Dec. 28, 1937. H. C. HALL 2,103,456

NECKTIE

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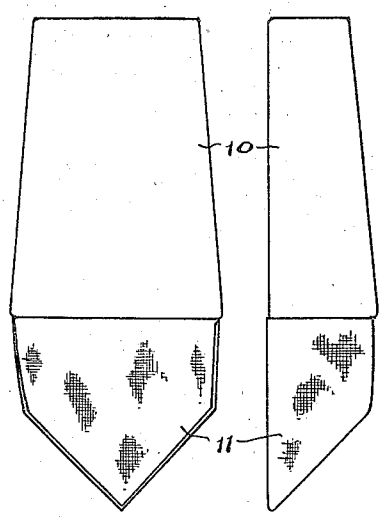


Fig. 1.

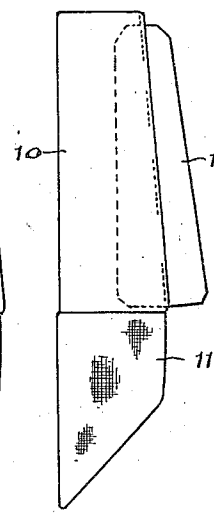


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

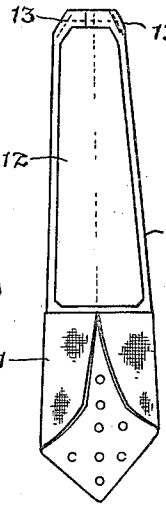


Fig. 4.

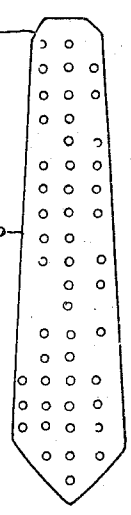


Fig. 5.

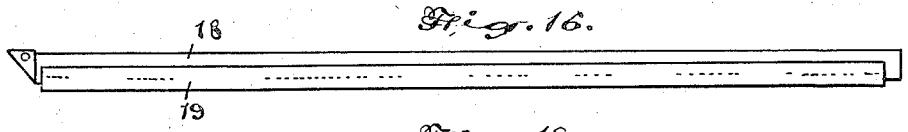


Fig. 16.

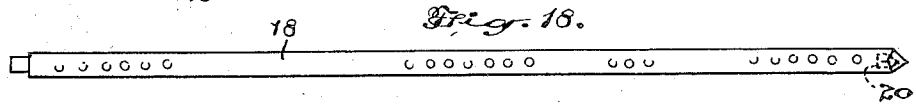


Fig. 18.

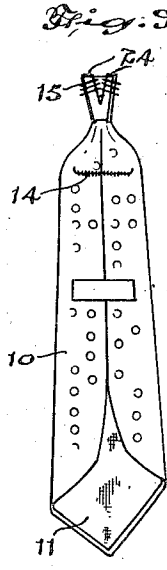


Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

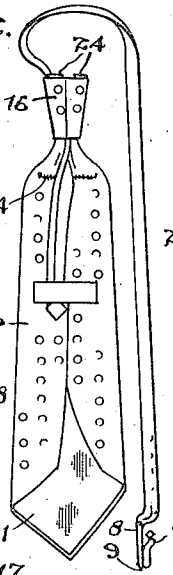


Fig. 12.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 15.

Fig. 14.

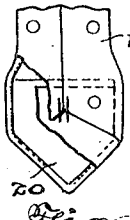


Fig. 17.

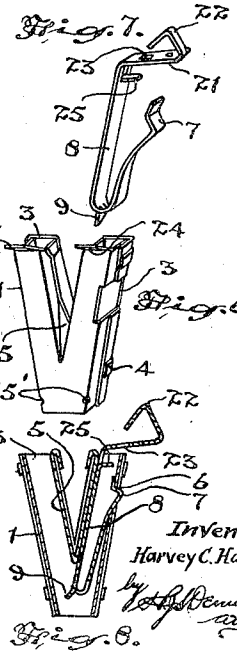


Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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NECKTIE

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Application December 28, 1936, Serial No. 117,766
In Canada February 10, 1936

7 Claims. (Cl. 2—150)

It is practically the universal experience with men that the four-in-hand type of tie, while being the most desirable, does not retain its position or shape. The silk from which such ties are usually made gradually slips, loosening the knot as originally tied, allowing it to slip downwardly from the desired position snugly abutting the collar.

