Feb. 5, 1935. J. F. ANSELL ET AL 1,990,316

NECKTIE

Filed June 5, 1934 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

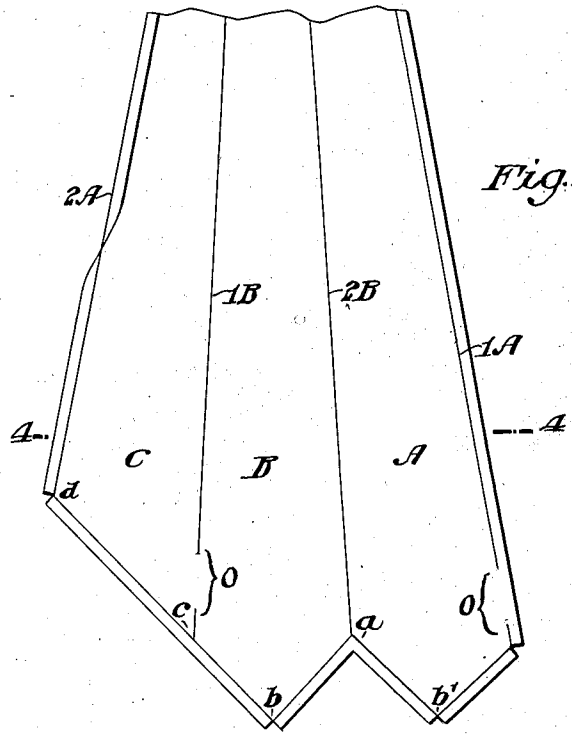


Fig. 1.

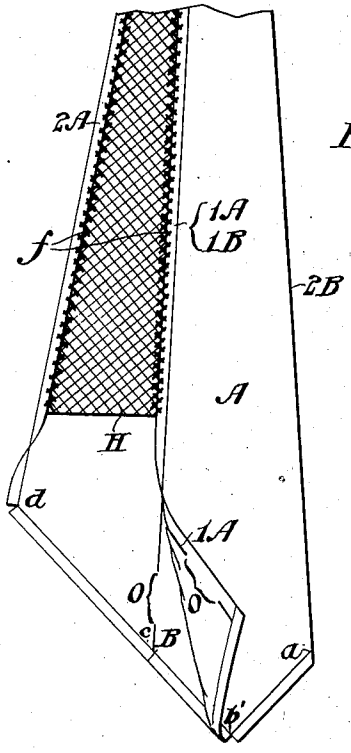


Fig. 2.

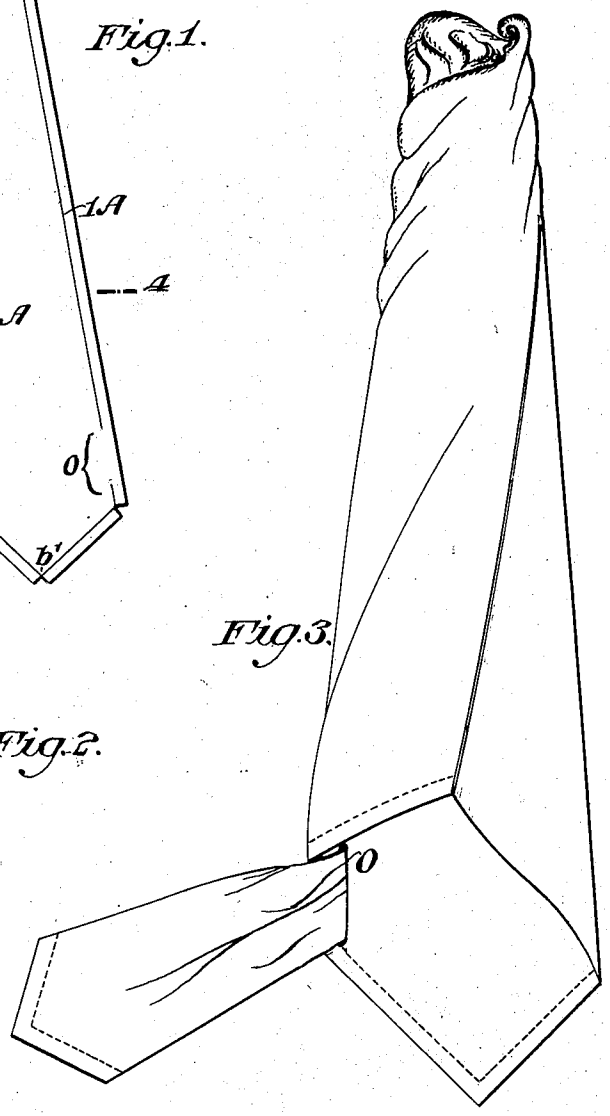


Fig. 3.

