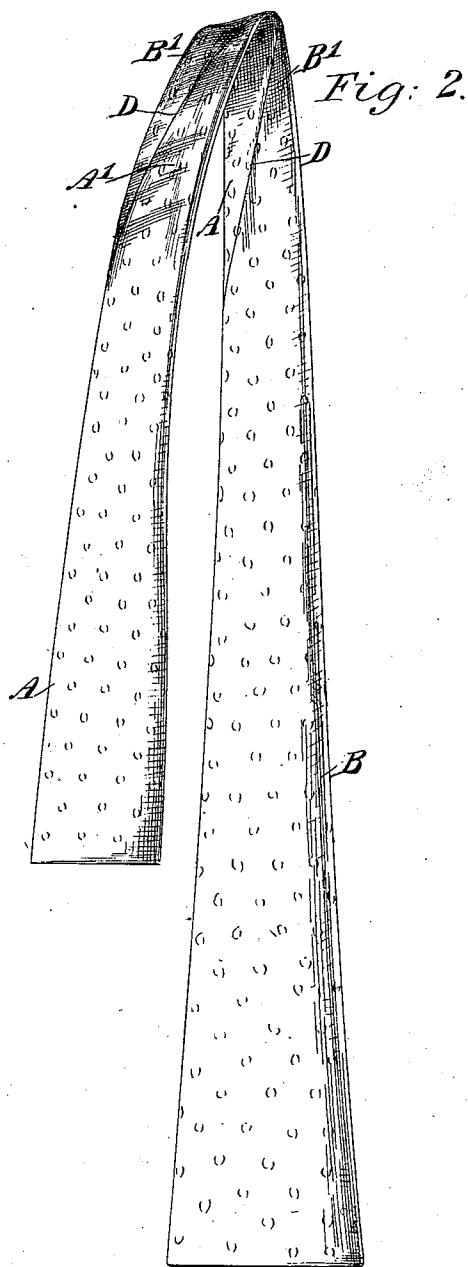
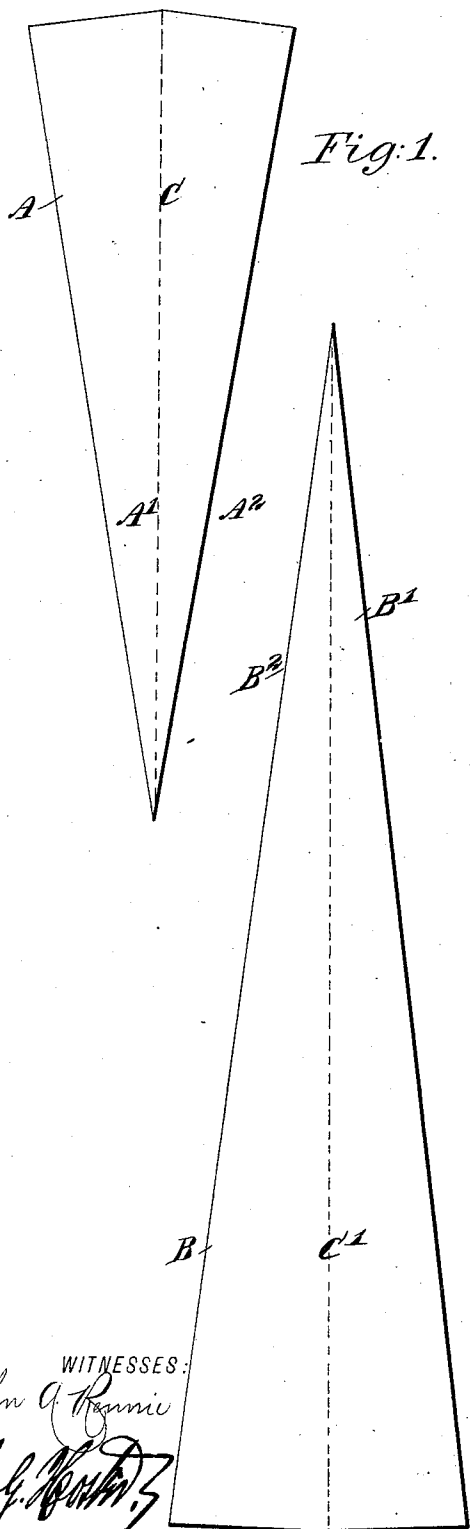


(No Model.)

G. KRAUS.
NECKTIE.

No. 565,283.

Patented Aug. 4, 1896.



WITNESSES:
John A. Rennie
Geo. J. Rennie

INVENTOR
G. Kraus.
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ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAV KRAUS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO BERLINER, STRAUSS
& DENZER, OF SAME PLACE.

NECKTIE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 565,283, dated August 4, 1896.

Application filed April 1, 1896. Serial No. 585,730. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAV KRAUS, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Necktie, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to neckties known as "four-in-hands;" and its object is to provide a new and improved necktie of this class which is reversible and is made without waste of material.

The invention consists of a necktie made of two pieces of a suitable fabric, the pieces having their inner wedge-shaped ends sewed together so as to overlap and form a continuous strip, the strip being doubled lengthwise and its edges sewed together.

The invention also consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter, and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank pieces for forming the necktie, and Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the finished article.

The necktie is made of two pieces A and B of a suitable material, and the pieces are wedge-shaped at their inner ends A' and B', and the adjacent sides A² and B², respectively, of the said ends are sewed together to form one continuous strip, which is doubled lengthwise on the lines C C', and the side edges are sewed together to complete the necktie. It

will be seen that by doubling the strip of material the joint of seam D, between the two pieces A and B, extends obliquely on one side of the necktie, to continue in an opposite direction on the other side, as plainly indicated in Fig. 2. As this joint of the necktie is at the middle thereof, it is not visible, as it is on the rear of the collar when applied. By making the necktie in this manner no material whatever is wasted, and the necktie produced is alike on both sides, so that the necktie can be reversed in case one side is soiled.

Such a reversible necktie can be very cheaply manufactured, in fact for about the same price as the ordinary tie now made, owing to the saving of the material by the special cutting and sewing, as above described.

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

1. As a new article of manufacture, a necktie, comprising two pieces of fabric having wedge-shaped inner ends and sewed together so that the said ends will overlap and form a continuous strip, the strip being then doubled lengthwise and its edges sewed together, as set forth.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a necktie formed of two wedge-shaped pieces sewed together so as to overlap and form a continuous strip, the strip being then doubled lengthwise and its edges sewed together, as set forth.

GUSTAV KRAUS.

Witnesses:

ISAAC H. MEYER,
LOUIS LEVY.