Nov. 14, 1950 V. M. NEWMAN 2,529,957

TIE KNOT FORMER

Filed Dec. 3, 1946 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

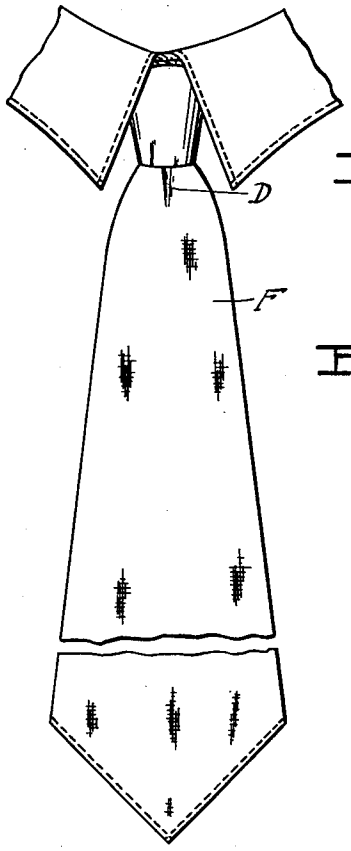


FIG. 11.

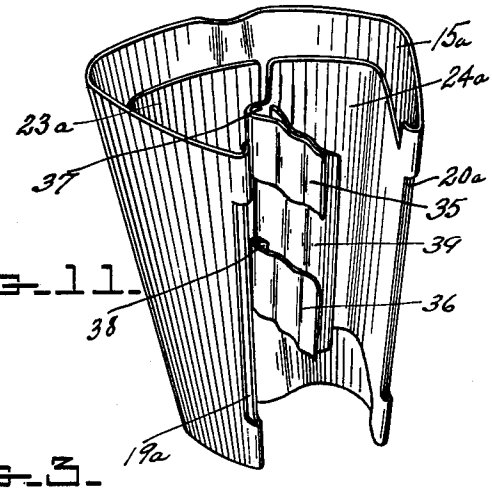


FIG. 3.

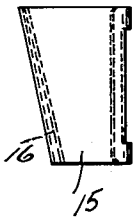


FIG. 4.

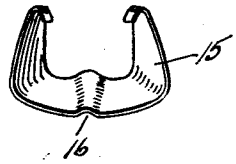


FIG. 5.

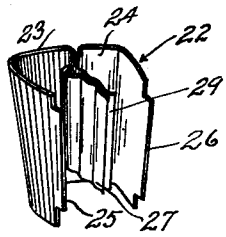


FIG. 6.

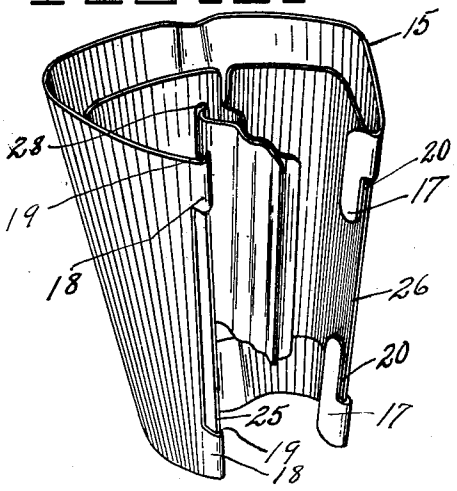
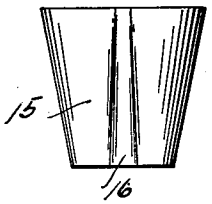


FIG. 2.



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Nov. 14, 1950 V. M. NEWMAN 2,529,957

TIE KNOT FORMER

Filed Dec. 3, 1946 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

FIG. 7.

