

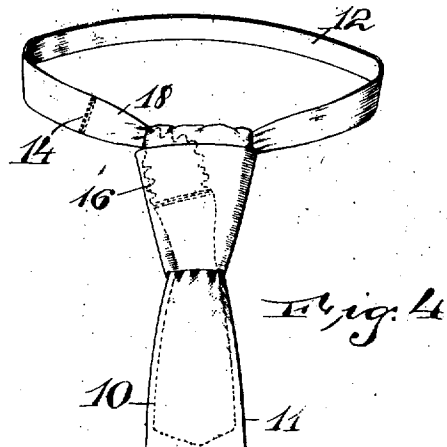
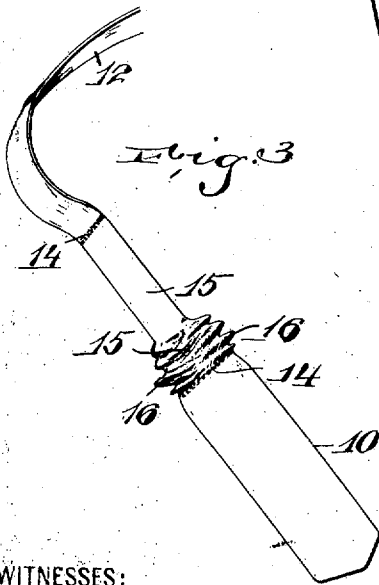
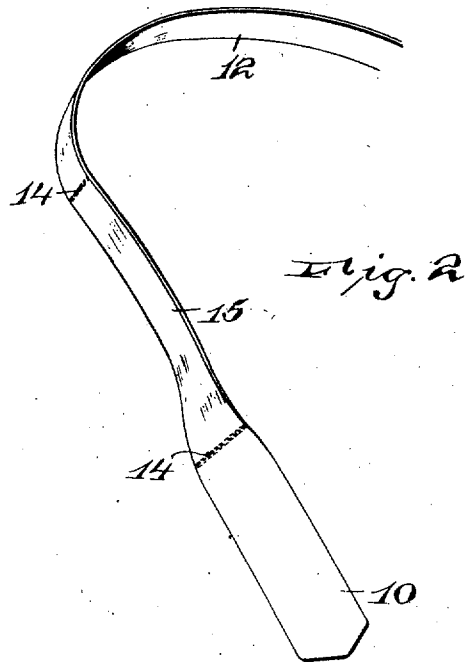
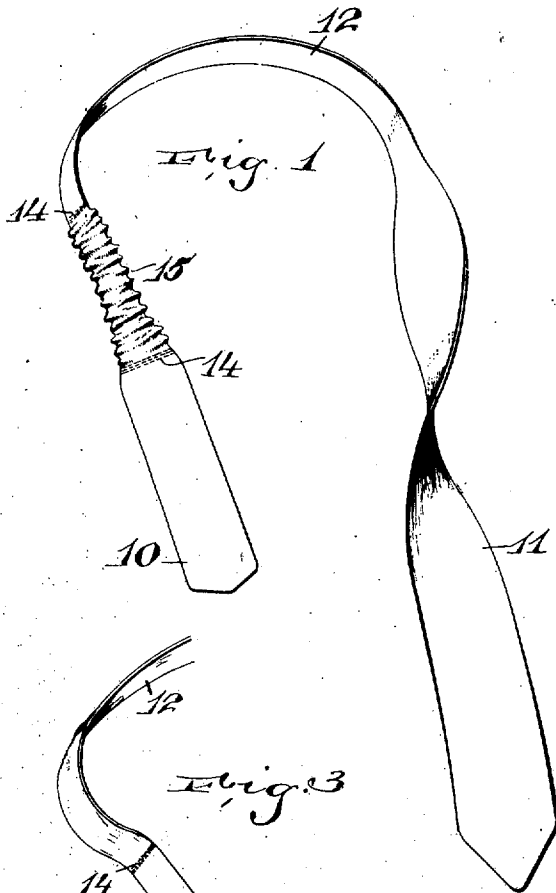
F. W. LYON.

NECKTIE.

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979,521.

Patented Dec. 27, 1910.

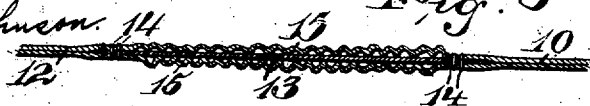


WITNESSES:

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Fig. 5



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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED W. LYON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Neckties: and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a necktie and is designed to provide the neck-band of the tie with an elastic, underneath the material of the tie, so arranged, in connection with the material, that the material is normally arranged in a series of folds which straighten out when the tie or neck-band is pulled taut, and which also permits the folded material to be "gathered" or bunched to form an enlarged portion or a protuberance on the tie.