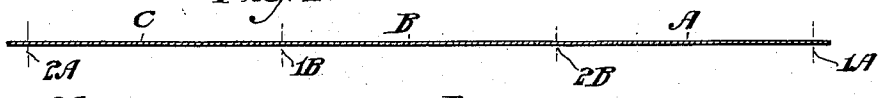
Inventors
Joseph F. Ansell
and George A. Ansell,
By Wolfe Bros, Dale
Attorney.

Feb. 5, 1935. J. F. ANSELL ET AL 1,990,316

NECKTIE

Filed June 5, 1934 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 4.



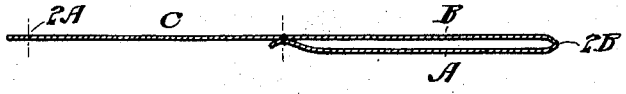


Fig. 5.

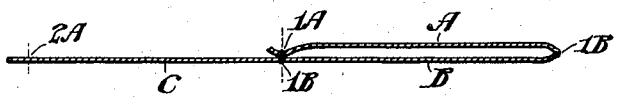


Fig. 6.

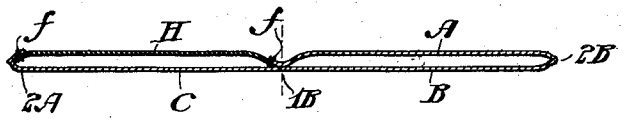


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

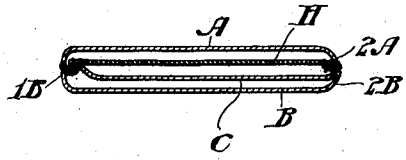


Fig. 9.

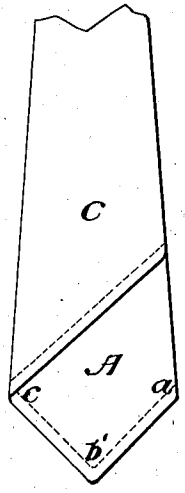


Fig. 10.

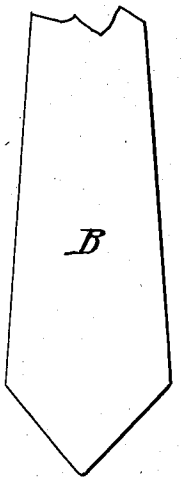


Fig. 11.

Inventors:
Joseph F. Ansell
and George A. Ansell,

By Wm Bowsdale
Attorney.

Patented Feb. 5, 1935 1,990,316

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,990,316

NECKTIE

Joseph F. Ansell and George A. Ansell,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Application June 5, 1934, Serial No. 729,084

4 Claims. (Cl. 2—146)

The invention relates to improvements in neckties. The object is to provide an improved construction whereby each of four different faces or surfaces may in turn be worn exposed.

The invention comprises an integral blank or pattern of material adapted to be folded and creased into three longitudinally extending panels or divisions. These panels are substantially coextensive and are folded, one upon another, along the longitudinal creases, and the adjacent or coinciding margins and creases are stitched together with substantially invisible stitching.

As thus formed, the tie can be worn with each of its two outside surfaces in turn exposed, and when desirable the structure may then be turned inside out as herein described, thus providing two additional surfaces each of which may in turn be worn exposed.

By such construction a tie is formed which will provide four distinct surfaces throughout its length which may in turn be worn exposed to view.

Referring to the drawings, which illustrate, merely by way of example, suitable means for the embodiment of our invention:—

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary plan of one end of the pattern or blank of suitable fabric from which the tie is constructed.

Fig. 2 is a similar view showing one panel folded upon another.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view illustrating the method of turning the tie inside-out.

Figs. 4 to 9 inclusive, are sectional views, more or less diagrammatic, approximately on the line 4, 4 of Fig. 1, illustrating the steps in the formation of the tie.

Fig. 10 shows one end of a finished tie.

Fig. 11 shows the same turned inside-out.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The drawings are directed to one end of the tie, it being understood that both ends are similar and may be of the same dimensions, or if desired, one end may be narrower than the other, in accordance with the usual practice.

In Fig. 1 the blank is shown as comprising three longitudinally extending panels A, B and C, and the seam lines 1—A and 2—A and 1—B and 2—B.

The panels A and B end in points *b'* and *b* and the lines *a, b, c,* indicate the lines upon which the pointed ends of the panels are stitched together.

