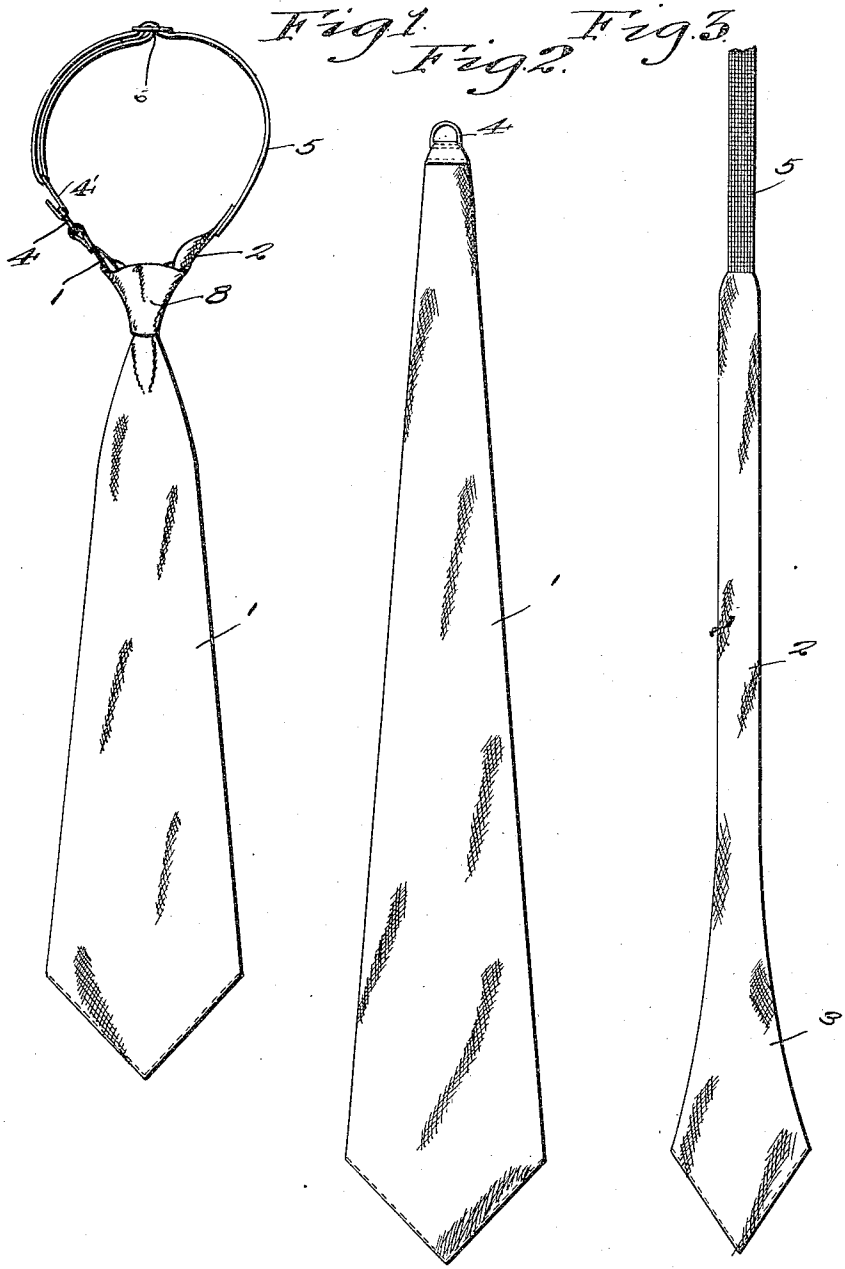
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FOUR-IN-HAND TIE STRUCTURE

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Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3.



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Fig. 4.

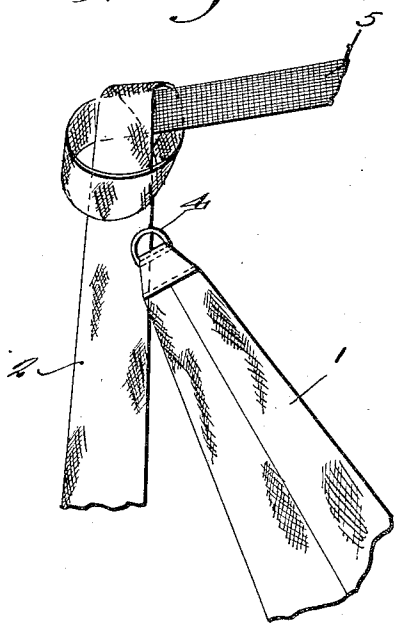


Fig. 5.

