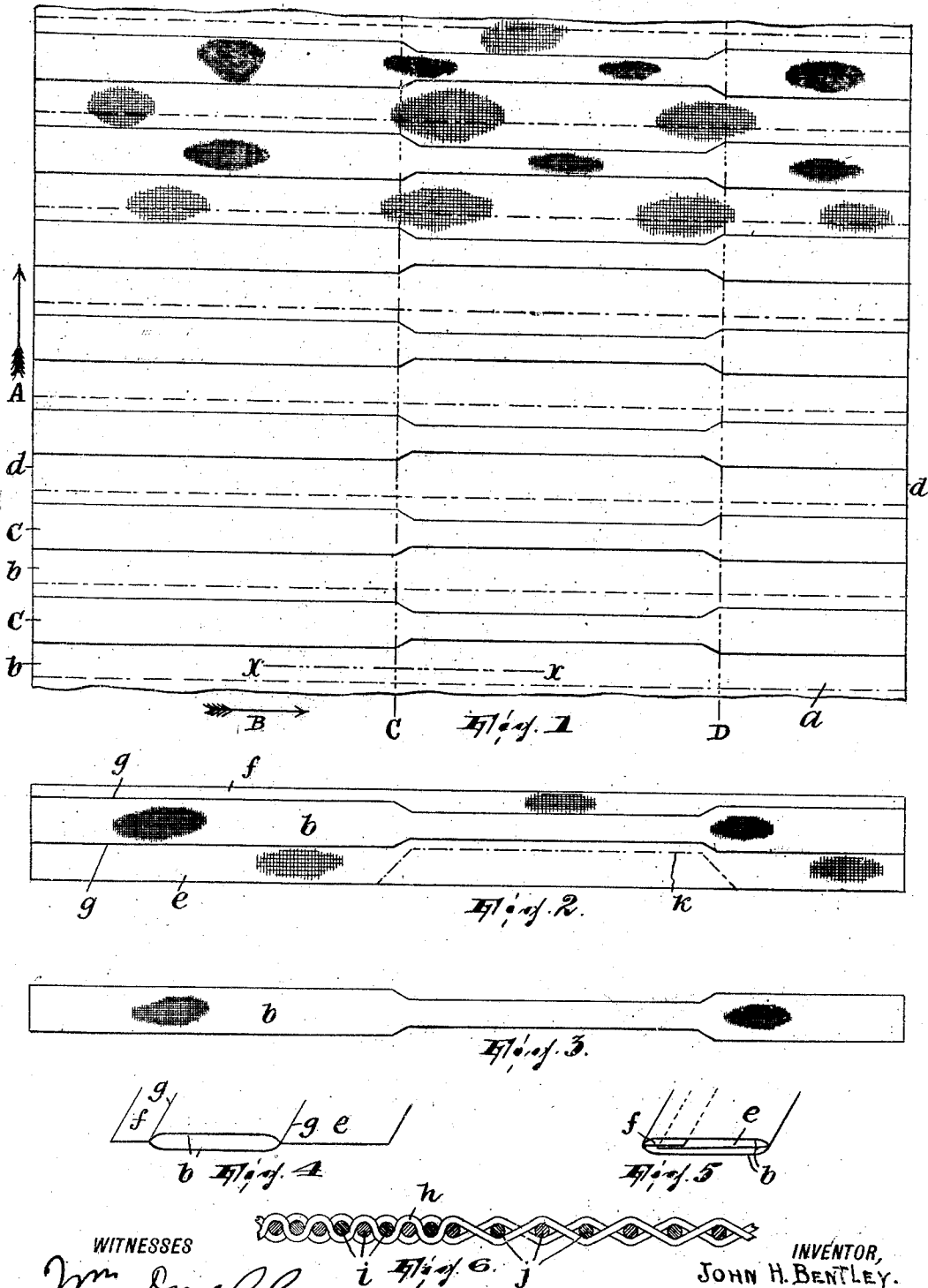


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 NECKWEAR AND THE LIKE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 15, 1912.

1,034,063.

Patented July 30, 1912.



WITNESSES

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NECKWEAR AND THE LIKE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME.

