Dec. 19, 1950 H. C. HALL 2,534,669

NECKTIE

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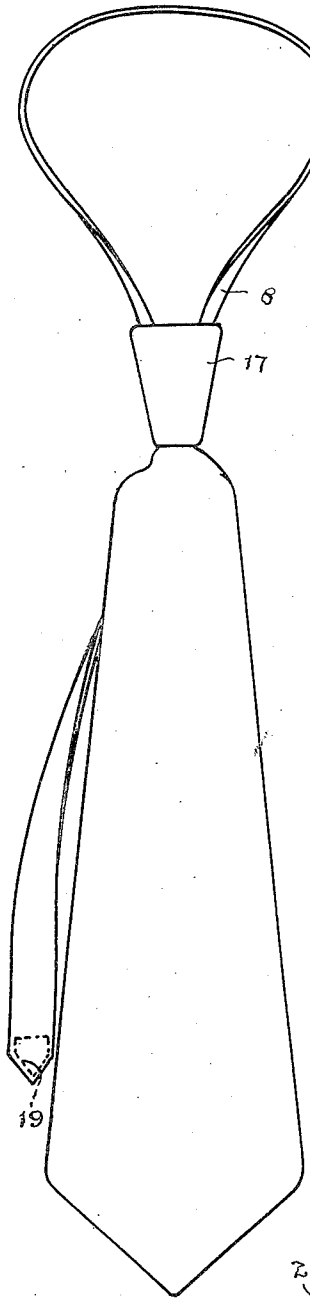


FIG. 1.

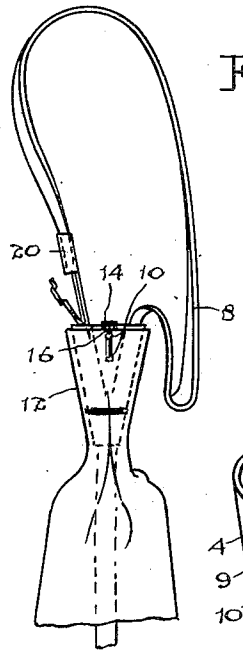


FIG. 2.

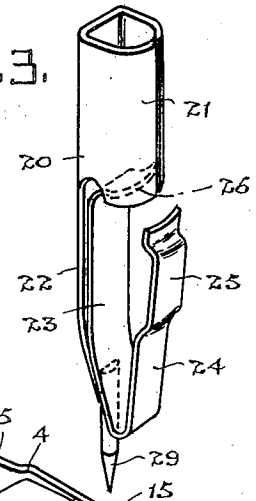


FIG. 3.

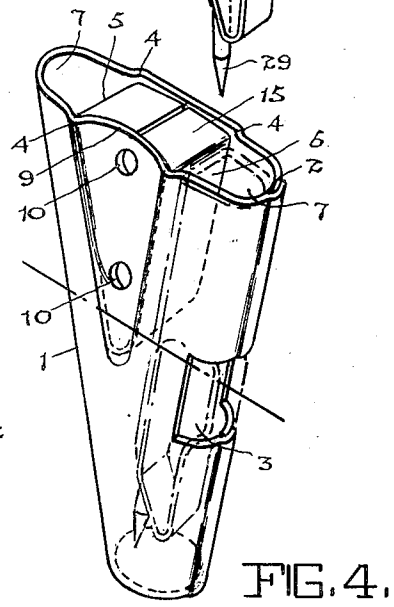


FIG. 4.

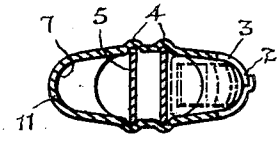


FIG. 5.

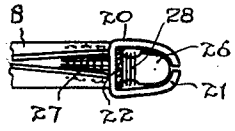


FIG. 6.

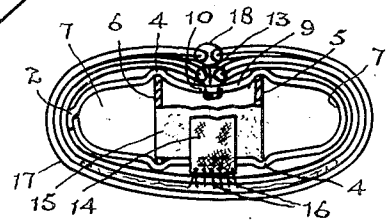


FIG. 7.

Inventor
Harvey C. Hall
by Douglas S. Johnson
Agent

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Harvey C. Hall, Oakville, Ontario, Canada

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5 Claims. (Cl. 2—150)

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This invention relates to neckties of the "made-up" knot type disclosed in my United States Patent No. 2,103,456, December 28, 1937, and the principal object of this invention is to provide an improved tie of this type which will be neater, more comfortable and have a more realistic hand-tied appearance than previous made-up ties, and which can be quickly and easily assembled into correct "tied" formation but which will not assemble if the tie parts are incorrectly or improperly arranged.

A further important object of the invention is to prevent the neckband of the tie from being torn or cut in its adjustment to correct neck size and in its withstanding any action tending to dislodge the tie from its "tied" position snugly abutting the collar.

