Sept. 29, 1953 A. T. McCARTHY 2,653,325

NECKTIE CONSTRUCTION

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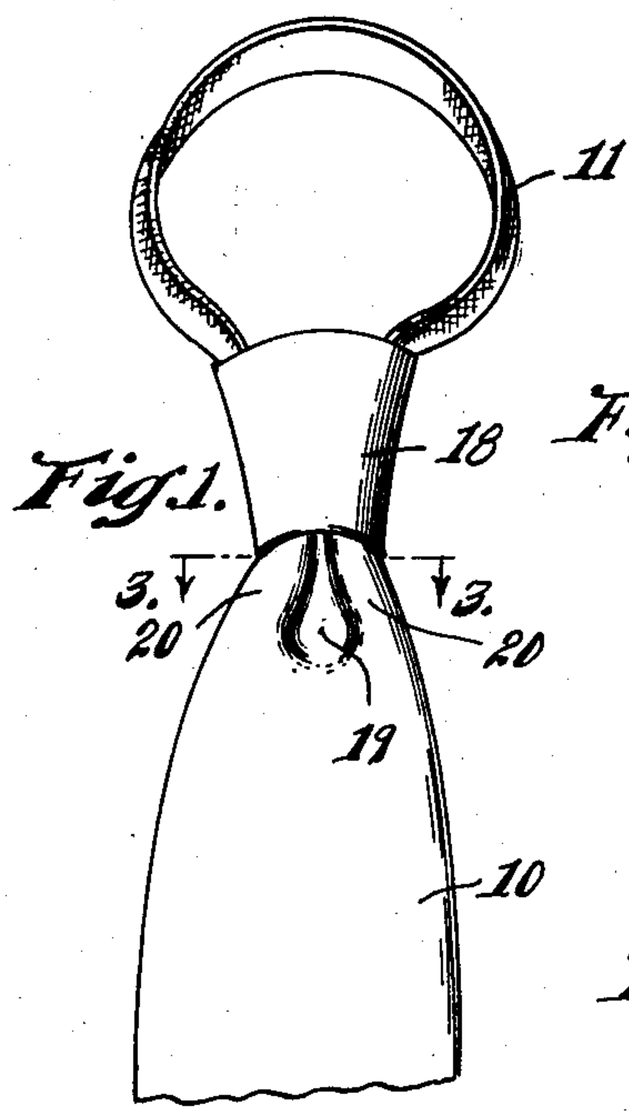

Fig. 1.

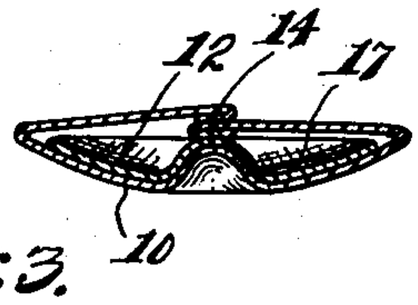

Fig. 3.

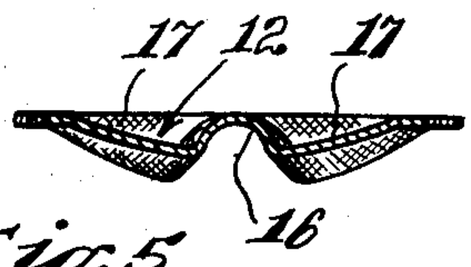

Fig. 5.