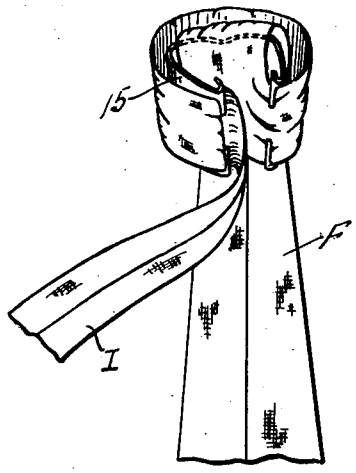


FIG. 8.

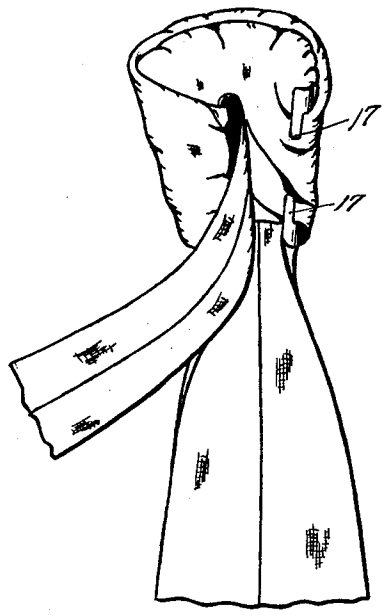


FIG. 9.

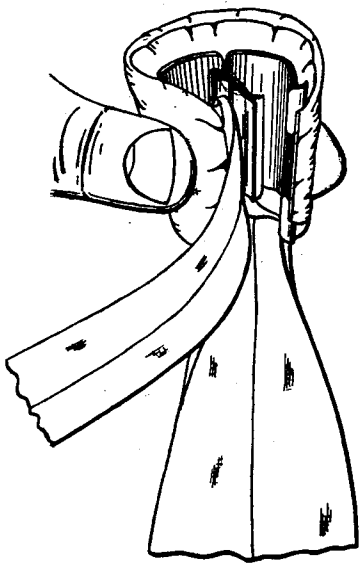
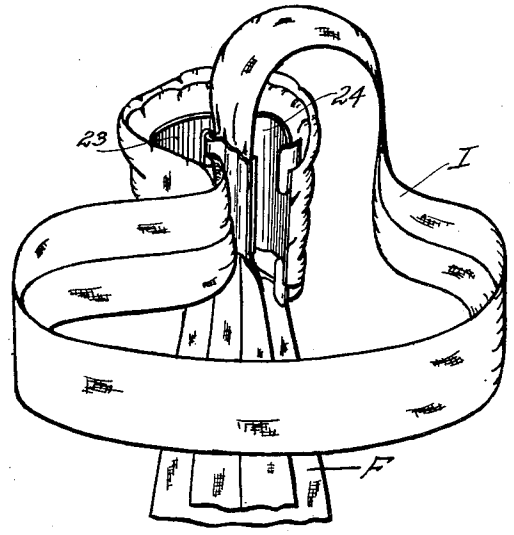


FIG. 10.



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TIE KNOT FORMER

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8 Claims. (Cl. 2—153)

1

This invention relates to necktie forming devices and more particularly to a member for preforming the knot structure of a necktie.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a necktie arrangement where the knot former is of predetermined tubular form and is initially and fixedly tied to one length of the tie to form a portion thereof into a knot while the other length remains free and may be merely connected against the knotted length so that it may be made up on the wearer.

Another object of this invention is to provide a tie knot former for an ordinary necktie which may remain permanently in position, if desired, and whereby the knot is pre-tied on one of the tie lengths without requiring sewing or similar connections while the other tie length is connectable against the pre-tied knot.

A further object of this invention is to provide a form around which the knot portion of a tie length may be applied and wherein the construction of the form is such that the tie is given a drape, or "dimple," immediately below the formed knot.

Other objects of my invention will be apparent from the following description, it being understood that the above general statements of the objects of my invention are intended to describe and not limit it in any manner.

Referring to the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of a made-up tie incorporating the device of the instant invention.

Fig. 2 is a front elevational view of the knot forming device with the clamping structure removed therefrom.

