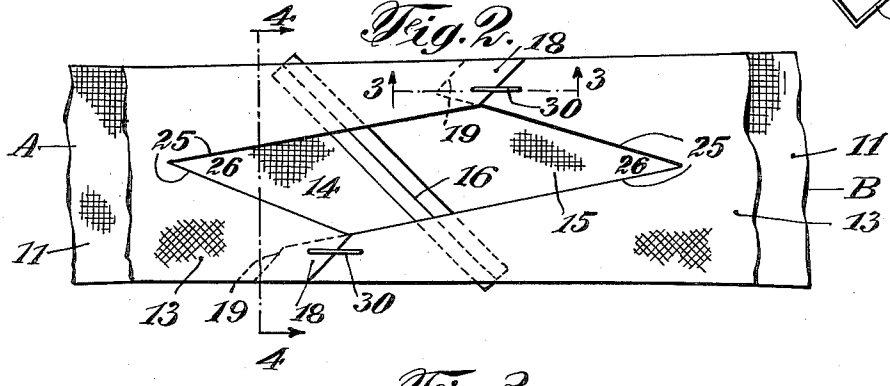


Fig. 3.

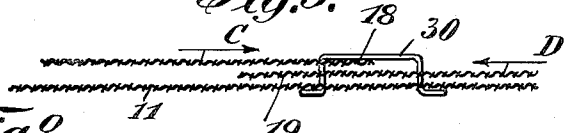


Fig. 8.

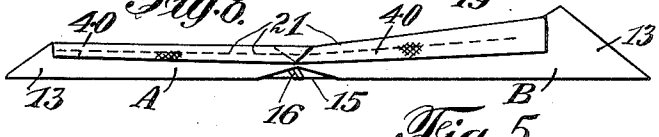


Fig. 4.

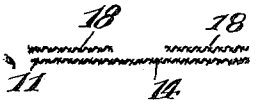


Fig. 5.

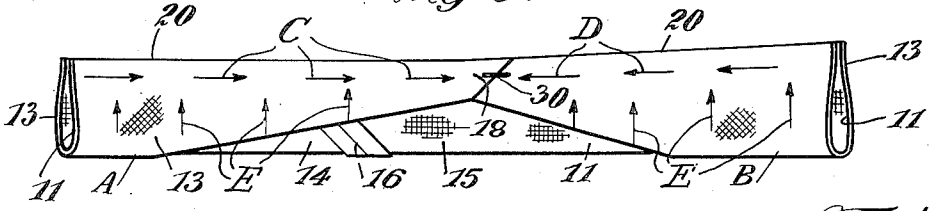


Fig. 6.

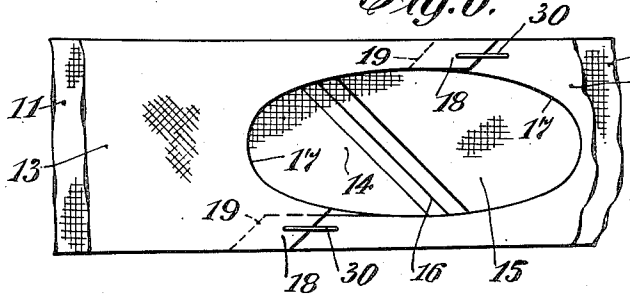
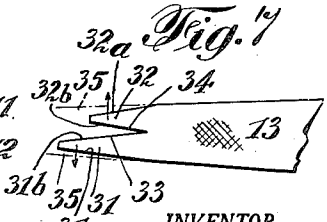


Fig. 7



INVENTOR.
Florence Goldsmith
BY
C. P. Goepel
her ATTORNEY

Patented Nov. 21, 1950

2,530,870

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,530,870

FULL-LINED INSIDE OUT MADE NECKTIES

Florence Goldsmith, Rigo Park, N. Y.

Application April 12, 1948, Serial No. 20,420

3 Claims. (Cl. 2—146)

1

This invention relates to the construction of full lined neckties.

In the making of full lined neckties the outer decorative layer and the facing member are first imposed flat upon each other, and then bent along their longitudinal axis into tube shape, when the overlapping edges are sewed together by hand or by machine, with the decorative layer entirely surrounded by the facing. Upon the completion of the sewing, one end of the necktie is moved through the bore of the tube, to bring the outer facing of the tube, to the inside, and the decorative layer to the front. As the outer facing initially had a greater circumference than the inner decorative layer, the facing often becomes crumpled upon the completion of the reversing action. The feel of an expert can detect this, and if present, the expert discards the tie.

