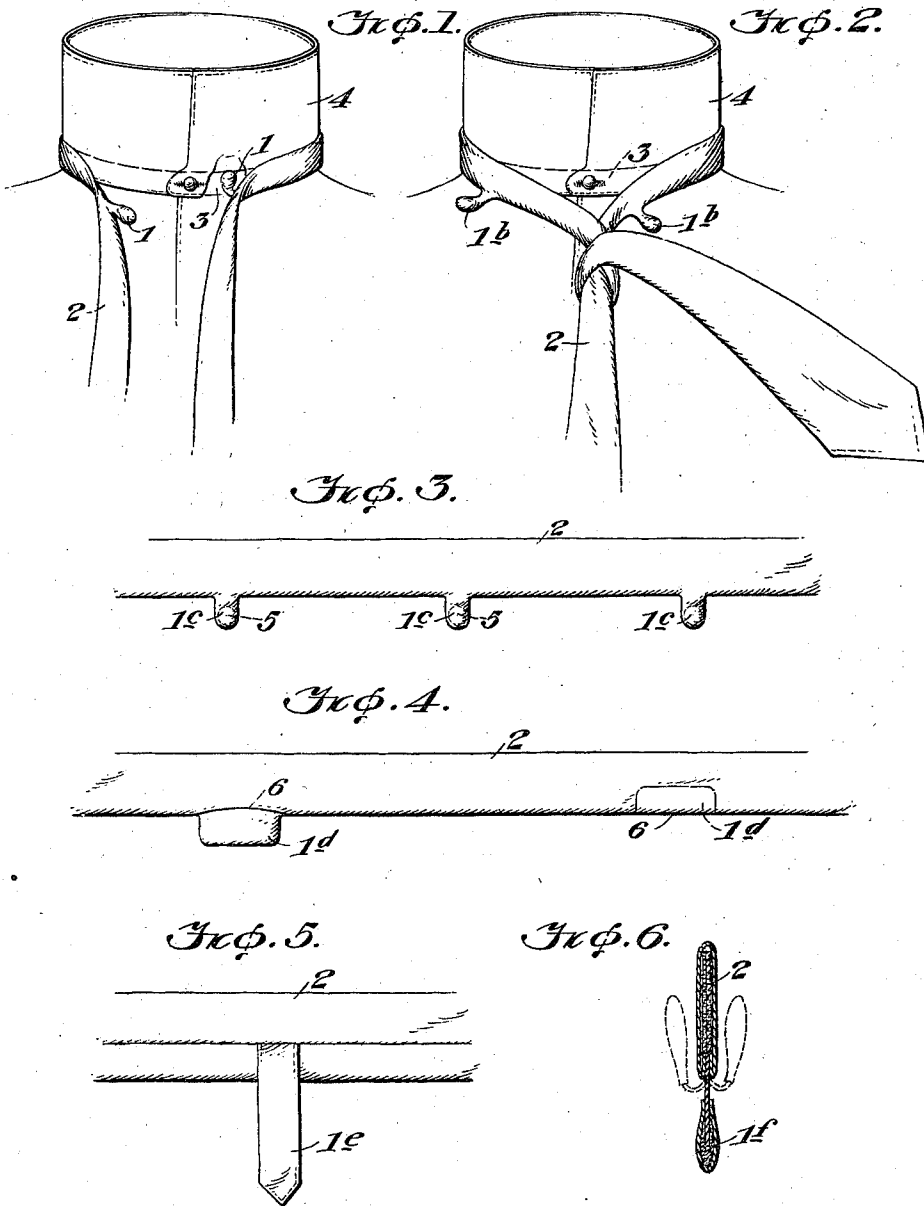


C. W. T. DAVIES.
RETAINER NECKTIE.
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984,751.

Patented Feb. 21, 1911.



Witnesses

Lloyd W. Patch
W. L. Newcomb.

Inventor
Charles W. T. Davies

By

Geo. W. Hamilton
his Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. T. DAVIES, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND THOMAS J. McGUIRE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

RETAINER-NECKTIE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. T. DAVIES, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at New York, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Retainer-Neckties, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to retainer neckties. The present invention has for its objects the provision of a retainer necktie of novel construction and operation, wherein the retainer will assume the form of a freely projecting tab adapted to be inserted between the collar and neckband of the shirt and held by the pressure existing therebetween in a frictional manner, as contradistinguished from those retainer neckties having a button-holed tab or connection adapted to be engaged with a collar button, the present invention contemplating the provision of a plain tab devoid of any engaging device, which may be of any flexible or pliable material composed entirely of frictional material or partially provided with a frictional facing such as leather or rubber, or made of the material of which the necktie is composed, or other material, whether stiffened or padded or not, and having the distinguishing characteristic of freely projecting from the necktie, and being foldable to either side thereof, positioned between the collar and neckband of the shirt, or folded into a suitable pocket or receptacle in the necktie when not in use.

The invention has for a further object the provision of a freely projecting tab on a necktie which may be used as a retainer, regardless of which side of the necktie is outermost.

The invention may be carried out in a variety of ways, but its distinguishing characteristic is that it assumes the form of a freely projecting, pliable or flexible tab or tongue sufficiently narrow for quick insertion between the collar and the neckband of the shirt and held by the naturally resulting pressure and frictional engagement, or to be otherwise disposed when such use is not desired, the invention being distinguished from retainer neckties heretofore known to the art in that it is not designed to directly engage the collar stud or button, although it may be disposed adjacent thereto, and is unlike those retainers which are

in the form of metal or rigid hooks or members which are adapted to engage the under edge of the collar itself, the present invention being usable or not at the option of the wearer, and being pliable and flexible, thus permitting washing of the necktie without damage to the retainer or to the tie, if the invention is used on a washable tie, such as white string ties.