Fig. 3 is a side elevational view of the device as shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a top perspective view of the device as shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the clamping member which is assembled with the device as shown in Fig. 2 to form the completed article.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the completed article but without the presence of a tie as required.

Fig. 7 shows the necktie as it is initially tied around that portion of the knot former illustrated in Fig. 2.

Fig. 8 shows the tie knot tightened around the forming device.

Fig. 9 illustrates the connection of the clamping member structure shown in Fig. 8.

Fig. 10 shows the clamping of the rear or unknotted length of the tie to the knot structure.

2

Fig. 11 is a perspective view similar to the device of Fig. 6 but illustrating the formation of the knot forming article in one piece.

In the first mentioned embodiment, the article comprises an arcuate outer element **15** of substantially frustro-conical form. The front face of element **15** may be somewhat inclined so as to converge to a base of lesser diameter or greater curvature as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3. Formed centrally of the front face of element **15** is a longitudinal concavity or valley **16** which, as hereinafter described, serves to produce a pleasing "dimple" in the made-up tie. Valley **16** may be of varying depth and width throughout its length so as to guide the front length of the tie accordingly. Thus, valley **16** may be both narrow and shallow at its upper portion whereas it is wider and deeper at its lower portion, such variation of dimensions being useful in providing the front length of the necktie with a gradual drape so that it fans out as it emerges from beneath the knot formation and converges thereafter to form the desired dimple. It has been found that such a concavity produces a desirable dimple, but it is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited thereto except in respect to those claims which so provide.

Element **15** has rearwardly formed and inturned edges **17** and **18** having slots **19** and **20** for engaging the knot forming portion of the tie and whereby the clamping structure may be connected thereto as hereinafter described. Each edge **17** and **18** comprises a pair of endwise disposed, inturned members as illustrated, the respective slots **19** and **20** extending along and formed by both inturned members of an edge.

In order to initially apply the tie to the forming element **15**, and referring to Figs. 7 and 8, that portion of the tie length which will define the beginning of the tie knot is slipped through slots **19** of edge **18**. In actual practice, such portion may be one selected about one-third up from the front length F of the tie. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that the outward portion of a tie knot is generally formed about one-third of the distance from the end of the front or face portion of the tie to the end of the inner length I.

As the tie length, after insertion in the slots **19**, is brought around the front face of element **15**, it is then inserted into slots **20** of edge **17** whereby a tubular and substantially frustro-conical simulated tie knot is generally formed but is permitted to remain loose until succeeding steps are completed. Such completed steps mere-

ly comprise bringing the tie length away from slots 20 and inserting it over the top edge of element 15 so as to be between its front face and the tie portion loosely disposed thereabout. The front length F of the necktie is thus brought directly against the front face of element 15, and is permitted to depend therefrom as in conventional tie knot formations. This action is illustrated in Fig. 7.

Thereafter the tie is tightened around the element 15 as tied thereto, as by pulling on the tie length I or F or otherwise adjusting the tie neatly and firmly around the element 15. The tightened knot simulating area will thereafter appear as in Fig. 8. At this time, clamping member 22 may be connected to the element 15. Clamping member 22 comprises a pair of members 23 and 24 having edges 25 and 26 which may be engaged by inturned edges 17 and 18 of element 15 so as to be connected thereto. Member 24 is formed with an integral corrugated gripping portion 27 which is receivable into the slot 28 of member 23. Member 23 is also provided with a gripping portion 29 which is complementary to gripping portion 27 whereby the length I of the necktie may be received and clamped therebetween. It will be understood that members 15 and 22 are of a resilient material to permit such clamping operation as will be described hereinafter. It has been found that a thin, resilient steel shell for both members 15 and 22 is satisfactory although it will be obvious that other materials such as plastics may be used.

