

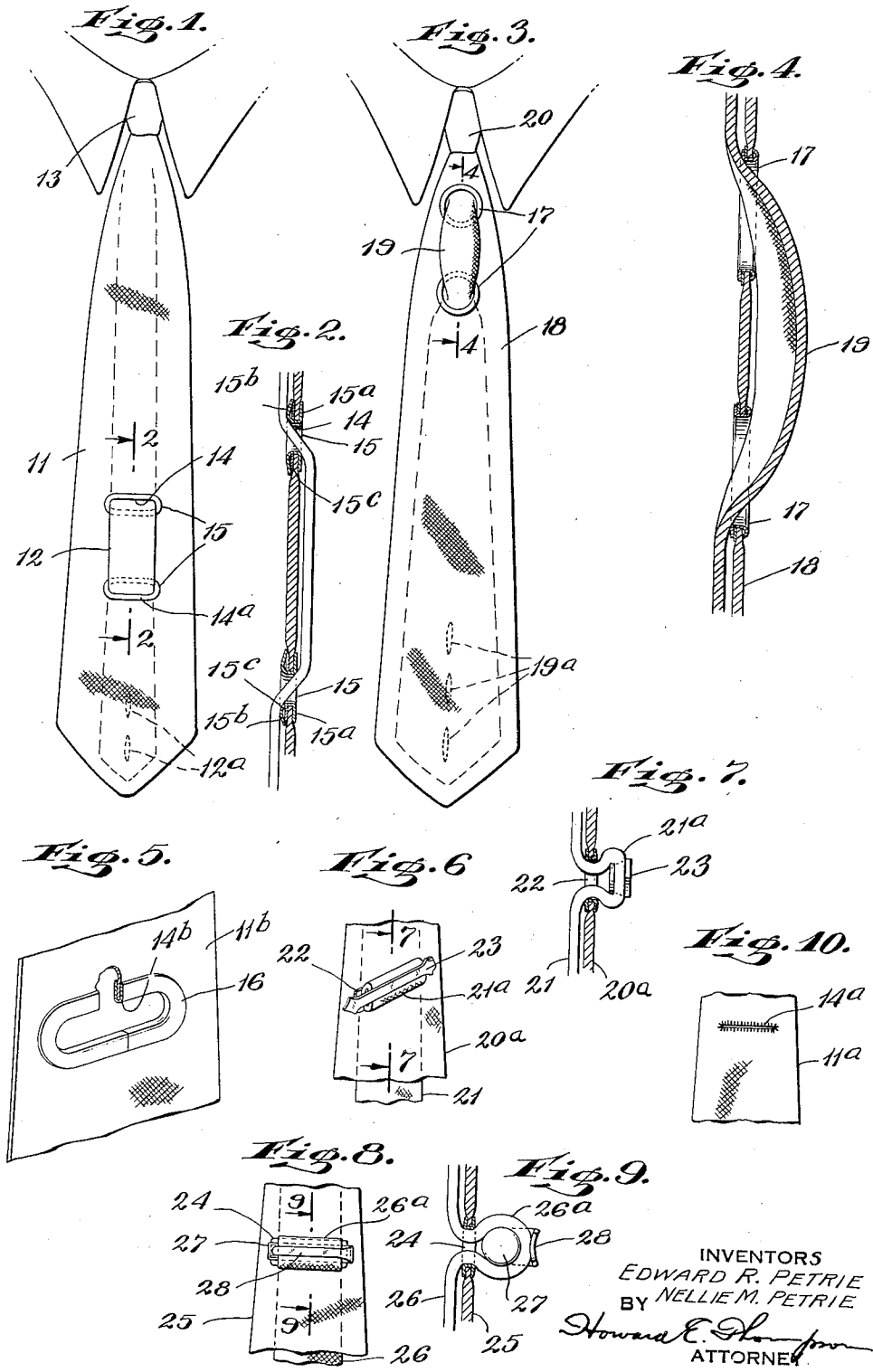
Nov. 30, 1937.

E. R. PETRIE ET AL

2,100,870

NECKTIE

Filed May 9, 1936



INVENTORS
EDWARD R. PETRIE
BY NELLIE M. PETRIE
Howard E. Thompson
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,100,870

NECKTIE

Edward R. Petrie and Nellie M. Petrie, New
York, N. Y.