The principal object of this invention is to overcome these undesirable conditions in the use of four-in-hand ties and to provide a tie which will present a knot of uniform size at all times and which will effectively retain its adjustment in the collar.

Further and important objects are to provide a tie with a "made-up" knot which may be easily and quickly released and as easily secured in place, and which will not twist and become unsightly.

The principal features of this invention consist in the novel arrangement of a hollow tubular structure within the tie whereby one end of the neckband is adjustably arranged therein and other other end is detachably connected and is adapted to hold the adjustable end in adjusted positions.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank of the body portion of the tie.

Figure 2 shows the blank doubled.

Figure 3 shows the doubled blank having the interlining attached.

Figure 4 shows the interlining attached to the tubular body member.

Figure 5 shows this body member inverted.

Figure 6 is an enlarged perspective view of the V-shaped tubular member to be incorporated into the knot portion of the tie

Figure 7 is a perspective detail of the metal lock end to be attached to the end of the neckband of the tie.

Figure 8 is a longitudinal sectional view showing the tubular member and lock end as illustrated in Figures 6 and 7 assembled.

Figure 9 is a plan view showing the manner of assembling the lower or body part of the tie upon the V-shape tubular member.

Figure 10 is a plan view of the padded cover for the knot portion.

Figure 11 is an edge view of the part shown in Figure 10.

Figure 12 is a plan view showing the manner of applying the knot cover.

Figure 13 is a plan back view of the finished tie.

Figure 14 is an enlarged detail of a supporting member which is arranged in the body of the tie.

Figure 15 is an enlarged transverse sectional view through the tie knot.

Figure 16 is a plan view showing the assembly of the neckband and its interlining.

Figure 17 is a part sectional view of one end of the neckband showing the metal retainer.

Figure 18 is a plan view showing the neckband reversed.

In the construction of my improved tie I have devised a unique form of a tubular metallic structure to be incorporated into the knot which is illustrated particularly in Figures 6, 7 and 8. This is formed of a V-shaped member 1 which is formed with flanged sides 2, over which a V-shaped cap 3 is fitted and secured by interlocking lugs 4 which form part of the member 1 and extend through slits in the member 3 and are flanged thereover.

The inward walls of the V are formed of a separate strip of metal 5, the extremities of which are turned over the meeting flanges of the body and cap members. The outer walls are rounded at the top to prevent chafing.

A rectangular opening 6 is cut in one of the outward sides of the V-shaped member and forms a notch to receive the shouldered spring arm 7 of the thin looped spring member 8, which is secured to the end of the neckband of the tie in a manner hereinafter described.

The member 8 has a pointed tongue 9 punched therefrom at its looped portion, which when the spring member is inserted into the tubular holder provided with the rectangular opening, projects into alignment with the converging tubes formed by the other length of the V-shaped member and engages the other end of the neckband of the tie, as will be hereinafter described.

In constructing a tie in accordance with this invention, the lower or body portion 10 of fabric is cut with slightly converging side edges and the lower pointed end preferably has a lining 11 usually of plain silk secured thereto. This blank or body portion is then folded longitudinally and the overlaid sloping edges are placed over and stitched to a tapered piece of lining 12, the stitching forming the blank into a tubular structure. The blank is then pressed out in flat form with the lining 12 on the back and the top and upper corners 13 are stitched.

The article as thus formed is then turned inside-out or reversed, producing a body as shown in Figure 5. This body is then formed with a transverse tuck 14 a short distance from the top which may be formed by stitching, or it may be

formed by a metal pin, as illustrated in Figure 14, which is crimped into a W-form in the centre. This transverse tuck or the wire member forms a lateral stiffness to hold the body of the tie spread after the top has been formed with lengthwise tucks and placed over one face of the V-shaped metal member, to which it is secured by stitching 15, as shown in Figures 9 and 12 and by stitching through the holes 15' in said member.

A knot cover 16, formed of the same material as the tie body, has a packing 17 placed on the back thereof and the top and bottom edges are then folded inwardly and this cover is then wrapped around the upper portion of the tie secured to the metal V-shaped member. The meeting edges on the back are then stitched, as shown in Figure 13 and the knot is completed.

