March 26, 1940. A. F. SNYDER ET AL 2,195,373

NECKTIE

Filed March 24, 1938

Fig. 1

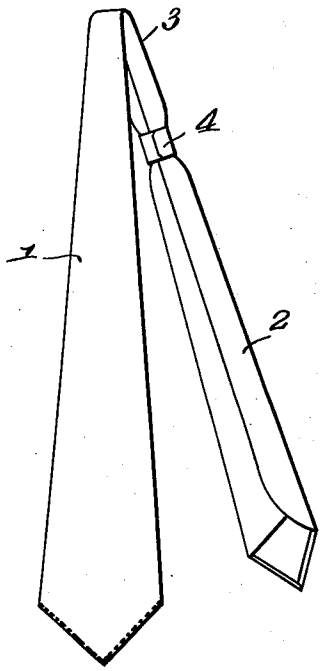


Fig. 2

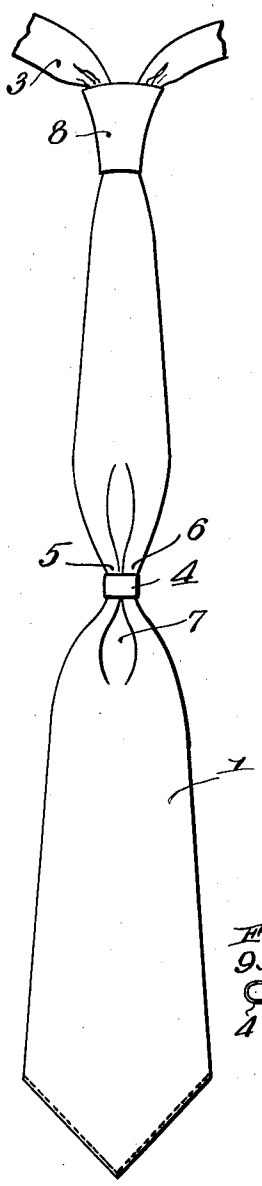


Fig. 3

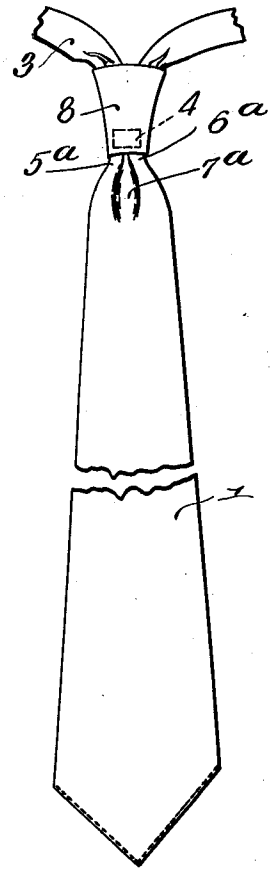


Fig. 4

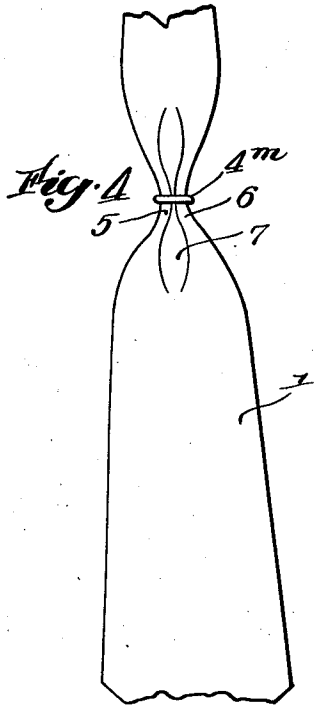


Fig. 5



Fig. 6

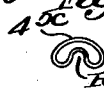


Fig. 7

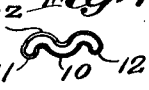
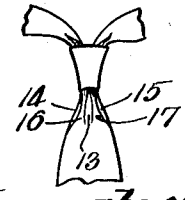


Fig. 6a



Fig. 7a



Inventors
Albert F. Snyder
Morris Solomon
by Roberts Cushman & Woodbury
their Attys.

