May 22, 1934. S. EDELHEIT 1,960,145

TIE CONSTRUCTION AND CLASP THEREFOR

Filed Aug. 19, 1933

Fig. 1.

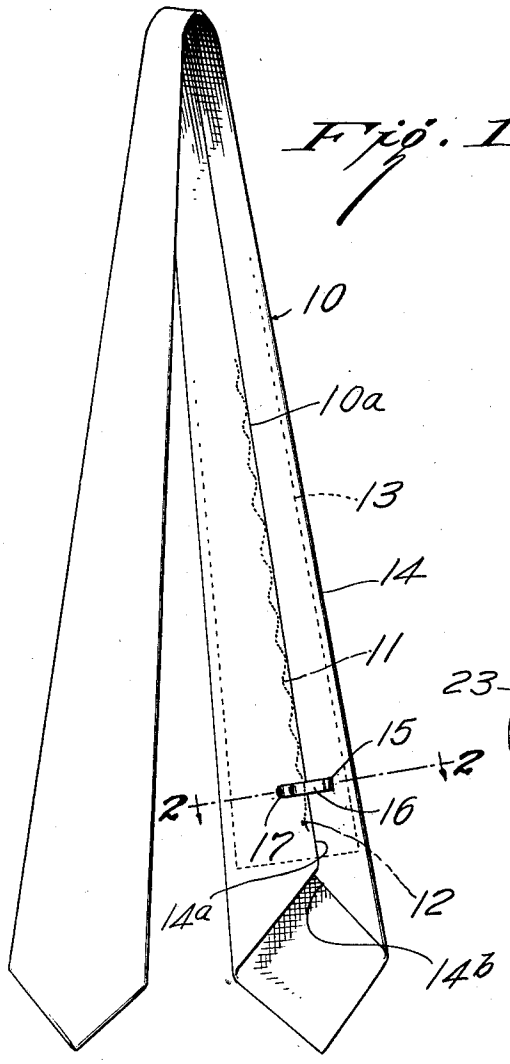


Fig. 3.

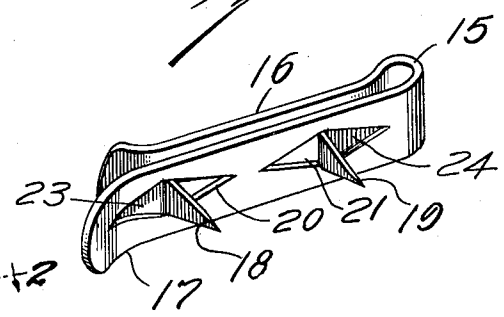
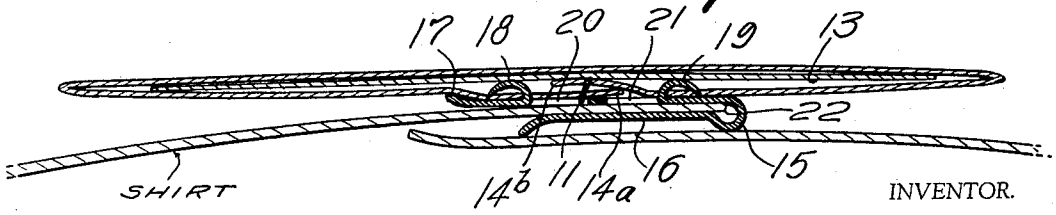


Fig. 2.



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Patented May 22, 1934

1,960,145

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,960,145

TIE CONSTRUCTION AND CLASP THEREFOR

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Application August 19, 1933, Serial No. 685,879

5 Claims. (Cl. 2—145)

This invention relates to a tie construction; more particularly, to a tie construction including a shirt engaging clip. My invention has as an object thereof, the association with a necktie of a permanently attached clasp so that the free flowing ends of the necktie or cravat of the four-in-hand type may have permanently associated therewith fastening means to attach the free flowing ends to the bosom of the shirt of the wearer. More particularly, my invention has for an object thereof the association with the free flowing end of four-in-hands, of permanently associated fastening means to attach and clasp the free flowing ends to the bosom or shirt of the wearer and to so associate such fastening means or clasp as to beneficially affect the necktie construction itself, so that by the incorporation of the fastening means or clasp, not only will the desirable function of this clasp be performed but certain classes of neckties may be used without interfering with the structural features entering into the construction of the tie.

Other objects of my invention reside in the permanent association with neckties of the four-in-hand type, of clasping or fastening means to hold the free flowing ends for attaching to the bosom of the shirt of the wearer, and where the tie construction includes resilient features, permanent attachment of the clasp or fastening means augments structural features of such resilient tie, and the attachment of the clasp or fastening means may be utilized to supplement or displace certain operations involved in the finishing of ties of the character hereinbefore described.