1,034,063.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed January 15, 1912. Serial No. 671,351.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. BENTLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Midland Park, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Neckwear and the Like and Methods of Manufacturing the Same, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the manufacture of neck wear and the like, and it is directed partly to the structural formation thereof and partly to the forming of an integral lining, the principal objects being to simplify and cheapen the manufacture as well as to produce an article of the character named which shall present a better appearance and retain such appearance more perfectly than others of its kind now in use and in other respects be superior to them.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a plan view of a piece of fabric which is first woven in accordance with this invention, to be afterward cut into sections; Fig. 2 shows one of said sections after it has been cut from the piece; Fig. 3 shows the finished neck tie; Fig. 4 is an end view of one of the sections after being cut from the piece; Fig. 5 an end view of the finished tie; and, Fig. 6 a magnified sectional view on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 1.

The warp threads of the piece a in Fig. 1 extend in the direction of the arrow A adjoining said figure and the weft threads in the direction of the arrow B .

The goods is woven so as to form alternating transversely extending single-ply strips b and double-ply strips c (Fig. 4), this being accomplished by any of the well known methods involving separating the warp threads from time to time into upper and lower groups and interweaving independent weft with the thus divided groups of warp threads. It will be understood that the sides d , d of the piece shown in Fig. 1 are both preferably the selvages thereof, the advantage of which of course is that when the articles are formed from the piece as hereinafter described their ends will be of a non-fraying character. The double-ply strips are hollow from end to end. Having thus formed the piece a it is cut transversely into as many sections as there are two-ply portions c , the cutting being preferably so effected as to leave a wide flap e along one side of the two-ply portion c and a narrow

flap f along the other side thereof. The drawing illustrates one of these sections with its component portions in proper proportion to produce a neck tie of the "four-in-hand" or scarf type (when shaped, further, as hereinafter specified) and it will be understood that in producing the piece a the work will be planned so as to accomplish the cutting out of the several sections as economically as possible.

Having produced sections such as are shown in Fig. 2, they are turned inside out, Figs. 3 and 5, the lines g where the two-ply portions c merge into the single-ply portions b becoming the edges of the finished article; the flaps e and f are laid flat between the plies of the two-ply portion b , and thus become the lining of the tie. When the section is thus turned inside out it tends to assume the flattened disposition shown in Fig. 5, but of course it will usually be pressed so as to insure uniformity in its flattened shape and give it the desired finish.

In weaving the piece a I prefer to reduce the number of warp threads employed between the lines C and D in Fig. 1 relatively to those employed to the right and left of said lines, whereby to make the portion of the finished tie between the lines, and which forms the neck band of the tie, thinner than the remaining portions, forming the ends of the tie. This is illustrated in Fig. 6 where the warp threads i , in one of the ends of the tie, are more numerous than the warp threads j in the neck band thereof; h in this figure designates the weft threads.

The width of the neck band portion of the finished product may also be less than that of the ends, this being accomplished by reducing the width of each two-ply portion in Fig. 1, between the lines C and D , and correspondingly increasing the width of each single-ply portion. When the neck portion of the tie is reduced in this manner it is preferable to cut away one of the flaps, as the flap e in Fig. 2, on the line h in said figure so as to reduce the material of the flap to only what is needed to form the lining.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. The herein-described elongated and tubular woven article of manufacture formed narrower in a suitable length thereof than in an adjoining length and having enveloped therein, oppositely disposed into-

5 gral longitudinal flaps, one of said flaps being wider than the other in the first named length of the article and the other flap wider than the first flap in the other or narrower length of the article, substantially as described.

10 2. The herein described elongated and tubular woven article of manufacture formed narrower in a suitable length thereof than in an adjoining length and having oppositely disposed flaps enveloped therein, one of said flaps being approximately of the same width as that of the article in the wider length thereof and one being approximately of the same width as the article in the narrower length thereof, substantially as described.

15 3. The herein described method of forming an article of manufacture of substantially the nature described consisting in the following, to wit: first weaving an elongated piece of goods having a longitudinal two-ply portion and a longitudinal single-ply flap at one side of the two ply portion, the two-ply portion being narrower for a suitable length of the piece, and the flap wider for the same length of the piece, than in an

adjoining length of the piece; then cutting away the part of the flap corresponding to the narrower part of the two-ply portion along a longitudinal line relatively near the latter, and finally turning the two-ply portion inside out, thus bringing the flap within the two-ply portion, substantially as described.

4. The herein-described elongated and hollow two-ply woven article of manufacture having the warp threads thereof extending transversely of the article and the weft threads extending longitudinally thereof and having the warp threads in a suitable length of the article less numerous than in an adjoining length thereof, said article being narrower in the first-named length than in the other length, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN H. BENTLEY.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. STEWARD,
WM. D. BELL.