A still further object is to provide a tie of the type referred to which can be easily released from "tied" position and which cannot be accidentally assembled in any position from which it cannot be released.

Another object is to provide a made-up tie in which all of the metal parts will be completely concealed and which will retain its correctly tied appearance indefinitely without exposing the metal parts to provide longer wear than previous tie constructions.

The principal feature of the invention consists in including within the body of a tie a specially formed hollow, tubular structure to receive one end of the neckband for adjustable movement therein and securing to the other end of the neckband a clip insertable in said tubular structure in one position of orientation only and releasably locking with said tubular structure when wholly inserted therein, the clip having means to hold without tearing the adjustable neckband portion against movement to increase the size of the neckband.

A further important feature consists in forming the tubular structure with converging tubular passages, the edges of which are sealed to prevent binding of the neckband in its movement therethrough.

Another important feature consists in forming the clip to provide an anchorage for positively connecting the end of the neckband therewith, the point of anchorage being wholly within the tubular structure with the clip inserted in position to preclude non-uniformity in the neckband without the tube.

A still further feature consists in forming the clip with a removable rounded needle extension

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for penetrating the adjustable neckband portion without tearing the material thereof.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevational view of a tie embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is a front elevational view of the tie of Figure 1 with the knot-covering material removed and illustrating the manner in which the tie body is secured to the tubular structure defining the knot and the manner in which the neckband operates therein.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the clip to which the end of the neckband is secured.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the "knot" forming tubular structure in which the clip of Figure 3 is insertable, and showing in dotted line the clip in position.

Figure 5 is a transverse sectional view of the tubular structure of Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a part end elevational view of the clip of Figure 3 showing the manner in which the end of the neckband is secured thereto.

Figure 7 is a plan view of the end of the tubular structure partly broken away and illustrating the manner in which the tie body is secured thereto.

Ties of the made-up knot type disclosed in my United States Patent 2,103,456 have been found to be highly desirable but certain disadvantages in their construction have been encountered. For instance, with the ties of the type previously known the clip at the end of the neckband may accidentally be inserted in the wrong position so that it either becomes jammed in the knot-forming casing member and cannot be released without abusive force, or it lies loosely within the knot casing and readily pulls out under normal movement of the wearer to release the tie.

Further, with the clip insertable in incorrect orientation the neckband may be turned to form a bulge under the collar and create a sloppy appearance. Further still, the clip and the neckband at their point of attachment form a bulge without the knot to give an uneven and unsymmetrical appearance to the tie at the knot.

Also with previous made-up knot tie types the metal inserts forming the knot shape frequently become exposed with the fabric material pulling away therefrom after a short period of handling.

The present invention completely overcomes all of the above disadvantages by providing a knot and clip arrangement which will preclude any possibility of the tie being improperly "tied," and which will eliminate the unevenness or unbalance of the tie at the knot, and which will further present a tie which will wear indefinitely

without the fabric pulling away from the co-operating metal parts.

With reference to the drawings, the knot-defining member, shown particularly in Figure 4, comprises a generally V-shaped hollow casing 1 having a generally oval-shaped cross section.

The casing is formed from a sheet of metal rolled into form and welded or otherwise secured along the abutting edge 2. Intermediate the length of the casing the edge 2 is provided with the cut-out portion defining the opening 3, and formed in opposite faces of the casing are the V-shaped pressed-out ribs 4 defining corresponding grooves in the inner walls of the casing, as shown particularly in Figure 5.

Arranged within the casing is a triangular piece 5 formed from a strip of metal bent to shape to define the legs 6, the edges of which engage in grooves defined by the ribs 4. This piece 5 is then welded or otherwise permanently secured within the casing to define the converging tubular passages 7 which intersect at the lower end of the casing. These passages are to receive the neckband 8, as will hereinafter be described, and it will be appreciated that with the edges of the piece 5 entering the grooves 4 the material of the neckband cannot bind at the edges of the walls formed by the legs 6.

The face of the casing 4 to form the rearward face is provided with a concaved portion 9, and extending through both faces of the casing between the legs 6 of the piece 5 are openings 10.

It will be seen that with the generally oval configuration of the casing in cross section that the passages 7 in cross section, as seen from Figure 5, have the straight wall as formed by the legs 6 opposite the rounded wall 11, or in the case of the welded edge the rounded wall 2, the rounded walls and the legs 6 being joined by the sloping walls of the casing to provide the passages with a non-symmetrical cross-sectional shape.

The shape of the casing 1 defines the shape of the "knot" of the tie and this casing is incorporated in the tie body 12 at the upper end thereof, as shown in Figure 7, with the material of the tie body formed around the casing and stitched at 13 at the rear to hold it tightly thereto.

