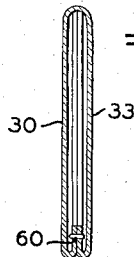
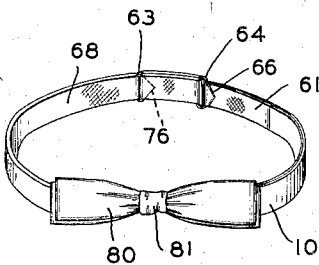
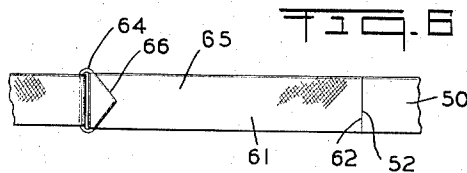
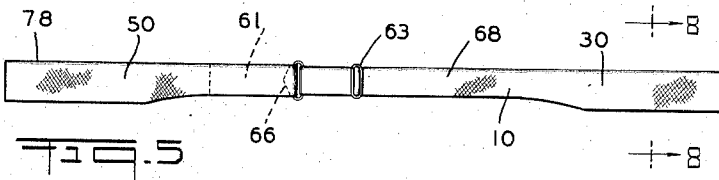
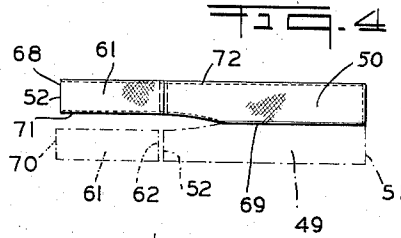
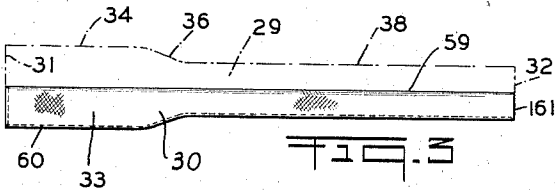
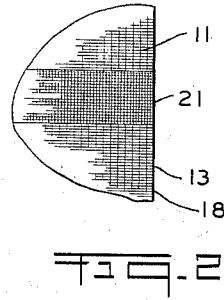
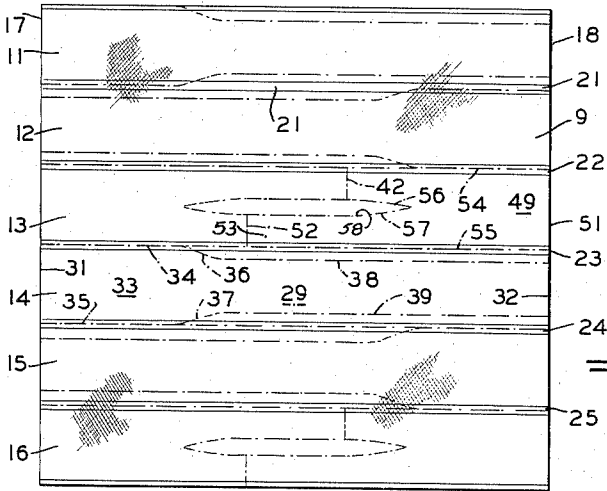


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J. GELLES
METHOD OF MAKING NECKTIES
Filed July 22, 1947

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METHOD OF MAKING NECKTIES

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5 Claims. (Cl. 2—144)

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This invention relates generally to a method of making neckties, and more particularly to improved bowties.

Bowties have heretofore been made by stitching together two wrong side out blanks of fabric almost completely about the peripheries thereof, then turning the blanks in bag form right side out and closing the remaining opening by stitching, usually by hand. In order to effect savings in material as well as to produce a necktie which is not unduly bulky, that is to say, having only two laminations of cloth substantially throughout the area thereof, the stitching by which the blanks are interconnected at the edges, is usually and desirably placed relatively close to said edges. This results in a problem when the material is of a satin or repp type (having long warp or weft floats) in that because the bowtie is subjected to severe stresses in tying and untying operations, undesirable ripping and fraying take place at the seams. The silk or synthetic silk fibers, having become loosened, form a fuzz which is undesirable for many reasons including the destruction of a neatly tied effect which is one of the prime requisites in neckties of this type.

It is therefore among the principal objects of the present invention to provide a method of manufacturing bowties, wherein long float fabrics of the satin or repp type may be incorporated with an avoidance of the disadvantages of prior art construction set forth above.