Clamping member 22 is then applied to the tie and former combination illustrated in Fig. 8 so that the clamping member and element 15 assume the relative positions illustrated in Fig. 6. The actual connection of the clamping member is illustrated in Fig. 9. Thus, edge 17 is clamped as by pliers or any other suitable tool over edge 26 while edge 19 is similarly clamped over edge 25. This action firmly secures clamping member 22 within the hollow of the simulated knot and against the inner surface thereof. When this has been done, the assembly of the tie and knot forming device is completed.

When the tie is to be worn, the user merely holds the simulated knot portion with his fingers on the side edges thereof, as illustrated in Fig. 9. As he presses inwardly against such side edges, he will bring the edges 17 and 18 together so as to exert a corresponding force on the side edges of clamping member 22. Accordingly, the gripping portions 27 and 29 will be forced to separate so as to permit the insertion therein of length I of the necktie. Of course, it will be understood that before length I is inserted between the separated gripping portions 27 and 29, it is brought around the neck of the wearer whereupon it may be clamped as aforesaid between the gripping portions and formed into a completed and tied necktie around the wearer's neck. It will be observed that the inner length I is thus inserted and clamped proceeding directly from an external portion of the formed knot structure. In other words, the inner length I need not be threaded through the open end of the knot structure, an operation which would be inconvenient. But, since the gripping members are externally accessible through the open side edge of the device, the inner length I can be conveniently and simply placed in proper position. In order to tighten the neckband portion of length I, the pressure is maintained upon the sides of the knot

structure so that the length I can be pulled down to conform to the neck size of the wearer.

It will be found that the concavity or valley 16 so guides or drapes the front length F of the tie underneath the outer knot forming portion that a dimple D is formed immediately below the knot structure. This is considered highly desirable in the industry and by the consuming public as will be evident. It should also be observed that whereas the steps in the assembly have been recited above in full detail, the actual application of the article to the tie can be done simply and effectively in a very short period of time. However, since the structure as described requires a pressing tool to connect the clamping member to the forming element, the invention as hereinabove set forth would probably be utilized mainly by manufacturers or the like although its use by direct consumers is by no means excluded. In view thereof, I have devised a modification which requires no such pressing and is thereby readily adaptable to all classes of users. This modification is illustrated in Fig. 11.

In Fig. 11 the device is made of one piece of metal incorporating both the forming element and clamping member. Thus, front element 15*a* is formed with edge slots 19*a* and 20*a* and integral members 23*a* and 24*a*. Member 24*a* is formed with gripping members 35 and 36 which are separated by a cutout in member 24*a*. Member 23*a* has slots 37 and 38 each of which corresponds generally in size to gripping members 35 and 36. Member 23*a* is formed with gripping member 39. Accordingly, the clamping member is made effective by slipping the gripping members 35 and 36 through the slots 37 and 38 whereupon gripping members 35 and 36 are caused to abut and press against gripping member 39.

In the device shown in Fig. 11 and in the previous embodiment if desired, the article may be formed of bendable metal material which can be heat-treated at any stage to produce a spring temper. It can be seen, therefore, that the gripping members 35, 36 and 39 may be easily worked into proper form and then tempered. The application of a tie to the device as illustrated in Fig. 11 follows the same procedure heretofore outlined just as if the clamping member were not present. The procedure of making up the tie upon the wearer is, of course, the same. It is, of course, quite unnecessary that the inner length I be gripped along a substantial transverse portion thereof as illustrated in Fig. 10. Accordingly, the gripping member may serve to engage the tie length only at an outer edge thereof, the gripping members where they meet members 23 and 24 being separated so as to perform no gripping function other than at their respective ends.

I have shown a preferred embodiment of my invention, but it is obvious that numerous changes and omissions may be made therefrom without departing from its spirit.

I claim:

1. A necktie tying form comprising a substantially arcuate structure around which a portion of a necktie may be applied so as to form said portion into a knot, said structure being formed with a centrally disposed concavity over which a front length of said necktie is adapted to hang whereby said front length is provided with a valley formation below said knot, said concavity being of narrow width at the top and fanning outwardly at the bottom of said arcuate structure.

