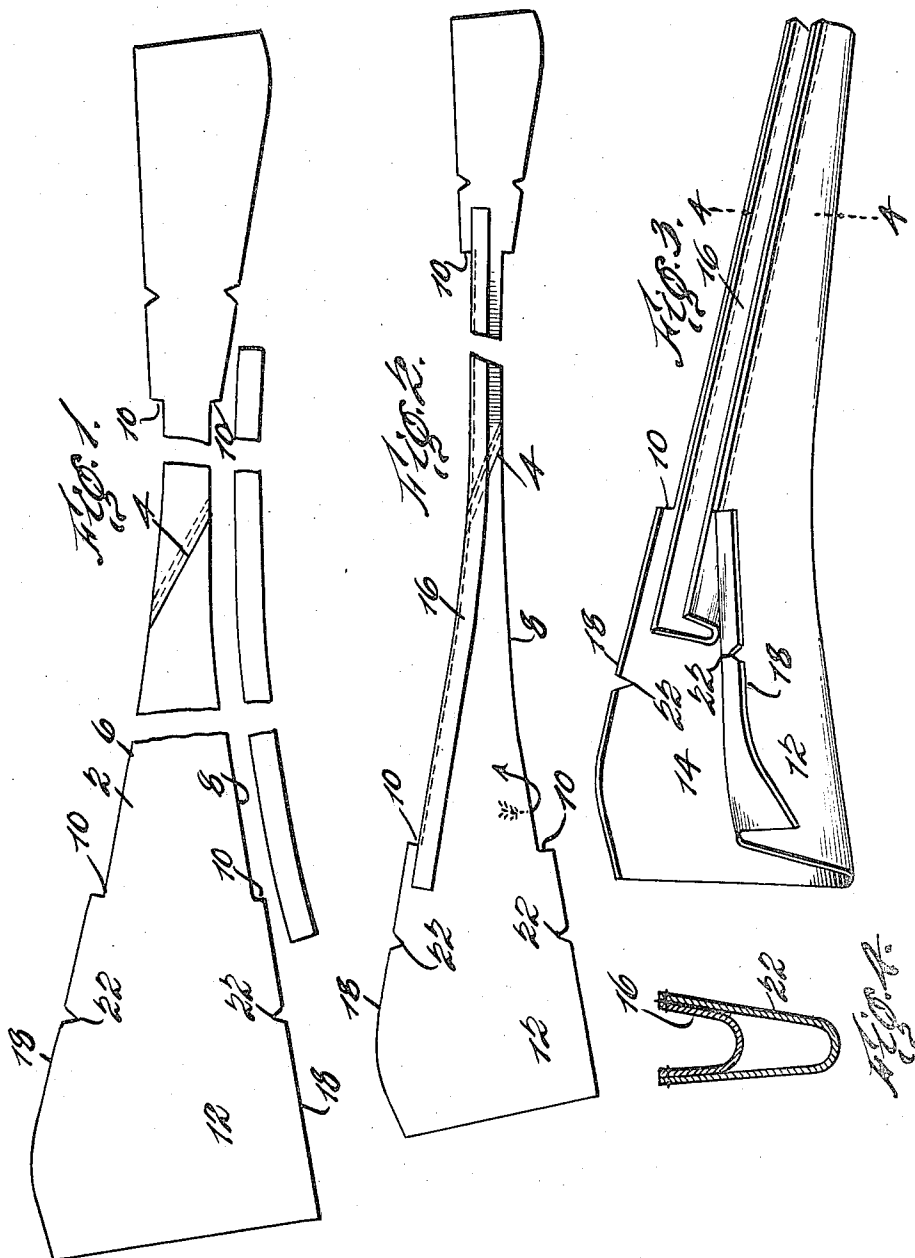


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2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