Application May 9, 1936, Serial No. 78,764

14 Claims. (Cl. 2—145)

This invention relates to neckties, and particularly, ties of the four-in-hand type, or in other words, ties having two relatively long end portions extending from the knot formed therein; and the object of the invention is to provide the outer or front end portion of the tie with one or more openings extending through the entire tie structure, or in other words, opening through the inner and outer surfaces of said end portion and through which the inner end portion of the tie is adapted to extend in the operation of coupling said end portions together to prevent lateral shifting, and at the same time, to provide means for retaining the separate end portions of the tie against longitudinal movement one with respect to the other; a further object being to provide a tie of the class described having two or more openings of the class referred to, through which the inner portion of the tie may be threaded to expose said inner portion of the tie upon the outer or front surface of the outer end portion of said tie; a further object being to provide means for reinforcing the boundary walls of the openings formed in the tie, as well as to produce a neat and finished appearance to such openings or the boundary walls thereof; and with these and other objects in view, the invention consists in a device of the class and for the purpose specified, which is simple in construction, efficient in use, and which is constructed as hereinafter described and claimed.

The invention is fully disclosed in the following specification, of which the accompanying drawing forms a part, in which the separate parts of our improvement are designated by suitable reference characters in each of the views, and in which:

Fig. 1 is a front view of a tie indicating the position thereof when in use, and showing one form of construction which may be employed.

Fig. 2 is a partial section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 on an enlarged scale.

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing a modified form of construction.

Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3 on an enlarged scale.

Fig. 5 is a perspective and sectional view of a part of a tie showing another modification.

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing only a part of the construction and showing a modified arrangement and use.

Fig. 7 is a partial section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 1 on an enlarged scale.

Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 6 showing another modification.

Fig. 9 is a partial section on the line 9—9 of Fig. 8; and

Fig. 10 is a face view of a part of a necktie showing another method of forming an opening therein.

In the construction of four-in-hand ties of the kind under consideration, means have been provided for coupling the outer end portion of the tie with the inner end portion thereof to prevent lateral separation of said end portions when the tie is in use. This result has been accomplished by means provided on the inner surface only of the outer end portion of the tie or by clips and similar devices. It is the purpose of our invention to substitute for these methods of procedure, a means for accomplishing the desired result, and at the same time, provide other advantageous features, while at the same time altering or modifying the external appearance of the tie to enhance its appearance, and at the same time provide for the creation of many new representations in the finished product when in use.

Basically, our invention consists in the provision of one or more openings in the outer end portion of a tie, through which a part of the inner end portion of the tie may be threaded or looped so as to expose the same externally of said outer end portion of the tie at a predetermined position thereon longitudinally of its length or intermediate the knot formed in the tie and the free end portion thereof. For simplification, the inner and outer end portions of the tie as illustrated in the accompanying drawing are shown as composed of a single body, whereas, it is well understood and well known that ties of the kind under consideration are usually composed of inner and outer facings which may be of the same or of different materials as well as with interlinings or layers of padding or stiffening material. Our invention is applicable to ties of the kind under consideration regardless of the specific structure employed.

In Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing, we have indicated at 11 the outer end portion of a four-in-hand tie, and at 12, the inner end portion thereof, which end portions extend from the knot 13 in the usual manner. In this construction, the outer end portion 11 of the tie preferably adjacent its free end is provided with spaced openings 14 and 14a, each opening extending entirely through the end portion 11 of the tie, and the walls thereof are reinforced by metal, fibre or other rings or eyelets 15. The rings or eyelets in the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2, consist of an outer part 15a having inwardly directed fingers or flanges 15b which are adapted to be riveted over onto an inner ring 15c. The rings or eyelets are made elliptical in form. However, the specific shape of these members and the method of their construction may be varied. In fact, the openings 14 may simply be in the form of button-holes as indicated at 14c in Fig. 10 of the drawing, where a part of the outer end portion of the tie is indicated at 11a. Whereas, in

Fig. 5 of the drawing, we have shown at 11b a part of the tie, the opening 14b of which is lined by a U-shaped strip 16. The strip 16 may be composed of any desired material and when composed of a substantially firm or rigid material, may be crimped or adhered to the tie, and when composed of a soft or flexible material, may be stitched in position.

In Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawing, we have shown a slight modification which consists in mounting two circular rings or eyelets 17 in the outer end portion 18 of the tie, and in arranging said eyelets adjacent the knot formed in the tie so that the inner end portion 19 of the tie may be disposed adjacent the knot 20 or in position to be visible when the tie is in use, whereas the part of the inner end portion 12 of the tie shown in Fig. 1 which is exposed through the outer end portion thereof and between the openings 14, 14a, would not necessarily be visible when a jacket or vest is used, but, however, would be visible when such garments were not in use upon the body of a wearer.