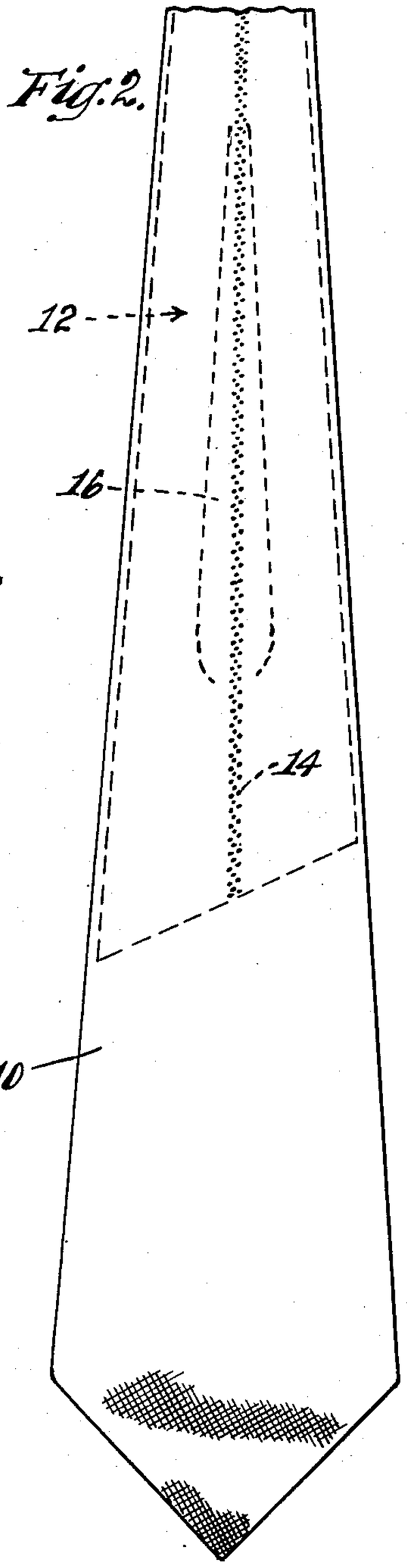

Fig. 2.

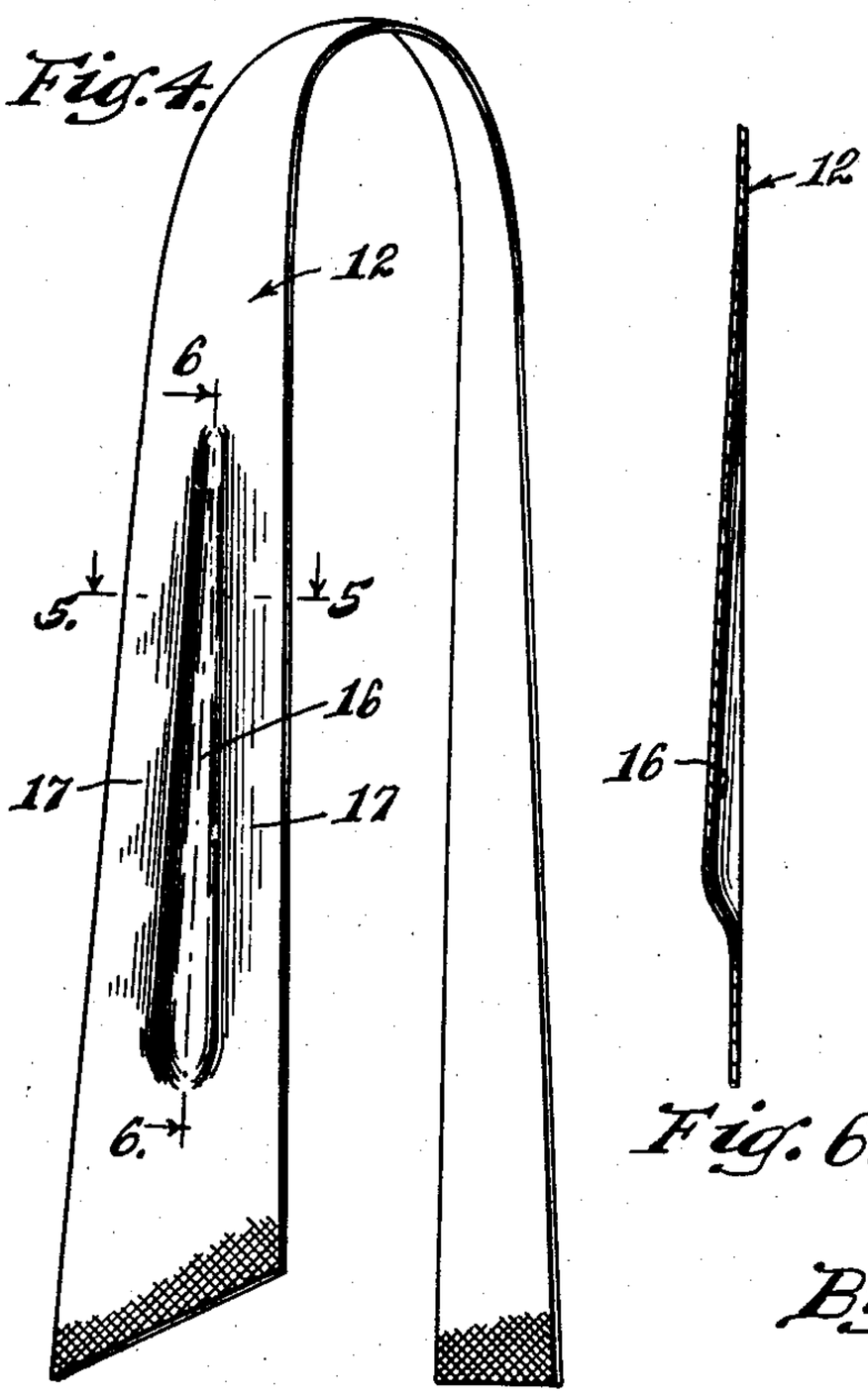

Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.

