

C. H. RODEBACK.
NECKTIE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 18, 1918.

1,298,565.

Patented Mar. 25, 1919.

Fig. 1.

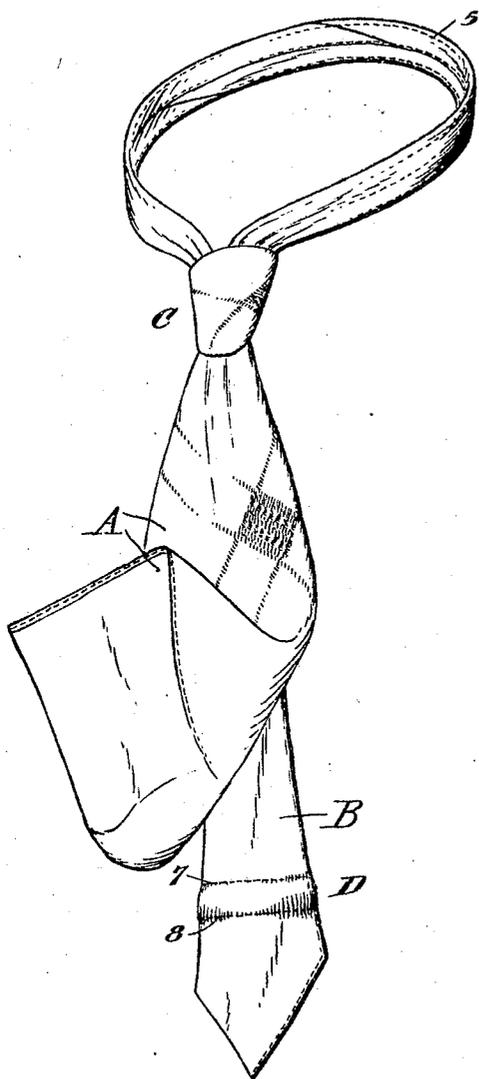


Fig. 2.

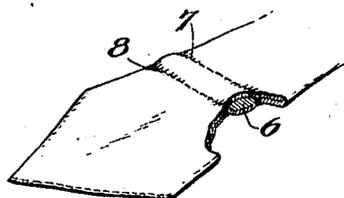


Fig. 3.

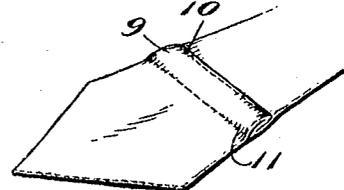
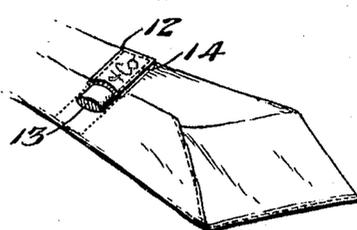


Fig. 4.



Inventor
C. H. Rodeback

By *Lancaster and Allome*
his Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES HOWARD RODEBACK, OF LAGO, IDAHO.

NECKTIE.

1,298,565.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 25, 1919.

Application filed March 18, 1918. Serial No. 223,156.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. RODEBACK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of LAGO, in the county of Bannock and State of Idaho, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Neckties, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to a necktie, and more particularly to a tie of the four-in-hand type.

The principal object of my invention is to provide a tie which will not necessarily need to be knotted each time it is fitted upon a collar, but which is of such a character that the original knot can be made of a size and drawn in to suit the individual wearer, but doing away with the smooth and padded appearance as now ordinarily given to ties of this character which are knotted at the factory, and to provide a stop by which entire withdrawal of the sliding end of the tie is guarded against when the same is being loosened for removal over the head of the wearer.

A further object is to so construct the tie and incorporate the stop therein that the appearance of the tie is not in any appreciable degree altered, and in fact the tie will be put out to even better setting with the flowing ends thereof held down by the added weight of the stop.

Yet another object resides in providing a tie which at the two ends is of somewhat different material, the end of which is to be knotted being made up of fabric of the character which it is desired to have tie show when the same is knotted in place, and the remaining end being of satin, a mercerized material, or of other fabric which will slide freely through the knot, and to incorporate with this sliding end the stop as above referred to which will limit movement thereof when the loop of the tie is being loosened, and will guard against the end being entirely withdrawn from the knot which would make retying necessary.

Further objects of my invention will appear in the following detailed description, taken in connection with the accompanying

drawing, forming a part of this specification, and in which drawing:

Figure 1 is a view in perspective showing a tie constructed after the manner of my invention and illustrating the same as it would appear when placed upon a collar and tightened thereabout.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view of one end of the necktie showing the arrangement of a stop therein, parts of the structure being sectioned to better disclose this arrangement.

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing a slightly modified form of construction.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective view showing yet another modified arrangement of the stop.

In the drawing, where similar characters refer to similar parts throughout the views, A designates one end of the tie while B identifies the remaining end, the knot being shown at C, and the stop, which is the main feature of my invention being illustrated at D.

