No. 615,435. Patented Dec. 6, 1898.

C. W. T. DAVIES.

CRAVAT.

(Application filed Nov. 1, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

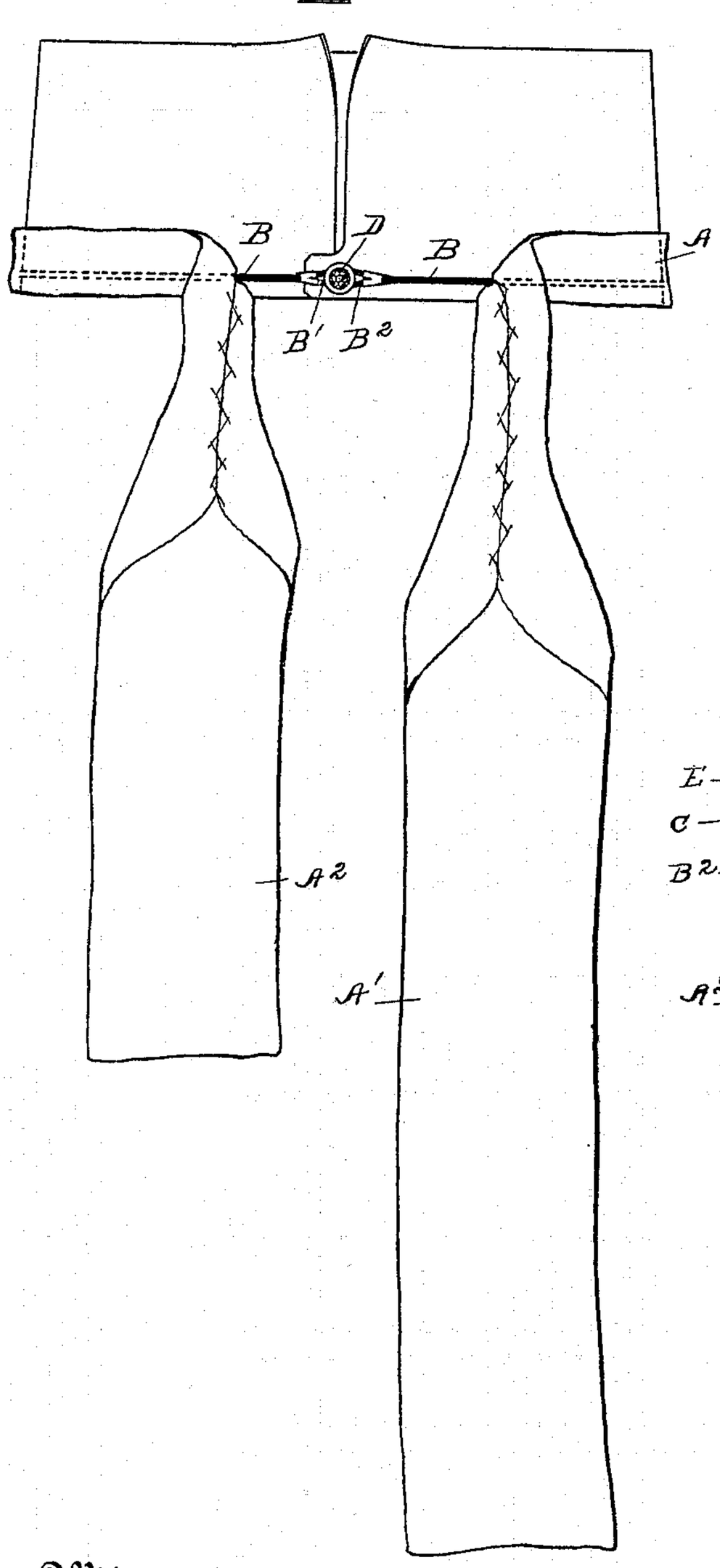


Fig. 2.

