Nov. 12, 1935. J. SAFTLAS 2,021,025

KNITTED NECKWEAR

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Fig. 1.

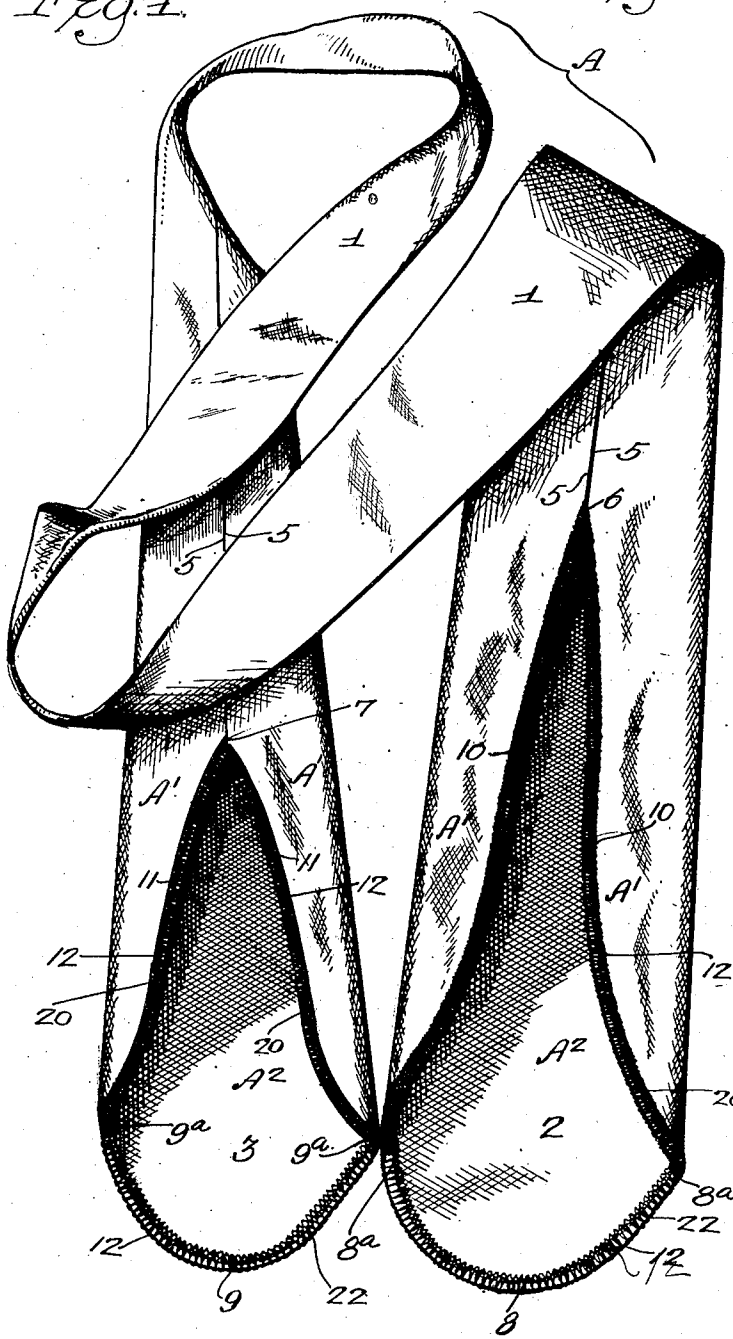


Fig. 3.

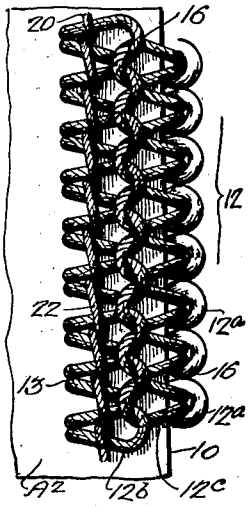
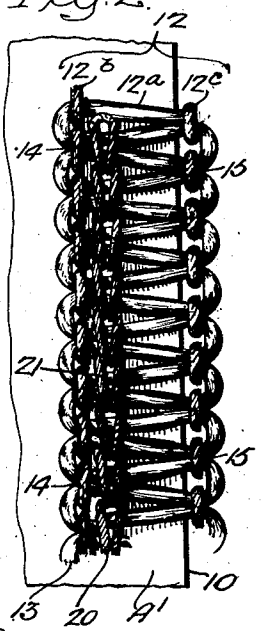


Fig. 2.



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KNITTED NECKWEAR

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4 Claims. (Cl. 2—147)

This invention relates to knitted neckwear, and particularly to the double type of necktie which is provided with open ends formed by having a sheet or strip of knitted fabric folded inwardly from its opposite sides toward the center throughout substantially the full length of the tie, on what constitutes the back of the tie, with the two oppositely disposed edges of these inturned portions of the fabric being suitably seamed together to convert the otherwise flat and single thickness piece of knitted fabric into the form of a flattened tube which is shaped along its length to provide the usual relatively broad and narrow free ends respectively of the tie with a still narrower neck-encircling portion, which is adapted to lie within the collar, disposed intermediate the two wider free ends of the tie.

