July 11, 1939. A. J. WINTER 2,165,913

TIE SUPPORT

Filed June 13, 1938



Fig. 1.

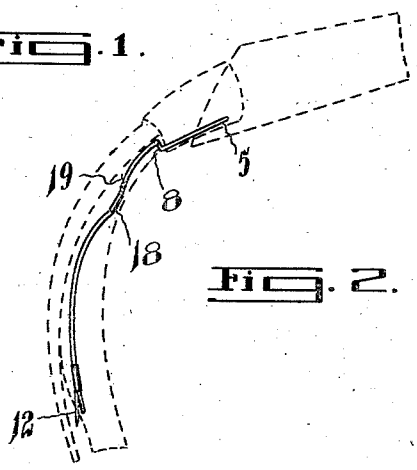


Fig. 2.

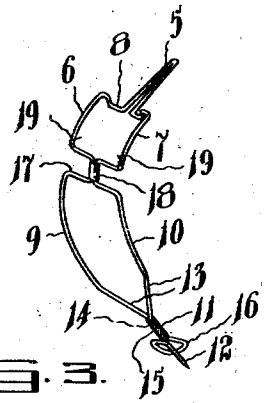


Fig. 3.

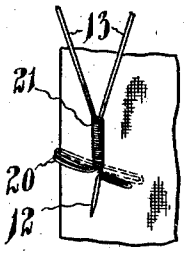


Fig. 4.

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ATTY

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TIE SUPPORT

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In Canada October 26, 1937

11 Claims. (Cl. 24—87)

My invention relates to a support for a four-in-hand tie, and has for its object to produce a device suited to be worn under a tie to preclude its becoming awry and to retain it in an outward, smooth curvature desired by fastidious men.

The support is supplied with an upper finger piece that is inserted in the knot of the tie, and a lower prong that engages the tie to secure the support in place. The support is formed with a wide intermediate portion curved in the direction of the length of the tie so as to retain the exposed portion directly below the knot in outward prominence. Prongs are so arranged on this wide section as to prevent its shifting edgewise.

Entirely satisfactory results have been obtained by making the support of a fine wire material of a resilient nature. I prefer to make the curvature of the support sharper than actually necessary to impart the desired prominence to the tie so that, by somewhat flexing it outwardly of its curvature in applying the support, it will be secured under tension and thus aid in retaining the tie in a smooth, flat condition.

The construction of my invention will be best understood by inspection of the accompanying drawing taken in conjunction with the ensuing description.

Figure 1 is a perspective view depicting the support as worn under the tie.

Figure 2 is an edge view of the support in which the tie and the collar are indicated in dash lines to illustrate the manner of application of the support.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the support in relaxed condition.

Figure 4 depicts a slight modification of the invention.

Like numerals of reference denote similar parts in each figure of the drawing.

In performing my invention, I take a length of spring-steel wire of a fairly fine gauge and bend it in two on a close return bend so as to provide an upwardly directed prong or finger piece 5 suitable for insertion in the knot of the tie beneath its narrow end section. I then deform the wire to produce spaced side members 6 and 7 with an inwardly offset pressure piece 8 immediately adjoining the blunt prong 5 so that the user may place his thumb against said pressure piece for the purpose of urging the prong part 5 in the knot.

The spaced side members are curved substantially throughout their length, as best shown in Figure 3, and the lower end portions 9 and 10 are preferably united into a single medial extent as at 11 with one of them prolonged beyond the other to furnish a downwardly projecting prong 12 having a pointed terminus.

Said side members are desirably united at their lower end portions by converging them as at 13 and twisting them about one another as at 14. This junction may be reinforced by a clip or band 15 clamped thereabout. The clip or band may be employed in lieu of twisting the wires, or may be dispensed with according to circumstances of manufacture.

With a view to aiding in pressing the lower prong into engagement with the tie, I propose to equip the support with a pressure piece 16 which may be constructed by deforming the prong 12 into a D-shaped configuration.

As has already been mentioned, it is desirable that the side members 6 and 7 be given a curvature more acute than required to produce a given outward bulge of the tie generally exposed to view above the cut of the vest. This places the tie and the support under a moderate tension and better accomplishes the results desired to be attained. Additionally, the side members are connected intermediate of their length by a crosspiece 17 to prevent the sagging of the wide section of the tie and to support it in a flat condition. The crosspiece may be formed by bending the side members inwardly to compose U-shaped parts, which parts may and will have their bights united in suitable manner, such as by means of a clip or band 18.

The side members are equipped with outwardly and inwardly pointed prongs 19 that serve to engage the overlying tie to secure the support against slipping edgewise. These prongs may consist of relatively fine wires twisted about the side members.