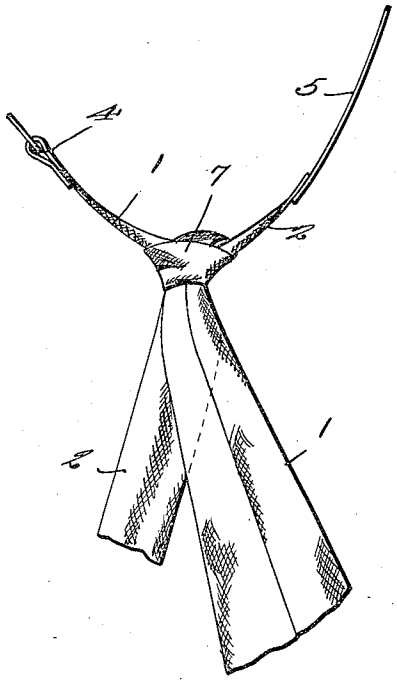
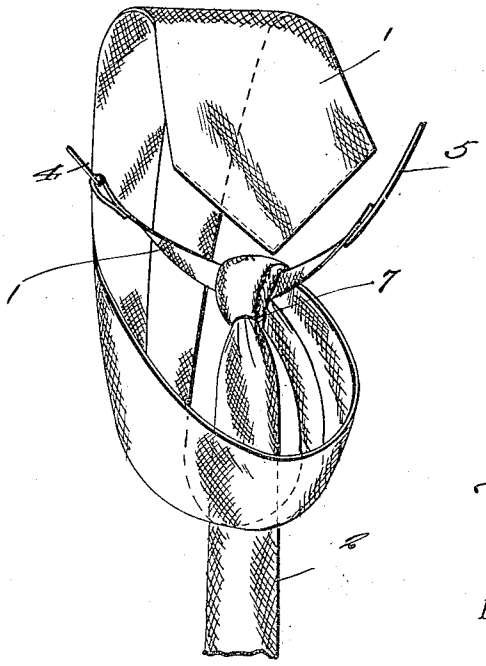


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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FOUR-IN-HAND TIE STRUCTURE

Application filed July 3, 1928. Serial No. 290,104.

The present invention pertains to new and useful improvements in four-in-hand tie structures, and the same relates more particularly to ready to wear ties such as are more generally known as made-up types of ties.

The novel tie consists in construction briefly of a pair of separate sections adapted to be employed as the front and rear sections of the tie.

The invention consists in means for connecting the front section to the rear section, looping the front section to form a knot structure over the connecting portions of the sections, and providing means whereby the tie may be secured in proper position, with respect to a collar as worn around the neck of a person.

An important object of the invention is to provide a novel four-in-hand tie capable of being easily disassembled for the purpose of repair, or in the replacement of one of the sections.

Another important object of the invention resides in the provision of a tie structure of this character, wherein the usual customary knot structure possesses a certain arrangement, whereby the same can be adjusted to suit individual taste.

A further object is to provide such a tie structure of a structural arrangement, whereby the tie may be quickly adjusted in the event of disarrangement, and which may be disassembled without requiring intricate knowledge to permit its re-formation.

After reading the following specification and claims, other important objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent.

In the drawings;

Figure 1 represents a front elevation of the tie structure assembled.

Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the front section of the structure.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary front elevation of the rear section of the structure.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective view of the respective elements of the tie structure, about to be assembled.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary front elevation of the front and rear sections connected together preparatory to the formation of the exterior knot, and

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the sections connected in the position shown in Fig. 5 and disclosing the manner of disposing the sections in order, to form the exterior knot.

Now referring to the drawings, wherein like numerals designate like parts, Fig. 2 discloses the front section 1, which is of the usual broad width compared to the relatively narrow rear section 2. The rear section is tapered at 3, in the usual customary manner, while the front section 1 is tapered throughout its entire length.

An eye member 4, preferably of metal is secured to the reduced end of the front section 1, by any suitable means found convenient. An elongated elastic tape 5, has one end secured to the reduced end of the rear section 2, while its opposite end is provided with a hook 4′ engageable with the eye member 4.

It is also preferable that some means be employed whereby the tape may be adjusted longitudinally, and a well known conventional means is disclosed in the drawings, and designated by the numeral 6.

In the forming of the tie for wear, the reduced end portion of the rear section 2 is arranged to form a loose overhand knot, such as is disclosed plainly in Fig. 4. The next step in the construction of the tie is to insert the reduced portion of the front section, through the loose knot with its rear side facing forwardly.

The third step concludes with the tightening of the knot about the end portion of the front section slightly inwardly from its end. The knot thus formed, and designated by the numeral 7 is shown in Fig. 5 with the reduced end portions of the sections, projecting beyond one side of the knot while the enlarged end portions of the structure extend beyond the opposite sides.

The last step in the formation of the tie consists in disposing the front section rearwardly and upwardly in the manner shown in Fig. 6, after which the end portion of the front section is brought downwardly between itself and the rear section. Thus a knot is

formed over the knot 7, and which is referred to by numeral 8 as the exterior knot.

This exterior knot may be tightened or loosened to the proper size, to meet individual tastes and may be readily adjusted without interfering with the original connection of the two sections. At this point, it is also seen that the front section 1 has assumed a position with its front side facing forwardly in the proper manner.

In the manufacture of this article, it is to be understood that the material is not restricted to any particular size, shape, or fabric, as certain changes may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention, or the scope of the appended claims.

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

1. In a method of tying a four-in-hand tie wherein the tie is constructed of front and rear separate sections, in tying a loose knot at one end of the rear section, inserting the front section at one end thru the loose knot, and then tightening the said knot, looping the opposite end of the front section around the knot structure, and disposing the same forwardly of the knot structure, and then through said loop, and tightening the said loop.

2. In a method of tying a four-in-hand tie, wherein the tie is constructed of front and rear separate sections, in tying a loose knot at one end of the back section, inserting the front section at one end through the loose knot, and then tightening the said knot around the said front section, at a point inwardly from its end, looping the free portion of the front section around the knot structure, and disposing the same forwardly over the knot structure between the knotted end of the rear section and the adjacent end of the front section, and training the said front portion through the loop, tightening the loop to the proper degree.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

DAVID C. MINTON.