A further object of the invention is to so dispose this elastic that the protuberance will be arranged within the tie portion of the tie so that the tie will be held tightly in its place, and it is also so disposed that a portion of the elastic will be arranged in the neck-band, after the tie is tied, so that the neck-band has a tendency to contract and the tie, when used in connection with turn-over or lay down collars, or in fact with any collar, has a tendency to draw the collar together and prevent the "gaping" which is now the common fault in the style of collar known as turn-over collars, that is, the double collar with the tabs which pass between the folds on the opposite side of the collar.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the tie showing the position of the elastic with the material arranged in folds over the elastic. Fig. 2 is a similar view, but showing only part of the tie and illustrating the portion of the elastic when it is pulled taut or straightened out. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing the material slid along the elastic and "gathered" or bunched at one end of the elastic portion, and Fig. 4 is a view of the tie when it is tied, showing how the protuberance in Fig. 3 is arranged within the

knot to prevent the tie from slipping on the neck-band, and also showing the part that projects from the knot and that makes the neck-band elastic. Fig. 5 is a section enlarged, showing the material of the tie folded as in Fig. 1, and showing the location of the elastic strip between the folds.

It will be understood that this construction can be used in any kind of a tie, not necessarily a four-in-hand, but is also applicable to bow-ties or ascots. The tie consists of the tying ends 10 and 11, and in the case of a four-in-hand the end 11 acts to form the knot, being tied over the tying end 10, the tying end 10 simply forming a tab to be held by the hand while the knot is being tied from the tying end 11. The tying ends are connected by a neck-band 12, and at the juncture of the neck-band at one of the tying ends, illustrated as the tying end 10 in the drawing, is arranged an elastic strip 13 which is secured to the material of which the tie is made in any well known manner, preferably by means of the stitches 14. That part of the material of which the tie is made which is on or embraces the elastic strip 13, is normally arranged loosely thereon, and the elastic strip is so arranged that when it is contracted to its normal shape the portion 15 of the material is folded or arranged loosely as shown in Figs. 1 and 5. The portion 15 of the material can be straightened out by pulling on the tying end 10 to stretch the elastic strip 13, this portion 15, when straightened, being shown in Fig. 2. I prefer to fasten the elastic strip to the material of the tie only at the ends of the strip so that the material between the stitches, that is the portion 15, can be slid toward one end or the other of the elastic strip so as to be "gathered", as in Figs. 3 and 4, to form an enlargement or protuberance 16 toward one end of the elastic strip.

The method of applying the tie is as follows: The tie is placed around the collar in the manner of any ordinary tie, and when the two ends are drawn together by the hands of the operator, preparatory to tying the knot, the portion 15 is straightened out as in Fig. 2, and this portion being at the proper point, that is, in four-in-hands, at the juncture of the neck-band and one of the tying ends, the knot is made over a portion of that part of the tie which contains the elastic strip 13. During the tying of the

knot the pull necessary on the end 10 keeps the portion 15 straightened out, and when the knot portion of the tie is completed and it is slid up on the neck-band so as to bring the tie against the collar, the portion 15 is still held smooth and even as shown in Fig. 2. As soon as the knot is in place however, and the pull on the end 10 is relaxed, the elastic strip 13 has a tendency to contract to its normal position and it "gathers" or bunches the material into the protuberance 16 and securely locks the end 10 from slipping out of the knot, as will be seen from Fig. 4, thus holding the knot tightly on the neck-band, and at the same time leaving a portion of the elastic part of the neck-band outside of the knot as at 18, thus giving the neck-band 12 elastic properties, and also giving it a constant tendency to contract, in this way drawing the collar together and preventing the "gaping" which is so common in collars, particularly in those of the turn-over or standing style.

It will be evident that this construction

is applicable to all kinds of ties, and while I have illustrated and described a four-in-hand, its application to bow-ties, ascots and similar ties will be evident.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

A necktie consisting of a neck-band and tying ends, and a strip of elastic material secured at its ends to the tie at the juncture of the neck-band and a tying end, the elastic strip when stretched straightening out the portion of the tie covering it, the material of the tie so stretched being adapted to be "gathered" to form a protuberance on the tie when the tension on one end of the elastic strip is relaxed.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand this 31st day of May 1910.

FRED W. LYON.

Witnesses:

WM. H. CAMFIELD,

E. A. PELL.