Patented Mar. 26, 1940

2,195,373

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,195,373

NECKTIE

Albert F. Snyder, Troy, and Morris Solomon, Albany, N. Y., assignors to Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Troy, N. Y., a corporation of New York

Application March 24, 1938, Serial No. 197,790

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—148)

This invention pertains to neckties, particularly those of the four-in-hand type, and concerns improvements designed to assist the wearer in so tying the necktie as to obtain a smart appearing knot.

Considerable skill and care must ordinarily be exercised in properly tying the necktie, especially if that part of the tie which is exposed just below the knot is to have the draped effect which is regarded as essential by persons who are careful in matters of dress, and which provides those variations in light and shade which are requisite to show most adequately the pattern and lustrous character of the necktie material.

The drape effect referred to results from the lateral constriction of the material of the wide end of the tie where the latter is embraced by the loop or transverse bight of the knot, and in accordance with the way in which the material is constricted, various pleasing effects may be obtained, providing, however, that the constriction and the resultant longitudinally extending pleats or folds with the intervening furrows are symmetrically disposed transversely of the tie. Unless care be taken, when drawing or tightening the knot, to distribute the material symmetrically, a pleasing drape effect seldom results. This may be due in part at least, to the fact that the transversely extending bight portion of the knot is not always exactly horizontal, so that the material of the wider end is not subjected to constricting pressure of the same amount at each edge, nor to a pressure which is exerted exactly perpendicular to the length of the tie.

Even when a tie is so carefully tied as initially to provide a pleasing drape effect, any slipping of the knot or even the movement of the wearer's outer garments may cause the tie, during wear, to lose the smart appearance resulting from the initial correct tying.

Objects of the present invention are to provide means operative to constrict the material of the tie symmetrically and independently of the constriction imposed by the knot itself, thereby to produce a pleasing drape effect, for example, to form a longitudinally extending central depression or dimple just beneath the knot, with forwardly directed folds at each side of the dimple, as well as to provide means operative to insure retention of the initial drape during the wearing of the tie. Further objects and advantages of the invention will be pointed out in the following more detailed description and by reference to the accompanying drawing, wherein

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic elevation of a complete tie embodying the present invention, and shown substantially as it might appear when hung over an exhibiting rack;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary diagrammatic view to somewhat larger scale, showing the knot partly formed and with the draping device of the present invention disposed at the wider end of the tie in the position which it occupies just before the completion of the knot;

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, but showing the knot as having been completed, and indicating the draping device in dotted lines concealed within the knot;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2, but showing a draping device of slightly modified construction;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of a draping device of a further modified type;

Fig. 6 is a plan view of a draping device of another shape;

Fig. 6a is a diagrammatic view to small scale, showing the effect of the use of the device of Fig. 6;

Fig. 7 is a plan view of a draping device of another shape; and

Fig. 7a is a small scale diagrammatic view showing the effect of using the device of Fig. 7.

Referring to the drawing, the numeral 1 designates the wide end of a four-in-hand tie, the tie comprising the narrow end portion 2 and the neckband 3. In accordance with the present invention the material of the tie is embraced by a drape forming device 4, shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 as a band or ring of thin, stiff sheet material, for example, stainless steel, aluminum, silver or the like. The internal diameter of this band or ring is substantially less than the lateral width of the material of the tie at that part of the wide end of the tie which lies within or immediately below the completed knot, so that when the band is disposed on the wider part of the tie, the latter is thereby constricted laterally.

When the tie is prepared for shipment by the manufacturer this constricting band or ring 4 is slipped over the narrow end of the tie and preferably arranged at that part of the neckband which is concealed when the tie is hung upon a display rack in a store, as shown in Fig. 1. However, when the user is preparing to tie the necktie, he slips this constricting band 4 down onto the wide end to some such position as indicated in Fig. 2, for example. When on the wider portion of the tie, the band very substantially constricts the tie material laterally and by the exercise of a little care by the user the material

may be caused to assume the pleated or folded arrangement indicated in Fig. 2 wherein the edges of the tie are directed rearwardly and the marginal material is thrown into forwardly directed folds 5 and 6 with an intervening depression or longitudinal dimple 7.

