Jan. 6, 1942. M. GLADSTONE 2,269,017

NECKTIE FORM

Filed Oct. 10, 1939

Fig. 1.

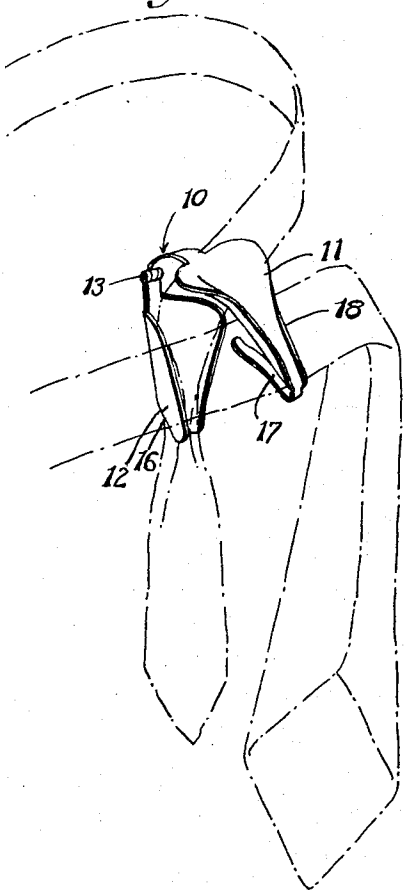


Fig. 2.

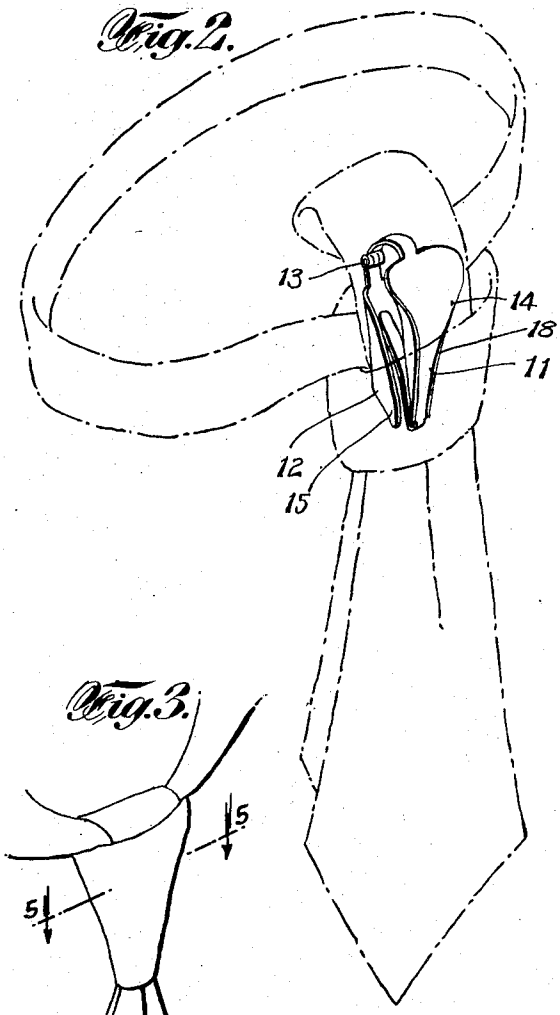


Fig. 3.

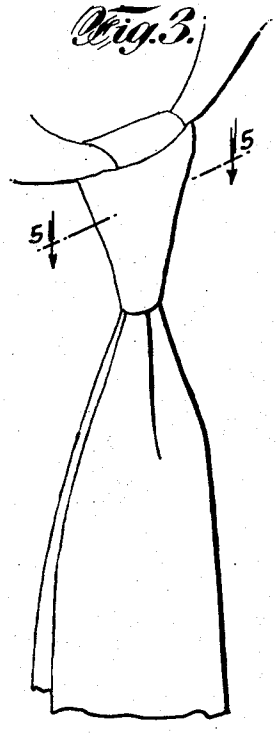


Fig. 4.

