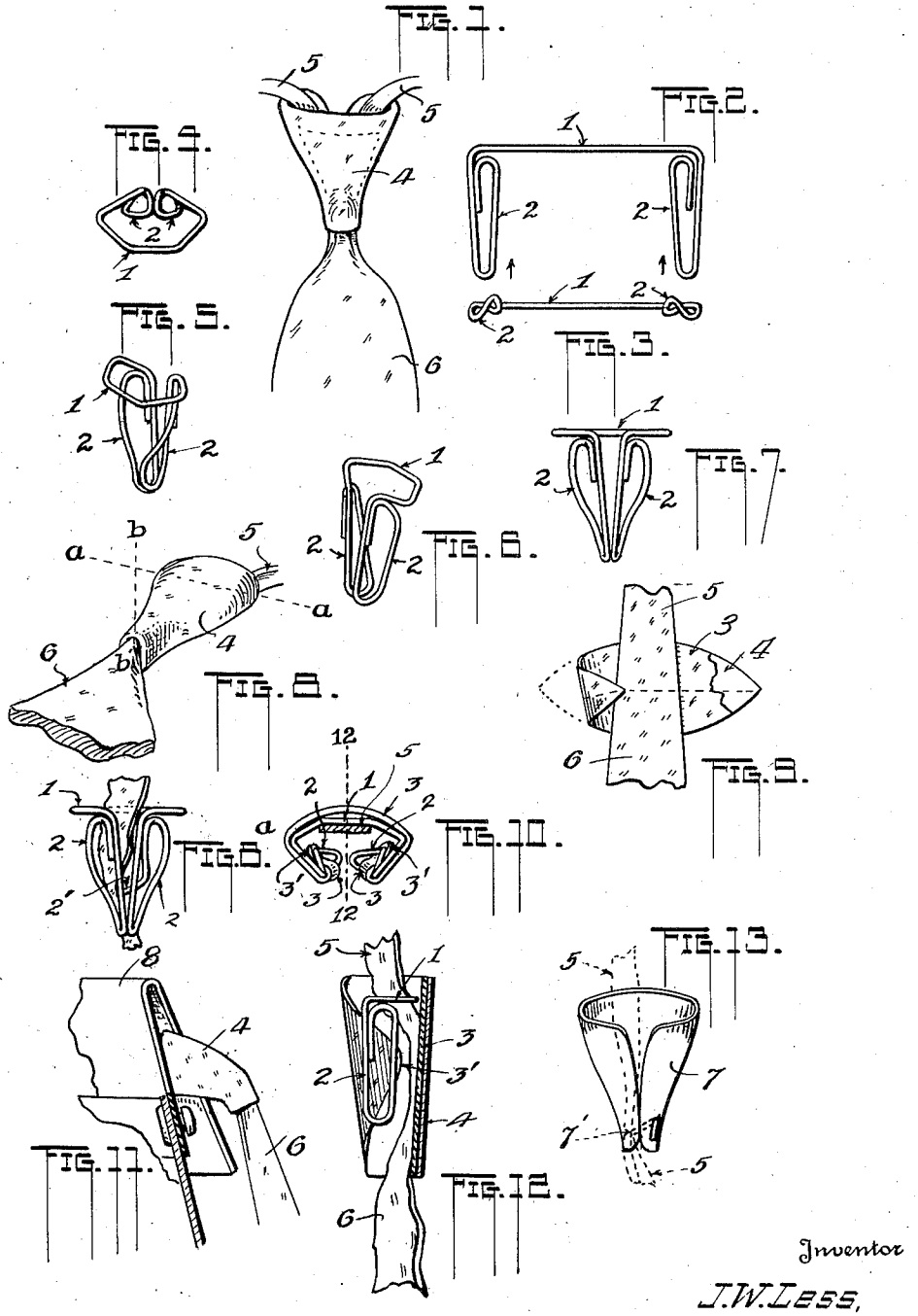
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NECKTIE

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This invention relates to neckties, being directed particularly to a form of member about which to construct the "knot" portion of a "made up" type of neckwear, or of such a type, for example, as forms the subject of my patent application No. 24,213 filed in the U. S. Patent Office on the 31st day of May, 1935.

The object of the present invention is to provide such form of member for the interior of the knot portion of a made up tie that such portion may have a dress and style not unlike so-called "four-in-hand" ties or those tied by hand from a length of tie material, old and well known.

More especially, the object is to provide a form of rigid or semi-rigid member by which the completed knot portion formed around it while having the usual oval form at its top, or upper extremity, will have a flattened smaller end, or lower extremity, whose longest axis will lie in a transverse direction or at right angles to the longest axis of said upper oval portion so that a more dressy appearance in the completed tie will result.

To the end that my invention may be understood in connection with the description to follow, the accompanying drawing is provided wherein

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a tie of the type under consideration herein.

Figure 2 is a front elevation of a wire form as one of the possible forms of device that may be used,

Figure 3 shows the lower edge of the same or as viewed in the direction of the arrows in Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a plan of the same device when bent to bring its end portions together.