The wearer then proceeds to tie the necktie in accordance with the usual procedure,—first putting the wide end over and under the narrow end, and then forming a preliminary knot by bringing the wide end between the tie material and the collar and then down through the transverse bight or loop 8. Having formed this preliminary knot and having smoothed out the loop 8 the operator then moves the ring or band 4 upwardly until it eventually enters behind the part 8 of the knot so as to be concealed thereby. In thus moving upwardly, the band or ring causes the constriction to progress upwardly until, when the band is disposed as indicated in Fig. 3, within the knot, the lower ends of the forwardly directed marginal folds are caused to diverge outwardly and downwardly, as shown at 5^a and 6^a from the narrow end of the knot, while the lower part of the intervening depression forms the more or less oval or tear-shaped dimple 7^a.

The narrow end of the tie is now pulled, so as to complete the knot, thereby tightening the material of the loop 8 about the band 4. Since the action of the band is to form recesses at the opposite edges of the tie, and since the band is of rigid material, these recesses are maintained within the knot and thus oppose tendency of the material at the wider end of the tie to spread and thereby slip out of or loosen the knot. The constriction of the lower part of the member 8 of the knot, by the final pulling of the narrow end of the tie, definitely confines the ring within the substance of the knot, and this, together with the frictional resistance of the material of the tie, effectively prevents the ring from sliding downwardly during wear. Thus the draping effect produced by the upward movement of the ring is dependably retained.

While a ring such as the ring 4, made by coiling or otherwise manipulating a length of metal ribbon, is desirable, we contemplate the provision of retaining rings of other type, for example, a ring 4^m (Fig. 4) made, for example, of wire and having a substantially circular cross section. Instead of wire, the ring 4^m may be made of hard rubber, bone, a synthetic resin, textile material (for example a braided cord or the like) or conceivably of some elastic substance so as of itself to exercise a constant constrictive effect apart from that due to its normal diameter.

In Fig. 5 there is illustrated a still further modification in which the ring 4^n, instead of being of circular contour, is flatly elliptical, and as illustrated, has a slight gap at 9, the ends of the ring-forming material being finished and the gap being wide enough, if desired, so that the ring may be slipped over the material of the tie by introducing the tie edgewise through this gap. Such a flattened ring is somewhat less bulky in a front-to-rear direction than a circular ring, and for this reason may under some conditions be preferred.

In Fig. 6 a further modification is illustrated wherein the ring 4^x is of more or less kidney-shape in contour, its front portion having the forwardly directed ends and the rearwardly directed central part. When such a ring is slipped onto the material of the tie, it tends to produce the effect illustrated in Figs. 2 and 6^a, for example, since the rearwardly directed part R of the ring tends to force the central part of the tie material rearwardly so as to form the dimple 7, while the forwardly directed end portions assist in properly folding the margins of the tie.

In Fig. 7^a still further modification is illustrated wherein the ring 4^z is of what may be termed flattened M-shape in plan, having the forwardly directed ends 11 and 12 and the forwardly directed central portion 10 with rearwardly directed bends intermediate the central and end portions. Such an arrangement has the tendency to cause the necktie to drape, as shown in Fig. 7^a, by causing the edges of the tie to be directed forwardly, as shown at 14 and 15, and the central part 13 also to be directed forwardly while the intermediate parts 16 and 17 are directed rearwardly, forming two spaced dimples.

While certain desirable embodiments of the invention have been illustrated by way of example, it is to be understood that the invention is not necessarily limited to these specific embodiments, but is to be regarded as broadly inclusive of any equivalent construction which falls within the terms of the appended claim.

We claim:

A four-in-hand necktie of the conventional kind including a longitudinal wide end portion and a longitudinal narrow end portion connected together by a neckband portion and designed to be tied in a four-in-hand knot formed by extending the neckband portion around the neck of the user and looping the wide end portion of the tie transversely over the underlying narrow end portion and subsequently passing the wide end portion downwardly through the loop to extend downwardly parallel to and in front of the narrow end portion and in combination therewith a substantially rigid constricting device of flattened M-shape in contour encircling only the wide end portion of the tie and slidable longitudinally and upwardly thereof to a position within and concealed by the tied knot, said constricting device being operative when so slid upwardly to produce a forwardly directed longitudinally extending rib in the material of the tie which it embraces, together with symmetrically disposed longitudinally extending dimples disposed, respectively at opposite sides of said central rib in the material of that portion of the large end of the necktie which is exposed to view immediately below the knot.

ALBERT F. SNYDER.
MORRIS SOLOMON.