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NECKTIE WITH FITTING GAUGE

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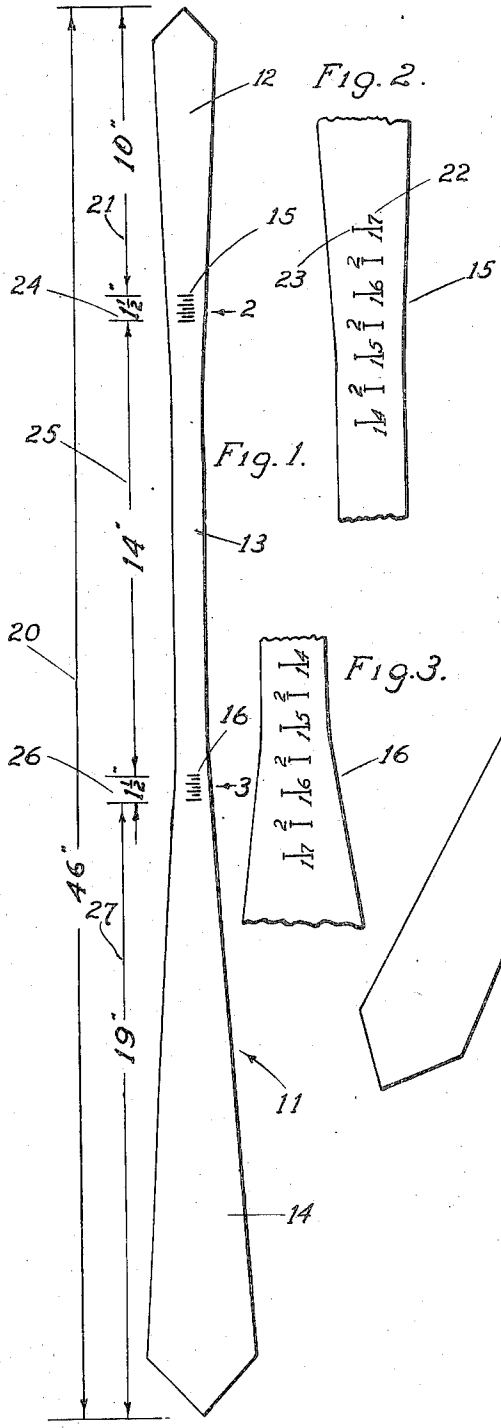



Fig. 1.




Fig. 2.




Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.




Fig. 5.

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## NECKTIE WITH FITTING GAUGE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 2—146)

My invention relates to an improvement in the four-in-hand type of neckties, one of the purposes being to facilitate the location of the knot at the proper place of the tie. In manufacture of four-in-hand neckties, these are designed for the knot to come within a certain length of the tie. For the ordinary men's tie this length is usually three to four inches. When the tie is knotted in this section the knot will be neat and the ends drop from the knot so that the two ends of the tie will be in substantial alignment, that is, the large end and the small end will be correctly positioned, the small end always lying underneath the large or wider end. Thus when the necktie is properly knotted as designed by the manufacturer, the knot is always neat and the two ends align, thus giving a neat appearance to the necktie.

For the ordinary person putting on a necktie, unless he does this before a mirror and watches carefully, he is very apt to have the knot formed on the wrong place on the tie and the two ends considerably out of alignment. For instance, the shorter end may be considerably above the lower end which allows the long end of the tie to hang down too far and when the wearer does not have a waistcoat or a coat covering the tie, it does not have the neat appearance as when the two ends are aligned and the knot is made in the correct place. Also frequently the small end of the tie will hang down or project below the wide or outside end portion.

My invention relates to a fitting gauge incorporated with the necktie on the neck band portion so that the wearer may position the tie properly around his collar so that when he makes the knot it will come at the correct position as intended by the tie manufacturer and the two ends of the tie will practically align. In view of the fact that ties for instance for men are usually made of a more or less standard length and are required to fit a considerable variation of collar sizes or neck band sizes of a shirt, my fitting gauge is designed to operate correctly with these different neck band sizes. Therefore on the inside of the tie at the opposite ends of the neck band portion, which extends around the neck band of the collar, I employ a series of gauge marks with numbers indicating the neck band size. For men's sizes these generally run from size 14 in half sizes to size 17. Therefore presuming a person has a 15 neck size, the wearer using his right and his left hand, grasps the tie with the thumb and fingers in alignment with the two 15 marks on the tie. The neck band is then fitted around the collar, the fingers brought together at the front of the collar or shirt and the knot is then formed and tightened to form the desired tightness of knot. Such knot will then be formed in the correct position on the necktie and the wide and the short end substantially aligned at their ends. My invention also comprehends making the tie with only one series of gauge marks preferably on the end of the neck band portion towards the small or narrow end of the tie, then the wearer may grasp this portion in one hand with the fingers and thumb aligned with the particular neck band size, loop the neck band portion of the tie around the collar and form the knot, being careful to align his fingers with the front of the collar or shirt. The knot then formed will be in the correct position and the tie ends properly aligned. It will therefore be seen by my invention it may facilitate the correct fitting of neckties and such may be done without the wearer watching the knotting in a mirror as by following the gauge the necktie is always properly knotted. It is obvious that my invention comprehends the gauge marks on a tie in many different ways such as being printed or stamped on the tie at the ends of the neck band portion, having tapes with the gauge marks stitched to the tie or in any other suitable way.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan showing the underside of a tie with the gauge marks thereon.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged plan of a first series of gauge marks indicated by the arrow 2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a plan of the second series of gauge marks indicated by the arrow 3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the tie showing the manner of forming the neck loop and aligning the two series of gauge marks.