The improvement thereover consists of two half parts of the facing, each with a cutout centrally disposed either of V shape or oval shape or the like, and with the ends of the legs of each half facing overlapping and connected together in a way so that these joined legs are ready to be used in the further operation on the tie. Then after the known liner has been applied and the lining joined to the overlapping parts by first a temporary clamp and then by permanent stitching, the joined blanks are reversed, and any tendency to crumpling of the facing is overcome and the neckband of the tie is smooth to the feel of an expert. A further advantage is that the neckband more readily slides in the collar instead of acting to resist the adjustment of the tie.

The invention will be further described, an embodiment shown in the drawings, and the invention will be finally pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings,

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the inner side of two necktie blanks joined together in accordance with this invention and consisting of a lower decorative layer and an upper facing member, with cutouts in each facing member and with the ends forming the cutouts overlapping.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of the central part of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a section taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a section taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a partial side view when the parts are in initial tube shape, the arrows indicating pulling forces;

Fig. 6 is a partial view showing a modified form of cutout;

Fig. 7 is a plan view of a modified form of the V cut at the free ends of the facing; and

2

Fig. 8 is a view like Fig. 5, with a liner stitched thereto.

Similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the various views.

Referring to the drawings, the practice is to have two parts A and B obtained by first joining the ends 10 of the decorative layers 11 to the ends 12 of the facings 13. Each decorative layer 11 extends over the margin of the facing 13 as shown by 10, thus showing the right or outer side of the decorative layer to that extent. The abutting bent over free ends 14 and 15 of each of these decorative layers 11 are joined by stitching 16. The abutting free ends of the facings 13 are left temporarily separated from the decorative layer 11, except for the ends described. The free ends of the overlapping facings 13 are temporarily clamped together and to the decorative layer. Then with the marginal edges of the decorative layer 11 and facing 13 in registration, as shown in Fig. 1, the blanks are folded along a longitudinal line, and the overlapping edges of the decorative layer and of the facing, are temporarily clamped. A lining is then applied and held to one side, that is the open side, of the tube, either temporarily by clamping, followed by stitching, or directly by stitching. The completed tube is then reversed and the tie is ready for use, the lining causing the tie to take its perfect shape. The lining lies flat in the completed tie, the tie being around the lining. The lining gives body to the tie and being usually of wool assists in flattening the wrinkles due to tieing the tie. All this is known. The objection is that inside the neckband portion of the tie, the facing does not lie smooth but is very often crumpled, and this can easily be detected by the feel of an expert. This is caused by the fact that the outer facing of the tube, before reversal, has a greater circumference due to the tubing action, than that of the inner decorative layer, and when the tie is reversed it causes the facing (which has the greater circumference) to crumple inside the decorative layer.

The improvement consists in providing the free ends of each facing 13, with a centrally disposed cutout 25, either of V shape as at 26 or oval shape as at 17, and then joining the ends or legs 18 and 19 of the respective free ends together. This, however, is done in a particular manner, namely, by overlapping the legs 18 and 19, and clamping. For better results, each leg is subjected to a slight pulling action towards each other, so as to subject the marginal portion of the legs of the facing 13 to a tension as shown by the arrows C and D, in Fig. 5, and then first

temporarily clamping the legs together by a staple 30 or the like (Fig. 2). The structure is then ready for the folding over of the marginal edges against each other so as to overlap and form a tube shape, as shown in Fig. 5. Then a lining 40 is applied by stitching 21, as shown in Fig. 8. Then the tube is reversed or brought inside out. When thus sewed together and while in that tube shape, before reversal, the marginal portion 20 of the facing 13 at the stitching 21 (Fig. 8) is subjected to a longitudinal pulling action in respect to the decorative layer 11, and the forces so created, as shown by the arrows C and D (Fig. 5), tend to draw the other margins (the lower margins in Fig. 5) towards the margins 20, thus taking up any possible crumpling of the facing 13 which would otherwise result. This action from the lower margin to the upper margin 20 is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 5 by the arrow E. As a result the facing 13, though normally of larger circumference than the inner decorative layer 11, when in tube form as in Figs. 5 and 8, is now about equal or slightly less. When then the tube is reversed to form the tie, there is no crumpling of the facing and the tie has a smooth feel.

