

Feb. 27, 1923.

1,446,843.

J. L. DORWARD.
BOW NECKTIE.
FILED DEC. 16, 1921.

Fig. 1.

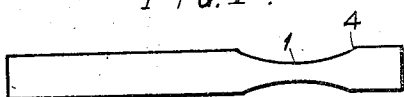


Fig. 3.

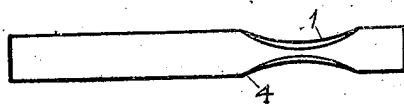


Fig. 5.



Fig. 7.

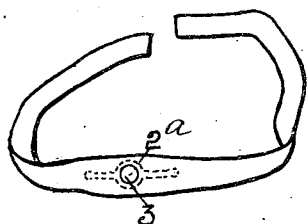


Fig. 9.

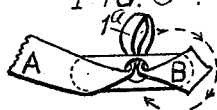


Fig. 10.

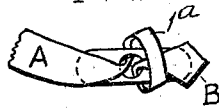


Fig. 13.

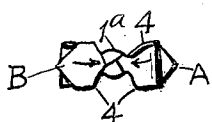


Fig. 2.

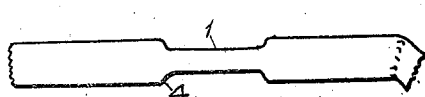


Fig. 4.

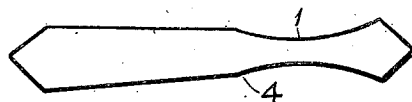


Fig. 6.

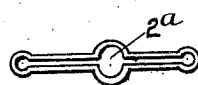


Fig. 8.

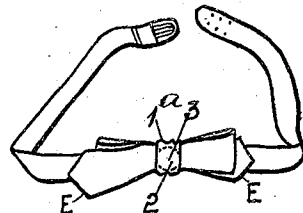


Fig. 11.

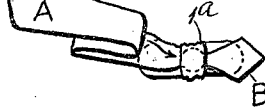
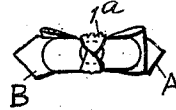


Fig. 12.



James L. Dorward.
INVENTOR.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES L. DORWARD, OF WEST NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY.

BOW NECKTIE.

Application filed December 16, 1921. Serial No. 522,817.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES L. DORWARD, a subject of Great Britain, residing in the town of West New York, and county of Hudson, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bow Neckties, whereof the following is a specification.

This invention discloses the production of a novel preformed bow necktie.

In the production of a preformed bow necktie, that is, of the class which is formed before being applied on or around the neck of the wearer, it is desirable to reproduce in the same, the exact appearance and somewhat unprecise formation of the ordinary hand tied bow necktie which is formed after encircling the neck. It is also desirable that such preformed bow necktie should be formed in the easiest manner by the wearer, and easily untied and retied, so that it can be readily cleaned or substituted for another.

This invention consists in attaining the foregoing and other objects, and it will be seen from the following description and the drawing, that the new improvements can be used in various ways and means.

Figure 1, shows the bow necktie of this invention.

Fig. 2, shows another form of the bow necktie, of an indefinite length, and having its short and narrow portion in the middle of the length of the tie material.

Fig. 3, shows the bow necktie with its short and narrow portion formed by turning the edges.

Fig. 4, shows another form of the bow necktie, being tapered and having pointed ends.

Fig. 5, shows part of a neck band, for use as a forming member for the bow necktie, having an expanding and contracting opening.

Fig. 6, shows another forming member constructed of wire.

Fig. 7, shows a neck band forming member, illustrating either a simple opening or an expanding and contracting opening.

Fig. 8, shows a neck band forming member with the bow necktie formed thereon.

Figs. 9, 10, 11 and 12, shows a method employed in forming the bow necktie.

Fig. 13, shows a rear view of the bow necktie formed upon itself.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views. Numeral 1,

indicates the short and narrow binding loop portion in the length of tie material, 1^a indicates the narrow binding loop of the bow. 2, indicates an expanding and contracting opening in a neckband. 2^a, an expanding and contracting opening in a wire tie former. 3, a rigid or non-expanding opening. 4, shoulders at the junction of the wide and narrow parts.

To tie this particular bow necktie the following method is employed, refer to Figs. 9, 10, 11 and 12. The tie is first doubled near one of its ends, and the bight so formed, is passed through the opening of a forming member and then opened out to form the loop 1^a, as shown in Fig. 9, the letter, A, representing the long end, and B, the short end of the tie. The loop 1^a, which constitutes the central binding loop, is next brought down over the ends B or A, of both the tie forming member and the tie, in the direction as shown by dotted arrows, resulting in the position as shown in Fig. 10. The long end, A, of the tie is next doubled in two loops as shown in Fig. 11, and the upper loop is passed under the binding loop, 1^a, which is then tightened up, completing the bow tie. Fig. 12, is a back view of the bow tie, and in Fig. 8, is shown a front view.

This is the best type of bow for the formation of a preformed bow necktie, because it keeps tied tightly without knot or stitching, and it can be given an unprecise appearance by drawing the side loops into various positions under the binding loop. It has been found, however, that if a length of tie material, of uniform width, is employed in the above manner, the completed bow will not exactly resemble the ordinary hand tied article, because the latter has a relatively narrow binding loop; furthermore, a difficulty arises in inserting a length of tie material of uniform width, and doubled as is required, in an opening which has to be small enough to grip the material tightly. Undue creasing and possible damage to the tie material is likely to ensue, owing to the force required in pulling the binding loop around into position. To overcome the foregoing difficulties and defects, a length of tie material is provided, having a short portion between its ends made permanently narrower than the remaining part; this short and narrow portion constituting the central binding loop, 1^a, of the bow necktie.