2. A necktie tying form according to claim 1 and including releasable clamping means for engaging an inner length of said necktie whereby said necktie may be made up after having been passed around the neck of the wearer.

3. A device for use with a necktie having front and inner lengths, said necktie comprising an arcuate, hollow structure of resilient metal material having a longitudinal opening formed therein and tied up within a portion of said necktie whereby a simulated knot is formed around said structure, and a pair of complementary clamping members integral with said arcuate structure and maintained within the hollow thereof closely adjacent to the inner wall of said structure so as to have transmitted thereto manual pressure exerted against the outer wall of said structure, each of said clamping members crossing each other within said hollow so as to be mutually separable when pressure is exerted against said arcuate structure whereby the inner length of the necktie may be engaged or disengaged by said clamping members when said pressure is applied in order to make up the tie on or release it from the neck of the wearer.

4. A necktie tying form comprising an arcuate hollow structure having a longitudinal rearward opening extending from the top edge to the bottom edge thereof, means on said structure to engage the ends of a tie length portion defining a knot formation whereby said tie length portion may be folded around said structure to produce such formation, spring-operated clamping means within the hollow of said structure and accessible through said rearward opening thereof for receiving and engaging an opposite length of said necktie, said clamping means comprising crossed-over members which are normally in contact so as to grip said opposite length of said necktie, and means to separate said crossed-over members for releasing said opposite length.

5. A necktie tying form comprising an arcuate structure of frustro-conical form having edges in which respective longitudinal slots are formed, said slots being adapted to admit a portion of a tie therein so as to engage said portion and form it around said arcuate structure and whereby said tie may be securely tied around said structure to form a knot, and spring-operated clamping means on said arcuate structure and accessible externally thereof, said clamping means being normally closed for gripping an opposite length of said necktie and being responsive to a compressing action so as to open from its normally closed state.

6. The combination for use with a fabric necktie having front and inner lengths, of a relatively rigid, arcuate structure of resilient material adapted to be tied up within a portion of said necktie whereby said portion simulates a knot formed above said front length, said arcuate structure having a longitudinal opening formed therein from the top edge to the bottom edge thereof and which is rearwardly disposed relative to said simulated knot, and clamping means of resilient material maintained within said structure and accessible through said longitudinal opening whereby said inner length of said necktie may be introduced through said longitudinal opening and gripped by said clamping means so as to make up said necktie, side members on said clamping means, said side members being disposed adjacent to the inner walls of said arcuate structure so as to have manual forces on said structure transmitted thereto, pivotally related gripping edges integral with said side members and being mutually crossed whereby such manual forces separate said gripping edges and permit the insertion and removal of said inner length.

7. The combination for use with a necktie having front and inner lengths, of a relatively rigid, hollow arcuate structure adapted to be tied within so as to be enclosed by a portion of said necktie whereby a simulated knot is formed around said structure, said structure having a longitudinal opening formed completely across the rear thereof, a spring clamping member connected within the hollow of said arcuate structure and normally contacting spring gripping members centrally disposed on said clamping member so as to be accessible from said longitudinal opening whereby the inner length of said necktie may be introduced through said opening to be gripped by said clamping member, said gripping means being releasable to non-contacting position by manual compression of said clamping member.

8. The combination for use with a necktie having front and inner lengths, of an arcuate, hollow structure of resilient metal material having a longitudinal opening formed therein from the top edge of the rear of said structure to the bottom edge thereof and adapted to be tied within a portion of said necktie whereby a simulated knot is formed around said structure, and a pair of complementary clamping members respectively connected to longitudinal edge portions of the opening in said arcuate structure, said clamping members being adjacent to the walls of said hollow structure so as to be subjected to manual pressure exerted against such structure, said clamping members crossing each other within the hollow of said arcuate structure whereby pressure exerted against said arcuate structure separates said clamping members so that they can engage or disengage the inner length of the necktie for making up on, or removing the necktie from, a wearer.

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