Jan. 27, 1942. J. FRUNS 2,271,067

KNOTTER FOR NECKTIES

Filed May 9, 1941

Fig.1.

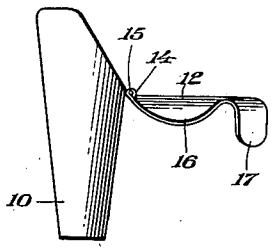


Fig.2.

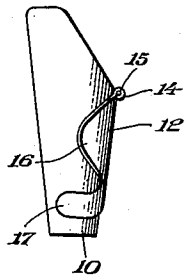
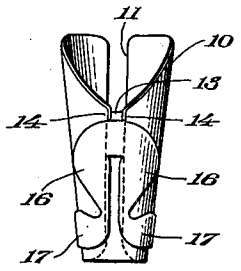


Fig.3.



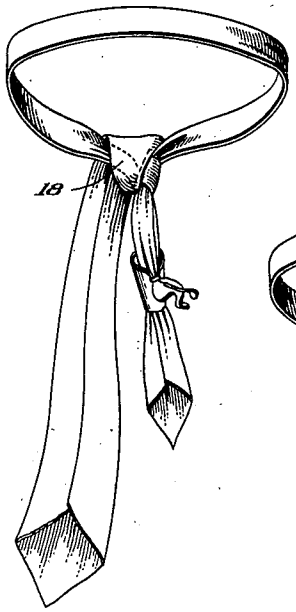
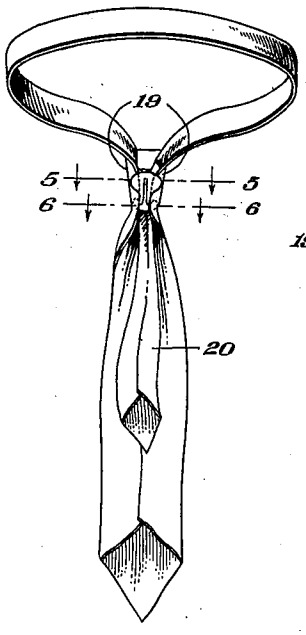


Fig.7.

Fig.8.



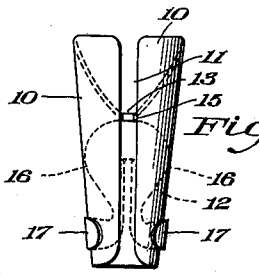


Fig.4.

Fig.5.

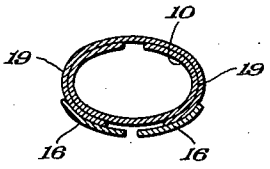
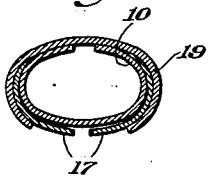


Fig.6.



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KNOTTER FOR NECKTIES

José Fruns, Mexico City, Mexico

Application May 9, 1941, Serial No. 392,821
In Mexico October 4, 1940

3 Claims. (Cl. 2—153)

This invention relates to a knotter for neckties and has for an object to provide a simplified knotter adapted to facilitate the making of the necktie knot rapidly without crushing the material of the necktie, thus preserving the long life and good appearance of the necktie.

A further object is to provide a device of this character which will be formed of a few strong, simple and durable parts, which will be easy to manufacture, and which will not easily get out of order.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, it being understood that various modifications may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a necktie knotter constructed in accordance with the invention showing the hinged clamp leaf rocked open from the hollow cone body of the device.

Figure 2 is a view similar to Figure 1 but showing the clamp leaf closed against the body.

Figure 3 is a rear elevation of the knotter.

Figure 4 is a front elevation of the knotter.

Figure 5 is a cross sectional view, drawn to enlarged scale, taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 8.

Figure 6 is a cross sectional view, drawn to large scale, taken on the line 6—6 of Figure 8.

Figure 7 is a perspective view showing a preliminary stage of forming a necktie knot with the knotter in initial position.

Figure 8 is a perspective view similar to Figure 7 but showing the knotter in final operative position.

Referring now to the drawing in which like characters of reference designate similar parts in the various views, 10 designates the body of the knotter, the same preferably being formed from a single length of light sheet metal or other resilient material shaped to form a hollow cone having a longitudinal slot 11 at the front side thereof opening through the wide upper end of the cone and through the narrow lower end of the cone. The body may be easily formed from a single stamping of suitable material rolled longitudinally upon itself, as will be understood.

A clamping leaf 12 is provided at the upper end with a hinge eye 13, through which and through hinge ears 14, on the upper end of the rear side of the body 10, a pivot pin 15 is passed. The leaf is provided with wide upper curved lobes 16 adapted to embrace the rear portion of the body 10, and is provided below the upper lobes 16 with a pair of lower lobes 17 of substantially semi-circular contour adapted to embrace the narrow lower end of the body 10 and engage the body, in a clamping manner to hold the body in applied position to the necktie.

In use of the knotter, the necktie is inserted in the shirt collar in the usual manner and the wearer begins to make the four-in-hand knot in the tie in the usual manner up until the first turn indicated at 18 in Figure 7. But instead of passing the end of the tie under the first turn, as is customary, it is passed above and over the first turn and then shaped around the body 10, as indicated at 19 in Figure 8, the rear portion 20 of the necktie having previously been threaded through the hollow cone body, as shown in Figure 7. Then the hinge leaf 12 is closed against the body in which position the upper lobes 16 clamp the side portions 19 to the body 10, as shown in Figure 5, while the lower lobes 17 engage around the lower portion of the body 10 with snap action to bind the portions 19 against the body and prevent accidental slipping down of the device from the applied position on the cone. It will thus be observed that the material of the knot is not crushed as it ordinarily would be in being passed underneath the first turn and then drawn tight to shape the knot in the usual manner.

From the above description it is thought that the construction and operation of the invention will be fully understood without further explanation.

What is claimed is:

1. A device for making a necktie knot comprising a hollow conical body formed of resilient material having a longitudinal slot extending from end to end thereof, and a hinged leaf on the body diametrically opposite the slot adapted to clamp a portion of a necktie wrapped upon the body against the body.

2. The structure as of claim 1 and in which said hinged leaf is provided with upper lobes adapted to clamp a portion of the necktie against the body and is provided with lower lobes adapted to embrace the body with spring action.

3. The structure as of claim 1 and in which said hinged leaf is formed of spring material and is concave to engage the body in nesting relationship.

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