March 20, 1951 E. RINEHART 2,545,971

NECKTIE

Filed Aug. 4, 1950 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

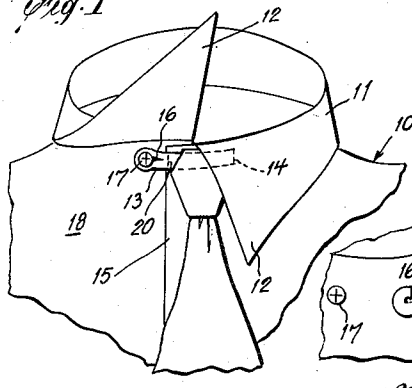
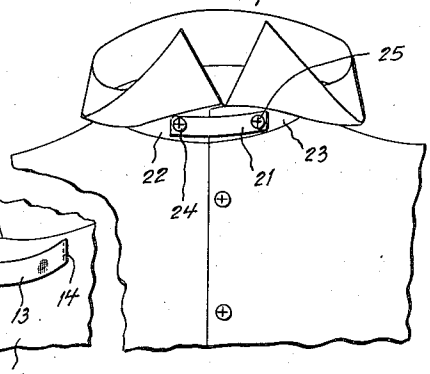


Fig. 3



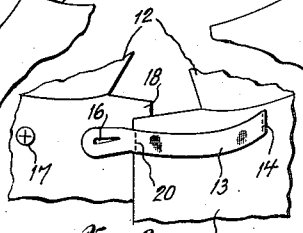


Fig. 2

Fig. 4

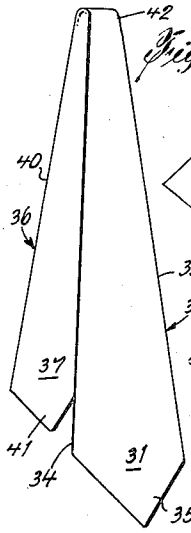


Fig. 5

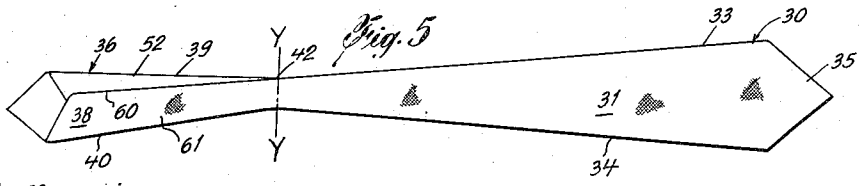


Fig. 6

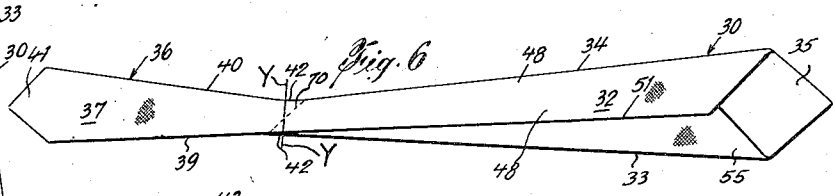
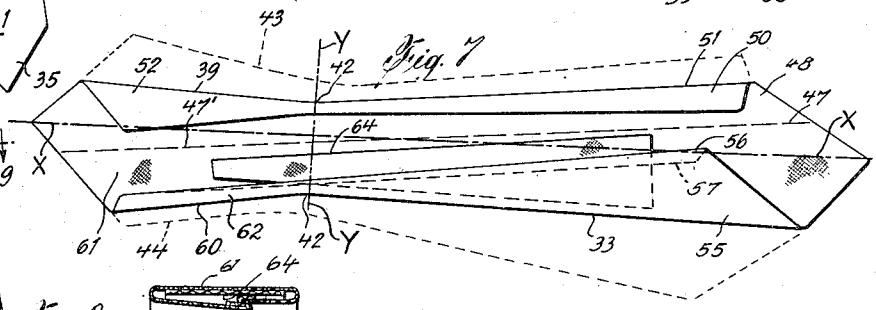


