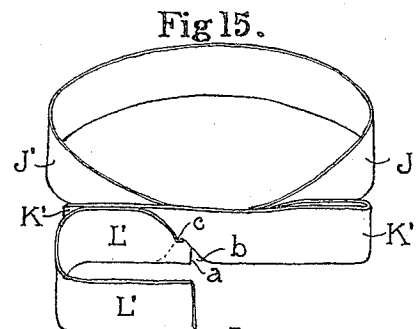
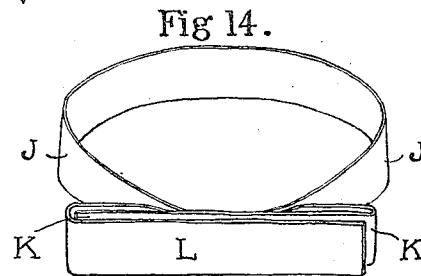
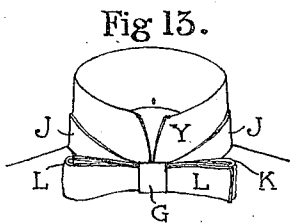
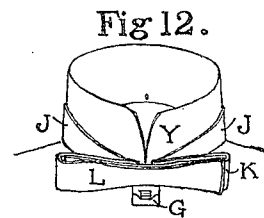
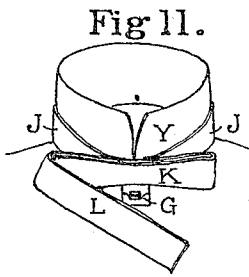
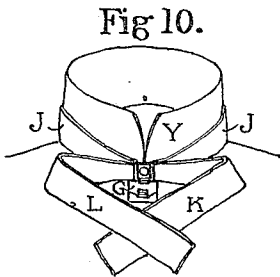
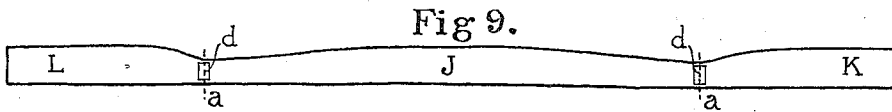
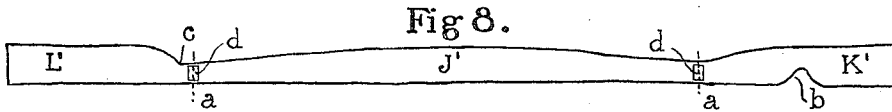
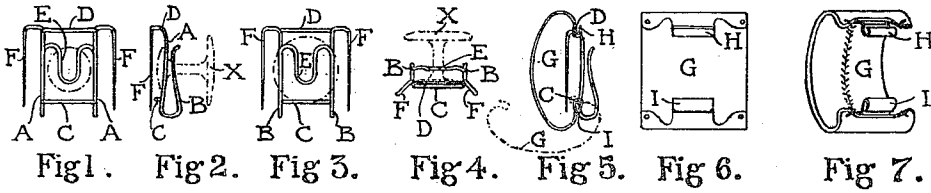


G. F. HALL.
 CRAVAT HOLDER AND FORMER.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 2, 1908.

1,042,220.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.



Witnesses.
Benz Armstrong
Wm. Kenyon

Inventor
George F. Hall

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE F. HALL, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

CRAVAT HOLDER AND FORMER.

1,042,220.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.

Application filed January 2, 1908. Serial No. 409,080.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. HALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cravat Holders and Formers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

The object of my invention is to simplify the operation of and lessen the time required in putting on a cravat in the form of a bow tie, to hold such a cravat firmly in place when formed, to reduce to a minimum the handling that a cravat of delicate fabric or easily soiled material is subjected to in adjusting same, to arrange a cravat in the form of a bow tie without knotting or tying it or permanently securing the several parts, and to accomplish these results with a cravat that encircles the neck and is formed by the wearer to have the appearance of a bow tied in the usual manner. I accomplish these results by certain novel features and devices which are hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and finally pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figures 1 to 7, inclusive, show the metallic device which I employ in securing the cravat in place after encircling the collar of the wearer. These drawings are of nearly full size, except for slight variations in size made necessary to accommodate the several makes of collars with which they may be worn or the size of bow tie to be formed. Fig. 1 is a vertical front elevation, Fig. 2, a side elevation, Fig. 3, a rear elevation, Fig. 4 is a plan, Fig. 5 is a vertical cross section on the center line, showing the binding loop G which is omitted from Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, in order not to confuse the drawing. Fig. 6 is a back elevation of the binding loop and Fig. 7 is a view of the same loop as it will appear when covered with the fabric of which the cravat is made. Figs. 8 and 9 are views of two forms of cravats in extended elevation. Figs. 10 to 13, inclusive, are perspective views showing my device attached to a collar and the various operations necessary in arranging my cravat in the form of a bow tie by the use of said device. Fig. 14 is a perspective sketch detailing the method of folding the cravat to form a bow tie in connection with my device. Fig. 15 is a perspective view showing the method of folding another kind of