As shown in Figures 2 and 7, a tape 14 stitched to the material of the tie body is pulled up over the upper end 15 of the casing and down the rearward face and is anchored in position by stitching 16 through the openings or holes 10.

By stitching through these openings 10 through the tape, and also if necessary through the fabric of the tie body, the tie body is anchored from slipping from the casing and exposing any of the metal surfaces thereof.

As shown in Figure 7, and also Figure 1, a padded piece of fabric 17 matching the fabric of the tie body is rolled around the casing and stitched in position at 18 to build up the "knot" of the tie and to create a softer, more realistic appearance.

As shown in Figure 2, both the upper and lower ends of the casing 1 are open and the neckband 8 is threaded through one of the converging passages 7, and secured in one end of the neckband is the tag 19 which prevents its removal from the casing passage 7, and secured to the other end is the clip 20, shown particularly in Figure 3. The clip 20 has a tubular body portion 21 shaped in cross section corresponding to the cross section of the passage 7 with which the opening 3 communicates, that is, its cross section is non-symmetrical, and therefore the clip which is to fit within the passage 7 can be inserted therein in one position of orientation only, as shown in Figure 4.

Secured to the extension portion 22 of the clip is a flat spring metal member 23 formed with a looped-back resilient cantilever arm 24 having a formed catch portion 25 to engage in the opening 3 leading into the passage 7.

Extending upwardly from the other end of the member 23 is the arm 26 which is arranged to extend across but not to close the lower end of the tubular body portion 21 of the clip.

As shown in Figure 4, the clip when inserted into its passage 7 fits wholly within the passage and when in position the catch portion 25 of the spring cantilever arm 24 springs outwardly through the opening 3 to engage and lock with the casing edge 2 to lock the clip within the casing 1 until released by inward pressure on the catch portion 25.

The neckband 8, which may include a suitable lining if desired and which incorporates a strengthening tape 27, is inserted into the tubular body portion 21 of the clip and is then stitched in position by the stitching 28 which passes through the fabric of the neckband and around the arm 26 of the member 23. Thus this member 23 forms the means of anchoring permanently the end of the neckband within the tubular body portion 1, and as this tubular body portion fits wholly within the casing 1, any bulging of the neckband fabric occurring at the stitching 28 is within the casing.

Further, with the neckband properly threaded through the one passage 7 and being insertable into the other passage 7 by the special shape of the clip and passage cross sections, the neckband will invariably be properly located to lie flat beneath the collar and the material will extend from each of the passages 7 above the 'knot" in balanced arrangement without any bulkiness being exhibited at the side into which the clip 20 has been inserted.

Secured to the lower end of the clip 20 between the extension portion 22 and the spring metal member 23 is a sharpened needle 29 of round cross section. This needle may be replaceably secured in position if desired, and with the clip in position in its passage 7 the needle 29 extends into the opposite of the passages 7 to penetrate into the material of the neckband 8.

The penetration of the neckband will prevent any upward movement of the neckband through its passage 7 and thus prevent any tendency of the size of the neckband loop to increase. The neckband may however be drawn downwardly towards the lower end of the casing 1 to tighten the loop formed thereby.

It will be understood that the needle 29 may be formed as an integral part of the body portion of the clip 20, but with the accurately rounded form illustrated in Figure 3 the threads of the fabric will simply be parted by the insertion of the needle and no tearing of the material will occur.

The tie body on the neckband may be of any suitable fabric of any suitable colour or design and may be lined as desired.

In use the tie is fitted to the neck of the wearer by passing the neckband 8 around his neck and inserting the clip 20 in position. The tie may then be tightened by drawing down on the free end of the neckband 8 to give the proper final adjustment of the tie, and it will then be permanently secured in position against accidental

dislodgement to form an attractive naturally tied appearing tie.

To release the tie it is simply necessary to press the cantilever arm 24 inwardly by pressing on the catch 25 to clear the edge of the opening 3 and the clip can be pulled out of the casing passage. Although this opening 3 is covered by the fabric of the tie body and knot pad 17, the cantilever arm 24 may be readily manipulated through the overlying fabric.

The free movement of the neckband 8 through its passage 7 is ensured by the manner in which the triangular piece 5 fits within the grooves 4 of the casing 1 to prevent binding at the edges of the passage, and the use of the rounded needle 29 prevents tearing of the neckband material under any action to increase the size of the neckband loop with the clip inserted in position.

With the non-uniform cross section of the passage 7 receiving the clip 20 and the corresponding non-uniform or non-symmetrical cross section of the clip body portion 21, it will be understood that the clip cannot be incorrectly inserted into the casing 1, so that when it is fully inserted its cantilever arm 24 will force the catch portion 25 into locking engagement in the casing opening 3, with the clip wholly within the casing and the bulged fabric portion occurring at the point of securement 28 to the clip also within the casing.