Fig. 7



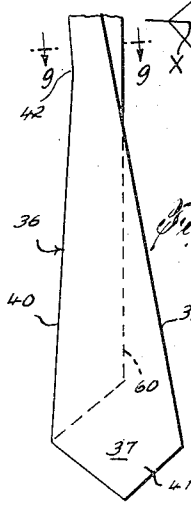


Fig. 8

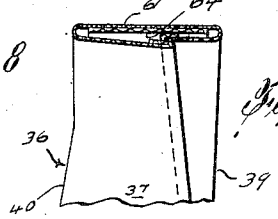


Fig. 9

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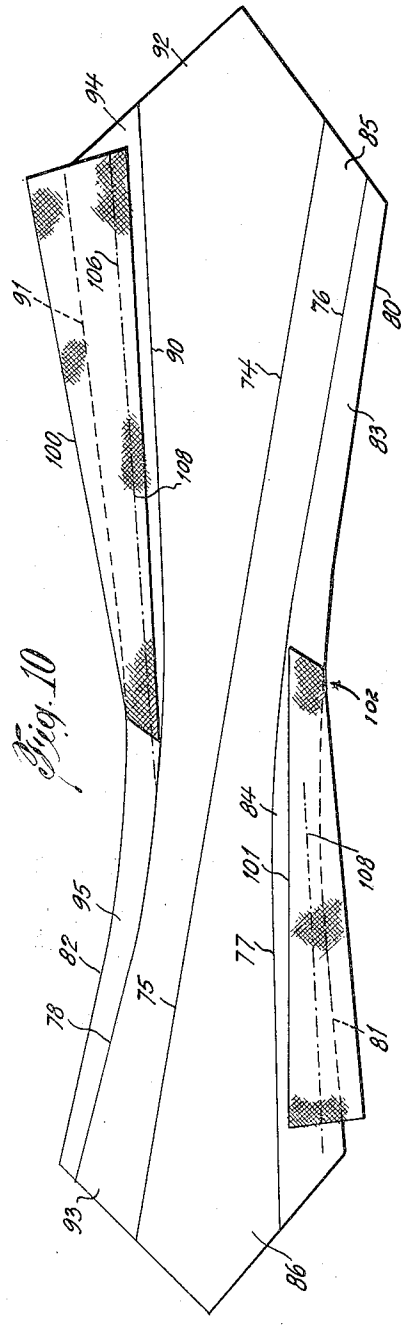


Fig. 10

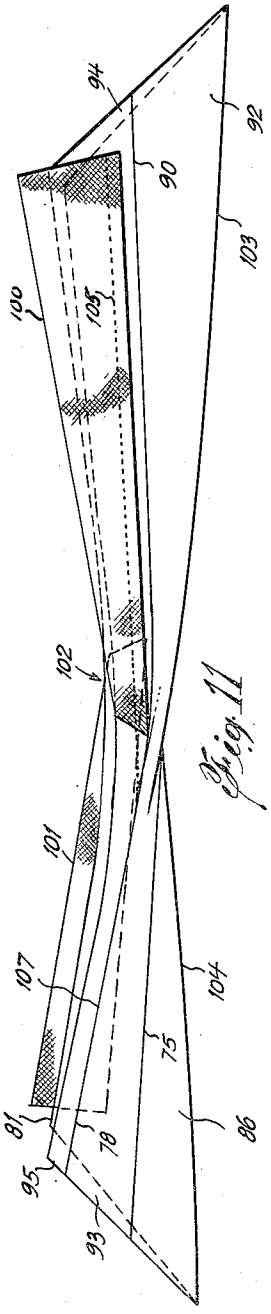


Fig. 11

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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NECKTIE

Ernestine Rinehart, New York, N. Y.

Application August 4, 1950, Serial No. 177,623

6 Claims. (Cl. 2—146)

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This invention relates to articles of apparel and relates more particularly to a novel necktie which is secured to the front section of the neckband of the shirt and without any portion of the tie encircling the neck of the wearer.

In accordance with the present invention a short bar or band is utilized at the front of the collar band of the shirt over which the tie passes wherein it is tied in substantially the same manner as the usual four-in-hand tie is tied. If, however, a tie of normal construction were so tied and the two terminal sections depended downwardly in the usual fashion, the rear section would present its rear rather than its front face.

The tie of the present invention is so formed that when lying on a flat surface the front side at one end faces upwardly and at the other end it faces downwardly. Thus, when it is draped over the supporting bar both terminal sections face forwardly and the tie when knotted has precisely the same appearance as the ordinary four-in-hand tie. From the standpoint of comfort, however, the tie of the present invention is a vast improvement over existing long ties since it does not encircle the neck of the wearer.

