A. P. DAMON.

Necktie.

No. 167,507. Patented Sept. 7, 1875.

Fig. 1

unfolded

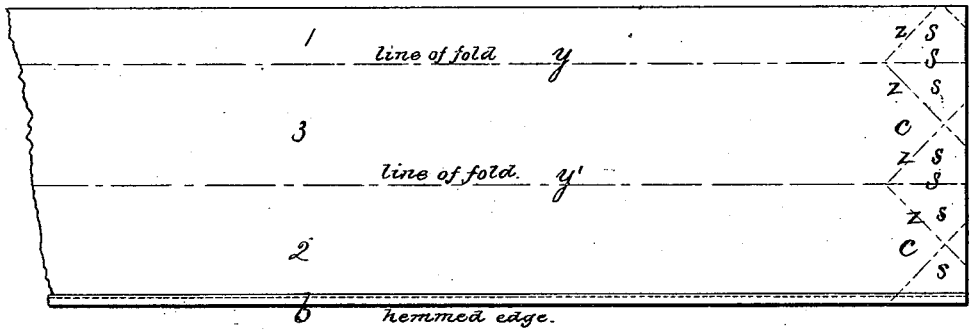


Fig. 2

folded

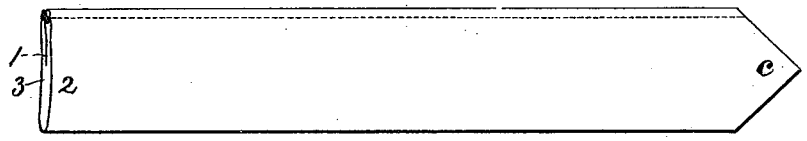


Fig. 3

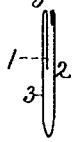


Fig. 4

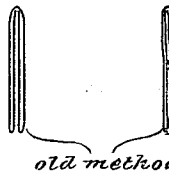
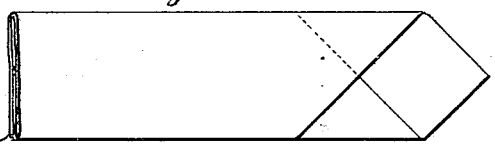


Fig. 5



Witnesses
Sam'l M. Barton
A. J. Devism

Fig. 6

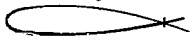
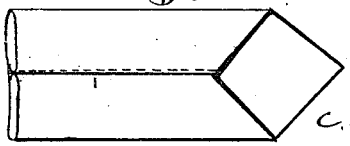


Fig. 7



Inventor
Albert P. Damon
by his Attys
C. D. Wright & Bro

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT P. DAMON, OF READING, ASSIGNOR TO DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN NECK-TIES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **167,507**, dated September 7, 1875; application filed July 6, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT P. DAMON, of Reading, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Neck-Ties, of which the following is a specification:

In the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a view of a portion of a tie unfolded. Fig. 2 represents a view of the end of a tie folded. Fig. 3 represents a section through the line *x x*, Fig. 2; and Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 represent views showing old forms of tie.

This invention relates to that class of pointed neck-ties or cravats which are folded into the desired form from a strip of material; and it has for its object, first, to effect a saving in the quantity of material; secondly, to prevent the folded tie from stretching longitudinally; and, thirdly, to give the pointed extremities of a folded tie the same appearance on both sides.

To these ends my invention consists, first, in the method of forming the tie; and, secondly, in strengthening the tie and preventing it from stretching longitudinally by hemming one edge of the strip from which it is made, all of which I will now proceed to describe.

In making folded cravats or neck-ties heretofore with pointed ends it has been customary to fold the material in four thicknesses, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the edges being left raw and the ends cut diagonally. This number of thicknesses has been necessary when light material is used without lining, in order to overcome the tendency of the material to stretch, and also to prevent the exposure of the raw edges of the material. It has also been customary to bring the edges of the strip together and stitch them, as shown in Fig. 6, making a tie wrong-side out, the tie being afterward turned and pressed, leaving the seam in the center on the wrong side, this seam being impressed on the material of the right side of the tie by the act of pressing, thereby detracting from the smooth and uniform appearance of the tie. In this form of tie it is necessary, on account of the small quantity of material, to introduce a lining-strip of non-elastic material into the tie to prevent its stretching, thereby increasing the expense of the tie, and making it more difficult for it to retain its shape. These methods of making ties give the pointed extremities of the tie a different appearance on one side from that of the other, the ends of the overlapping portions being visible on one side, as shown in Figs. 5 and 7, thus giving the tie a right and a wrong side, the latter often causing much annoyance by presenting itself on the outside when the cravat is being tied in a bow, one end having to be twisted around in tying, as is well known.

In my improvement I make an inelastic reversible tie, and, at the same time, save material by the following means: The strip A is made with its ends square, as shown in Fig. 1, and of such width as to enable it to be folded in about two and one-half thicknesses, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the broken lines *y y'* and *z z*, in Fig. 1, indicating the lines on which the material is folded. The folding lengthwise is effected by turning the narrow portion 1 on the line *y* over against the middle or intervening portion 3, and the wider portion 2 on the line *y'* over against the parts 1 and 3, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The parts 2 and 3 are of substantially the same width, and constitute the sides of the tie, the narrow portion 1 being turned between the portions 2 and 3, thereby concealing its edge. The strip 2 has a hemmed edge, *b*, which forms the edge of the side or portion 2. In folding the strip the hemmed edge is brought on the inside, so that only the line of stitches is visible on the outside, as shown in Fig. 2, the stitches being at the edge of the folded tie, and rendering it practically alike on both sides. The square ends of the strip 2 are folded along the diagonal lines *z z*, so as to turn the surplus material *s* inwardly between the sides 2 3, when the latter are folded as described, and form points *c c*, one for each of the sides 2 3, said points being sewed together at their edges, and presenting the same appearance on both sides of the completed tie.

It will be readily seen that, by the described method of forming a folded tie, the following advantages are obtained: First, a saving of material is effected by means of the hemmed

edge *b*, as the latter obviates the necessity of turning in a wide margin on both edges of the tie; secondly, the hemmed edge gives sufficient strength to prevent longitudinal stretch, the decrease in the quantity of material being compensated for by the additional strength afforded by the hemmed edge; and, thirdly, by folding and securing the ends of the tie along the lines *z z*, as described, the ends of the tie are made alike on both sides, and the difficulty usually found in tying a bow with the ends right-side out is entirely obviated, the tie being reversible and presenting the same appearance on both sides.

I claim—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a neck-tie, folded along the lines *y y' z z*, and having the hemmed edge *b*, substantially as shown and described, for the purpose specified.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a folded neck-tie, having a hemmed edge, *b*, and points *c c* alike on both sides of the tie, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALBERT P. DAMON.

Witnesses:
C. F. BROWN,
SAML. M. BARTON.