To exactly imitate the formed appearance of the ordinary hand tied bow tie, the short and narrow portion should preferably be near one of its ends, as seen in Figs. 1, 3 and 4, but in imitating the puff tie, with its usually long, flowing ends, as suggested by imagining the ends E, of Fig. 8, to extend downwards, the short and narrow portion should be at, or near, the middle of its ends, as shown in Fig. 2.

This novel and narrow construction permits of the easy insertion of the bight of binding loop in a rigid type of opening, and this being the first operation in forming the bow, see Fig. 9, a new method of tie forming is introduced which is easier than a known alternative method, which requires the insertion of the two wide ends of the tie material through the opening first, causing creasing and wear throughout its entire length; furthermore, this narrow binding loop exactly resembles the binding loop of an ordinary hand tied bow tie.

This bow necktie may consist of a strip of fabric material cut or woven to shape, or it may have its edges at the narrow part, turned over as seen in Fig. 3, and permanently pressed, gummed, stitched or otherwise formed to shape. The tie can also be knitted to shape, or built up of plies of material, cut to shape, and stitched around the edges, and contain interlining for stiffening, and the usual methods adopted in the making of ordinary neckties.

Fig. 13 is a rear view of the bow necktie formed upon itself, the two ends of the central binding loop, being crossed, instead of open as seen in Fig. 10, and the operation of forming is continued in the manner as previously explained. To loosen the knot of this bow, (see Fig. 13,) the material must enter the knot in the direction as shown by the arrows, and, as the shoulders, 4, tend to prevent this action, the bow naturally keeps tied tightly under ordinary circumstances, and is, for this reason, superior to a bow formed of a strip of material of uniform width. A characteristic feature of this invention is, that in this strip of necktie material each of the side ends or wings, with their respective locking shoulders, are connected by a permanently narrowed portion having a length sufficient to act as the binding loop of a formed bow. It is obvious that this bow necktie, so formed, can be stitched, pinned or otherwise fastened to a supporting member, but it will be found better, for tying and untying purposes, to form it as previously described, upon a forming member having an opening to hold the two ends of the binding loop; such forming member may be simply a ring provided with means of attachment to a collar. A better plan, however, is to provide an opening, (in the forming mem-

ber, of whatever type is adopted), of such a character that it can be easily enlarged or diminished in size, thus accommodating itself to the varying thicknesses of ties, and rendering the operation of tie forming much quicker and easier; an advantage, where the bow necktie may need to be frequently changed for cleaning, or reformed to present the reverse side for wear and freshen its appearance. Various means can be employed for accomplishing these objects and two are described herewith which have given satisfactory results.

In Fig. 5, is illustrated an opening in the front and middle part of a neck band, the material of which is pleated around an india rubber or metallic elastic ring (shown in dotted circles) inserted between two plies of tie material; the pleats allowing the elastic ring to expand, so as to enable the easy insertion of the binding loop. Fig. 6, illustrates an alternative means consisting of a forming member of spring wire, the central opening being expansible and contractible owing to the springiness of the wire from end to end. This forming member can also be stitched inside of a neck band, as indicated by the dotted lines, 2^a, in Figure 7, if this class of support is desired; or, either of the above devices, or others containing this expanding opening feature, can be attached by suitable means direct to a collar, or to a necktie holder of the class which engages directly on a collar button.

Fig. 8, shows the bow necktie as it appears when formed on a forming member consisting of a neck band, having a single central opening which may be either of the rigid or expanding type, according to the user's requirements, as hereinbefore explained.

It will be found that a forming member with an expanding opening, will facilitate the formation of a bow necktie consisting of a length of tie material of uniform width throughout; also it is obvious that the novel shaped length of tie material described, is easy of formation even in a forming member having a non-expanding opening, but it will be found that the coaction of both of these improvements will produce the best practical results in the production and use of a bow necktie.

Applicant is aware that prior to his invention bows have been formed by first passing the ends of fabric material through a rigid type of opening in a forming member; and is also aware that strips of bow forming material have been used having narrowed portions between the ends of same, that such narrowed portions are plural, and include the neck band, moreover, such strips are integral with the neck band or holding means, whereas applicant's construction is

adapted to be readily separable from the neck band or other ordinary holding means. Applicant does not therefore claim the afore-said constructions broadly, but what is
5 claimed as new and useful is:

1. A bow necktie, comprising in combination a member having an opening, a strip of textile material having a permanently narrowed portion between its ends, the narrowed portion extending through said opening and encircling the strip and the top and bottom edges of said member, thereby forming a central binding loop for the tie.
10

2. The method of forming a bow tie which consists in transversely folding a strip of material to form a bight, intermediate the ends of the strip, passing the bight so formed through an aperture in a member, opening out the bight to form a loop, encircling the strip and said member by said
15 20 open loop and tightening up the loop.

3. The method of forming a bow tie which

consists in transversely folding a strip of material to form a bight, intermediate the ends of the strip, passing the bight so
25 formed through an aperture in a member, opening out the bight to form a loop, folding the strip to form a bow loop portion, encircling said bow loop portion and said member by said open loop, and tightening
30 up the first mentioned loop to complete the tie.

4. As an article of manufacture a bow tie part comprising a length of textile material having a permanently narrowed binding
35 loop portion of substantially such length only as to tie a knot and widened ends on opposite sides of said narrowed portion, the widened portions contiguous to the narrowed loop portion forming shoulders to
40 impede the accidental untying of the knot in the binding portion, said length of material constituting a tie bow portion only.

JAMES L. DORWARD.