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NECKTIE CONSTRUCTION

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Application May 6, 1950, Serial No. 160,509

2 Claims. (Cl. 2—148)

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This invention relates to an improvement in a necktie construction, and more particularly to a reinforcing liner for neckties.

The present invention, for convenience, is shown as embodied in a necktie of the four-in-hand type, and it is to be understood that the invention may be embodied in other types of neckties, such as for example a bowtie.

It has long been desired in the production of neckties, that they be constructed in a manner so that when in tied condition they acquire an artistic appearance by virtue of which they will exhibit to the fullest extent the luster and pattern of the textile fabric constituting the outer wrapper of the necktie. This result is accomplished to a substantial extent through accentuation of contrasts of light and shade on the various portions of the necktie. It has been highly desired to produce a necktie construction, and especially a necktie of the four-in-hand type, so that when tied or knotted in the usual manner, there will result a tear-shaped concavity, commonly known as a "dimple," immediately below the knot, and located substantially midway between the marginal edges of the necktie. It is also desired to produce a necktie construction which, when tied, will result in imparting a convex contour to the small areas or portions of the necktie on opposite sides of the dimple.

Although it is possible, with ordinary necktie constructions, to attain features above referred to for enhancing the appearance of a necktie, it is known and recognized that such features can be uniformly attained only as the result of the exercise of great care and skill in tying the necktie. Furthermore, due to the nature of the textile material constituting the outer wrapper of the necktie, it sometimes is difficult to acquire the dimpled appearance and also to impart a convex curvature to the small areas of the necktie on opposite sides of the dimple.

I am aware of numerous proposed constructions by virtue of which it is contemplated that the above described features will result when tying a necktie, without the exercise of great care or skill. For various reasons, the constructions heretofore proposed have not met with commercial success. Some prior constructions contemplate the provision of auxiliary structures, secured to the usual reinforcing lining, and which auxiliary structure is pre-formed in various manners for allegedly promoting the formation of dimples and the convex curvatures of the portions of the necktie on the opposite sides of the dimple. Other constructions suggest the provision of a slit in the reinforcing lining, and still other proposed constructions suggest providing indented lines of compression in the reinforcing lining material. For reasons not known, these various prior constructions, at the present time, are not generally adopted and used.

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The present invention has for its primary object the provision of a centrally located, longitudinally extending depression or cavity, preformed in the reinforcing lining, with the depression disposed in offset relation to the planes defining the thickness of the lining, so as to insure that when such a lining is embodied in a necktie, and when in tied condition, irrespective of the skill of the individual, it will insure formation of a dimple in the necktie immediately adjacent the knot and approximately midway between the marginal edges of the necktie.

Another object is to provide an improved reinforcing lining for a necktie with a pre-formed, longitudinally extending depression, disposed in offset relation to the planes defining the thickness of the lining, with the portions of the lining at opposite sides of the depression pre-formed to a convex curvature in cross section, so as to insure imparting a rolled or rounded contour to the portions of the necktie, when tied, on opposite sides of the dimple.

A further object is to provide a novel and improved reinforcing lining for a necktie which insures obtaining a dimpled effect, and a convex curvature imparted to the portions of the necktie on opposite sides of the dimple when the necktie is in knotted condition, and wherein said lining is capable of being economically produced by relatively simple and inexpensive apparatus.

Other objects and advantages of this invention will be apparent from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of a necktie embodying the reinforcing lining of the present invention, showing the appearance of the necktie as worn;

Figure 2 is an enlarged fragmentary view of a portion of a necktie, with the lining embodying the present invention being shown therein in dotted outline;

Figure 3 is a cross sectional view through the necktie, taken substantially as indicated at line 3—3 on Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the reinforcing lining for a necktie and embodying the present invention;

Figure 5 is an enlarged, transverse, sectional

view through the lining, taken substantially as indicated at line 5—5 on Figure 4, and

Figure 6 is an enlarged, longitudinal, sectional view, taken as indicated at line 6—6 on Figure 4.

The present invention, as represented in the drawing, is shown embodied in a reinforcing lining for a necktie of the four-in-hand type. The necktie as shown in the drawing is of the usual form having a wide end portion indicated at 10, which is exposed exteriorly when the necktie is in tied condition. The necktie includes a narrow neckband portion 11 interconnecting the wide end portion 10 and a narrow end portion (not shown), at the end opposite the enlarged portion 10. The tie includes a reinforcing lining 12 interposed between front and rear plys of the fabric constituting the main outer wrapper or body of the necktie proper. The reinforcing lining is secured in place within the outer fabric by stitching, as indicated at 14, between overlapped portions of the plys of fabric constituting the outer wrapper of the necktie, at approximately the longitudinal center thereof, as seen in Figures 2 and 3.

