

(No Model.)

S. E. GUILD.  
NECKTIE.

No. 599,177.

Patented Feb. 15, 1898.

FIG. 1.

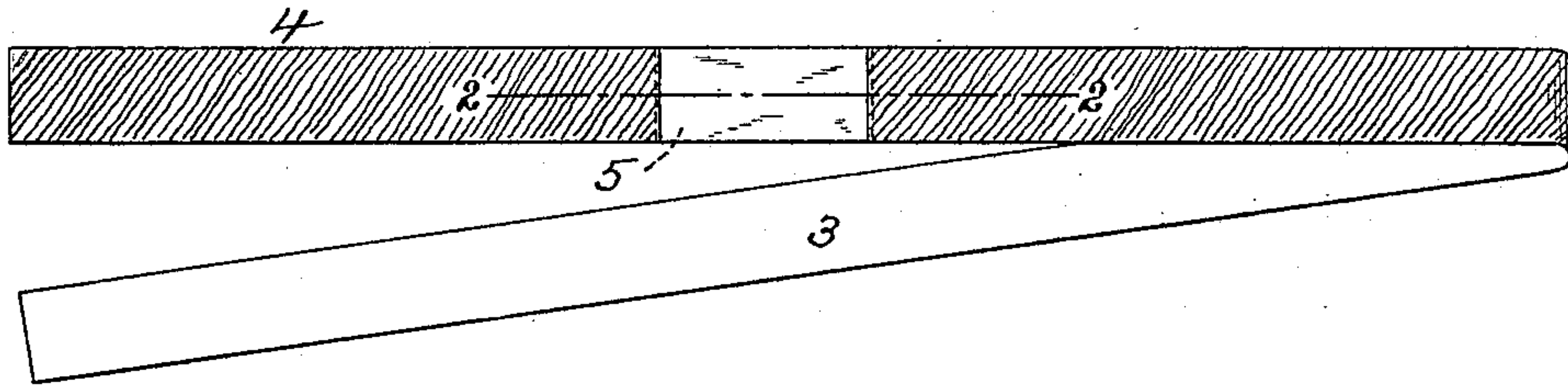


FIG. 2.



FIG. 4.

