

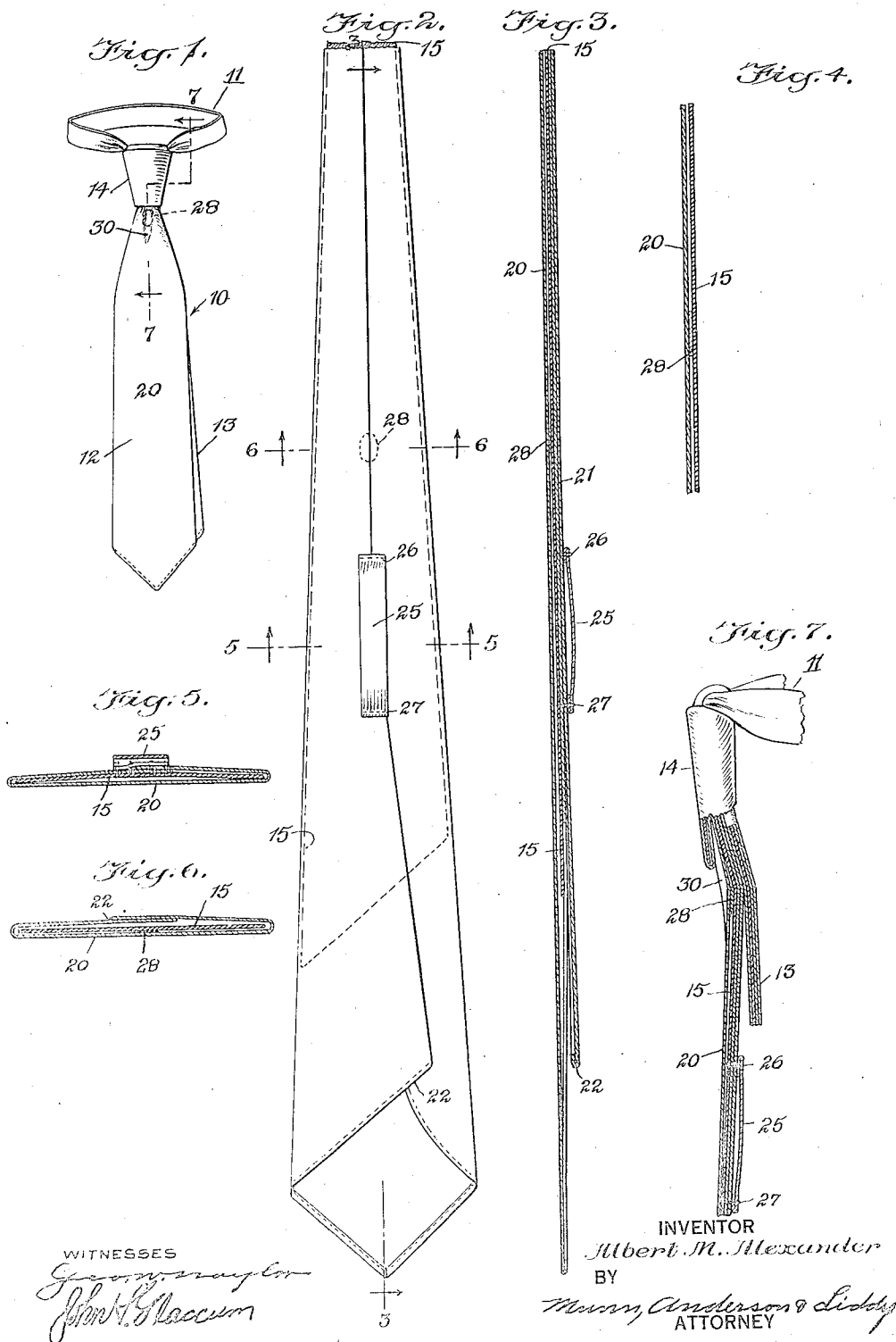
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NECKWEAR

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This invention relates to neckties, and more particularly to the type of necktie known as the "four-in-hand," that is, a straight tie which is made into a knot and is most commonly worn by all men. There has always been a great deal of difficulty in tying a tie to secure a proper knot and drape the tie. Various contrivances and pre-tied ties have been constructed in order to provide a proper knot. Pre-tied ties are objectionable for many reasons and are not generally made in the better grade of neckties.