The two sections A and B are secured together in that length of the tie which will form the neck band as generally indicated at 5, this portion being preferably stitched down to present a smooth flat body which will slide freely within a collar and which will distribute the strain of the tie evenly over the collar, or over the neck in case a stock collar is being worn. The section A is of the material intended to be particularly displayed in the tie, and as has been stated it is preferable that the section B be made up of satin or a satin finish material which will slip or slide freely through the knot at C.

When the tie is to be used, it will be placed about a collar and the knot at C will be tied up in the usual way, the end A being given one, two, or perhaps even more turns about the end B so that the knot will be of the size desired by the individual user, and then the knot is drawn down to present the desired appearance, or the knot might be tied even when the necktie is removed from a collar, it of course being understood that in either case the end B will serve as the portion around which the end A is looped. As

the end B is not inter-twined within the knot C, but is slidable therethrough, the loop at the neck band or neck portion 5 can be drawn in or extended and in consequence when the tie is to be fitted in place the loop will be drawn out, so that the neck band portion 5 will pass over the head of the wearer and then when this portion has been brought to proper position with respect to a collar, the end B is drawn through the knot C to properly tighten the band about the collar. It will of course be understood that in the removal of the tie the steps are reversed.

It will be appreciated that the necktie can be fitted upon a collar permanently attached to the neck band of a shirt or upon a detachable collar either soft or laundried, the neck band portion 5 being fitted loosely between the inner and outer folds of a two-fold laundried collar and then both collar and tie to be placed over the head of the wearer following which the collar would be buttoned to the shirt in the usual way and the tie would be drawn in. While a tie of the usual construction might be used in the connection as above set forth, where this is done there is always the possibility that the end B will be withdrawn from the knot C, and under these circumstances it will be necessary to straighten out the knot at C and retie the necktie. It is to overcome this objection that the stop is provided at D, and as is shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4, this stop might be made up in various forms to suit the convenience of the manufacturer or to fill the demands of the retailer.

It is customary to make up a tie by holding the fabric so that throughout the body and the ends the tie is substantially tubular, and in introducing the padding after the manner shown in Fig. 2, this tubular form has been taken advantage of. As is here illustrated, the pad member 6, which might be a strip of felt, a piece of cloth rolled to the desired size, or in fact might be made up of any other material, is introduced between the inner and outer sides of the end B adjacent the extremity thereof, and then the stitching is run across the end as indicated at 7 and 8, below and above the turning strip to form a pocket in which the padding member 6 is retained. It is perhaps preferable that the padding strip or member 6 have a certain degree of flexibility, and for this reason the felt or cloth strip as mentioned is perhaps preferable although under some circumstances, it may be found advisable to introduce a stiffening strip within the pad portion, or perhaps the resilient material might be entirely dispensed with and a metallic or other member might be substituted therefor, it of course being understood that these are points which are

not essentially parts of my invention but will in various instances be worked out to suit the convenience or desires of the manufacturer and the retailer, who will of course be governed by the desires of the user.

In Fig. 3, I have shown the material of the end B, adjacent the extremity thereof, folded back and then the folded back 9 is stitched down as at 10, the second line of stitching being run at 11 to secure the remaining edge of the plaited portion. In Fig. 4 yet another modified form is illustrated, and in this construction a label strip 12 is laid over a padding member 13 placed transversely on the tie, and is then secured in place by stitching as shown at 14. The label strip might of course be printed with the name of the manufacturers or the name of the retailer, or might have a trademark or any other desired matter shown thereon or woven into the material thereof, and in fact under some circumstances it might be found advisable or preferable to make this label strip of folded material or of sufficiently heavy material that it would within itself embody the requisite stiffness to hold the inner flowing end of the tie spread and to guard against the same being casually or accidentally drawn through the knot at C.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that I have provided a tie structure which presents points of novelty and advantage over the usual four-in-hand ties as now manufactured and sold, which will have longer life, and which can be manufactured at a cost little if any above the present manufacturing cost. The user of the tie and the particular advantages presented in use have been rather fully hereinbefore set forth, and it is not therefore thought that reiteration need here be indulged in in this respect.

Other changes in details than those herein specifically set forth may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of my invention; but,

I claim:

1. A necktie of the four-in-hand type having one end constructed to be knotted about the remaining end which will slide through the knot, said sliding end having a transversely extending relatively thick bulge near its end adapted to form a stop to limit the sliding movement of said end through said knot.

2. A necktie of the four-in-hand type having one end thereof constructed to be knotted about the remaining end which will slide through the knot, said sliding end having a transversely extending thickened portion near its end adapted to form a stop to limit the sliding movement of said end through said knot, and stitching to maintain said thickened portion in place.

3. A necktie of the four-in-hand type hav-

ing one end thereof constructed to be knotted about the remaining end which will slide through the knot, said sliding end having a padding strip associated therewith, and extending transversely thereof, and stitching by which said padding strip is held in place.

4. A necktie of the four-in-hand type comprising two ends one of which is to be knotted about the remaining end which is slid-

ably received through the knot, a strip of material placed transversely across the sliding end adjacent the extremity thereof to pad the structure at this point, a label strip placed over the padding strip, and stitching introduced through the label strip and tie to secure the label strip in place and consequently hold the padding strip properly located.

CHARLES HOWARD RODEBACK.