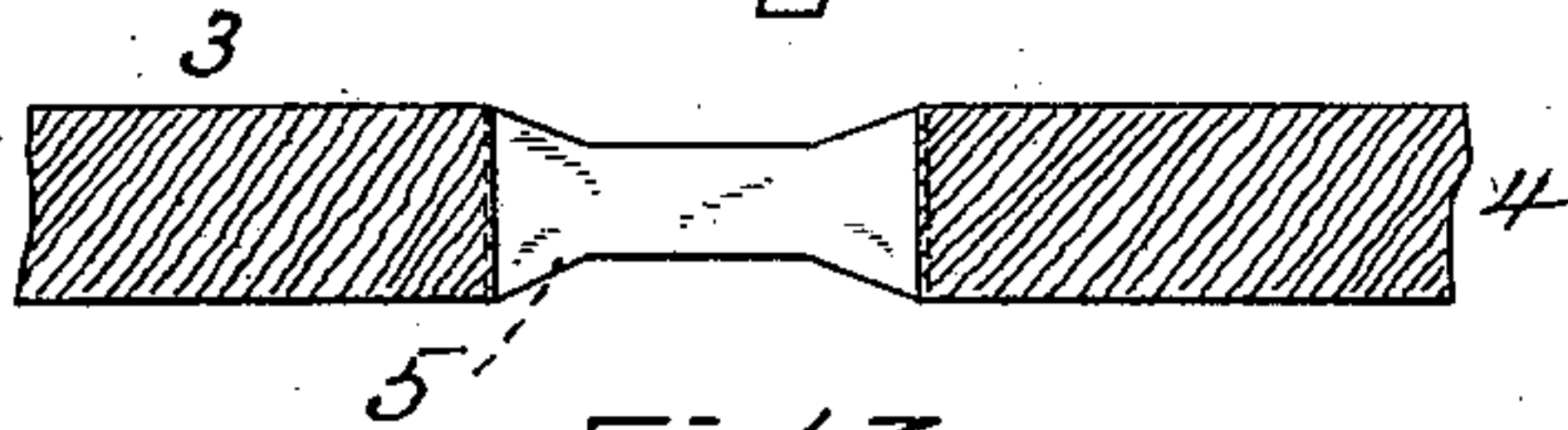
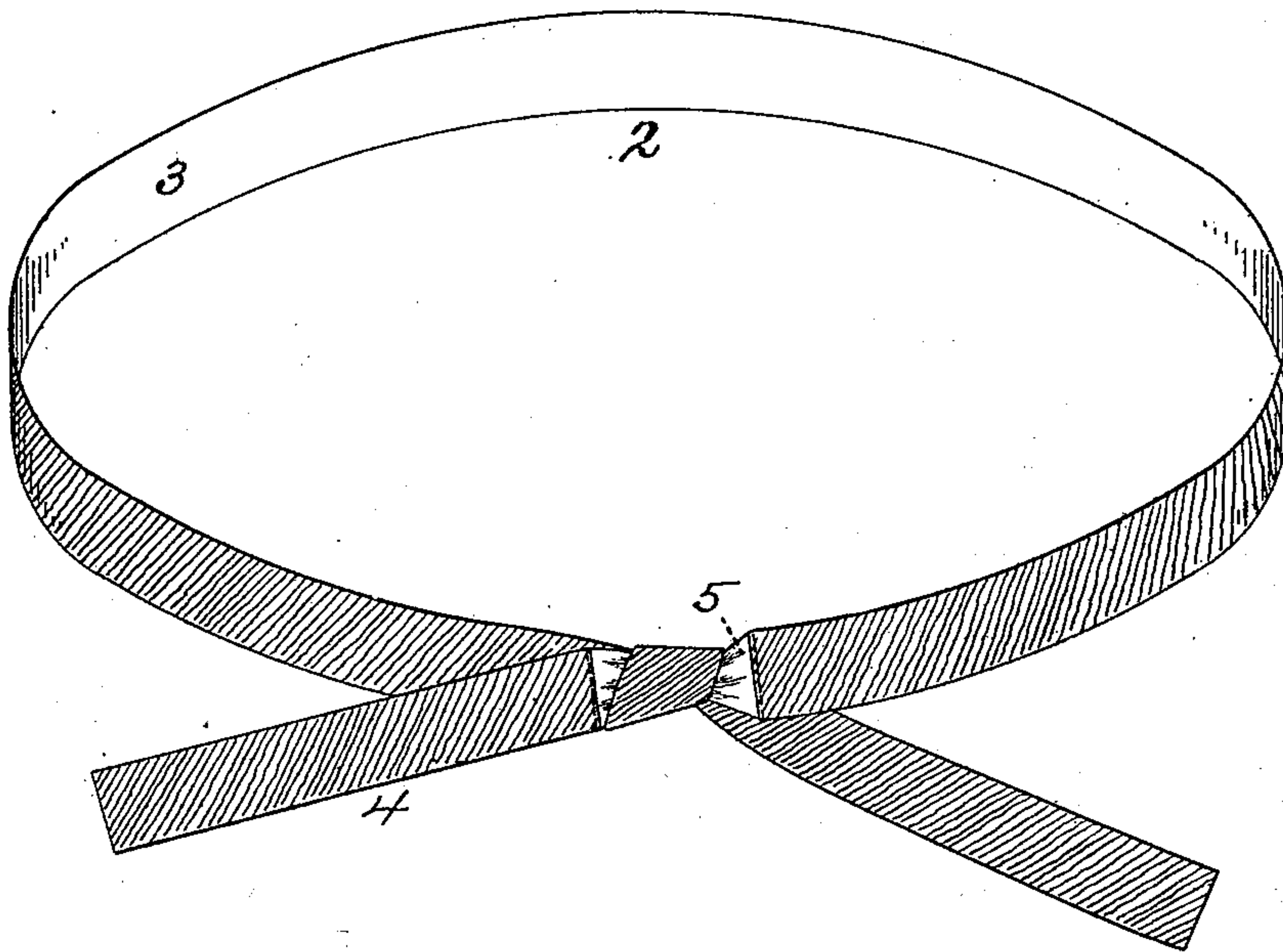


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES.

*A. D. Root.*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL E. GUILD, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## NECKTIE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 599,177, dated February 15, 1898.