An object of this invention is to provide a tie having means whereby the tie may be simply and easily tied and yet present an attractive and neat appearance.

A further object is to provide a tie which may be easily tied so that the under and upper portions may be properly adjusted to present the proper appearance.

A further object is to provide a tie which may be easily manipulated so that the ends thereof will be even.

One of the most important objects of this invention is to provide means whereby the tie may be simply manipulated to present the proper drape where the knot ends and the tie flares. In the proper tying of a necktie some care is required to avoid the outer portion of the tie slipping to one side and disclosing the other end, and to prevent the tie from bunching awkwardly. This invention provides means for preventing such awkward bunching and for evenly distributing the front portion of the tie at the base of the knot.

In the accompanying drawing—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a tie embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is a rear view of a portion of the tie;

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view showing part of the construction provided by my invention;

Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 6; and

Fig. 7 is a view partly in cross section taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 1.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, the tie 10 is of the conventional type with the neckband portion 11, front portion 12, and rear portion 13. It is adapted to form a conventional knot 14.

The tie is provided with a conventional lining

15 which is shown in outline in Fig. 2 and which is stitched to the rear face of the tie 10 by means of a line of stitching which is conventional and not shown here.

The tie is made in the usual manner by folding the fabric over the lining 15 to form a front face 20 and a rear face 21. As has been previously stated, the lining 15 is fastened to the tie by means of a conventional stitching running through the lining 15 and through the overlap 22 in the rear face 21 of the tie. Normally the front face of the tie 20 is not fastened to the lining except possibly in the neckband portion 11. In order to produce the desired effect I provide a tape or finger hold 25 which is sewn or otherwise fastened at 26 and 27 through the rear face 21 of the tie to the lining 15. I also provide means for joining the front face 20 and the lining 15 through a limited area. This means may well be a spot of adhesive 28 shown in dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 2, and also shown in the cross-sectional views. While with different types of ties this junction area between the lining 15 and the face 20 may vary, in my preferred form it would normally come in the area of the tie which would fall immediately below the knot. In tying the tie after the knot is made and when it is about to be pulled firmly, the wearer inserts his fingers through the tape 25 to pull the knot firm. The action of the tape is to exert a downward pull on the lining of the tie. This downward pull would not affect the face of the tie except for the junction point 28 between the lining 15 and the face 22. The result is to cause a drape or groove 30 in the center portion of the face 22 of the tie to cause the tie to center in the knot so that when the knot is pulled tight the tie will be draped in the center portion surrounding the junction point 28 and will thus give the neat draped appearance shown in the tie in Fig. 1.

While I have shown the use of an adhesive to accomplish this result, it will be appreciated that any means of tacking the face 22 to the lining 15, whether it be by stitching, adhesive, or fusing the materials together, will accomplish the purpose, and the selection of the method will to a great extent depend upon the materials used.

I claim:

1. In a tie of the four-in-hand type, having a front and rear face and a lining, a tape fastened through said rear face and said lining, whereby a downward pull on said tape will cause a downward pull on said lining, and a spot of adhesive above said tape and connecting said lining and

said front face, to transmit said downward pull to a limited area of said front face.

2. In a tie of the four-in-hand type having a front and rear face and a lining, said front face being generally free from said lining, a spot of adhesive fastening said front face to said lining at a point immediately below where said tie would be knotted and approximately on the longitudinal axis of said tie, a tape fastened through the rear face to said lining below said spot whereby the wearer may exert pressure on said lining in tying said tie to cause said tie to drape at the point

where said spot connects said lining and front face.

3. In a tie of the four-in-hand type having a front and rear face and a lining, a tape fastened through said rear face and said lining whereby a downward pull on said tape will cause a downward pull on said lining, and means connecting said lining and a limited portion of said front face to transmit said pull to a limited area of said front face.

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