This "front and back" arrangement at opposite ends of the same surface of the tie is achieved by forming a blank of special contour and having unique fold lines and lines of stitching. The principal fold line is one which is a longitudinal one extending generally centrally of the blank from end to end, but which extends slightly diagonally from one side of the blank at one end to the other side at the opposite end. Other longitudinal fold lines extend on the sides opposite the long fold line and form therewith overlapping flaps for the rear faces of the front and rear sections.

Another object of the invention is to provide a tie which may be of substantially lesser length than a long tie of normal construction since the portion extending around the neck of the wearer is eliminated. This effects a considerable saving of material.

A further object of the invention is to provide a tie of the character described which can be tied much more easily than a conventional long tie.

Another important object is the provision of a tying arrangement wherein the wear on the edges of the tie at the knotted section is greatly reduced, thus increasing the effective life of the tie since the only substantial wear occurs at this section.

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The horizontal bar or tie-supporting member which is secured at opposite ends to the neckband may take a variety of forms, several of which are illustrated in the drawing.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a novel method for making ties of the character just described.

This application is a continuation-in-part of my copending application, Serial No. 168,824 filed June 17, 1950, now abandoned.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a shirt collar with one point thereof turned upwardly to illustrate one embodiment of the tie attachment means.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same embodiment with the shirt collar partially opened and the attaching means disengaged.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a shirt collar with both points thereof turned upwardly to illustrate a further embodiment of the tie attaching means.

Fig. 4 is an elevational view of the novel tie folded substantially in half.

Fig. 5 is a plan view of the novel tie showing one side thereof with the front and back sections at opposite ends of the same surface.

Fig. 6 is a plan view illustrating the opposite surface of the tie.

Fig. 7 is a plan view of the blank shown in partially folded condition.

Fig. 8 is a front view of a portion of the tie showing the fold in dotted line.

Fig. 9 is a perspective sectioned rear view taken along line 9—9 of Fig. 8 of the tie illustrating the folds thereof and with a lower fold turned outwardly.

Fig. 10 is a plan view of a blank showing a modified construction.

Fig. 11 shows the reverse side of the tie after the formation of the stitch line.

Referring to Figs 1 and 2, there is shown therein a shirt 10 having a conventional collar 11 with points 12 thereon. One of the points 12 is shown turned upwardly to expose a strap or bar 13 which is secured by stitch line 14 to flap 15 of the shirt 10. The other end of the strap 13 has formed therein an aperture 16 which is adapted to encircle a button 17. The button 17 is secured to the flap 18 of shirt 10. The strap 13 has a second stitch line 20 which secures the said strap to the flap. The button fastener 17 coacts with the strap 13 to retain the shirt collar in closed position in a manner similar to the conventional shirt collar button widely utilized and

well known in the art. The portion of strap 13 intermediate the stitch lines 14 and 20 is not secured to the shirt and provides a means by which a tie may be secured thereto. The portion to the left of stitch line 20 may be formed from a separate piece of material and may utilize a snap fastener.

The advantage of the arrangement of Fig. 1 is that the shirt flap may be opened for any reason without disturbing the tie.

Illustrated in Fig. 3 is another form of strap 21 which is secured to the shirt flaps 22, 23 by means of button fasteners 24 and 25 respectively. In this embodiment the strap 22 is removable in the event that the shirt is worn as an open-neck type sports shirt. However, the strap 13 functions to receive a tie thereon in the aforementioned manner.

While only two alternate forms of straps have been shown, it is obvious that many other types may be provided. The straps are of sufficient length to position the fastening means under the collar tabs with sufficient material therebetween for the tying of a knot thereon. The knot for securing the hereinafter described tie is of conventional size, therefore the length of the strap is restricted to being greater than the width of the space between the collar tabs when the neck of the shirt is closed.

Fig. 4 shows the improved tie of the present invention after it has been slipped through the loop of the shirt and before it has been tied. It includes a front section 30 having a front face 31, a rear face 32 and side edges 33, and 34 respectively, formed by crease lines, and also has a pointed terminal portion 35. It further includes a rear section 36 of somewhat shorter length and width than the front section and similarly has a front face 37, a rear face 38 and opposed side edges 39 and 40, respectively. The rear section may also have a pointed terminal section 41. Each section is wider at its outer end and inclines inwardly to the points 42 and 42' which may be considered as the general location of the transverse median line Y—Y of the finished necktie where one section merges into the other.