Fig. 5 is a partial plan showing an alternate manner of forming the gauge, such being on tapes stitched to the back of the tie.

In the illustrations a typical four-in-hand necktie is designated by the numeral 11, this showing the underside of the tie. Such tie has what is usually termed the small end 12, a neck band section 13 and a so-called large end 14. I provide on the outside of the tie a first set of gauge marks 15 and a second set of gauge marks 16, these being illustrated enlarged in Figs. 2 and 3.

In order to designate the proper manner of locating the gauge marks, I show measurements

of substantially standard length of ties. The tie for an adult has over-all length indicated at 20 and being indicated at 44 inches. Measuring from the small end to locate the first series of gauge marks 15 I employ a measurement 21 indicated at 10 inches. At the point 10 inches from the small end this gauge is marked on the tie and consists of a series of numerals 22 with cross lines 23. The numerals indicate full sizes and half sizes and in the illustration of Fig. 2, the line 23 10 inches from the small end is marked with the numeral 17 and then in full and half sizes to the numeral 14 as this generally covers the range of necktie sizes for most adults. While in most neckties the marking is interpreted and positioned in regard to the conventional neckband sizes of collars and shirts in which for instance a 14 neckband is 14 inches around the neck and a 17 is 17 inches around the neck, in my scale however, on account of using two of these and the gauge from 17 to 14 covers a three inch range in size, nevertheless as this gauge only takes care of half of the variation in length, the distance from the 17 to the 14 inch mark has the over-all measurement 24 which is 1½ inches. The 14 mark on the gauge 15 thus being 11½ inches from the small end of the tie.

A third measurement 25 is made along the neckband portion 13 of the tie from the numeral 14 of the first gauge 15 and this is 14 inches in the illustration to the beginning of the second gauge marks 16, the numeral 14 of this being then aligned with the end of the 14 inch measurement. This second gauge has cross lines and numerals shown from size 14 to 17 through half sizes and on account of this gauge being made to register with the first gauge, the actual measurement from the numeral 14 to 17 is 1½ inches as indicated by the measurement numeral 26. Thus the series of measurements 21, 24, 25 and 26 leave the remaining distance 27, 17 inches to the end of the wide part of the tie, making a total of 44 inches. The knot to be made in the tie is approximately in the neighborhood of the second gauge mark 16.

With these two gauges so positioned it will be seen as above mentioned, that the distance between the two 14 numerals is 14 inches and fits around a 14 size collar. Likewise, the distance between the two 14, 16 and 17 marks will fit around 15, 16 and 17 size collars or neckband shirt sizes, the half sizes intermediate between the full numerals giving the correct measurement for one-half sizes of collars and shirts.

The preferred manner of using my tie with the gauge marks is as follows: Fig. 4 shows the underside view of the tie merely to indicate the alignment of the same numerals, but the wearer can adjust his tie with my invention without looking in a mirror to get the correct positioning. The neckband portion 13 of the tie is looped around the back of the collar or neckband of the collar attached to a shirt. Usually the wide end is on the right hand side and the wearer engages the portion adjacent the gauge 16 with his finger substantially aligned with the numeral indicating the size of the collar, presuming this is the 15 size with his thumb, and first finger aligning with this numeral 15 on the gauge 16 with the right hand, then with the left hand he engages the tie adjacent the gauge 15 with the thumb and first finger aligning with the numeral 15. The fingers of both hands are then brought to the front of the collar. This approximately aligns the two numerals 15. The knot is then formed loosely and then tightened and the small end 12 pulled downwardly slipping through the knot until the desired snug fit is secured. The knot will then be positioned in the part of the tie designed by the manufacturer for this purpose and the large and the small end will approximately align, the small end 12 being positioned behind the wide end 14. It will be understood that although I have provided two gauges spaced apart on a tie, I may manufacture the tie with only one series of gauge marks located either in the position of the gauge 15 or the gauge 16 in which case the wearer engages the gauge mark on the tie with the thumb and fingers of one hand in alignment with the numeral corresponding to the neck band size of his collar and with the other hand the tie is looped around the collar and both hands brought into alignment with the front of the collar and the knot then formed. This also brings the knot in the correct position on the tie and the two ends in alignment.