To apply the device to a tie that has been knotted on a collar, it is placed under the tie and over the shirt. The upper prong or finger piece 5 is lodged in the knot by pressure applied on the pressure piece 8. The curvature of the device is somewhat reduced by flexing the lower end outwardly and at the same time the lower prong 12 is urged to embed itself in the tie by pressure on the part 16. The wide section of the tie, which overlies the support, is then pressed so as to be lightly but securely caught by the prongs 19. The support is facile of attachment and removal and is inexpensive of manufacture.

In the modified construction shown in Figure 4, the only difference is that the pressure piece 16 is dispensed with and replaced by a clip 20. The

converging lower ends 13 are united in the manner already recounted or by a lapping of wire as indicated at 21. The clip extends transversely and is fashioned by a close return bend of the wires to present a U-shaped member from which the prong 12 depends.

In the use of the article, upon engaging the prong 12 in the tie the clip 16 is fitted over the outer edge 22 of the front opening of the shirt so as to attach the tie to the same. The clip thus retains the tie against shifting sidewise.

What I claim is:

1. A tie support comprising an elongated unitary member adapted to be applied beneath the tie and having an intermediate part of a breadth sufficient to support the tie across its width, said intermediate part being outwardly curved in lengthwise direction to bulge the tie immediately below the knot, a prong upwardly extending from the intermediate part for insertion in the knot, and prongs carried by the intermediate part for engaging the tie to secure the support.

2. A tie support according to claim 1, in which the upwardly extending prong has a blunt end and is provided with a pressure piece for urging it into the knot.

3. A tie support according to claim 1, in which the upwardly extending prong is provided with an inwardly offset pressure piece for urging it into the knot.

4. A tie support according to claim 1, in which the last mentioned prongs are constructed and arranged to preclude edgewise movement and also to retain the first mentioned prong in the knot.

5. A tie support comprising an elongated unitary member adapted to be applied beneath the tie and having an intermediate part of a breadth sufficient to support the tie across its width, said intermediate part being outwardly curved in lengthwise direction to bulge the tie immediately below the knot, a prong upwardly extending from the intermediate part for insertion in the knot, outwardly projecting prongs carried by the intermediate part for penetrating the tie to preclude edgewise shifting, and a prong downwardly extending from the intermediate part for engaging the tie to retain the first mentioned prong in the knot.

6. A tie support in accordance with claim 5, in which the said downwardly extending prong is supplied with a pressure piece.

7. A tie support in accordance with claim 5, and composed of a material of a springy nature such that the curved intermediate part may be outwardly flexed when applying it to a tie so as to secure it under tension.

8. A tie support composed of a resilient unitary wire member for application beneath the tie in lengthwise direction, having a substantial intermediate part of a breadth sufficient to support the tie across its width and curved in lengthwise direction to bulge the tie below the knot, said intermediate part consisting of longgitudinally extending wire portions spaced apart substantially throughout their length and united at their lower end, a pointed prong downwardly extending from said lower end for engaging the tie, a crosspiece integral with the upper ends of said longitudinally extending wire portions and inwardly offset to provide a pressure member, and a prong upwardly extending from the medial portion of said crosspiece for insertion in the knot.

9. A tie support for placement beneath the tie, composed of an upwardly directed prong for insertion in the knot, a downwardly directed prong for engaging the tie remotely of the knot and an intermediate section integral with said prongs comprising a wire having parts extending outwardly of the prongs to support the tie across its width and having parts forming a continuation of said parts extending in a general lengthwise direction of the tie and lengthwise curved to bulge the tie below the knot.

10. A tie support for placement beneath the tie, composed of an upwardly directed prong for insertion in the knot, a downwardly directed prong for engaging the tie remotely of the knot and an intermediate section integral with said prongs comprising a wire having parts extending outwardly of the prongs to support the tie across its width and having parts forming a continuation of said parts extending in a general lengthwise direction of the tie and lengthwise curved to bulge the tie below the knot, the junction of the upper prong and the intermediate section having an inwardly offset pressure piece.

11. A tie support formed of resilient material of a readily flexible nature consisting of an intermediate part of a breadth to support the tie across its width and outwardly curved in lengthwise direction to bulge the tie below the knot, a prong upwardly extending from the top of said intermediate part, there being an inwardly offset portion at the juncture thereof acting as a pressure piece for urging the prong into engagement with the tie, a pointed prong downwardly extending from the bottom of said intermediate part, and a clip integral with the juncture of this prong for engaging the outer edge of the front shirt opening, said clip serving as a pressure piece for the pointed prong.

ALEXANDER JOHN WINTER.