July 17, 1956 W. A. VARY 2,754,518

NECKTIE KNOT DEVICE

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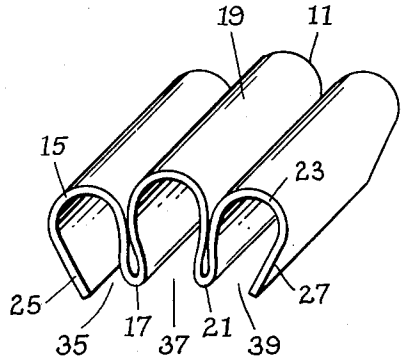


Fig. 1

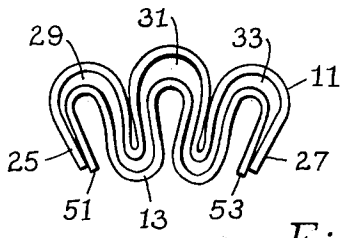


Fig. 4

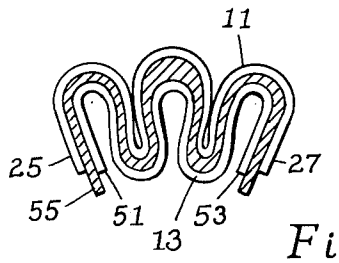


Fig. 5

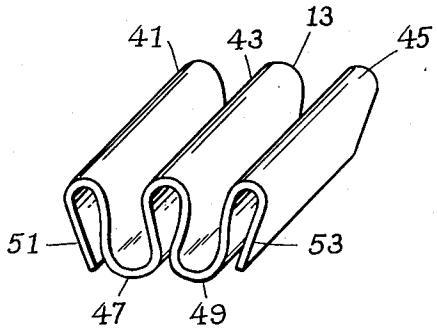


Fig. 2

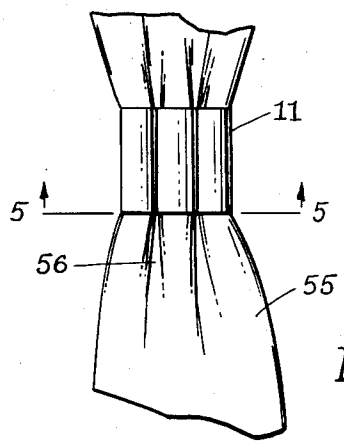


Fig. 3

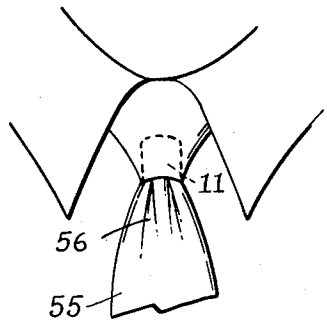


Fig. 6

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NECKTIE KNOT DEVICE

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4 Claims. (Cl. 2—153)

The invention relates to a necktie knot device which is adapted to provide a desirable formation of pleats or folds directly below a necktie knot. An object of the invention is therefore to provide a generally improved and more satisfactory necktie knot device.

Another object is to provide a necktie knot device of simple construction, adapted for use with conventional four-in-hand neckties and which may be secured thereto without the use of any attaching clips or the like which may damage the necktie itself or cause discomfort to the user.

A further object is the provision of a necktie knot device of flexible material which may be concealed within the knot itself without materially affecting the size or shape of the knot.

A still further object is to provide a necktie knot device including a pair of members adapted to be interlocked with a portion of a necktie for providing desired longitudinal pleats or folds below the knot, the number of pleats or folds being varied as the positions of the members are reversed relative to the necktie.

These and other desirable objects may be attained in the manner disclosed as an illustrative embodiment of the invention in the following description and in the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of one part of the necktie knot device of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of another part of the device which is adapted to be interlocked with the part shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a front or face view of a portion of an untied cravat showing the device of the present invention applied thereto;

Fig. 4 is an end view of the device illustrating the parts shown in Figs. 1 and 2 in interlocked position;

Fig. 5 is a transverse section taken approximately on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3; and

Fig. 6 is a front or face view of a portion of a knotted necktie illustrating the use of the present invention.

The same reference numerals throughout the several views indicate the same parts.

The device of the present invention is adapted for use with conventional four-in-hand neckties to provide a desirable formation of longitudinal pleats or folds or dimples directly below the necktie knot, and includes a pair of interlocking corrugated members formed of thin sheets of a flexible and resilient material, such as plastic. By means of the interlocking construction of the component parts, the knot device may easily be applied to the necktie, as hereinafter described, without the use of any clips, pins, or other securing means which may damage the necktie itself, or cause discomfort to the user.

In the preferred form of the invention, the necktie knot device includes an outer corrugated member or part **11** which is adapted to overlap and interlockingly engage with an inner corrugated member or part **13**, as seen in Fig. 4. The outer member **11**, as seen in Fig. 1, differs from the wavy or sinuous form of conventional corrugated constructions by having its bight or arcuate or reversely bent portions **15**, **17**, **19**, **21**, and **23** extend through an angle greater than 180°, while its side wall portions **25** and **27** are angularly inclined toward each other approximately on a tangent to the arcuate portions **15** and **23**, respectively. In this manner, the parallel grooves or hollows **29**, **31**, and **33** are provided with reduced or necked entrance openings **35**, **37**, and **39**, the walls of which are adapted to be flexed as the ridges of the complementary inner member **13** are forced therein.