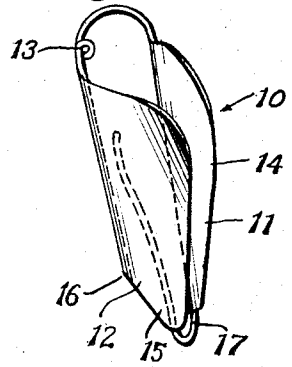
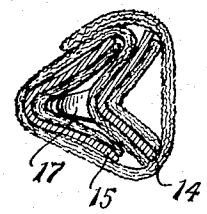


Fig. 5.



INVENTOR

Matthew Gladstone

BY

William Wolfe

ATTORNEY

Patented Jan. 6, 1942

2,269,017

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,269,017

NECKTIE FORM

Matthew Gladstone, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Application October 10, 1939, Serial No. 298,860

4 Claims. (Cl. 2—153)

My invention relates to neck tie knot shapers; and in more detail to a form about and through which the folds of a four-in-hand tie may be entwined properly to make, design and hold the knot.

A perfect four-in-hand knot should be firm enough to hold its position and shape, and loose enough to be adjusted without breaking the single delicate thread used in seaming the more expensive ties. Also, the sides of the knot should be sloping, concave or inward toward the knot. There should be only one V or crease in the tie below the knot and this crease should be exactly centered. Lastly, the narrow end of the tie should be completely under the broad part containing the V.

In order to form a perfect knot with its requirements, I have constructed my form or shaper of a base member and holding member which function together so that the narrow end of the tie lying therebetween can be loosened to facilitate the adjustment of the knot. To guide the narrow end of the tie and hold it below the wide end, I construct the trough of the base member of my form with a V shape; and I position on the under side of the upper part of the form an arm, or tongue, which extends toward and along and in the apex of the trough or V of the base member. This tongue holds and guides the narrow end of the tie resting thereunder downward into the V of the base member. To prevent the sliding of the knot on the narrow end of the tie, I construct the lower end of the V of the base member with a wedge shaped end by undercutting the sides of the V and extending them downwardly beyond the apex. To shape the center crease in the wide end of the tie, I construct the holding member trough of the form in a V shape, and to shape the sides of the knot in a concave form, I curve the side edges of the upper part inwardly.

More specifically, my form is constructed of two members having V shaped troughs nesting and hinged together with the holding member having an upturned arm extending into and along the V of the base member.

Some of the objects of this two part construction are to permit the formation of a perfect four-in-hand knot which will hold its shape by being easily adjustable and so increase the life of the tie. Another object is to produce an inexpensive and easily used form. Further and more specific objects, features and advantages will more clearly appear from the detailed description given below taken in connection with the accompanying sheet of drawings which forms a part of this specification.

On this sheet of drawings, Fig. 1 is a perspective view of my invention opened, with a knot partially formed. Fig. 2 is also a perspective view, but with the form closed and the knot loose. Fig. 3 is a view of a completed knot. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of my form; and Fig. 5 is a sectional view along the line 5—5 of Fig. 3 of my form and a tie knot.

In the drawing my form, former, or shaper, is designated generally by 10 and its various parts in the following manner. The form 10 is comprised of a trough shaped holding member 11 and a trough shaped base member part 12 which, although shown hinged together by the joint 13, may be joined in any other suitable manner—such as pinning. These two troughs are in general of a similar shape so that they nest together when closed. However, the sides 14 of the holding member 11 project farther at their upper ends than at their lower ends, thus causing this trough to become more shallow as it extends from the hinge. The sides 15 of the base member 12 project further at the end removed from the hinge and extend downwardly beyond the apex of the trough undercutting it at 16.

The shallow lower end of the holding member 11 is provided with an arm, or tongue, 17, which is upturned and extends underneath the holding member so that when the two troughs are nested, the arm rests in the V of the base member trough.