It will be noted that when the tie is lying flat the front face 31 of the front section, and the rear face 38 of the rear section face in the same direction so that when in the folded position of Fig. 4 both front faces are directed forwardly and the same is true of the tie when tied in the manner hereinafter described. Thus the tie is the reverse of four-in-hand ties of usual construction.

In forming the novel tie a single blank, except for the lining, may be used, such blank being shown in partly folded condition in Fig. 7. The blank is of elongated shape and has a narrow central section lying closer to one end than the other. Broken lines 43 and 44 show the longitudinal edges of the unfolded blank. The elongated blank has a continuous longitudinal fold line 47—47' extending somewhat diagonally of a median line disposed longitudinally of the blank, which line may be defined as an imaginary longitudinal median line extending through the center of the front face 31 of the front section and the front face 37 of the rear section of the finished necktie. As viewed in Fig. 7, this may constitute the straight line X—X connecting the points of the terminal sections 35 and 41 of the blank. It will be noted that fold line 47—47' extends from one side of the blank at one end thereof to the opposite side of the blank at the other end and intersects this imaginary median line at one point only, namely at a point adjacent the transverse median line which coincides generally with point 42. This fold line may be substantially straight and forms side edge 34 in the front section, and side edge 40 of the rear section, both lying on the same side of the tie, i. e., the left side as in Fig. 4. The rear faces of the front and rear sections are each formed by two flaps extending inwardly from the side edges, one overlapping a portion of the other. These flaps are formed as follows. Above fold line 47 in the front section, when viewed as in Fig. 7 there is a flap portion 48 which forms one side of the rear face of the front section. For the purpose of finishing the free edge of this flap the material is turned inwardly at 50, along fold line 51. This fold line extends to the median line Y—Y, dividing the front from the rear section, after which it extends somewhat outwardly forming outer edge 39 of the latter section. A flap portion 52 forms one side of the rear face of the rear section. It was earlier pointed out that rear section 36 is somewhat shorter than front section 30 in order to have the front and rear sections of the necktie, when tied, as in Fig. 1, of approximately the same length. Accordingly the term "transverse median line" as used herein and in the appended claims is deemed to mean an imaginary line disposed at a point between the two extremities of the necktie so positioned as to accomplish this purpose, and not one precisely midway between such two extremities.

On the other side of longitudinal fold line 47—47' there is a flap portion 55 forming the other side of the rear face of the front section and extends along side edge 33. The free edge 56 of the flap portion is turned inwardly as shown at 57 for finishing purposes. Edge 56 extends to point 42 after which it ceases to be an outside edge. Outer edge 33 is substantially straight and runs generally inwardly until it reaches point 42 after which it becomes line 60 which forms the outer edge of the inner face 61 of the rear section of the tie and extends outwardly. Section 62 is the folded-in portion to finish the edge.

If desired a reinforcing blank or liner 64 of the generally rectangular shape shown may be positioned as in Fig. 7 before stitching.

In assembling the tie after all the fold lines have been formed, flap 55 is folded inwardly and then flap 48. The latter is then stitched along a portion of fold line 51 to the inner flap. The flap 52 of the rear section is folded inwardly and then flap 61 and the latter stitched to the former.

All of the fold lines except 47—47' are shown as being substantially straight until they reach the median line at which point they show an abrupt change of direction. In actual practice, however, the change of direction may be more gradual, i. e., an intermediate curved section.

It will be seen from the foregoing that fold line 47—47' extending, as it does, diagonally of the blank from one side at one end of the blank to the other side at the other end of the blank would normally be expected to be positioned along one side of the finished necktie at one end thereof and along the other side at the other end thereof. Because of the unique rotation of the blank such is not the case. In other words, when the partially folded blank of Fig. 7 is folded along line 47—47' portion 48 lying above fold line 47 becomes one of the back flaps in the front section whereas the portion above line 47' becomes the front face of the rear section. Hence

fold line 47' which appeared to have departed to the opposite side of the tie reappears on the same side of the tie after the blank is folded.

Another consideration is one of importance. The only purpose of flap 50 is to make edge 51 a finished edge and similarly the only purpose of flap 62 is to make edge 60 a finished edge. If these two edges were machine-finished it would not be necessary to fold these edges over. Accordingly in the front section the only necessary fold line, in addition to line 47, would be fold line 33 which lies in the front section opposite to fold line 47. In the rear section only fold line 39 would be necessary, such line lying opposite to line 47'. If finishing flaps 50 and 62 were omitted, fold lines 39 and 55 would be deemed to extend up to or only slightly beyond transverse median line Y—Y and such fold lines intersect at one point only in the finished necktie, i. e. adjacent median line Y—Y, as will be evident from an examination of Figs. 5 and 6. In other words, folded edges 51 and 60 are formed only because the usual wearer expects this type of edge finishing in the rear face of a necktie.