To attain these objects and such further objects as may appear herein or be hereinafter pointed out, I make reference to the accompanying drawing forming a part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my device showing the back view of a necktie;

Figure 2 is a section taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1, with the necktie attached to the shirt of a wearer;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the clasp before attachment.

For a clearer understanding of my invention, in its preferred form, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawing in which 10 shows a necktie construction of the general four-in-hand type. In accordance with the preferred embodiment of my invention, this necktie construction is of the character made so that the knot forming portion includes a body of woven fabric generally arranged so as to give maximum resiliency to the tie, and in the folding of the tie, and in permanently associating the lining with the body of the fabric forming the tie, these folds are connected by loose stitching. Such necktie construction as contemplated by me may be considered of the general type as made under the patent to Langsdorf, No. 1,447,090 and similar construction, in which the resilient features hereinbefore referred to are embodied.

In the construction of the type of tie above referred to, where resiliency is the dominating feature, the joining together of the folds in the formation of a seam at the back of the tie by loose stitching leaves an exceedingly fragile construction. In an attempt to utilize clasps attached to the back of the tie, for purposes of fastening the tie to the shirt of the wearer, any pulling tendency on the tie will tend to break and disrupt the rather fragile construction of the tie, involving the loose stitching necessary for seaming together the folds of the tie and for maintaining the resilient characteristics of the tie.

In order to carry forward the general objective hereinbefore described, in the association with a necktie of the structural features hereinbefore described, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawing wherein the body fabric of the tie 10, at the portion forming the seam 10*a*, is connected by a loose stitching 11, the end of which is knotted at 12, permitting free slippage of the fabric in relation to the stitching. Within the folds of this tie, a lining 13 is provided, preferably of the resilient type, made from bias cut, resilient wool fabric, preferably of the character described in the prior mentioned patent to Langsdorf, although equivalent resilient linings may be employed. The knot forming portion 14 of the tie is formed at its rear with overlapping folds 14*a* and 14*b*, held to each other by the loose stitching 11, previously described.

For the attaching to a tie of the character described of a shirt engaging clasp, I provide a general clasp 15 of the character shown in Figure 3 and in this construction, a simple sheet of spring metal, such as phosphor bronze is folded into two branches 16 and 17, respectively, each of which includes camming ends. In this form of clasp, on the rear branch 17, there is stamped out a pair of prongs 18 and 19, respectively, the orifices 20 and 21 remaining after stamping the prongs previously mentioned from this branch.

The clasp is looped adjacent the end so as to bring the branches 16 and 17 into flat contacting relationship, to provide the requisite friction in clasping any object to which the clasp is attached, as will be readily understood.

With a clasp of the character described and illustrated in Figure 3, attachment may be effected to the completely formed necktie of the character hereinbefore described and this is accomplished by spanning the prongs 18 and 19, respectively, over the seam 10*a*, adjacent the knot 12 of the loose stitching. The prongs 18 and 19 are driven through the fabric so that each of the prongs 18 and 19 is attached to the layers 14*a* and 14*b*, respectively, spanning the stitching 11, and without having any single prong pass through overlapping portions of the fabric adjacent the seam line. When the prongs are so driven through the fabric, they are then upset backwardly, in the manner shown in Figure 2, by stapling apparatus, to be anchored into the fabric not only at the base of the prong but at the point thereof, as this has been bent backward against the back of the branch 17, in this manner firmly connecting each of the prongs 18 and 19 to the folds 14*a* and 14*b*, respectively.

By this construction it will be apparent that the seam 10*a* lies between the upset prongs 18 and 19 and that the tie folds 14*a* and 14*b* are joined together in a manner avoiding any interference whatsoever with the operation of the loose stitching 11. The folds 14*a* and 14*b* and the loose stitching holding the same therefore have the freedom of action originally contemplated by the loose stitching.

In the attachment of the device of this character to the shirt front or bosom of the shirt, the branch 16 is slipped over one fold 22 of the shirt, as shown in Figure 2, this operation being accomplished after the tie has been knotted in position in the customary manner. When so attached, the clasp will hold the tie ends properly in position. Any pulling tendency upon the tie end, when so clasped in position, will not draw or tear apart the tie folds 14*a* and 14*b*, notwithstanding the loose connection of these parts, necessitated by the resilient construction involving the loose stitching. Both of the folds 14*a* and 14*b* being held by the individual prongs, any pulling action occasioned by the anchoring of the clasp to the shirt bosom will be in an equalized manner and the function of the loose stitching in the resilient tie construction will not in any way be altered or impaired, nor will there be any tendency to stretch the folds. This connection of the clasp to the separate folds or across the seam formed by the folds 14*a* and 14*b* may be so speedily accomplished that tacking operations across the fold may be entirely eliminated and be accomplished more economically; further, the spaced relationship of the prongs over the folds does not interfere with the resiliency of a tie construction of the character described, as would be occasioned by tacking the folds together.