The inner member **13**, shown in Fig. 2, is formed in a manner similar to the above described outer member **11** in that its bight or arcuate or ridge portions **41**, **43**, and **45**, and its valley or groove portions **47** and **49** extend through an angle greater than 180°, while the side wall portions **51** and **53** are also angularly inclined toward each other approximately on a tangent to the arcuate ridge portions **41** and **45**, respectively. To provide for the above mentioned interlocking action between the inner and outer members **13** and **11**, the ridge portions **41**, **43**, and **45** of the inner member **13** each have a transverse width at their widest portion which is greater than that of the necked entrance openings **35**, **37**, and **39** of the outer members **11**. By this construction the ridge portions **41**, **43**, and **45** function as plugs which may be easily forced through the reduced entrance portions **35**, **37**, and **39** and into the grooves or hollows **29**, **31**, and **33**, respectively, of the outer member **11**, as shown in Fig. 4, which illustrates the coaction between the inner and outer members.

In use, the members **11** and **13** are placed on opposite sides of that portion of the necktie **55** which is to form the knot, and are urged toward each other to interlock the inner member **13** within the outer member **11**, as above described. In this position, the parts are as shown in Figs. 3 and 5 with that portion of the necktie gripped between the inner and outer members being provided with longitudinal pleats or folds or dimples **56**. To insure that the members **11** and **13** exert an approximately equal gripping force on all portions of the tie with which they are engaged, the central groove **31** of the outer member **11** is of larger dimension than either of the grooves **29** and **33** to accommodate the central portion of the necktie, which is normally of excess thickness due to the necktie stiffening material and connecting seam. Since the free end of the side wall portions **25** and **27** of the outer members **11** and **51** and **53** of the inner member **13** have the greatest tendency to flex in a direction away from the tie as it is passed through its various knot forming movements, the side wall portions **25** and **27**, see Fig. 4, are provided with a greater inclination than the corresponding side wall portions **51** and **53** of the inner member **13**. Therefore, it is evident that the portion of the necktie disposed between the side wall portions **25** and **51** and **27** and **53** will be subjected to a greater gripping or clenching force than the remainder of the tie and the normal tendency for the side wall portions of the outer member and inner member to move away from each other will not be sufficient to cause disassembly of the interlocked parts.

After the device is attached to the necktie as described above, the user is free to pass the tie through the various loops to complete the knot. Once the knot is completed, the device of the present invention will be concealed within the knot itself, as shown by broken lines in Fig. 6, with the pleats **56** extending downwardly therefrom. If, however, it appears, while tying the knot, that the device has been incorrectly positioned, the user needs merely to slide the inner and outer members longitudinally of the tie to the desired location.

As shown in the drawings, the outer member **11** is

applied to the front surface of the necktie, while the inner member 13 is applied to the rear surface thereof thereby providing two visible creases or dimples below the knot, as shown in Fig. 6. However, if the relative positions of the inner and outer members are reversed from that shown, for example in Fig. 5, the front surface of the tie will be provided with three creases or dimples below the knot and thus the appearance of a knot can be varied to satisfy the taste of the particular user.

From the above description it is seen that the necktie knot device of the present invention provides the completed knot with a neat appearance without materially affecting the normal shape or size or the manner of forming the knot itself. Furthermore, its simple interlocking construction eliminates any risk of damage to the necktie itself and in no way adds any discomfort to the user.

It is seen from the foregoing disclosure that the above mentioned objects of the invention are well fulfilled. It is to be understood that the foregoing disclosure is given by way of illustrative example only, rather than by way of limitation, and that without departing from the invention, the details may be varied within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A necktie knot device adapted to be concealed within the knot of a four-in-hand necktie for providing a desirable formation of longitudinal folds directly below the necktie knot, said device including a first corrugated member having a plurality of reverse bends each extending through an angle of more than 180° to provide a plurality of grooves having entrance portions of reduced width, and a second corrugated member of complementary shape but of smaller dimension having a plurality of reverse bends each of which also extend through an angle of more than 180° to provide a plurality of enlarged ridges each having a portion of a width greater than the entrance portions of said grooves in said first member, said first and second members being formed of resilient material whereby the first and second members may be resiliently interlocked by forcibly urging said ridges of said second member through said entrance openings and into said grooves of said first member, said first and second member each having a wall on corresponding sides, with the wall on one of said members angularly inclined toward the wall of said other member, whereby said first and second members are adapted to

be positioned on opposite sides of a necktie and interlocked to provide the portion of the necktie strip therebetween with longitudinally extending folds and with said side walls of said first and second members exerting a gripping force on the necktie which is greater than that exerted by any other portion of the device.

2. A construction as defined in claim 1, in which said first member is provided with a central groove of enlarged dimension which is adapted to accommodate the excess thickness of the central portion of the necktie.

3. A necktie knot device adapted to be concealed within the knot of a four-in-hand necktie for providing a desirable formation of longitudinal folds directly below the necktie knot, said device including separate and unconnected first and second corrugated members of resilient material each having a plurality of parallel alternating ridges and grooves, the grooves of said first member being provided with entrance openings of lesser width than the widths of said grooves at points inwardly from said entrance openings and said ridges of said second member being of complementary shape wider at their outer ends than at points inwardly from said outer ends, said first and second members being adapted to be positioned on opposite sides of the necktie in its untied condition and interlocked by forcibly urging said ridged portion of said second member through the entrance portions and into said grooves in said first member, the first member and second member being retained in cooperative relation to each other and to the interposed necktie solely by the resilient interlocking of said first and second members with each other, the ridges and grooves of the two members serving to provide the portion of the necktie gripped therebetween with a plurality of longitudinal folds, said first and second members being positioned on that area of the necktie which forms the knot whereby formation of the necktie knot conceals said first and second members therein with the longitudinal folds extending downwardly therefrom.

4. A construction as defined in claim 3, in which the central portion of said first member is provided with an enlarged groove to accommodate the excess thickness of the central portion of the necktie.

References Cited in the file of this patent

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