In the type of gauge illustrated in connection with Figs. 1 through 4, the gauge numerals and lines are indicated as printed or stamped on the material of the tie. This may be done with an ink which will not smear or stain the front of the tie. It is obvious however that the gauge marks will be placed on the tie in any suitable manner. In Fig. 5 I illustrate another arrangement for attaching the gauge in which each of the gauges 30 and 31 are illustrated as using tapes 32 with cross lines 33 and numerals 34 thereon. These tapes may be stitched to the tie in the proper position and in use the gauges 30 and 31 function in the same manner as the gauges 15 and 16. It will be understood that where ties are intended for youths, these are usually shorter in length and the gauge marks will be placed on the ties accordingly. These sizes generally run from 12 to 14½. Should the wearer have a neck band size larger than 17, he merely spaces his finger from the 17 mark towards the ends of the tie to secure the correct adjustment and likewise if the neck band size is smaller than 14, the fingers are positioned closer together. A person may readily change the spacing. It will therefore be apparent that it is only necessary to have a few gauge marks and for instance the two extreme limits such as the 14 and 17 would in many cases be satisfactory as the wearer could then judge the distance between for aligning similar measurements of the gauges.

While in the illustrations I have shown the standard necktie for adults, 46 inches in length, frequently for adults these are made in different lengths, such as 44 and 46 inches. For the 46 inch tie the measurement 21 is 10 inches, for the 44 inch tie, this measurement would be 9 inches and for the 48 inch tie, such measurement is 11 inches.

My invention also facilitates not only the formation of what is termed a single knot in the tie but a double and triple knot when a person wishes a large size knot. The single knot is made by one loop of the large end of the tie around the small end, the double by two loops and the triple by three loops. To make the single type of knot, as above mentioned, the gauge numerals for the neckband size are aligned. To make a double knot the number on the scale 15 corresponding to the neckband sizes used and one size larger on the gauge or

scale 16, these being aligned and for the triple loop or triple knot, likewise the numeral corresponding to the neckband size on the scale 15 is used and two sizes larger on the scale 16 is aligned therewith. This gives the correct form of all of these three types of knots and properly aligns the small end with the large end of the tie when the knot is completed. With my invention I also have printed instructions on the back of the necktie or this can be incorporated on tape stitched to the tie.

It is well known that the manufacturers of four-in-hand neckties construct these so that the neck-band portion indicated in my drawing at 13, is slightly narrower at the back portion of the tie than at the portion which would contact the front of a collar. This is for the purpose of having a neat fit underneath a collar, particularly when these are of the fold-over type. The ties are usually so designed also that the makers intend the knot when this is a single knot to be approximately the same place in the necktie varying from about one to three inches in the length of the tie. When the knot is fastened at this approximate place, the center part of the neckband will fit approximately at the back of the collar, hence with my construction and using the gauge for positioning the tie as to the overlap to form the knot, I not only cause the two ends of the tie when the knot is properly formed to be approximately even, but this center part of the neckband is always approximately at the back of the collar in the position intended by the manufacturers of the tie, hence my invention may be construed as having a construction which will always locate the center part of the neckband correctly at the back of the collar.

As above described, it is only necessary to have one series of gauge marks on the underside of the tie as in the procedure of applying and knotting the tie, the other portion is brought around the neck until part of the small or narrow end portion of the tie aligns with a particular numeral of the gauge marks. The tie when knotted and the knot pulled tight then has the ends of the same length. It is obvious that it is not necessary to have the gauge marks always adjacent the neck portion 13. The gauge marks may be spaced from the large end of the tie on the back of the portion 14. In this case with the band of the tie looped around the neck, the small end is brought to align with the gauge mark of the particular size collar, the tie is then knotted and the knot pulled tight. This then brings both ends of the tie in accurate alignment. When the gauge marks are arranged on the large end of the tie, there is sufficient room to have these incorporated with a name label or trade-mark label.

Various changes may be made in the details of the construction without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A necktie of the character described, comprising a neckband; broad and narrow sections extending therefrom; and a tape extending longitudinally of the tie and containing a series of gauge marks representing collar sizes arranged in consecutive formation longitudinally of the necktie on the underside of one of said sections and being positioned thereon such that when the necktie is operatively disposed about a collar of a given size and the sections are in such relation that when extended said portion will register with the gauge mark corresponding to the size of the collar, said sections will be substantially coterminous when tied in a four-in-hand knot.

2. A necktie of the character described, comprising a neckband; broad and narrow sections extending therefrom; a series of transversely extending gauge marks representing collar sizes and arranged in consecutive formation longitudinally of the necktie and positioned on the underside of said broad section and the underside of the said narrow section; said marks being spaced apart a distance equal to one-half the amount between standard collar sizes and being positioned on said broad section with respect to the free end thereof and to a portion on said narrow section that when the necktie is operatively disposed about a collar of a given size and the sections are in such relation that when extended said portion will register with the gauge mark corresponding to the size of the collar, said sections will be substantially coterminous when tied in a four-in-hand knot.

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