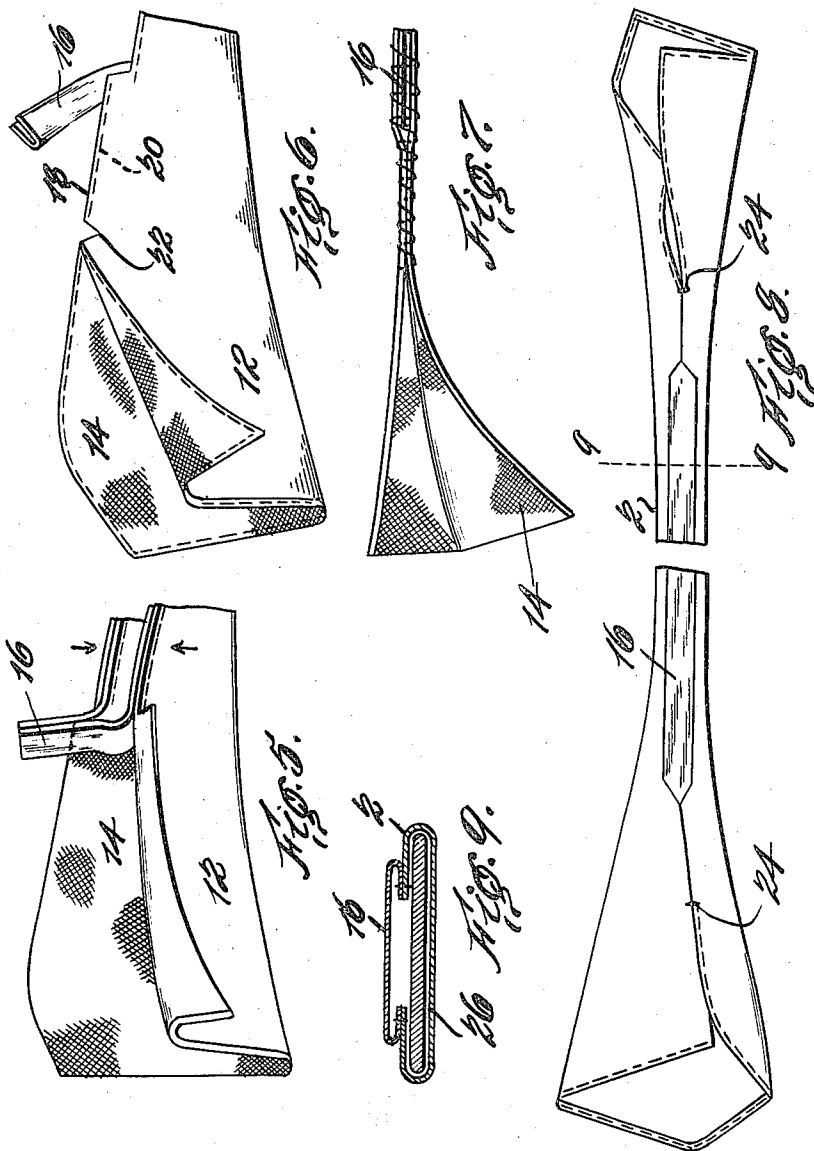
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISADORE DAVID WOLFSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## METHOD OF MAKING NECKTIES.

1,300,684.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 15, 1919.

Original application filed October 7, 1918, Serial No. 257,116. Divided and this application filed March 1, 1919. Serial No. 280,042.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ISADORE D. WOLFSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Making Neckties, of which the following is a clear, full, and exact description.

My invention relates to neckties and to a method of constructing the same, and has for its object the production of a necktie which shall have the desirable slip-easy quality and also be very neat in appearance. Another object is to so construct a tie of the character above set forth that it can be made entirely by machine stitching.

In making neckties having the slip-easy quality, it is customary to insert a strip in the back of the tie, said strip being usually formed of a material different from that of the tie itself, such strip having one or both of its surfaces of smooth finish, whereby the slip-easy quality is attained. Since this strip is usually of a length less than that of the main portion of the tie, the ends of the strip must be secured in some way to give a pleasing appearance to the finished tie and also to prevent the ends of the strip pulling away from the tie when the tie is in use. When such a strip has been used, it has been heretofore customary to turn under the ends of the strip and fasten them to the outside of the back of the tie by hand stitching. This is an expensive operation, and in addition to the fact that the stitching is more or less unsightly, it is also likely to be pulled out when the tie is in use.

An important feature of my invention, therefore, is the construction of a tie whereby the means for securing the ends of the inserted strip are concealed within the tie. Another important feature of my invention resides in the manner of securing the inserted strip so that the tie may be entirely machine sewed.

Other objects and important features of the invention will appear from the following description and claims when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the blank out of which the tie is formed, the inserted strip being shown adjacent said blank;

Fig. 2 shows the appearance of the blank

after the strip has been sewed along one edge thereof;

Fig. 3 shows the appearance of the tie after the strip has been sewed along the second edge;

Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one end of the tie after the operation illustrated in Fig. 3 has been completed, and showing the inserted strip folded or flattened;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view illustrating the edges of the broad end of the tie brought together and sewed with the folded strip between the edges;

Fig. 7 is an edge view of the tie as illustrated in Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a view of the back of the completed tie after it has been reversed or turned inside out; and

Fig. 9 is a section on the line 9—9 of Fig. 8.

In making my improved tie by my improved method, I preferably form a blank of such material as it is desired to use, and for convenience in cutting I form this blank from two pieces of material that are sewed together diagonally at 4, Fig. 1. The blank thus formed is then ready to have the inserted strip sewed to it. Since the strip occupies a portion of the width of the inside of the finished tie, I cut away a portion of the tie on either side thereof at 6 and 8, forming shoulders 10. The blank has a conventional right side 14 and a conventional wrong side 12, Fig. 3. I designate these sides as conventional "right" and "wrong" sides because the tie may, if desired, be finished exactly alike on both sides, but for the purpose of understanding the method of making the tie, it will be convenient to speak of one side as the "right" side and the other side as the "wrong" side. In constructing the tie, the strip 16, which also may have a conventional right and wrong side, is placed with its right side facing the right side of the blank and a line of stitches formed along the edge thereof, as shown in Fig. 2. These stitches may of course be formed in any desired manner but are preferably sewed by machine, the line of stitches extending between the shoulders 10 of the blank, as shown in Fig. 2, leaving on

either side projecting ends of the inserted strip. The lower edge of the strip is then placed against the opposite edge of the main portion of the tie with the right side of the strip facing the right side of the tie portion, and the two edges stitched together, the tie then having the appearance illustrated in Fig. 3.