cravat to produce a bow tie effect and Fig. 16 is an elevation of the metallic loop G, made in ornamental design and intended to be executed in gold or other fine metal and to be worn without covering same with the fabric of which the cravat is made.

In the drawings, Fig. 1 shows the front of my device, or fast, or stay, which consists of a metallic framework. I shall, in describing this framework, consider it as in two parts referred to as the front and rear framework respectively. The front framework is shown in Fig. 1, and consists of two upright posts A—A, made parallel with each other with only sufficient distance between them to allow the front of the collar button, with which it is worn, to pass between said posts (as shown by dotted lines), said posts are held in their parallel position and a fixed distance apart by the two cross bars C and D which are securely affixed to said posts. These bars project slightly toward the front and beyond the line of the posts A—A as shown in Figs. 2, 4 and 5 and provide means of attachment for the binding loop G which is shown and more fully described in Figs. 5, 6 and 7.

The distance vertically between the cross bars C and D will vary with the width and style of cravat with which my device is to be worn. The lower portions of the posts A—A drop down below the line of cross bar C and are looped back and extended up in the form of a hook continuously and form that part of the device which I will refer to as the rear framework and shown in Fig. 3, the extension from one of the posts A being carried back and up, forming the upright B and then being carried over and down, forming the loop E, and then following on in a reverse order until it again becomes the lower part of the opposite post A of the front framework. The vertical height of my device will vary with the style of the collar with which it is worn, for in all cases the bar D must be slightly above the topmost part of the head of the collar button while the hook or loop formed at the bottom connection between A and B must be below the collar. The depth of the loop on the rear framework also varies as it must admit the post of the collar button as shown by X in Figs. 2 and 4 and be deep enough to allow the loop between A and B to be pushed up into contact with the lower edges of the collar.

Secured to the posts A—A near the upper ends thereof are the prongs or projections F—F. The vertical portions of the projections F—F are not in the same plane with the posts A—A, but are brought slightly forward and away from the posts to allow the cravat to be slipped up into the space thus formed. In a modified form of the device the verticals of these projections or prongs are pin pointed so that they may be inserted in the edge of the cravat. In the first instance these prongs will be stiffened or tempered and will be bent toward the posts A—A so that a cravat when held between the prongs and posts will be firmly stayed.

* The metal of which the entire framework is made is stiffened or tempered and the front and rear frameworks are not parallel to each other but form as shown in Figs. 2 and 5 a sort of loop or hook narrowed in at the top. The greatest distance between A and B is at the bottom and this distance will be only slightly greater than the thicknesses of the collar with which the device is worn. The fast is attached to the collar by slipping the rear framework beneath same and forcing it up to its position or until the upper cross bar D is above the head of collar button as before indicated. The friction of the front and rear framework upon the front and rear of collar holds the device in place.

There are other forms of fasts, which may be used with a binding loop, for attaching the device to the collar or neck-band of the wearer and the loop may be of different shape and conformation. Such other forms are within the scope of my invention provided they are adapted to bind, hold and secure the folds of a cravat in the form of a bow tie substantially in the manner specified.

In Fig. 5 is shown the binding loop G in its closed position by solid lines and in its open position by dotted lines G. This binding loop conforms with the loop of the fabric in a bow tie which bisects the finished bow vertically at the center and knots the whole together. In my invention this loop is in some cases made of a flat piece of metal, corresponding in width with the fabric of the cravat at a point conforming with the position of the usual binding loop. This metal is bent substantially as shown in the drawings, but of different forms and sizes to accommodate itself to the style of bow which is to be formed, the upper and lower ends being bent back and provided with hooks H and I for engaging the cross bars D and C. In the preferred form the lower engaging hook I will be closed together over the bar C making a hinge joint that will allow the binding loop to assume the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 5; it may, however, be formed as a spring hook which will slip over bar C and be easily removed therefrom.