Figures 5 and 6 show the same in perspective, the front and rear, respectively, appearing.

Figure 7 is a rear elevation of the device of Figures 4, 5 and 6.

Figure 8 shows a portion of a tie in perspective as it appears in made up form. Figure 8ª is a modification of the form in Figure 7.

Figure 9 is an elevation of parts of the tie structure before being formed into a finished tie.

Figure 10 is a plan of a wire form similar to Figure 4 but showing the tie material enclosing it.

Figure 11 is a side elevation of a tie as it appears at the collar of a wearer.

Figure 12 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of the knot portion of a tie on line 12—12 of Figure 10 showing the wire form of Figures 4, 5, 6 and 7 in place therein, and

Figure 13 is a rear elevation of a modified form of device for use in place of the wire form illustrated.

As heretofore constructed the stiffening member of the knot portions of "made up" ties has been of such form that the completed knot has taken on a somewhat round form, or an oval form, tapered from one end to the other, the appearance throughout being the same from end to end except for the taper thereof.

That a completed tie may have a more dressy and stylish appearance, however, it is required that the stiffening member have a form that will permit the knot portion to depart from the rounded effect throughout as heretofore and take up a form to be brought out herein and to be described with the aid of the drawing.

That this may be done any one of a number of devices may be employed although I have shown two in illustrating the effect produced in the finished tie.

Figure 2, as an example, shows a wire 1 provided with a loop 2 at each of its extremities, said loops as viewed "end on" each showing a twist throughout its length about its longest axis as best understood, perhaps, by studying the loop 2 at the right in Figure 5 as it appears in perspective, this appearing somewhat, also, in the rear elevation in Figure 7. After these twisted loops are provided the wire at its middle is bent into a ring form, substantially as shown and which for convenience may be said to be a "head portion", thus bringing the loops 2 together at their lower extremities as best shown in Figures 5, 6 and 7. Due to the named twist given to the loops about their longest axes the lower extremities of the loops lie substantially parallel to each other and due to the said twist their upper extremities take divergent positions, each substantially paralleling the wire portions of the "head portion" from which said loops directly extend.

As agreeing with the tie of the patent application above mentioned the materials are now provided for the "knot" portion of the tie for covering the wire form just described. That is to say, in Figure 9 a stiff canvas member 3 of elongated form, covered with tie material 4, has secured to it a strip of the tie material in any suitable manner, the latter constituting a neck band extension 5 and a tail portion 6. The member 3 is placed around the said wire form or member 1, 2 as in Figure 10 the extremities thereof, 3', being each drawn through one of the loops 2 and held by them through friction, for example, Figures 1 and 8 showing the complete assembly, the band extension 5 extending out of the knot through the named ring portion of the said member.

It is to be particularly noted in Figure 8 that

the longest axis of the large and small ends of the resultant knot lie at right angles to each other as indicated by the dotted lines *a*—*a* and *b*—*b*. Therefore the finished knot presents at its small end a flattened appearance to agree with the general appearance of a tie of the hand-tied variety. It is observed in Figure 1, for example, that the knot 4 is shown as having an ogee curve, or reverse curve, as its outline at each side as seen from in front, by reason of the fact that the plane of the flattened lower portion on said line *b*—*b*, Figure 8, lies at right angles to the upper portion taken on said line *a*—*a*. The knot will thus naturally show such reverse curves at its sides in lying upon the twisted loops 2, rather than taking up straight lines as would result if the inner knot portion 1, 2 were a plain cone or having no flattened small end. Thus the tie is made to take on a style not found in a "made-up" tie as usually produced.

It has already been stated that it is not the purpose herein to be confined to a particular form about which to construct the knot portion. As a single instance, only, of a different form of member for accomplishing the result there is shown in Figure 13 a device 7 of sheet metal or other stiff material to give the knot portion about the same contour as that shown in said Figures 1 and 8.

This form may have the tie material directly secured about it in any approved manner, the neck-band and tail portion being affixed to such material.

The wire form of device is perhaps the most easily and cheaply produced and may be preferable to other types for that reason.

In any form of device used whether wire, sheet material, or even stampings, for providing for the result sought said device is preferably somewhat shorter than the tie material enclosing it as denoted by dotted line in Figure 1, or as indicated in Figure 12. Since the tie material extends beyond each extremity of the device no parts of such device are visible, and, further, especially at the small end of the knot the flexible tie material will be bent downward by the tail portion 6, see Figure 11, as the knot is firmly drawn up in abutment with the wearer's collar 8, adding again to a stylish appearance of the whole.

Whatever its form the large end of the device serves to keep the upper part of the knot portion spread into proper form and to permit the neck band 5 to extend freely therethrough, the whole device serving to impart a proper and sturdy appearance to said knot portion.

In some of the claims when the term "ring form" is used, or any similar term, the upper edge of the member 7 in Figure 13 is meant as well as the upper ring of the wire form first described herein, or any other type of member serving the same purpose named herein.