With both forms of construction shown in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, the inner end portion 12-19 of the tie is passed outwardly through one of the rings or eyelets employed, and then inwardly through the adjacent ring or eyelet. With the structure shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the elliptical form of the eyelets will permit the inner end portion 12 to lie flatly upon the outer end portion 11, whereas, the small rings 17 employed in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawing, will cause the inner end portion 19 of the tie to curl slightly at the side edges thereof to produce a bulge or outwardly extending portion which, in certain uses, will produce a very neat and attractive appearance.

With both forms of construction shown in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, various kinds and classes of markings may be arranged on that part of the inner end portion of the tie which is exposed at the outer surface of the outer end portion thereof, especially, such things as initials, shields, emblems and the like. If the separate end portions of the tie are composed of different or contrasting materials as to design and color, contrasting effects will be produced in the assembled tie when the tie is in use. In addition to the features of modifying or changing the appearance of the entire tie structure and in supporting the separate end portions against lateral displacement, the threading of the inner end portion of the tie through the outer end portion thereof will also aid in some degree to support said end portions against longitudinal movement one with respect to the other. By providing the free end of the inner end portion of the tie with a plurality of button-holes, as indicated at 12a in Fig. 1 and 19a in Fig. 3, said end portion of the tie may be coupled with a button of a shirt so as to retain both end portions of the tie against displacement when the tie is in use.

In Figs. 6 and 7, we have shown another form of construction. In these figures, 20a represents a part of the outer end portion of the tie, and 21 a part of the inner end portion thereof. In this construction, an opening or eyelet 22 is arranged angularly in the outer end portion 20a instead of in the straight transverse arrangement shown in Fig. 1. The inner end portion 21 is looped through the opening or eyelet 22 as seen at 21a, and a metal or other U-shaped clip 23 is coupled with the loop portion 21a so as to retain said loop portion against displacement

from the end portion 20a and to retain the same exposed externally of the outer surface thereof as is clearly illustrated in Fig. 6 of the drawing, thus producing a neat and attractive display on the outer surface of the tie which may be located at any point between the knot formed therein and the free end portion thereof. This construction, in addition to the features mentioned heretofore, also provides means for fixedly retaining the two end portions 20a and 21 against relatively longitudinal movement which will materially aid in keeping the knot of the tie in proper position.

In Figs. 8 and 9 of the drawing, we have shown a slight modification of the structure shown in Figs. 6 and 7, in which a single opening or eyelet 24 is formed in the outer end portion 25 of the necktie in a transverse arrangement similar to that of the eyelet 15 shown in Fig. 1. The inner end portion 26 of the tie is looped through the eyelet 24 as seen at 26a, and arranged in said loop is a cylindrical bar, rod or tube 27 including a spring clip 28 engaging the outer surface of the loop 26a as clearly illustrated to retain the loop portion 26a in position and to prevent relative longitudinal movement of the tie ends 25 and 26. In this connection, it will be understood that various kinds and classes of clips may be employed to give the desired ornamental effects in the resulting tie structure, and tie clips of conventional form and construction may be used for this purpose. This is also true of the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 3, where the clip may be attached to the exposed part of the inner end portion of the tie. It will also be understood in this connection that stick pins and the like may be attached to such exposed part of the inner end portion of the tie, especially when arranged in the position indicated in Fig. 3 of the drawing. It is clearly within our invention to modify or change the shape, contour or dimensions of the openings formed in the outer end portion of the necktie for the purposes intended, and one or more of such openings may be employed, depending upon the particular uses or ornamental displays which are desired. In this connection, it will also be apparent that the openings formed in the tie may be used for supporting various kinds and classes of ornamental members in addition to the attractive appearance of the tie.

Having fully described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A necktie of the class described consisting of inner and outer end portions arranged one upon another when the tie is in use, the outer end portion of the tie having an opening extending therethrough, said opening forming a passage opening through both side surfaces of said outer end portion, and a part of the inner end portion of the tie being adapted to pass outwardly through said opening and be exposed at the outer surface of the outer end portion of the tie.

2. A necktie of the class described consisting of inner and outer end portions arranged one upon another when the tie is in use, the outer end portion of the tie having an opening extending therethrough, said opening forming a passage opening through both side surfaces of said outer end portion, and a part of the inner end portion of the tie being adapted to pass outwardly through said opening and be exposed at the outer surface of the outer end portion of the tie, said passage being arranged between the knot formed

in the tie and the free end of said outer end portion.