At the upper end of loop G is formed an open hook or catch H which will engage the cross bar D. Either the upper or lower hooks may be hinged to the bars although the form shown is preferable. The width of H and I is slightly less than the clear distance between the upright posts A—A. The metal of which the binding loop is made has some temper or spring and the vertical distance between hooks H and I is somewhat greater than the spacing of bars C and D, so that in order to fasten it in place as shown at G, Fig. 5, it must be compressed vertically, allowing the hooks when the tension is released, to spring apart and to engage the bars when it will be held rigidly in place by reason of the stiffness or spring of the metal of which it is constructed. The binding loop is covered, with the exception of the hooks H and I, with the fabric of which the cravat, with which it is to be used, is made and this covering is attached in any acceptable manner. In some cases it may simply overlay the outer face of the loop. Small holes are made in the metal loop for securing the covering when it is sewed on or otherwise attached. The binding loop may be of flat metal stock of any width or shape or of wire stock bent substantially in the form shown and adapted to be covered as before indicated.

In Fig. 16, I show the front elevation G² of a modified form of binding loop made of finished metal and ornamented. This loop corresponds with the loop previously described in general form, but is not to be covered with fabric, although fabric may underlie same; and the front surface may be made of more or less ornamental design, may be of solid metal with the ornamentation stamped or cut on face of same, or may be enameled in designs or inlaid, or receive any embellishment or it may be made of separate pieces with an incised design or formed in any other manner to accomplish its purpose of binding the folds of a cravat together. If of incised metal it could have a backing of fabric.

In Fig. 9 is shown in flat extended elevation the outline of a cravat for use with my device. In forming a bow tie, by the use of my device there is no tying of knots and therefore my cravat is somewhat shorter, for a given size of collar, than a cravat which would form a bow of equal size if tied in the regular manner. Furthermore, my cravats will be made in various lengths between the points designated by dotted lines a—a, to agree with the sizes of collars with which they are to be worn.

In Fig. 9, the part of the cravat which encircles the neck is shown at J between the dotted lines a—a; the dotted lines, a, a, indicate the points on the cravat where the prongs of the metallic fast or stay will en-

gage same. At these points on cravats made of some kinds of fabric a tab or patch or loop, *d--d*, of other kind of fabric from that of which cravat is made will be attached so
 5 that said prongs may more easily engage and hold said cravat in place. The ends of the cravat, K and L, are formed to fold as will be described later on. The width of the ends will vary in accordance with the
 10 change in fashions of bow ties and when such width is greater than the length of the prongs on the metallic fast or stay, the cravat will be reduced at points *a--a* to a width approximately coinciding with length
 15 of said prongs by cutting and forming indentations on the upper edge of the cravat on easy curves similar to those shown.

Fig. 8 shows a modified form of cravat.

In Figs. 10, 11, 12, and 13 is illustrated
 20 my method of forming a bow tie and holding same in position. In the figures, Y is the shirt collar attached to the neck band of a shirt in the usual manner. The metallic fast or stay is shown in place and attached
 25 as before described with the binding loop G, swinging forward on the hinge hook I and occupying position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 5. The cravat, Fig. 9, is now put around the collar and attached to the
 30 prongs of the fast at points *a--a* and then the ends, K and L, are turned back to right and left from these points of contact as shown in Fig. 10, one end or the other (in this illustration, end K), is then folded back
 35 on itself in an opposite direction, Fig. 11, and there held with the fingers while end L is similarly folded back and over K and the wings of the tie are formed as shown in Fig. 12, the lower edges of the tie resting
 40 upon the binding loop G, which is then closed up over the folds and the top hook H, is caught on the cross bar D and the operation is complete, resulting in a cravat having the appearance of being tied in a
 45 bow as shown in Fig. 15 but which has been formed without tying and which can be quickly put on and taken off.

Fig. 14 is a drawing on a larger scale, showing more clearly the method of laying
 50 the folds as described above. Fig. 15 illustrates the manner of forming a cravat of the shape shown in Fig. 8.