In this form of tie, the opposite free ends thereof are usually rounded or otherwise shaped and consist of but a single thickness of fabric constituting the outer layer of the double thickness tie, the inturned portions, constituting the inner layer of the tie having edges which converge from the extremities of the rounded or otherwise shaped ends of the tie to points spaced inwardly from the opposite ends of the tie respectively, at and intermediate which the oppositely disposed edges of the inturned parts of the fabric are joined together to produce the tubular part of the tie.

In cases where this type of tie is formed of knitted fabric produced in strip form on a flat knitting machine, the converging edges of the inturned portions of the tie are normally selvaged, while the rounded ends are provided with raw cut edges, the cut being made across or diagonally to either or both the walls and courses of stitches of which the fabric is composed.

In the case of ties made from wide flat knit sheets or large diameter tubes produced on circular seamless knitting machines, the rounded or shaped ends of the tie and the converging edges of the inturned portions of the tie are all provided with raw cut edges extending across and/or parallel to the wales and/or courses of stitches in the fabric.

In order to prevent raveling of the raw cut edges of the knitted fabric in either of the above noted cases, such edges are bound in by a suitable overedge stitching. These raw cut edges of the knitted fabric, both in the raw state and when bound against raveling by the overedge stitching are extremely susceptible to stretching in the direction of the length of the cut edge, the overedging, being of a highly extensible type of stitch, does not in any way affect this stretchability or extensibility of the cut edge.

Due to the stretchable condition of the cut edge extreme care must be taken in handling of the tie during the finishing stages, such as in boarding, pressing, packing, and etc., in order to avoid stretching of the cut edges which causes the said edges to become wrinkled or formed into more or less of a ruffle which, to the experienced and discriminating buyer, is a highly objectionable feature.

The retailer in displaying his goods to prospective purchasers is frequently confronted with the problem of stretching of the cut edges of the knitted tie as caused by the prospective customer fingering or feeling the texture of the fabric and incidentally consciously or otherwise placing the cut edge under longitudinal tension, which causes the objectionable stretching.

When the converging edges of the inner portion of the tie are provided with a selvage, as above noted, this stretching is not so common. However, in some of the more loosely knitted goods or ties formed of fancy stitch fabrics such stretching will be found at times to a greater or lesser degree along the selvage edge.

The object of the present invention is to eliminate the possibilities of stretching the free edges of the tie in the normal handling during the finishing operations and when offering the tie for sale.

The construction by which the object of this invention is attained will be fully disclosed hereinafter, reference being had to the accompanying drawing; of which:

Fig. 1 illustrates a tie of the type above noted with the inner face of the tie exposed to view;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary face view of a portion of one of the free edges of the tie; and

Fig. 3 is a similar view of the reverse face of the tie.

As shown in Fig. 1, the tie A is composed of any suitable knitted fabric 1 composed as usual of wales and courses of plain, ribbed, or fancy stitches. As usual, the tie is provided with a relatively broad end 2, a relatively narrower end 3, with a still narrower intermediate neck-encircling portion therebetween.

As shown in Fig. 1, the fabric is folded inwardly along its opposite longitudinal sides and the edges 5, 5 are stitched or otherwise secured together in any suitable manner from a point 6 inwardly disposed with respect to the extreme end of the the broader portion 2 of the tie to a point 7 inwardly disposed with respect to the extremity of the narrower end 3 of the tie.

The extreme ends of the broad and narrow parts 2 and 3 respectively are rounded or otherwise shaped, as indicated at 8 and 9. From the lateral extremities 8a, 8a and 9a, 9a of the shaped cut edges 8 and 9 respectively the edges of the inturned portions of the fabric 1 converge from the full width of the tie toward the points 6 and

7 above referred to, as indicated at 10, 10 and 11, 11 respectively.

As shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the cut edges 8, 9, 10, and 11 are bound in against raveling by any suitable overedge stitching, illustrated at 12, wherein such binding stitching passes laterally around the cut edge and is anchored to the fabric inwardly from and substantially parallel to the bound-in cut edge, as indicated at 13.

