Feb. 5, 1935. R. A. CLOKE 1,990,167

NECKTIE

Filed July 29, 1933

Fig. 1

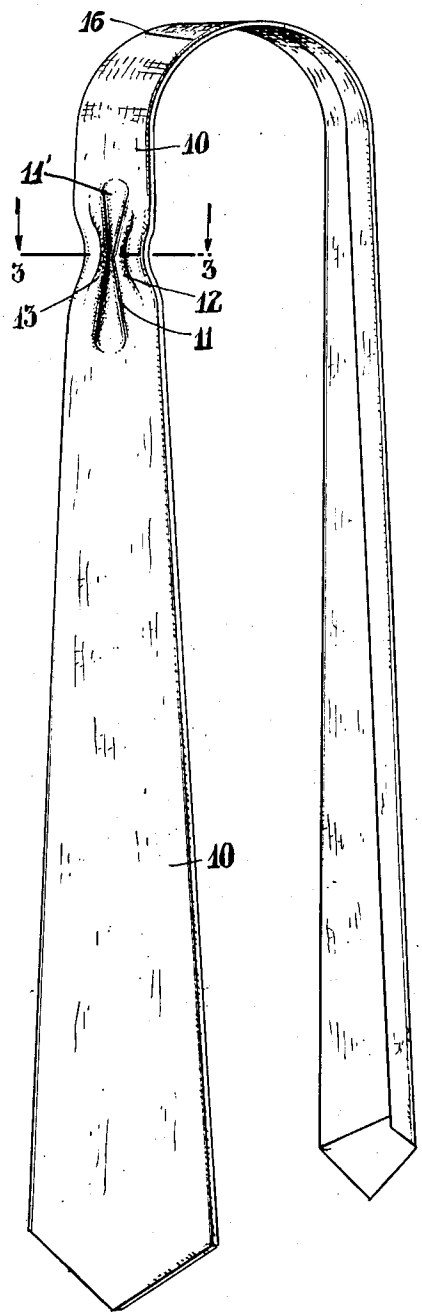


Fig. 2

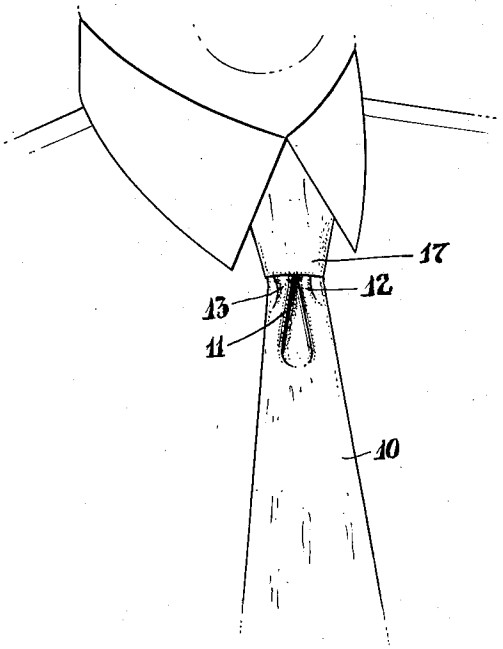
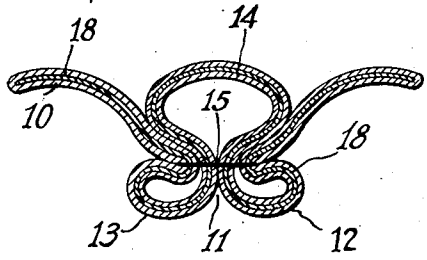


Fig. 3



Richard A. Cloke INVENTOR

BY Mock & Blum

ATTORNEYS

Patented Feb. 5, 1935 1,990,167

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,990,167

NECKTIE

Richard A. Cloke, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Application July 29, 1933, Serial No. 682,741

2 Claims. (Cl. 2—146)

This invention relates to improvements in neckties and more particularly to neckties of the four-in-hand type.