3. A necktie of the class described consisting of inner and outer end portions arranged one upon another when the tie is in use, the outer end portion of the tie having an opening extending therethrough, a part of the inner end portion of the tie being adapted to extend outwardly through said opening and exposed at the outer surface of the outer end portion of the tie, said opening being arranged between the knot formed in the tie and the free end of said outer end portion, and means engaging that part of the inner end portion of the tie which is exposed at said outer end portion of the tie to retain said end portions against relative displacement.

4. A necktie of the class described consisting of inner and outer end portions arranged one upon another when the tie is in use, the outer end portion of the tie having an opening extending therethrough, a part of the inner end portion of the tie being adapted to extend outwardly through said opening and exposed at the outer surface of the outer end portion of the tie, said opening being arranged between the knot formed in the tie and the free end of said outer end portion, and means engaging that part of the inner end portion of the tie which is exposed at said outer end portion of the tie to retain said end portions against relative displacement, said last named means involving a clip.

5. A necktie of the class described consisting of inner and outer end portions arranged one upon another when the tie is in use, the outer end portion of the tie having an opening extending therethrough, a part of the inner end portion of the tie being adapted to extend outwardly through said opening and exposed at the outer surface of the outer end portion of the tie, said opening being arranged between the knot formed in the tie and the free end of said outer end portion, means engaging that part of the inner end portion of the tie which is exposed at said outer end portion of the tie to retain said end portions against relative displacement, said last named means involving a clip, and means for reinforcing the boundary wall of the opening formed in said tie.

6. A necktie of the class described consisting of inner and outer end portions arranged one upon another when the tie is in use, the outer end portion of the tie having an opening extending therethrough and a part of the inner end portion of the tie being adapted to extend outwardly through said opening and be exposed at the outer surface of the outer end portion of the tie, said opening being arranged between the knot formed in the tie and the free end of said outer end portion, and means for reinforcing the boundary wall of said opening, said last named means being in the form of an elliptical member arranged in an inclined angular position.

7. The combination with a four-in-hand tie having a wide outer end portion and a narrower inner end portion, of an opening formed in the outer end portion of the tie and opening through inner and outer surfaces thereof and through which the inner end portion of the tie is adapted to be threaded or looped when the tie is in position for use and the opening formed in said outer end portion being of sufficient dimensions transversely of said end portion to permit arrange-

ment of the inner end portion of the tie therein without creasing or folding the same.

8. A four-in-hand tie of the class described, one end portion of which is provided with longitudinally spaced openings through which the other end portion of the tie is adapted to be threaded from one side surface of the first named end portion of the tie to the other side surface thereof so as to expose the second named end portion of the tie through both side surfaces of the first named end portion thereof.

9. In a necktie of the class described having inner and outer end portions, the outer end portion having longitudinally spaced eyelets attached to the material thereof and opening through inner and outer surfaces of said end portion, and the inner end portion of the tie being threaded through said spaced eyelets in retaining said end portions against lateral displacement with respect to each other.

10. In a necktie of the class described having inner and outer end portions, the outer end portion having longitudinally spaced eyelets attached to the material thereof and opening through inner and outer surfaces of said end portion, the inner end portion of the tie being threaded through said spaced eyelets in retaining said end portions against lateral displacement with respect to each other, and one of said end portions having longitudinally spaced button-holes.

11. The combination with a necktie having an opening formed in the material thereof, said opening being of sufficient width transversely of the necktie to permit the free passage of one end portion of the necktie therethrough, said opening extending through front and rear surfaces of the necktie, and means forming a facing or covering for the boundary walls of the opening formed in the material of said tie.

12. The combination with a necktie having an opening formed in the material thereof, said opening being of sufficient width transversely of the necktie to permit the free passage of one end portion of the necktie therethrough, said opening extending through front and rear surfaces of the necktie, and means forming a facing or covering for the boundary walls of the opening formed in the material of said tie, said means comprising an eyelet.

13. The combination with a necktie having an opening formed in the material thereof, said opening being of sufficient width transversely of the necktie to permit the free passage of one end portion of the necktie therethrough, said opening extending through front and rear surfaces of the necktie, means forming a facing or covering for the boundary walls of the opening formed in the material of said tie, said means comprising an eyelet, and said eyelet being elliptical in form.

14. A necktie having inner and outer end portions, the outer end portion having an eyelet arranged therein to form a passage through the front and rear surfaces of said outer end portion, and the inner end portion of the tie being adapted to pass through said passage in retaining said end portions against lateral separation when the tie is in use.

EDWARD R. PETRIE.
NELLIE M. PETRIE.