In using the old facing patterns, after the facings are secured to the decorative material and the tie is folded into tubular form ready to be stitched down, the circumference of the facing is larger than the circumference of the decorative material, or main body of the tie. When the tie is reversed (turned over) the larger circumference of the facing causes it to gather and bunch up in neckband of the tie, thus making it bulky in spots and difficult to press. It does not wear well and makes the tie difficult to sell. In the improvement for cutting these facings, a V or other such similar form is cut out at the meeting ends of the facings, these ends overlapping each other, and being subjected preferably to tension so they can be fastened down with two or four staples. In this way, when the tie is stitched down and turned over, there is no excess facing in the neckband, as the empty space does not permit any folds to form and the tensioned margins compensate for the larger circumference.

By this improvement in full lined neckties, a full lined tie is stitched on the left side without the facing bunching up in the neckband of the completed tie, when the tie is turned back or reversed to the right side.

In Fig. 7 is shown a plan view of a modified form. The leg 31 is longer than the leg 32, and the legs on the other member are so arranged that the longer leg overlaps the shorter leg 32, and its shorter leg overlaps the longer leg 31. The leg 31 has a part 33 cut inwardly or inclined, and likewise the leg 32 has a part 34 cut inwardly or inclined. Before these legs are clamped and sewed they are stretched in respect to the margin of the decorative member 35. When the legs 31 and 32 are joined and overlapped with the respective legs of the other facing, inclined sides 31*a* and 32*a*, are brought in line with the margins, as stated, and the sides 31*b* and 32*b* become somewhat curved because the material is cut on the bias. This embodiment can be used to take the place of the previously described tensioning or can be used in addition thereto. This helps to take up the excess facing when the tie is turned

inside out. In all ties of this general type, known as full lined made inside out neckties, the facing is cut on a bias, and the cut out edges act accordingly. Preferably the cut out is about 2½ inches either way, that is the longitudinal axis of the diamond cut out is about five inches. The dimensions vary with the length, breadth, weight of material, etc.

The use of staples has been described, but some other suitable fastening means may be employed.

The completed tie of which no drawing is shown since an exterior view would be identical with a known tie, has within the final tube, the cutouts in the facings forming the legs, with the legs overlapping at the meeting ends of the facings, and a stitching securing said overlapping legs to each other and to the decorative layer at its margins, and in another embodiment, with the overlapping legs under tension, and in another embodiment, with the outer sides of the overlapping legs inclined and stitched to the margin of the decorative layer.

I wish it to be understood that I do not desire to be limited to the exact details of construction shown and described, for obvious modifications will occur to a person skilled in the art.

I claim:

1. The method of making a full lined inside out made necktie, made from a pair of flat aligned decorative front layers and a pair of flat aligned undecorative facings, each pair joined at the neck portion of the tie, said decorative layers being superposed and joined in flat marginal registration, and bent on themselves along a longitudinal central line to form a tube with the facings enclosing the decorative layers, and reversed inside out to enclose the facings, which consists in subjecting each of said aligned facings to cutting to form a cutout in each facing forming a pair of marginal legs, said cutouts having their open ends facing each other spaced longitudinally of the neckband, forming at the neckband one common open space between the cutout ends of the facings, and stitching the ends of each pair of legs to join the legs to each other, leaving the spaced cutout ends of the facings free of the decorative layer, whereby the neckband of the completed inside out tie is free from crumpling.

2. The method of claim 1, in which the ends of the marginal legs are stitched together when their overlapping is such as to exert a longitudinally marginal pull.

3. The method of claim 1, in which each marginal leg has both of its sides tapering, and with one side of each overlapping leg drawn in line with the margin of the neckband and stitched thereto.

FLORENCE GOLDSMITH.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
1,906,120	Waltz	Apr. 25, 1933
2,024,352	Gold	Dec. 17, 1935
2,085,914	Lucas	July 6, 1937
2,086,365	Rehor	July 6, 1937
2,126,836	Steinberger	Aug. 16, 1938
2,153,683	Walsh	Apr. 11, 1939