While the present invention is applicable to edges bound by any of the well known overedge stitchings, all of which to greater or lesser extent are readily yieldable in the direction of the length of the edge which is bound thereby, the edging shown in the present instance for the purpose of illustration comprises three interlooped threads 12a, 12b, and 12c. The thread 12a is of a relatively soft slightly twisted character arranged in more or less of a zig-zag manner and lies flatly on the outer face A^1 of the fabric 1 from the inner anchorage edge 13 of the overedge stitching outwardly toward and overhanging the stretchable edge 8, 9, 10 or 11 as the case may be. The anchorage is produced by a second relatively harsher and more tightly twisted thread 12b which is interlooped with the thread 12a as indicated at 14. The third thread 12c is of a character similar to the thread 12b and is interlooped with the thread 12a outside, adjacent and substantially parallel to the cut edge 8, 9, 10 or 11, as indicated at 15. The thread 12c is also interlooped with the thread 12b on the reverse face A^2 of the fabric, intermediate the anchorage line 13 and the cut edge of the fabric, as indicated at 16. This type of overedge stitching is commonly referred to as merrowing and is noted for its ability to yield freely in the direction of the length of the edge which is bound thereby.

The structure so far described is normal practice and forms no part of the present invention per se, and with such normal structure the edges 8, 9, 10, and 11 are susceptible to stretching, wrinkling, and ruffling in the direction of the length of the edge, the yieldable character of the merrowing 12 permitting the overedge stitching to stretch concurrently with any and all stretching of the cut edge of the fabric.

In order to prevent stretching of the cut and bound edges 8, 9, 10, and 11, the present invention is directed to the placing of a continuous relatively non-extensible thread along adjacent and substantially parallel to each of these stretchable edges; and to anchoring this thread directly to the fabric, against relative movement between the non-extensible thread and the fabric, at relatively closely spaced intervals longitudinally of the fabric edge, either inwardly beyond and adjacent the anchorage line 13 of the edging or overlying the edging intermediate the anchorage line 13 and the cut edge of the fabric.

In the preferred form of the invention the non-stretchable strain-resisting thread is located between the anchorage line of the edging and the cut edge of the fabric as, in this position, the strain-resisting thread may be made to blend with the edging and thereby become invisible in itself, whereby the finished tie for all intents and purposes presents the same appearance to a buyer as the usual merrow-edge tie.

As shown clearly in Figs. 2 and 3, the strain and stretch resisting thread is applied in the form of a line 20 of ordinary interlooped chain stitches 21, 21 which can readily be applied by any conventional sewing machine, the loops 21, 21 being disposed, preferably, on the front face A^1 of the fabric and the contiguous loop connecting straight line portions 22 of the chain being disposed on the reverse face A^2 of the fabric.

By running the chain 20 in the merrowing the stitches of the merrowing are held firmly in place against relative spreading or displacement in addition to the chain taking and resisting all longitudinal tension on the edge and edging.

In some cases, it has been the practice to run a soft cord loosely along the edge of the fabric to be held in by the overedge stitching 12 but this cord did not and was not intended to prevent stretching of the edge, its only function being one of ornamentation, i. e. to thicken the edge of the fabric. In practice, such a cord did not prevent stretching of the edge and in fact only tended to accentuate the ruffling caused by a person running the edge between the thumb and first finger of one hand while holding the edge firmly in between the thumb and first finger of the other hand, whereby the merrowing stitches became relatively misplaced and bunched in one place and spaced wide apart in another place due to the sliding of the merrowing along the loose cord and the adherence of the bunches of merrowing stitches to the loose filling cord at various places along the edge of the tie.

The present invention is applicable to ties provided with the ornamental filling or thickening cord or thread in the same manner and for the same purpose, i. e. to prevent stretching of the edge of the tie and to keep the merrowing stitches in predetermined fixed position with respect to each other, as above noted, and the presence of such a cord in the edge of the tie should not become confused with the purpose and function of the non-stretchable chain 20 in the present case. The one in no way functions as or is the equivalent for the other, as each one has its own individual and specific purpose in the finished article.

I claim:

1. In knitted neckwear having a normally longitudinally stretchable edge, a line of interconnected stitches adjacent said edge and relatively non-extensible in the direction of the length thereof.

2. In knitted neckwear having a cut edge normally stretchable in the direction of its length and overedge stitching coextensive and concurrently stretchable with said edge, a line of interconnected stitches adjacent said edge and relatively non-extensible in the direction of the length thereof.

3. In knitted neckwear having a cut edge normally stretchable in the direction of its length and overedge stitching anchored in the knitted neckwear inwardly from said edge, said overedge stitching being coextensive and concurrently stretchable with said edge, a line of interconnected stitches adjacent said edge and relatively non-extensible in the direction of the length thereof adjacent the inner edge of said overedge stitching.

4. In knitted neckwear having a cut edge normally stretchable in the direction of its length and overedge stitching anchored in the knitted neckwear inwardly from said edge, said overedge stitching being coextensive and concurrently stretchable with said edge, a line of interconnected stitches adjacent said edge and relatively non-extensible in the direction of the length thereof intermediate the inner edge of said overedge stitching and the cut edge of the knitted article.

JOSEPH SAFTLAS.