In order to provide the proper side curve to the knot, the edges of the sides of the trough are cut and shaped inwardly as at 18.

This form is used in the following manner as a base about which a four-in-hand tie knot can be made. The narrow end of the tie is positioned in the trough of the base member with the end of the tie extending about six inches below. The form is then held with the tie as described in front of the person at the neck. The broad end of the tie is then swung around the neck from the left to the right side, and on completing the circle around the neck, it is placed in the arm, or tongue 17 and then wound around and under the form, coming up on the right hand side and then continued over the upper part around and up under the tight part going around the neck and into the form between the part encircling the form and the form. That is, the broad end of the tie is slid between its encircling parts and the holding member 11 of the form. When this broad end of the tie is pulled, the knot is tightened forcing

the holding member of the form down on the base member and results in a firm knot. The V of the lower part and the tongue of the holding member function together and guide the narrow end of the tie and hold it beneath the wide end of the tie and center it in position while the knot is being adjusted. If the broad end of the tie is not pulled tightly, the holding member of the form does not close in on the base member and does not bind the narrow end of the tie, thus permitting adjustment by pulling the form and the knot up or down on the narrow end of the tie. By centering the broad end of the tie deeply in the trough of the holding member, so deep a crease or cleft is made in the broad part of the tie that no excess material remains to make secondary creases. When the knot is finally completed and the broad end of the tie is pulled to tighten the knot, the part of the tie encircling the form is brought close to the form and acquires its shape. The final step in making the knot is to position the lower end of the tie deeply in the trough of the base member. The undercut part of this trough grips the tie when it is deeply positioned and prevents the knot from sliding or loosening in any way.

While I have described my improvements in great detail and with respect to a preferred form thereof, I do not desire to be limited to such details and forms since many changes and modifications may be made and the invention embodied in widely different shapes without departing from the spirit and scope thereof in its broader aspects. Hence I desire to cover all modifications, forms and embodiments coming within the language and scope of any one or more of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A four-in-hand tie form comprising a trough shaped base member adapted to be disposed vertically with the open side of the trough toward the front when in position for use, and a trough shaped holding member disposed with the open side of its trough toward the front and hinged to the base member adjacent the upper ends of the members to provide for vertically swinging movement of the holding member to open and closed positions with respect to the base member, said holding member being in nested relation to the base member when in closed position.

2. A four-in-hand tie form comprising a trough shaped base member adapted to be disposed vertically with the open side of the trough toward the front when in position for use, and a trough shaped holding member disposed with the open side of its trough toward the front and hinged to the base member adjacent the upper ends of the members to provide for vertically swinging movement of the holding member to open and closed positions with respect to the base member, said holding member being in nested relation to the base member when in closed position, the troughs of said members being wider at their upper ends than at their lower ends and tapering toward said lower ends.

3. A four-in-hand tie form comprising a trough shaped base member adapted to be disposed vertically with the open side of the trough toward the front when in position for use, and a trough shaped holding member disposed with the open side of its trough toward the front and hinged to the base member adjacent the upper ends of the members to provide for vertically swinging movement of the holding member to open and closed positions with respect to the base member, said holding member being in nested relation to the base member when in closed position, the trough of the base member tapering toward the lower end thereof and the sides of the trough being undercut and projecting downwardly below the lower end of the trough to resist loosening of the tie when the latter is pressed into said trough.

4. A four-in-hand tie form comprising a trough shaped base member to be disposed vertically with the open side of the trough toward the front when in position for use, a trough shaped holding member disposed with the open side of its trough toward the front and hinged to the base member adjacent the upper ends of the members to provide for vertically swinging movement of the holding member to open and closed positions with respect to the base member, said holding member being in nested relation to the base member when in closed position, and an upturned tongue at the lower end of the holding member for cooperation with the bottom of the trough of the base member to grip a tie therebetween.

MATTHEW GLADSTONE.