Where it is desired to impart the minimum depth to the rear branch 17 and its attaching prongs so that in upsetting the prongs 18 and 19 adjacent the branch 17, a smoother finish is obtained on the back surface of the branch 17, this may be accomplished by embossing or displacing the metal to the rear of the prongs 18 and 19, as shown in Figure 3, forming depressions 23 and 24. These depressions are formed of a length and depth to receive a substantial portion of the prongs 18 and 19, when they are upset upon the fabric to which they are attached and upon the face of the branch 17. The inner face of the branch 17, however, when accomplishing this embossing operation, will be left unaltered, to provide a substantially flat surface.

Though I have described the association of the clasp with the tie of the character described by affixing the prongs 18 and 19 to the separate layers forming the folds 14*a* and 14*b*, some degree of success may be obtained by passing one of the prongs, either 18 or 19, through overlapping portions of the folds 14*a* and 14*b*. However, the prior construction as described by me is preferred.

Where the tie construction is of the character which does not employ the resilient features outlined in the patent to Langsdorf, previously mentioned, or similar tie constructions, and is of the character employing a non-distensible lining, the attachment of the clasp by the manner described has novel utility, especially in a tie construction having an interlining adjacent the tip of the tie (not shown), the attachment of which interlining is accomplished after the tie has been formed. Such construction requires, as the last finishing operation, the tacking together of the folds 14*a* and 14*b*. In this form of tie construction, the stapling of the tie clasp to the back of the tie readily supplants the tacking operations previously employed, and may be accomplished with greater facility and economy.

Having thus described my invention and illustrated its use, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a necktie construction, including a knot forming portion and lining of resilient construction, the folds whereof at the back being connected by loose stitching, of anchoring means for said knot forming portion adapted to be attached to a shirt front of a wearer comprising a clasp, and means on said clasp attaching said clasp to said tie positioned across the folds near the end of the loose stitching of said folds, and connecting said folds of said knot forming portion to each other and preventing their separation by tension on the tie against the clasp when affixed to a shirt of a wearer and without interfering with the free movement of the loose stitching.

2. In a necktie construction, including a knot forming portion of resilient construction, the folds whereof at the back being connected by loose stitching, the combination therewith of an anchoring clasp for the knot forming portion adapted to be attached to a shirt front of a wearer, said clasp including spaced attaching members independently connecting the folds and preventing their separation by tension on the tie against the clasp when affixed to a shirt of a wearer.

3. In a necktie construction, including a knot forming portion of resilient construction, the folds whereof being connected by loose stitching, the combination therewith of an anchoring clasp for the knot forming portion adapted to be attached to a shirt front of a wearer, said clasp including a branch formed with spaced prongs each of which independently engage a fold of said knot forming portion of the tie, holding said folds against separation against the tension of said clasp when affixed without interfering with the free movement of the loose stitching connecting the folds of the tie.

4. In a necktie construction including a knot forming portion of resilient construction, the folds whereof being connected by loose stitching,

the combination therewith of an anchoring clasp for the free ends of the knot forming portion, adapted to be attached to a shirt front or bosom of a wearer of the tie, said clasp including one portion forming a shirt engaging member of resilient metal adapted to frictionally engage the shirt or bosom, and another portion formed with tie attaching means, positioned and affixed to said tie, holding said folds against separation against tension of said clasp when affixed to the shirt, said clasp being positioned across the folds near the lower end of the stitching whereby the free movement of the loose stitching is not interfered with and separation of the folds avoided.

5. In a necktie construction including a knot forming portion of resilient construction, the folds whereof being connected by loose stitching, the combination therewith of an anchoring clasp for the free end of the knot forming portion, adapted to be attached to a shirt front or bosom, said clasp comprising a U-shaped strip comprising resiliently spaced branches adapted to engage a section of the shirt front or bosom, one branch having stamped therefrom a pair of prongs crimped upon the fabric of the tie at spaced portions adjacent the folds and holding the folds against separation independently of the loose stitching and without interfering with the free movement of the loose stitching connecting the folds of the tie.

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