At the portion of the necktie at which the knot is usually formed, the reinforcing lining is provided with a longitudinally extending, fully circumscribed, depressed portion or depression 16, of trough-like formation, which is offset or projects rearwardly with respect to the planes defining the thickness of the lining 12, as may be clearly seen in Figures 4, 5 and 6 of the drawing. The depression is preferably formed so as to taper in width from the lower wide end portion toward its upper end, as seen in Figure 4 of the drawing, and correspondingly tapers to the extent of offset relation in the same general direction, as may be clearly seen in Figure 6 of the drawing. The depression, which is of trough-like form is preferably of arcuate cross section, as clearly seen in Figure 5. As may be seen in Figure 4 of the drawing, the side edges of the depression 16, while tapering toward each other, are preferably disposed so as to be substantially parallel with the side edges of the reinforcing lining 12. The width of the depressed portion or depression 16, as shown in Figures 2 and 5, extends across a substantial portion of the width of the lining, as distinguished from the width of a depression which is caused by a crease or fold in the lining. The areas of the reinforcing lining, at opposite sides of the depression, are formed so as to assume a convex contour as indicated at 17 and as clearly seen in Figure 5.

The lining is of the type generally referred to as a single ply lining. A single ply lining is one which is of substantially uniform thickness throughout, and the lining operates and functions as a single sheet or layer of material as distinguished from a sheet formed of a plurality of layers of material wherein relative motion between layers may take place.

It is to be understood that the reinforcing lining may be formed of any suitable material, as for example wool, and the depression 16 is preformed in the reinforcing lining before being embodied in a necktie and permanently retains its general configuration above referred to throughout the normal usage of the necktie.

The method and apparatus employed for forming the depression in the reinforcing lining constitutes the subject matter of applicant's copending application Serial No. 164,772, filed May 27, 1950.

The depressed portion or depression 16 may

be formed in a number of ways and a plurality of materials may be used. For example, the liner may be of woven form and may be made of cotton, wool, silk or various synthetic gbrous materials such as rayons. The portion of the liner to be preformed to define the depressed portion is then impregnated with a thermosetting resinous material or the like and the impregnated portion of the liner is then put in a mold and subjected to heat and pressure. Impregnating materials that have been found successful are "urea-formaldehyde polymer," resins of the vinyl type, and a commercial starch known as "perma starch." The materials set forth herein are merely illustrative and the use of any particular material is not claimed to be part of the invention described herein.

When the necktie provided with the liner embodying the present invention is tied, there is formed immediately below the knot, as indicated at 18, a dimple 19 located substantially midway between the marginal edges of the wide front portion 10 of the necktie. The consistent formation of a dimple in the necktie when tied, will result from the formation of the depression 16 in the reinforcing liner 12. Furthermore, due to the convex curvature of the portions 17 of the lining 12, the necktie, when in tied condition, will cause the portions thereof on the opposite sides of the dimple, as indicated at 20, to likewise assume a rounded convex contour which, together with the formation of the dimple, results in the neat desired appearance of the necktie.

Although I have herein shown and described a preferred embodiment of my invention, manifestly it is capable of modification without departing from the spirit and scope thereof. I do not, therefore, wish to be understood as limiting this invention to the precise form herein disclosed, except as I may be so limited by the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:

1. A one piece elongated lining member constituting the sole reinforced lining for a necktie so constructed that when the necktie is knotted, a dimple is formed immediately adjacent the knot, substantially midway between the side edges of the necktie, said lining being a single ply lining and being preformed and preshaped to permanently define therein an elongated fully circumscribed depressed portion, the width of said depressed portion extending across a substantial portion of the width of the lining, the portion of said lining defining said depressed portion projecting rearwardly from the adjacent portions of said lining which circumscribe said depressed portion, and the portions of said lining which circumscribe and define said depressed portion being of substantially uniform cross-section thickness throughout.

2. A one piece elongated lining member constituting the sole reinforced lining for a necktie so constructed that when the necktie is knotted, a dimple is formed immediately adjacent the knot, substantially midway between the side edges of the necktie, said lining being a single ply lining and being preformed and preshaped to permanently define therein an elongated fully circumscribed depressed portion, the width of said depressed portion extending across a substantial portion of the width of the lining, the portion of said lining defining said depressed portion projecting rearwardly from the adjacent portions of said lining which circumscribe said depressed portion, the portions of said lining

which circumscribe and define said depressed portion being of substantially uniform cross-section thickness throughout, and said elongated depressed portion tapering from one end toward the other in extent of rearwardly projecting relation.

ANGELINE T. McCARTHY.

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