In its preferred embodiment the tie, except for the reinforcing strip, is formed from a single blank, or two or more blanks, joined before folding. If desired, however, the front and back sections may be formed in the usual manner of a four-in-hand tie, one section reversed, and the two joined together along a stitch line which is indicated at 70 in Fig. 6.

In tying the tie the central or median section is placed over the bar of the shirt and it occupies the position of Fig. 4. The front section 30 is then looped around the back of the rear section and then around the front, thence over the bar again and finally down through the front of the loop.

An alternative method of lining the necktie is shown in Figs. 10 and 11 which also illustrate a method of constructing the tie on modern tie making machines wherein a single stitch line joins all the necessary parts while the tie is inside-out, after which the parts are righted by the "pulling through" operation. Fig. 10 also illustrates clearly what was just brought out, namely, that the improved tie of the present invention really requires only three fold lines, the longitudinal, diagonally inclined fold line 74—75 (here running in the opposite direction from that shown in Fig. 7), and two shorter longitudinal fold lines 76 and 78 lying generally parallel with edge sections 80 and 82, respectively.

In view, however, of the new lining arrangement, fold line 76 merges into fold line 77, defining sections 85 and 86. Longitudinal edges 80 and 81 define sections 83 and 84.

On the other side of the blank, fold line 78 merges into fold line 90 and edge 82 merges into edge 91. Thus these lines define sections 92, 93, 94 and 95.

In this instance two elongated blanks 100 and 101 of lining material are used. These blanks are of such length as to overlap slightly at the median point 102 of the finished tie.

Fig. 10 shows the position of the two liners as they would be placed before stitching if the tie were assembled in the manner described with reference to the first embodiment of the invention. Since the tie of the present invention is admirably suited to assembly by a single stitch line while the parts are arranged inside-out, and the tie then "pulled through" to right the parts, the method of assembling the parts prior to stitching and the subsequent formation of the stitch line will now be described.

Assume that the liners were first basted in place to prevent displacement during stitching, although actually this is not necessary. It will further be appreciated that the face of the blank shown in Fig. 10 is the inside face and not the outside. The blank is then picked up along a line defined by its greatest longitudinal axis shown at 103—104 in Fig. 11. The portion of sections 92 and 86 which are exposed in the finished tie are now face-to-face.

Sections 94 and 85—83 are now back to back and the stitch line 105 coincides generally with fold line 76, the location also being shown in Fig. 10 in a dot and dash line at 106.

This stitch line continues into the rear section as shown at 107 wherein it coincides with fold line 78 and for this reason it is shown as a full line. Its location is shown in Fig. 10 at 108. The tie is now ready to be "pulled through" and when this has been done it is ready for use, providing of course that the fold lines have been made prior to stitching. If not, the fold lines can be formed at this time.

It will be appreciated that the tie of the present invention may be formed on the bias of the material relative to the central longitudinal median line of the tie or it may be formed on the straight if desired. In Figs. 5, 6 and 7 the bias arrangement is shown and one essentially unique feature of the present invention resides in the fact that if the tie is formed from a single blank the grain line of material on the front face of the front section relative to the central longitudinal median line is on substantially the exact angle as is the grain line on the front face of the rear section. This unusual result lends itself particularly to patterns having parallel stripes running in one or more directions. In the event that the width of the material used is relatively more narrow and it is therefore desired to form the blank in two pieces with a stitch line near the central transverse median line of the tie, the grain lines of the two sections may be appropriately adjusted to secure the foregoing advantage.

While three forms or embodiments of the invention have been shown and described herein for illustrative purposes, and the construction and arrangement incidental to three specific applications thereof have been disclosed and discussed in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is limited neither to the mere details or relative arrangement of parts, nor to its specific embodiments shown herein, but that extensive deviations from the illustrated forms or embodiments of the invention may be made without departing from the principles thereof.