Another object herein lies in the provision of bow neckties construction involving a minimum of waste of material so that said neckties may be constructed of relatively high cost fabrics, but with a lowered overall cost.

Another object herein lies in the provision of a novel fabric web correlated to the necktie pattern blanks so that predetermined edges of said blanks have a reduced tendency to fray.

A still further object lies in the provision of a method of manufacturing bowties in which a reduced amount of stitching is required, resulting in a saving of fabrication costs and producing a necktie of greater durability and extended usefulness.

These objects and other incidental ends and advantages will more fully appear in the progress of this disclosure and be pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings in which similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a web of fabric showing

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in dot dash lines the borders of the necktie forming pattern blanks.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary schematic view of a portion of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the larger necktie element in an inside out condition and illustrates a fifth stage in the present method.

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the smaller necktie element in an inside out condition and illustrates a sixth stage in the present method.

Fig. 5 is an outside elevational view of a completed bow necktie embodied by the invention.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged fragmentary elevational view of a portion of Fig. 5 as seen from the rear thereof, and shows the inner or neck surface of the necktie.

Fig. 7 is a view in perspective of the completed necktie in a tied condition.

Fig. 8 is an enlarged fragmentary vertical sectional view as seen from the plane 8—8 on Fig. 5.

In accordance with the invention, the bow necktie, generally indicated by reference character 10, may be fabricated in the following manner. A web of cloth 9, is woven on a suitable loom (not shown) in such manner that areas 11—16 inclusive are of the long float type in which the warp or weft threads form a desired surface as in a satin or repp weave. I have found that in accordance with my invention, the distance between the edge 17 and the edge 18 of the web 9 may be slightly in excess of 26 inches where standard adjustable neckties like that shown in Fig. 5 are to be produced. This, of course, may be varied depending upon the size of the finished necktie. In the arrangement shown however, there is little waste. To produce a finished necktie whose height is approximately 15½ inches, areas 11—16 are preferably 3½ inches wide.

The areas 11—16 are spaced from each other and interposed between them are bands 21—25 inclusive which are of a plain weave which has a substantially less tendency to fray or ravel than the weaves in the areas 11—16. The web 9 may be of any desired length having alternate areas and bands as described, and only six areas are shown in Fig. 1, merely by way of example. The blanks for large necktie elements consume almost all of a given area, while two blanks for a smaller necktie element may be cut from a single area.

As seen in Fig. 2, portions of the area 11 and 13 at and adjacent the edge 18 are shown with a portion of the band 21 interposed therebetween.

Since the large necktie elements may be substantially identical, a detailed description of one, indicated by reference character 30, will suffice for all. As seen in Fig. 1, the necktie element 30 may be formed from the blank 29 which has a large end edge 31 coextensive with the edge 17, and a small end edge 32 which is coextensive with the edge 18. The wing portion 33 has longitudinal edges 34 and 35 which bisect the bands 23 and 24, converging edges 36 and 37, and neckband longitudinal edges 38 and 39. Since the longitudinal edges 34 and 35 bisect the bands 23 and 24, the blanks 29 may be staggered, as shown, or arranged with their wing portions along either the edge 17 or 18.

Since the small necktie elements may be substantially identical, a detailed description of one, indicated by reference character 50, will suffice for all. As seen in Fig. 1, the necktie element 50 may be formed from the blank 49 which has a large end edge 51 coextensive with the edge 13 and small end edges 52 and 42. The wing portion 53 has longitudinal edges 54 and 55 which bisect the bands 22 and 23, converging edges 56 and 57 and a neckband longitudinal edge 58.

After the weaving and cutting steps described, the blank 29 may be placed face up upon a working surface (not shown) the wrong side of the fabric contacting said surface. Next, the blank 29 is folded upon itself along the fold 59 and a row of stitches 60 installed. The stitches join all of the opposed edges of the blank 29 with the exception of the opposed portions of the edge 32, the latter forming an opening 161 through which the blank 29 is pulled right side out to form the large necktie element 30.

The blank 49 may be placed face up upon a working surface (not shown) the wrong side of the fabric contacting said surface. A piece of tape or similar material 61 may have its edge 62 secured to the edge 52 by stitching which is concealed by the stitches being placed through the wrong sides of the fabrics. Next, the blank 49 is folded along the fold 69 and the opposed edges are interconnected by the rows of stitches 71 and 72. The edge 52 and the edge 70 are left disconnected to form an opening 68 through which the blank 49 may be pulled right side out to form the small necktie element 50.