A particular object of this invention is the provision of an improved form of necktie which, while avoiding the stiff appearance of a made-up tie, may always be tied by the wearer with ease and which in all cases will have a natural and pleasing draped appearance.

A further object of this invention is the application to all forms of four-in-hand neckties of an improvement which will give such four-in-hand neckties an improved appearance which can be attained by the ordinary wearer without any particular skill.

Further objects of the invention will be apparent from the specification and drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the complete tie.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of my improvement of the tie as worn.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view along the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

10 indicates the tie body.

11, the so-called drape or concavity produced in the tie by my improvement.

12 and 13, representing the gathered portions of the tie body.

14 indicates the gathered portion of the tie body in the rear thereof.

15 is the stitching by which this gathering is produced, 18 (see Fig. 3) representing the lining of the tie.

16 is a thread of a color contrasting with the body of the tie inserted in the tie on the outside thereof as an indicator to assist the wearer in tying the tie and in locating the draped portion 11 exactly below the knot of the tie 17.

My improvement is produced in the following manner:

A stitch is taken entirely through the body of the tie including the lining as shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 3, so as to make a gather at this portion of the tie, producing the up-raised portions 12 and 13 between which are the complementary hollowed-out portions 11 and 11', the member 11 producing the pleasing appearance or drape of the tie as shown in Fig. 2 when the tie is knotted.

In order to insure the exact location of the member 11 below the knot 17 at all times, in tying the knot the thread 16 should come approximately at the point where the folds of the tie cross each other in the tying operation, that is, near the collar button of the wearer, and by placing a finger upon the colored thread 16 in the operation of tying, the wearer can always insure the correct location of the draped portion 11 just below the knot.

I have shown herein only one embodiment of my particular improvement but it is apparent that various changes can be made therein without departing from the spirit of my invention. For instance, instead of confining myself to a single line of stitching as shown in Fig. 3, several lines of stitching may be used through or across, and instead of the stitching running transversely across the tie it is possible to produce another form of draped effect by having the stitching in one or more lines running longitudinally along the body of the tie, or otherwise. Furthermore, by varying the stitching it is easily possible to produce a double draped effect so as to have a convexity in the center of the tie instead of a concavity and on each side of this convexity a concavity will appear, giving a different form of draped effect.

It should be noted that this improvement in ties is applicable to all four-in-hands, lined or unlined, and it can be applied to all four-in-hands without any special provision such as the cutting thereof being provided in advance for the application of this improvement. No allowance is made in the cutting of the tie for the gathering or plaits or draped effect produced, so that in a sense, this draped effect is a distortion of the normal surface of the tie.

The principal object of my invention is to produce a draped effect which to the observer appears to be due to the natural folding of the tie, so that in no case will the stitching used for this purpose be visible to the observer.

Instead of using stitching to produce this draped effect, other and equivalent methods may be used without departing from the spirit of my invention. For instance, instead of using an ordinary stitching, a fine wire may be employed, or a clip, or clamps, and if sufficient pressure is applied a similar effect can be produced by pressing the tie to produce this draped effect, without departing from the spirit of my invention.

It is also apparent that as an indicator to assist the wearer in the location of the draped portion of the tie, other means may be substituted for the colored thread 16 which is used as an indicator or guide in tying the tie, without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim is:

1. In a necktie, the combination of a tie body,

one or more preformed gatherings including all plies of the tie, resulting in the narrowing of the width of the tie at the point of said gatherings, and an indicator on said body to properly locate the tie around the neck so that when the same is tied the gatherings lie directly below the knot.

2. In a necktie, the combination of a tie body, gatherings located on the opposite sides of the center line of the tie and stitching passing through the entire tie body and uniting said gatherings, thereby producing a pear shaped concavity between the gatherings adjacent the knot forming portion when the tie is worn.

RICHARD A. CLOKE.