In addition to the fact that the tie is given form and style by providing for the closely related lower portions of the loops 2, as also the flattened lower end of the sheet metal member 7, another advantage is present. That is to say the said lower ends of the loops 2 herein may serve to grip between them the free end of the neck band, after the latter has been placed about the collar of the wearer. Or, again, the flattened end of the said member 7 in Figure 13 may serve about in the same way. Since these parts are preferably of fairly stiff material the holding of the band will be quite effective when the latter is placed between such parts, there being sufficient spring action to afford a firm grip thereon. In addition to this, or, as a slightly different way of creating a frictional hold, an extension of one of the wire loops 2 may be carried downwardly and inwardly as at 2' in Figure 8a toward and in fairly close proximity to the lower end of the companion loop. Or, again, in said Figure 13 the metal at one wall may have a finger 7' struck up therefrom and directed toward an opposite wall. By any such means, therefore the frictional holding of the free end of the band 5 may be accomplished, and, indeed, any type of knot portion of a tie may have incorporated therewith somewhat similar provision for accomplishing the desired purpose in a so-called "made-up" tie. No matter what manner of tying may be employed in a tie there is a free end of the neck band and this free end is the portion to be held by a different manner from that accomplished by the old and well known impalement pin which does not yield the best results in practice, since exact adjustments cannot be realized therefrom.

I claim:

1. A member to be enclosed in the knot portion of a necktie comprising a length of wire having a ring of elongated form at substantially the middle of its length, the two extremities of said wire lying adjacent each other at one side of the ring and extending from the same in a direction substantially at right angles to the plane thereof terminating in loops of elongated form in such direction substantially paralleling each other for part of their length, the bights of the loops at the end thereof farthest from the ring lying substantially in a line lying at right angles to the longest measurement of said ring.

2. A member formed of wire to be enclosed in the knot portion of a necktie, the same including an open elongated ring at substantially the middle of the length of wire, both the extremities of the wire extending away from the plane of the ring at a position substantially midway the longest measurement thereof and lying substantially at right angles to said plane and recurved to form twin loops both extending back toward said ring, the loops being twisted throughout their lengths, the portions thereof nearest the ring lying at an obtuse angle to each other, the portions lying farthest from the ring substantially paralleling each other.

3. A wire member for enclosure in the knot portion of a necktie including an elongated ring-portion open at midway the longest measurement thereof, a portion extending away from the ring at each side of the opening thereof and in a direction at right angles to the plane of said ring and recurved toward the latter forming a loop, the loops being twisted lengthwise about a line perpendicular to the said plane of the ring, the extremities of the loops nearest the latter lying at an obtuse angle to each other, those ends of the loops lying distant from the ring lying substantially parallel to each other.

4. The invention according to claim 3 wherein one of the said loops lies each side of a line extending through substantially the center of the opening of the ring and at right angles to the plane of said ring.

5. In combination with the fabric knot portion of a necktie, a member enclosed therein having a ring-like upper end for spreading the fabric into tubular form, and including twin portions extending from said ring-like portion substantially at right angles to the plane of the same, each providing a structure to receive the fabric about it,

a part of each having a form describing an ogee curve, or reverse curve, throughout its length, the parts having such form being nearest each other at their extremities lying farthest from the ring-like end of the member, their other extremities nearest the latter occupying divergent positions relatively.

6. A structure to be enclosed in the fabric knot portion of a necktie comprising a wire member including a ring-like portion and twin elongated loop portions adjacent each other extending away from the same in a direction substantially at right angles to the plane thereof and substantially paralleling each other at their extremities farthest from said ring-like portion and extending toward a line lying centrally of the latter and at right angles to its said plane, a part of each loop having a form describing an ogee curve lengthwise thereof, the parts of the two loops carrying such curves having divergent portions distant from the paralleling portions thereof.

7. In combination with the fabric knot portion of a necktie, a relatively rigid wire member enclosed therein including an elongated ring-portion open at a position substantially midway the longest measurement thereof at one side, a portion extending from the ring at each side of the opening and disposed substantially at right angles to the plane of said ring and each recurved toward the latter, each forming a loop, the loops being twisted lengthwise about a line lying perpendicular to the said plane of the ring, the extremities of the loops nearest the ring lying at an angle to each other, and the extremities of the loops lying farthest from the ring substantially paralleling each other whereby one of the extensions of each loop describes an ogee or reverse curve, the said fabric knot portion engaging the loops and snugly lying about the same and thus presenting ogee curves at opposite sides thereof.

8. A relatively rigid member comprising a body about which to form the fabric knot portion of a necktie, the same consisting of a length of wire having substantially at its middle a ring-like portion, both the extremities of the wire extending away from the plane of said ring-like portion in a direction substantially at right angles to said plane and thence recurved toward the said portion and each forming an elongated loop, one of the ends of the extremities terminating closely adjacent the opposite loop near the extremity thereof that lies farthest from the ring-like portion.

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