With the manner of securing the neckband 8 to the clip 20, as shown particularly in Figure 6, and the manner of securing the tie body to the casing 1, as shown in Figure 7, the fabric material will be securely and permanently held to the metal clip and casing respectively, and the tie can be worn indefinitely without fear of the fabric pulling away and disclosing the metal parts covered thereby.

With the concaved portion 9 in the face of the casing 1 provision is made for the wearer's collar button so that the tie "knot" will fit over the collar button and snugly against the collar of the wearer.

While the particular formation of the casing 1 is desirable as being of simple construction and providing the proper desired configuration of the "knot," it will be understood that other forms of casing embodying specially shaped locating passages for the clip, so that the clip can be inserted in one position of orientation only, may be utilized without departing from the scope of my invention.

It will be understood that the rolled forms of my casing and clip permit their ready inexpensive manufacture, and the tie body and neckband may be readily sewn to the respective metal parts very simply and easily with the stitching arrangements shown.

With the ease of assembly and the preclusion of inaccurate assembly, which might lead to jamming of the clip or the accidental dislodgement of the clip when wearing, a highly desirable extremely comfortable and practical tie arrangement is provided, and it will be understood that these features may be incorporated in other embodiments of my invention without departing from the scope thereof.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. In a necktie of the made-up knot type, a hollow member enclosed within the knot, a neckband having one end extending through and sliding in the hollow member in the knot, and a clip secured to the other end of the neckband and fitting within said hollow member in a clip receiving passage formed therein to be engaged by said member when inserted therein to be releasably locked therein, said clip receiving passage being asymmetrical in cross section presenting different cross sectional shapes on opposite sides of any plane cutting said passage longitudinally and in a direction back to front of said "knot," and said clip being shaped asymmetrically in cross section to correspond to the asymmetry of said passage to permit entry of said clip into said passage in one direction of orientation only and preventing entry of said clip when turned through 180°, said clip having a sharpened extension to engage and hold the slidable end of the neckband.

2. A necktie having a hollow member arranged within the knot formed with a pair of tubular passages at least one of said passages having an asymmetrical shape in cross section presenting different cross sectional shapes if cut longitudinally by any two planes, a clip formed with a spring latch shaped to fit said asymmetrical passage and inserted therein in one position of orientation only to ensure said spring latch interlocking therewith and to prevent said clip from entry into said passage when rotated through 180° from desired orientation, a neckband secured to said clip and having its free end extending through the other of the tubular passages not occupied by said clip, and means carried by said clip to engage the free end of said neckband to hold it in adjusted positions.

3. In a necktie, a hollow metal casing arranged within the knot of the tie having formed therein a pair of intersecting passages at least one of said passages having an asymmetrical shape in cross section and an opening in the wall thereof and presenting different cross sectional shapes on opposite sides of any plane cutting said asymmetrical passage longitudinally but not said opening, a spring clip shaped to fit within said asymmetrical passage and insertable therein in one position of orientation only and having means to releasably interlock in said wall opening when inserted, a neckband secured to the upper end of said spring clip and having its free end extending through the other of said passages intersecting with the passage housing said clip, and a pointed extension projecting from said clip to engage and hold the free end of said neckband.

4. In a necktie, a V-shaped hollow metal casing fitting within the knot of the tie and having formed therein a pair of converging passages at least one of said passages having an asymmetrical shape in cross section and having an opening in the outer side wall thereof and presenting different cross sectional shapes when cut longitudinally by any plane not cutting said opening, a clip shaped asymmetrically in cross section corresponding to the shape of said latter passage and fitting wholly within said latter passage and formed with a spring projection to extend through said opening to releasably lock said clip within the passage, said clip by virtue of corresponding in asymmetry with said passage cross section being insertable into the passage formed therefor in one position of orientation only to ensure said spring projection being brought into registration with said opening, a pointed extension carried by the inner end of said clip to extend into the adjacent passage, a fabric cover enclosing said metal casing, a tie body depending from said casing, a neckband and means on said clip intermediate the length thereof affording

securement of said neckband thereto, said neckband extending within said latter passage with said clip inserted therein and having its point of securement remote and concealed from the end of said latter passage and having its free end looped and extending through the other passage unoccupied by said clip to be engaged and held by said clip extension.

5. A clip for a made-up knot necktie, comprising a body portion of substantial length having a tubular upper end neckband containing portion, a looped spring member extending in the direction of the axis of said tubular portion secured to said body portion and defining a spring cantilever arm normally extending beyond the periphery of said tubular neckband containing portion and an arm extending across but not closing the lower end of said tubular portion and forming a neckband retaining anchor intermediate the length of said body portion to permit a neckband to be anchored thereto with any bulkiness at the point of anchor being contained within the length of said body portion and housed in said tubular neckband containing portion, and a pointed extension projecting from the lower end of said body portion remote from said tubular portion.

HARVEY C. HALL.

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