In the making up, the following is the preferred procedure.

Starting with the pattern as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, the panel A is folded beneath the panel B, as shown in Fig. 5, so that the points *b* and *b'* will register; these end portions are stitched together along the lines *a, b, c,* and the pointed end, thus stitched together, is then turned inside-out, the parts assuming the positions shown in Fig. 6.

The part below the line *c, d,* in Fig. 1, is then folded on the said line *c, d* and hemmed and stitched, making about a one-quarter inch hem.

The seam line 1—A is then sewed to the seam line 1—B in such manner as not to be seen on either side. This line of stitching is interrupted near the lower end of the tie to leave an opening, as at *o,* sufficient to draw the body of the tie therethrough in the procedure of turning the same inside-out.

After this operation, the himo or lining H is inserted between the lines 2—A and 1—B, and stitched to the free edges of the material extending outside of said lines, by zig-zag stitching, as at *ff,* as shown in Figs. 2 and 7.

The lower ends of panels A and B which are now secured together, are hemstitched along lines parallel to and within the line *a, b* and the line *b, c*—the latter forming a continuation of the hemstitching parallel with line *c, d.*

The panel C and the lining or himo H are folded over the panel A and the margins of the panels are stitched together on the lines 2—A and 2—B, as indicated in Fig. 8, using unseen stitches.

It will be noted that when panel C is folded over panel A and secured as above described, said panel C will have its lower hemstitched margin cross the panels A and B on a diagonal line nearly parallel with the marginal line *a, b,* as shown in Fig. 10; said lower margin of panel C will not be attached to said panels A and B.

As above indicated the operations on each end of the tie are indentical, and the seam lines 1—A, 2—A, 1—B and 2—B extend from end to end. The three panels are entirely disconnected and therefore separable between the marginal stitching throughout the length of the tie. That is to say, there is no stitching of the panels together at any part between the marginal stitching.

The tie is thus completed and ready for wear.

When one outer side has become worn or soiled, the wearer simply turns the tie over and uses the other side exposed to view, and after this side has served its purpose, the tie may be turned inside-out by pushing the point *b, b'* down between

the panels A and B (see Fig. 8) and pulling said point out through the opening *o*, see Fig. 3, by continuing the pull upon this projecting end *b*, *b'* the entire tie is turned inside-out, thus presenting two new surfaces to be exposed in turn to view, in which case no stitching will be exposed on any part of the tie, as indicated in Fig. 11.

For example, referring to Fig. 8, it will be seen, as shown in this figure, that one side of panel C and one side of panel B are the exposed surfaces; when however, the tie is turned inside-out, panel A will provide one outside surface, while the other side of panel B will provide the other outside surface.

In the condition shown in Fig. 8, panel A is not exposed, while in the opposite condition, panel C will not be exposed.

The word himo is a term well known and in common use in the art to which this invention relates. It means a lining body having stiffening characteristics imparted to it by the use of horse hair or the like woven in with the threads of said body of fabric. This form of lining is merely indicated as a preferred form.

What we claim is:—

1. A necktie comprising three substantially coextensive panels of fabric folded one upon another between longitudinally extending creases forming the margins of the tie, said longitudinal margins being stitched together, a gap being provided in one of the marginal lines of stitches for facilitating the turning inside-out, whereby the parts may be turned inside-out and whereby four surfaces, from end to end, may each in turn be exposed to view in the wearing.

2. A necktie comprising three substantially coextensive panels of fabric folded one upon another between longitudinally extending creases forming the margins of the tie, said longitudinal margins being stitched together, and a lining connected as to its longitudinal side margins between two of said panels and between the marginal lines of stitches joining said two panels, whereby the parts may be turned inside-out and whereby four surfaces, from end to end, may each in turn be exposed to view in the wearing.

3. A necktie comprising three substantially coextensive panels of fabric folded one upon another between longitudinally extending creases forming the margins of the tie, said longitudinal margins being stitched together, and a lining connected by zig-zag stitching as to its longitudinal side margins between two of said panels and between the marginal lines of stitches joining said two panels, whereby the parts may be turned inside-out and whereby four surfaces, from end to end, may each in turn be exposed to view in the wearing.

4. A necktie comprising a single piece of fabric of length corresponding to the length of the tie, folded in three longitudinally extending panels, one upon the other, all stitched together at their folded edges to present two oppositely disposed wearing faces, said panels being separable throughout their lengths between said stitched edges to permit turning the structure inside out to present two other oppositely disposed wearing faces.

JOSEPH F. ANSELL.
GEORGE A. ANSELL.