The present invention is not restricted to the various forms disclosed in the accompanying drawings, the same being merely illustrative of its different adaptations.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the invention as applied to a string tie, one of the retaining tabs being shown in position, the collar being broken away, and the other appearing in inoperative position; Fig. 2, a similar view illustrating the adaptation of the invention to a scarf, both of the retainers being out of operative position; Fig. 3 illustrates a part of a necktie carrying a plurality of retainers of the same fabric as the tie, dotted lines representing a filling in the tabs to give them greater thickness and stiffness for easier insertion under the collar edge; Fig. 4, a similar view but showing how a pocket may be employed for the reception of the tab, one of the tabs being extended and the other being folded within its pocket; Fig. 5, a view showing a single retainer as used on the central portion of a non-reversible scarf between the seams thereof and of somewhat greater length to enable it to extend beyond the fold of a double collar for manipulation if necessary; and Fig. 6, a cross-section of a retainer provided with exterior padding and secured between the plies of the tie, dotted lines illustrating how the retainer may be positioned on either side of the tie and also showing how any of the forms of the retainer can be positioned on either side of a necktie.

Fig. 1 represents the application of the invention to a string necktie, such as are commonly used with evening dress. The tab, or similar flexible retaining member is shown at 1 as projecting freely from the necktie 2, one or more of the retainers being used. Of the two retainers illustrated, one is shown as disposed between the neckband 3 and the collar 4, while the other retainer is shown exposed to better illustrate its construction. It is intended, however, to

use both of the retainers if desired. These retainers may be composed entirely of frictional material or furnished with a partial frictional facing, such as leather or rubber, and they may be of the same material as the necktie or of other material. Preferably, the retainer tabs are disposed at the edges of the neckband of the necktie, but they can be otherwise disposed, if desired. These retainers are distinguished from the button-holed tabs heretofore known to the art in that such retainers have been intended to be connected to the collar button, whereas my retainer or retainers are intended to be inserted between the collar and the neckband of the shirt and held by the natural pressure thus resulting when the collar is buttoned on the shirt, to prevent vertical and impede lateral shifting of the necktie, this retaining action really being augmented when the necktie is tied, as the neckband of the necktie is then the more tightly drawn around the collar. On the other hand, the present retainer is distinguished from the rigidly curved hooks which have heretofore been used as retainers on neckties, in that they do not hold their place by direct engagement with the lower edge of a collar as hooks do, but are held by the cooperative binding pressure between the tie and collar, or shirt and collar when fastened on the neck as just explained. Moreover such hooks are not flexible or pliable, do not permit reversal of the necktie with retention of the retaining function, and do not permit washing of the necktie, because they are likely to be rendered ineffective during the mangling process and also to discolor the tie.

In Fig. 2, the application of the invention to a scarf or "four-in-hand" is shown. The tabs 1^b are here shown in inoperative position, and after the knot has been tied, the tabs are tucked under the collar and are held by and between the collar and neckband of the shirt, as shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 3 there is shown how a plurality of the retainer tabs, specially spaced, may be disposed so that they will come in proximity to a fastener on the collar. Here the tabs 1^c are made of the same fabric as the necktie and contain a linen button, disk, or other suitable filling 5, which by stiffening them is intended to facilitate their ready insertion beneath the edge of a snugly fitting collar and by increasing their size to enhance the binding and frictional effect when the tabs are between the collar and the neckband of the shirt.

In Fig. 4 there are shown tabs 1^d which

are disposed so that they may be extended from the necktie or folded into pockets 6 between the plies thereof, one of the tabs being shown folded into its pocket and the other exposed. The use of the pockets may be had on the neckties of Figs. 1 and 2, or other forms the invention may assume.

In Fig. 5 there is shown a single retainer or tab 1^e which is preferably located in the central portion of the neckband of a non-reversible scarf and is anchored between the seams thereof. This form of the invention is especially adapted for use on a scarf intended for use with a double collar, the tab 1^e being made somewhat long to enable it to extend beyond the fold of the collar for manipulation, if necessary.

Fig. 6 illustrates how a tab may be secured between the plies of the necktie and provided with outward padding 1^f to increase its thickness, and dotted lines indicate how the tab in any form of the invention may be folded to either side of the necktie.

In all forms of the invention, the tab may be of the same material as the necktie or different therefrom, integral therewith, or separately attached, sewed between the plies or to either face of the necktie, stiffened or padded either internally or externally, a friction facing used, a pocket for the reception of the tab employed or not, and various modifications of construction resorted to according to the type of collar, of necktie, and the use to which the invention is to be put.

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

1. A necktie whose neckband is provided with a downwardly projecting and pliable foldable member so positioned that when the necktie is around the collar, said member will be located a substantial distance rearward from the front collar stud and be adapted for insertion beneath the collar for being solely held by compression between the collar and shirt neckband.

2. A necktie provided with a freely depending member intermediate of its ends, pliable at its point of attachment to the tie but stiffened toward its outer extremity, and adapted for insertion beneath a collar when fastened on a shirt and for being solely held by compression between the collar and shirt neckband.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES W. T. DAVIES.

Witnesses:

GERH. CORWIN,

F. F. CERCOPULY.