Application filed December 1, 1896. Serial No. 614,038. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL E. GUILD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Neckties; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to wearing-apparel, particularly "cravats" or "neckties," so called, which are secured in place by a bow-knot in contradistinction to the same class of apparel which is made in set form or secured in position by some form of knot other than a bow-knot.

My invention is embodied in the construction of the several parts which compose the necktie, whereby the particular point where the bow is to be made is always designated.

A further feature is embodied in the ease and facility with which the bow is formed, whereby a knot presenting a better and more finished appearance is produced.

The drawings represent, in Figure 1, a plan view of a tie embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section in part. Fig. 3 is a view showing the knot in process of formation. Fig. 4 is a modified form of the strip.

In the particular type of neckties designed to be formed into a bow-knot, particularly such as show every fold or crease, as starched ties, it is well known that the proper formation of the knot in order to produce equal lengths in the two bows and equal or very nearly equal lengths in the ends is quite a difficult thing. If the first half-turn is not properly located, inequalities occur in the finished bow, and since creases and folds have now been made by such acts should a second bow be formed to remedy the trouble the said first folds and creases will show. Hence as a general rule if the first bow is not successful a second necktie is made use of.

In the construction and make-up of neckties for forming a bow-knot it has been the universal practice to make the entire article

of the same material, width, and thickness throughout its length. Hence in the formation of the bow-knot an excess of material occurs where the several folds, each of the same thickness, come together in the completion of the knot.

My invention is embodied in the construction and make-up by which the above two difficulties are both overcome. In other words, I enable the wearer to locate the exact spot in the necktie where the bow is to be formed. Thus at a glance he can determine the precise place where the half-turn is to be made and be assured that if so made the proper bow will be formed which, upon completion, will be symmetrical.

To carry out my invention, in lieu of having the necktie a single piece of material or a plurality of pieces united and of the same width and thickness throughout I divide the necktie into two portions of unequal length. In the drawings the necktie is shown at 2 as a finished article of apparel, comprising two portions 3 4, both of which are of the same material and facsimiles in width and thickness, but unequal in length. Interconnecting said end portions is a short strip of material 5, preferably of but a single thickness of some soft flexible cloth, as tape, which can be readily folded and at the same time will occupy but little space. These several pieces 3 4 5 are to be united in a neat and workmanlike manner, the pieces to be so cut as to bring the seams preferably directly across the necktie, taken lengthwise.

In Fig. 4 is shown a modified detail construction of my invention. In this illustration the ends of the interposed strip or link are of the same width as the material composing the necktie proper; but in lieu of being the same width throughout this interposed portion is narrowed. Hence when the necktie is made into a bow the excess of material, in lieu of being gathered into folds or plaits, as illustrated in Fig. 3, is avoided and the interposed portion lies flat and occupies less room.

In the interposed flexible strip I consider is embodied the gist of my invention, since in the construction or make-up of this article of apparel the position of said strip determines the exact point where the first half-



turn is to occur. In other words, it indicates the proper division of the tie in order to produce an asymmetrical bow-knot. Furthermore, because this strip or intermediary link is of  
5 a single thickness of material and is to be soft and flexible it occupies but little space. In consequence the bow is less thick and clumsy and will present a more finished appearance, while the liability to untie is diminished.  
10 A further advantage in the interposition of a short strip of soft flexible material like tape consists in the fact that the exact spot in the tie is absolutely determined. Hence the necktie can be retied with good  
15 effect, as the folds and creases do not show, because the same length of bows and ends now are produced each time the cravat is tied and from the identical portions of the article.

I do not confine myself to any particular  
20 mode of joinder of the several parts nor to the

form or texture of the interposed piece, except that the color should approximate to that of the necktie proper. In the make-up of the necktie the strip 5 is to be of such a length that when the bow is completed no sign of  
25 its presence appears and the cravat to all intents is composed of an integral length of the material such as forms the bows and ends.

What I claim is—

A necktie comprising end portions of unequal length, and an interposed strip adapted  
30 to form the half-turn of the bow, said strip being of a thinner and more flexible material than the said ends, as set forth.

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

SAMUEL E. GUILD.

Witnesses:

H. E. LODGE,

FRANCIS C. STANWOOD.