The neckband 18 is formed as illustrated in Figures 16 and 18 by stitching a longitudinal strip of the desired fabric and securing a narrow lining or reinforcement 19 thereto. This is then turned inside-out as illustrated in Figure 18. A small metal plate or piece of cardboard 20 is secured in one end of this neckpiece. The neckpiece is then threaded through the tubular section of the member 1 which is not notched and the top end is inserted over the lateral extension 21 of the member 8 and it is then secured by means of the upturned pointed lug 22 which is adapted to be pressed downwardly to pass through an orifice 23 in the said extension to secure the fabric in position. The end of the neckband may be fastened to the member 8 by stitching if so desired.

In using this tie the neckband is placed around the collar of the wearer and the end with the spring clip 8 is brought into position over the notch. The spring clip is then inserted into the tubular portion provided with the notch 6 and it is pressed downwardly until the shouldered portion 7 springs outwardly into the notch, thus holding the end of the band close down to the top of the knot. The spring clip is of course completely enclosed by the covering fabric 16, but pressure of the finger or thumb against the side of the knot will dislodge the member 7, so that it may be withdrawn from the knot.

The inserting of the member 8 into the metal tube moves the lower end thereof downwardly so that the pointed member 9 impales the portion of the neckband passing through the adjacent tube of the V-shaped member.

After the member 8 has been secured in the knot the other end may be drawn freely downwardly to adjust the tie well up under the collar and it will be held securely in the adjusted position by the point 9. When it is desired to remove the tie it is merely necessary to press inwardly on the side to dislodge the member 7 from its engaging notch, when the member 8 may be withdrawn from the knot and as the point member 9 has then been withdrawn from engagement with the other portion of the neckband, the tie may be slipped downwardly on the band to clear the collar and permit of its easy removal.

It will be noted that the V-shaped plate 1 is provided at its upper ends with laterally-turned lugs 24. These are set slightly off the horizontal and extend over the cover 16, so that when the tie is drawn taut in the collar, these lugs will engage the collar band and will have the effect of tilting the tie knot slightly outward to produce the desired "set" of the knot.

It will be noted on reference to Figure 7 that a lug 25 is struck up from the member 8 just beneath the extension 21. This lug underlies the fabric of the neckband which is folded around the lug 21 and forms a post to engage the outer wall of the V member so that when tension is applied to the neckband the member 8 will be spaced from the spring arm 7 and will not interfere with its ready release.

What I claim as my invention is:—

1. A necktie having a hollow member enclosed within the "knot", being open at the top, a neckband having one end extending through and sliding in the hollow member in the knot, and a member secured to the other end of the neckband for insertion into said hollow member adapted to be engaged thereby to be locked therein and having a portion to engage and hold the slidable end of the neckband.

2. A necktie having a hollow member arranged within the "knot" formed with a pair of tubular passages open at the top, a member formed with a spring latch adapted to enter and lock within one of said tubular passages, a neckband secured to said locking member and having its free end extending through the other of the tubular passages in said hollow member, and means carried by said latching member to engage the free end of said neckband to hold it in adjusted positions.

3. In a necktie, a hollow metal casing of V formation forming a pair of intersecting tubes, a spring clip adapted to be inserted into one of said tubes and to detachably lock therein, said spring clip having a projecting point extending into the adjacent tube, a neckband secured to the upper end of said spring clip and having its free end extending through the tube adjacent to the one housing the spring clip to be engaged by the point projecting from said spring clip, a fabric cover for said metal casing, and a tie body extending therefrom.

4. In a necktie, a hollow V-shaped metal casing forming a pair of converging tubes, one of said tubes having a notch in the outer side wall, a looped spring metal member adapted for insertion in the notched tube and having a spring latch end to engage said notch and having in its inner end a projected point extending into the adjacent tube, a fabric cover enclosing said metal casing having a depending body tie portion, and a neckband extending through the unnotched tubular portion of said metal member and having its outward end secured to the upper end of said looped spring member.

5. A device as claimed in claim 3 in which the V-shaped metal member is provided with a pair of laterally extending lugs at the top end to engage the collar band to hold the tie outwardly.

6. A device as claimed in claim 3 in which the tie body is folded lengthwise and secured to the metal member, and a cover is arranged to enfold and enclose the metal member and forms the tie knot.

7. A device as claimed in claim 3 in which a reinforcement is arranged transversely of the tie body below the knot to keep it spread in a lateral direction.

HARVEY C. HALL.