I claim as a novel and useful invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

55 1. In a cravat holder and former, the combination of a metallic fast adapted to be secured to the collar of the wearer, means on the fast so adapted that a cravat encircling the neck of the wearer may be removably
 60 attached thereto, a metallic binding loop having two ends or terminals and an intermediate portion extending between the terminals, said loop adapted at its terminals for detachable engagement with said fast,
 65 the intermediate portion of said loop adapt-

ed to be faced or covered with a material or fabric similar to that of which the cravat is made and the fast and the loop so assembled as to bind together a properly folded cravat in the form and manner specified.

2. In a cravat holder and former, the combination of a metallic fast adapted to be frictionally secured to the apparel of the
 70 wearer in the manner specified, means on the fast adapted for the attachment of a cravat, encircling the neck of the wearer, at two
 75 points intermediate the ends of said cravat, a metallic binding loop having two ends or terminals adapted for detachable engagement with said fast, said ends integral with
 80 the loop and the fast and the loop so assembled as to bind and hold together and in place the folds of a bow tie in the manner specified.

3. In a cravat holder and former, the combination of a metallic fast adapted to be secured to the collar of the wearer, means on
 85 the fast adapted for the attachment of a cravat at two points intermediate the ends of said cravat, two points of attachment on the fast located one above the other, a metallic binding loop having two ends or terminals, one above the other, each of which
 90 is adapted to removably engage with a point of attachment on the fast, said loop bending upwardly, downwardly, outwardly and continuously between its terminals when engaged with the fast and when so engaged
 95 the vertical height between the points of attachment on the fast being less than the total vertical height of the loop, the uppermost part of the loop extending above the upper point of attachment on the fast and the lowermost part of the loop extending below
 100 the lower point of attachment on the fast and the parts of the device assembled and adapted to hold, bind and secure a cravat in the form of a bow tie substantially as specified.

4. In a cravat holder and former, the combination of a metallic binding loop,
 110 adapted to receive a facing or covering of fabric, said loop removably attached at its upper and lower ends to means for securing same in place to the collar or neckband of
 115 the wearer, said loop adapted to exert pressure by spring tension at its points of attachment and adapted to hinge on either point of attachment and swing outwardly from the securing means.

5. In a cravat holder and former, the combination of a metallic fast and a metallic
 120 binding loop, means on said fast adapted to engage with the collar or neck-band of the wearer to hold said device in place, other means adapted for the attachment of a cravat at two points intermediate the ends
 125 of the cravat, other means adapted for the attachment of a metallic binding loop at two points thereon and a metallic binding

loop having two ends or terminals continuously connected by a bent portion, said loop adapted for attachment to said fast at its terminals and arranged to hinge on and swing outwardly from the fast on either of its points of engagement therewith, and the assembled device adapted to receive and hold between the loop and the fast the folds of a cravat when laid in place and bound round about by said loop.

6. In a cravat holder and former the combination of a metallic fast and a binding loop adapted to be secured to the collar or neck-band of the wearer, said loop having two ends or terminals detachably engaged with said fast and an intermediate portion extending continuously between said terminals and adapted to receive a facing or covering of fabric and the device so assembled as to bind, hold and secure the folds of a cravat in the manner specified, and when so assembled the extreme vertical dimension of the loop exceeding the extreme vertical dimension of the fast, the extreme lateral dimension of the loop exceeding the extreme lateral dimension of the fast and such excess of vertical dimension of the loop over the like dimension of the fast extending partly above and partly below the extreme vertical dimension of the fast and the loop centered laterally on the fast.

7. In a cravat holder and former, the combination of a fast adapted to be frictionally engaged with the collar of the wearer, means adapted to position it laterally, means

adapted to limit its upward movement to a pre-determined extent with relation to the collar when so engaged, means adapted for the attachment of a cravat, means adapted for the attachment of a binding loop and a metallic binding loop having two ends or terminals integral with a bent portion extending continuously between said terminals and said loop adapted to be held in detachable and frictional engagement with said fast by the spring tension of the loop exerted at said points of engagement.

8. In a cravat holder and former, the combination of a metallic fast adapted to be secured in position to the apparel of the wearer, means adapted for the attachment of a cravat at two points intermediate the ends of the cravat, means adapted for the securing of a binding loop at two points, and a metallic binding loop having two integral ends or terminals adapted to engage said fast and a bent portion extending continuously between said terminals, the perpendicular distance between the terminals exceeding the distance between the two points on the fast with which they engage and said loop adapted to exert spring tension to return the terminals to their original relation when forced out of such relation.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE F. HALL.

Witnesses:

BENJ. A. ARMSTRONG,
WM. C. KENYON.