Where the material of which the web 9 is composed is of sufficient weight, no lining elements need be used. Where, however, it is desired to create a heavier feel and effect in the body portions, a liner substantially coextensive with the space in the hollow wing portions may be utilized. Such liners may be secured in position by the stitches 60 and 72.

The juxtaposed edges 68 and 70 are passed through a vertically elongated ring 64 and folded back upon the exposed surface 65 of the tape member 61 and secured in a triangular fashion, preferably by concealed hand stitches at the terminal 66 (Fig. 6). This connects the inner end of the small necktie element 50 to the ring 64.

The terminal 76 (Fig. 7) and the neckband portion 68 is passed through a slider 63, then through the ring 64 and secured upon itself after it engages the central member of the slider.

The necktie 10 is now complete and there are no free fabric edges exposed to fray or ravel. The neckband portion 68 and the neckband portion of the small necktie element 50 may be placed within a collar (not shown) in the usual manner, and a bow 80 tied in the usual way. The compression of the knot 81 constricts the large and

small necktie elements 30 and 50 respectively, so that the straight line edge effect produced by the folds 59 and 69 is eliminated, the tied necktie producing a substantially symmetrical and esthetically pleasing appearance. The eccentricity of the wing portions of the necktie elements with respect to the longitudinal axis of the neck portions thereof, is substantially concealed. In the construction shown, a substantial part of the exposed necktie wings in the bow 80 have fold edges, while the remaining portions are internally stitched producing a smooth finished effect. While I have shown the straight longitudinal edge 78 of the smaller wing portion as having been stitched, and the opposite longitudinal edge folded, this situation may be reversed, but entails a slightly wider fabric web so that the distance between the edges 17 and 18 requires an increase of approximately two inches.

While, as shown in Fig. 5, each of the wing portions is eccentric in the same direction, that is to say laterally offset with respect to the longitudinal axis of the neckband portion, where desired, the wing portions may be laterally offset in opposite directions. This eccentricity is substantially concealed when the wing portions are constricted by the knot in the bow as tied.

The stitches where they are in the vicinity of the plain weave band portions of the blank in both the small and large necktie elements are preferably installed in said plain weave portions at or immediately adjacent to the juncture thereof with the areas corresponding to the areas 11-16. If this is not done, and the stitch spaced too far in on the plain weave portion from said juncture, said plain weave portion may appear externally of the finished necktie which is undesirable.

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 manufacturing a bow necktie from a web of woven fabric with alternate areas and bands, said areas being of a float type weave and said bands being composed of a plain type weave, comprising the steps of: cutting a necktie element blank from one of said areas with at least a portion of the edges of said blank including part of said band adjoining thereto, and folding said blank to form one edge of the necktie; and stitching the opposed free edges of said blank to form another edge of the necktie.

2. The method of manufacturing a bow necktie from a web of woven fabric with alternate areas and bands, said areas being of a float type weave and said bands being composed of a plain type weave, comprising the steps of: cutting a necktie element blank from one of said areas with at least a portion of the edges of said blank including part of the band adjoining thereto, and folding said blank to form one edge of the necktie; stitching the free edges together to form another edge of the necktie, said stitching extending through the plain type weave.

3. The method of manufacturing a bow necktie from a web of woven fabric with alternate areas and bands, said areas being of a float type weave and said bands being composed of a plain type weave, comprising the steps of: cutting a necktie element blank from one of said areas with at least a portion of the edges of said blank including part of each of two adjoining bands and forming a necktie element by folding the blank to

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form a pair of opposed portions; connecting together said opposed portions of said blank, said connecting including an engagement of said adjoining band portions.

4. The method of manufacturing a bow necktie from a web of woven fabric with alternate areas and bands, said areas being of a float type weave and said bands being composed of a plain type weave, comprising the steps of: cutting a necktie element blank from one of said areas with at least a portion of the edges of said blank including part of each of two adjoining bands, and forming a necktie element by folding the blank to form a pair of opposed portions; stitching together said opposed portions of said blank, said stitching including an engagement of said band portions.

5. The method of manufacturing a bow necktie from a web of woven fabric with alternate areas and bands, said areas being of a float type weave and said bands being composed of a plain type

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weave, comprising the steps of: cutting a necktie element blank from one of said areas with at least a portion of the edges of said blank including part of each of a pair of adjoining bands, and folding said blank to form one edge of the neckties; and stitching the opposed free edges of said blank to form another edge of the necktie.

JESS GELLES.

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