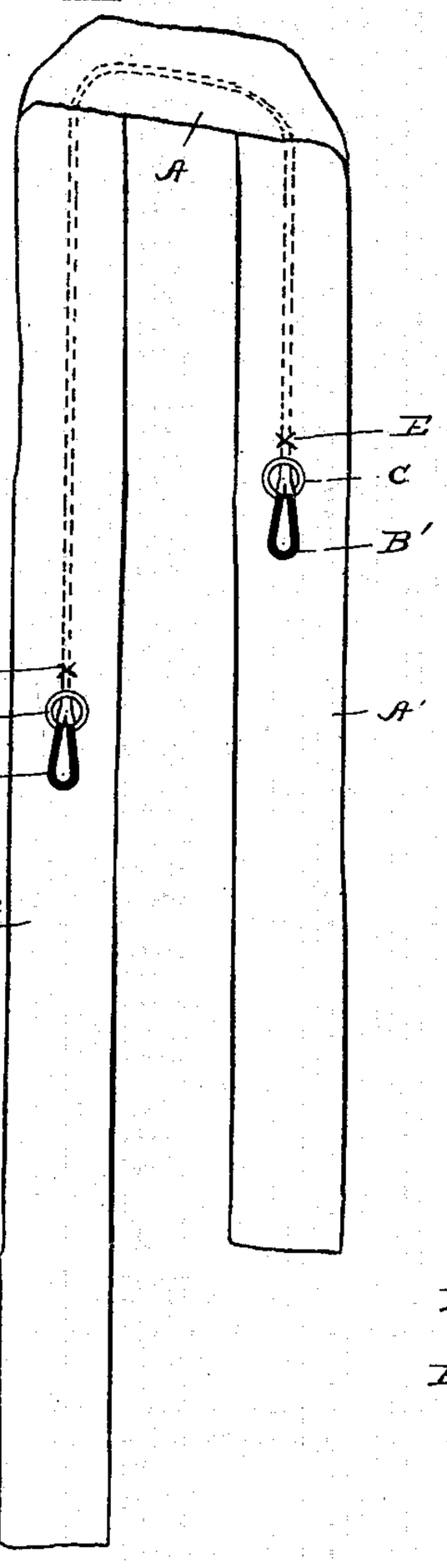
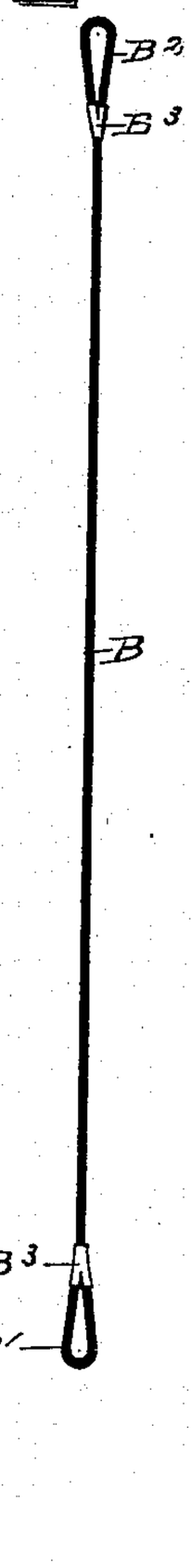


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. T. DAVIES, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO STEPHEN LORING HARRIS, OF SAME PLACE.

CRAVAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 615,435, dated December 6, 1898.

Application filed November 1, 1897. Serial No. 657,093. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. T. DAVIES, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cravats; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of said invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it most nearly appertains to make, use, and practice the same.

This invention relates to improvements in cravats or neckties, and more particularly to a retaining device therefor whereby the cravat is retained in its correct position upon the collar.

The object which the present invention has in view is to provide a cravat with a retaining device which accompanies it and which is inconspicuous and will permit the necessary shifting or adjustment of the cravat intentionally while preventing the displacement incident to the wear.

The said invention consists in the construction and combination of parts hereinafter particularly set forth and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of a cravat of the style known as "four-in-hand," the same being shown as attached to a collar by a retaining device in the preliminary step of forming the cravat. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a cravat of the class known as "bow ties," showing the elastic cord, part in dotted lines, applied thereto. Fig. 3 is a view of an elastic strip in the form of a cord, being provided at the ends thereof with small loops constructed from the same material to form the fastening devices for the ends of the strip to a common object, the collar-button.

To facilitate the description with reference to the drawings, let the letters A′ A² designate the tying ends, and the letter A the neckband, of a cravat.

The letter B will designate the body of the retaining device, and the letters B′ B² the fastening devices provided at the ends thereof.

The letter C will designate small eyelets formed in the side of the neckband A of the cravat.

The present invention differs from those heretofore devised in that while serving to retain the forward part of the cravat, wherein the knot is constructed, from rising it also maintains the "cravat" in its position around the entire surface of the collar and prevents any part of the neckband rising or "riding."