It will be noted that at this stage of the formation of the tie, the "wrong" side of both the main portion of the tie and of the strip face outwardly, so that the tie is in effect wrong side out. The ends of the inserted strip may be then folded together, as shown in Fig. 5, and these ends secured to the main portion of the tie in any desired manner but for the purpose of giving to the tie a neat appearance when turned, and also for ease and cheapness of manufacture, I fold the ends of the inserted strip, as shown in Fig. 5, and turn them at an angle to the direction of length of the strip and sew them between the edges 18 of the main portion of the tie by a line of stitches 20 securing the edges 18 together, said line of stitches passing through both sides of the main portion of the tie and through the strip, as clearly shown in Figs. 6 and 7. The line of stitches 20 may be of any desired length but they may conveniently terminate at a notched portion 22 of the tie ends. From the notched portion 22 on one side of the tie to the notched portion 22 on the other side thereof, the tie may be hemmed to give a finish thereto.

The tie thus formed is now ready for turning. This is done in any convenient manner and when so turned, the tie will present the appearance depicted in Fig. 8 of the drawings, wherein the smooth face of the strip 16, will be presented uppermost and the ends of the strip will assume a V shape. Along the sides of the V, however, there will be no stitches appearing as the tie is viewed in its finished form, the stitches being all concealed within the tie, due to the novel process of making, as above set forth. If desired, the end portions of the tie at about the notches 22 may be caught together by any suitable means, as indicated at 24. This means may be in the form of a fastener or in the form of stitching, as desired. A lining 26, Fig. 9, may be inserted at any convenient time during the making of the tie, this lining being for the purpose of stiffening the tie, if such stiffening is necessary or desirable. It will thus be seen that I have provided a tie in which the inserted strip has all of its stitches concealed within the tie so that there is no danger of the stitches breaking by contact with the collar button, or in any other manner, when the tie is in use. The tie also presents a very sightly appearance and possesses great durability.

This application is a division of my application Serial No. 257,116 filed October 7, 1918.

Having thus described my invention, what I desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. The method of making a slip-easy necktie formed of a main portion and an inserted strip, said strip being shorter than the full length of the main portion of the tie, and said main portion and said strip having each a conventional right and wrong side and at least one side of the strip having a smooth surface; which consists in forming a blank of the goods out of which the tie is to be made, said blank being cut away at its sides to allow for the width of the inserted strip and for a distance slightly less than the length of the inserted strip; sewing together the edges of the strip and the main portion with the right side of the strip and the main portion of the tie facing each other and throughout a distance substantially equal to the length of the cut away portion of the blank; folding over the ends of the strip with the wrong side in; bending the ends thus folded at an angle to the direction of length of the strip; sewing together the edges of the main portion of the tie beyond the cut-away portion with the right side in and with the folded ends of the strip caught between said edges; and turning the tie thus formed.

2. The method of making a necktie formed of a main portion and an inserted strip, said strip being shorter than the full length of the main portion of the tie; which consists in forming a blank out of the goods of which the tie is to be made, said blank being cut away at its sides to allow for the width of the inserted strip and for a distance slightly less than the length of the inserted strip; sewing together the edges of the strip and the main portion of the tie throughout a distance substantially equal to the length of the cut-away portion of the blank; folding over the ends of the strip; bending the ends thus folded at an angle to the direction of length of the strip; sewing together the edges of the main portion of the tie beyond the cut-away portion with the folded edges of the strip caught between the said edges; and turning the tie thus formed.

3. The method of making a necktie formed of a main portion and an inserted strip, said strip being shorter than the full length of the main portion of the tie; which consists in forming a blank out of the goods of which the tie is to be made, said blank being cut away at its sides to allow for the width of the inserted strip and for a distance slightly less than the length of the inserted strip; sewing together the edges of the strip and the main portion of the tie throughout a distance substantially equal to

the length of the cut away portion of the blank; folding over the ends of the strip; sewing the strip thus folded to the main portion of the tie; and turning the tie thus  
5 formed.

4. The method of making a necktie formed of a main portion and an inserted strip, said strip being shorter than the full length of the main portion of the tie; which con-

sists in forming a blank out of the goods of 10 which the tie is to be made; sewing together, on the wrong side, the edges of the strip and main portion of the tie; securing the ends of the strip to the main portion of the tie; and turning the tie thus formed. 15

Signed at New York, N. Y., this 1st day of February, 1919.

ISADORE DAVID WOLFSON.