What I claim is:

1. A necktie having front and rear sections, each having front and rear faces, the front face of the front section and the rear face of the rear section being arranged to face in the same direction when the tie is lying flat so that both front faces face in the same direction when the tie is folded along a transverse median line, the tie being formed from an elongated blank having a narrowed central section and a fold line extending from end to end of said blank in a direction which is generally diagonal to a median line disposed longitudinally of such blank and which intersects such line at a point adjacent the transverse median line, and a shorter longitudinal fold line at each end of the blank on opposite sides thereof extending into the central section of the

blank, such shorter fold lines defining rear flaps on one side of each section, the longer longitudinal fold line defining flaps on the opposite side of each section.

2. A necktie having a front section and a rear section of lesser length than the front section, each section having front and rear faces, the front face of the front section and the rear face of the rear section being arranged to face in the same direction when the tie is lying flat so that both front faces face in the same direction when the tie is folded along a transverse median line which divides the sections, the tie being formed from an elongated blank having a narrowed central section and a substantially straight fold line extending from end to end of said blank in a direction which is generally diagonal to a median line disposed longitudinally of such blank and which intersects such line at a point adjacent the transverse median line, and a shorter longitudinal fold line at each end of the blank on opposite sides thereof extending to a point beyond said transverse median line, such shorter fold lines defining rear flaps on one side of each section, the longer longitudinal fold line defining flaps on the opposite side of each section.

3. A necktie having front and rear sections, each having front and rear faces, the front face of the front section and the rear face of the rear section being arranged to face in the same direction when the tie is lying flat so that both front faces face in the same direction when the tie is folded along a transverse median line, the tie being formed from an elongated blank having a narrowed central section and a fold line extending from end to end of said blank in a direction which is generally diagonal to a central median line disposed longitudinally of such blank and which terminates on one side of said median line at one end of the blank and on the other side of said median line at the other end thereof, and a shorter longitudinal fold line at each end of the blank on opposite sides thereof extending to a point beyond said transverse median line, each of such shorter fold lines defining a rear flap on one side of each section in the finished necktie, such shorter fold lines intersecting each other at one point in the finished necktie, the longer longitudinal fold line defining flaps on the opposite side of each section.

4. A necktie having front and rear sections, each having front and rear faces, the front face of the front section and the rear face of the rear section being arranged to face in the same direction when the tie is lying flat so that both front faces face in the same direction when the tie is folded along a transverse median line, the tie being formed from an elongated blank having a narrowed central section and a fold line extending from end to end of said blank in a direction which is generally diagonal to a median line disposed longitudinally of such blank and which intersects such line at a point adjacent the transverse median line, and a shorter longitudinal fold line at each end of the blank on opposite sides thereof which inclines toward said first fold line and which extends to a point beyond said transverse median line, each of such shorter fold lines defining a rear flap on one side of such section in the finished necktie, such shorter fold lines intersecting each other at one point only in the finished necktie, the first longitudinal fold line defining flaps on the opposite side of each section thereof.

5. A necktie having front and rear sections, each having front and rear faces, the latter being formed by overlapping flaps, the front face of the front section and the rear face of the rear section being arranged to face in the same direction when the tie is lying flat so that both front faces face in the same direction when the tie is folded along a transverse median line, the tie being formed from an elongated blank having a narrowed central section disposed closer to the rear section than the front section, and a fold line extending from end to end of said blank in a direction which is generally diagonal to a median line disposed longitudinally of such blank and which intersects such median line at a point adjacent the transverse median line, and a longitudinal fold line at each end of the blank on opposite sides thereof which is inclined inwardly until it reaches said transverse median line, such fold lines defining the rear flaps on one side of each section, the first longitudinal fold line defining the flaps on the opposite side of each section and a liner which extends through the central section of the necktie.

6. A necktie having front and rear sections, each having front and rear faces, the latter being formed by overlapping flaps, the front face of the front section and the rear face of the rear section being arranged to face in the same direction when the tie is lying flat so that both front faces face in the same direction when the tie is folded along a transverse median line, the tie being formed from an elongated blank having a narrowed central section disposed closer to the rear section than the front section, and a fold line extending from end to end of said blank in a direction which is generally diagonal to a median line disposed longitudinally of such blank and which intersects such median line at a point adjacent the transverse median line, and a longitudinal fold line at each end of the blank on opposite sides thereof which is inclined toward the longitudinal median line until it reaches said transverse median line, such fold lines defining the rear flaps on one side of each section, such fold lines continuing beyond said transverse median line to form finished edges, the first longitudinal fold line defining the flaps on the opposite side of each section.

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