In the construction shown in the drawings at Fig. 3, the retaining device consists of a length of elastic cord, at the ends of which are formed fastening devices B′ B². These fastening devices, as shown in the drawings, consist of small loops formed in the elastic cord by returning the cord upon itself and securing the returned portion to the body by small metal clips or "spangles" B³. While the elastic loop (shown in Fig. 3) is a convenient and preferred form of constructing these fastening devices for the retaining device B, I do not confine myself to such construction, for in some instances I find it very convenient to construct the fastening devices or loops B′ B² from soft ductile wire or metal rings. These loops are fastened the one after the other upon the collar-button for the front ends of the collar.

The operation of the retaining device, whether provided with one form or the other form of fastening devices B′ B², remains the same and is to compress the neckband A against the collar when in position, leaving the extensions free.

In applying the retaining device B to the cravat it is secured within the fold of the material forming the neckband A. This may be either accomplished by what is known as "threading" it through or it may be laid between the material when the same is folded over preparatory to sewing.

The retaining devices may be constructed in various lengths to suit the standard make of ties, and in each instance somewhat shorter than the collar to which it is to be applied—that is to say, in the larger makes of ties, which are intended for collars of sixteen and more inches in circumference, the retaining device is constructed fourteen inches in length between the fastening device B′ B². In the smaller ties, where they are constructed for smaller collars, the same diminutions of the length of the retaining device is followed. By means of this construction the re-

taining device B is always somewhat stretched or extended in being secured in position when the fastening devices B′ B² are brought together. In applying them to the neckband openings are made in the side of the neckband which is to go next to the collar, so arranged that the retaining device B will rest in the neckband in a flexed condition, so as to prevent puckering of the material of the neckband between the ends of the retaining device, which are protruded through the openings.

Referring to the drawings, at Fig. 1 will be seen the illustrations of the invention as applied to the style of cravat known as the "four-in-hand," having applied thereto the retaining device B, which is shown as secured to the collar-button D by means of the fastening devices B′ B². In this style of cravat the present invention is particularly advantageous for the reason that it permits of what has been hereinbefore described as the "shifting" or "adjustment" of the cravat upon the collar. In this form of cravat the longer end A′ is shaped over the shorter end A² in what is called a "sailor's" knot. The knot is usually formed somewhat away from the collar, and it becomes necessary when formed to shift the knot upon the short end A² upward and to draw the short end A² downward to compel the knot to fall in front of the center of the collar or the collar-button. In thus shifting the neckband A is drawn to one side of the position it originally occupied, which is permitted by the fact that the retaining device is not secured rigidly at any point to the neckband and with the pressure of the retaining device on that part of the neckband which is between the said retaining device and the collar does not exert sufficient pressure to prevent the neckband from sliding on the retaining device. At the same time it will be understood that while the pressure of the retaining device will not interfere with the intentional adjustment or change of positions of the neckband it is sufficient to prevent any accidental disadjustment or gradual disadjustment, such as is caused by the wear or rub of the neckband against the collar of the coat of the wearer of the cravat.

The form of tie shown in Fig. 2 of drawings is what is known as the "bow tie" having this invention applied thereto. In the application of the retaining device B in this form of cravat the only alteration or change in the arrangement and construction exists in the provision which is made in this form for reversing the tie. To accomplish this, the neckband is provided at either end of the retaining device with the double eyelets C C, which are constructed as neatly as possible and of any suitable material. They are formed of sufficient size to permit the fastening devices B′ B² to pass through them freely.

To prevent the recoil of the retaining device B, so as to withdraw either of the fastening devices B′ B² into the folds of the neckband A when accidentally released, there is provided in the reversible form shown in Fig. 2 a double stitch E near each of the eyelets. This stitch E, while preventing the passage of the fastening device, is not close enough to in any way impede the movements of the retaining device B.

These various constructions I consider as forming a part of this my invention.

What I claim is—

A two-ply cravat consisting of a neckband A and end pieces, A′, A², and provided with openings, C, in combination with a loose, elastic band, B, which is free at all points from the said neckband and provided at its ends with loops, B′, B², adapted to fit over a collar-button, the said elastic band being arranged between the plies of the said neckband and having its ends extended through the said openings, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 23d day of October, 1897.

CHARLES W. T. DAVIES.

Witnesses:
GEORGE T. HATTON,
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